



PROFESSIONAL TERMINOLOGY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of professional terminology, its formation, and its primary characteristics. Professional terms are special lexical units used by representatives of a specific field, which ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of scientific and professional communication. The article pays special attention to important features of terms such as precision, brevity, unambiguity, and systematicity. The role of professional terminology in the development of science and technology is also highlighted.

Keywords: professional terminology, term, professional language, scientific vocabulary, terminological features, accuracy, unambiguity, systematicity, special phrases, professional communication.

Introduction

Professional terminology is a system of specialized words and expressions used in particular fields such as medicine, law, engineering, business, education, and information technology. These terms help specialists communicate accurately, clearly, and efficiently within their professions. Unlike everyday vocabulary, professional terminology carries specific meanings that are understood by experts in a certain discipline.

In modern society, professional terminology plays an important role in scientific development, international cooperation, and professional communication. As technology and science continue to develop, the number of professional terms also increases rapidly. Therefore, understanding terminology has become essential not only for specialists but also for students and researchers.

In recent years, attention to the Uzbek language has been increasing, which and the need to work with terms related to fields in the Uzbek language, that is, terms created. The meaning and essence of the term derive from its name. So, Terminus is Latin for border, limit, from which it is clear that the term finite, limited, i.e., a term related to a specific field, more precisely – unambiguous is a word. It is well known that any word has a single meaning at birth, but humanity as society develops, it becomes a word with many meanings. Linguistic in scientific works dedicated to terminology, any term is a word, but every the idea is put forward that no word can be a term.

Therefore, a term is a set of words related to a specific field. Specialized term. In this field, it can have only one meaning. Thus, a term is a word that has a specific meaning in a specific field. Frolova defines - terminology|| as follows: - It is known that the terms of science. as a system corresponds to a system of concepts, any concepts system depends on a specific system of terms. Terms with the development of science system will also develop. In addition to being a word related to a certain field, the term is also related to the language of that word. Is also a wealth, and this situation serves to enrich the language. Terminological vocabulary as an

integral part of the language's vocabulary, society and language develop with it undergoes all developmental processes.

In the structure of the modern Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by occupying a special place and status. There are two worldviews regarding the role of terminology in the lexical composition of the language. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the literary language's lexicon, whereas according to the second doctrine, it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, assessed as a "separate" object, and equated with other types of speech (dialect, jargon, living colloquial speech).

Literature analysis and methods

The objective method of scientific cognition was utilized during the research process. Modern pedagogy in teaching professional terminological vocabulary the role of technologies has been objectively revealed. pedagogical technologies the period of development was analyzed from a historical perspective. Selevko.G.K. "Modern Educational Technologies" logical sequence researched in terms of. Psychology is the study of the structure of science, the study of and the implementation of their classification occupy a special place.

As V.P. Danilenko notes, terminology refers to an independent functional type of the general literary language, namely the traditional language of science (the language of science, scholarship, or technology) (Danilenko, 1977; 8). As one of the functional systems of the general literary language, the language of science stands alongside the concepts of living spoken language and the language of fiction. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the nation's general literary language. For this reason, the foundation of the language of science and scholarship is formed by the lexicon, word formation, and grammar of the general literary language. According to W. Whewell, terminology is a collection of terms related to a specific science or words used in the field of technology. By defining the meaning of terms, we also define the concepts they express (Whewell, 1967).

In the scientific style, each field has its own specific terms, and subject matter is explained on this basis. In scientific writing, words are used in their literal sense, not in a figurative one. To clarify the content of a definition or rule, isolated phrases, introductory words and expressions, as well as complex sentences are used more frequently. In the scientific style, complex sentences have their own unique structure, and subordinate clauses connected by conjunctions such as «shunday bo'lsa» (if so), «shu sababli» (therefore), «bunday vaqtda» (at such a time), and «shunga qaramasdan» (nevertheless) are used more often. The reason for the frequent use of such conjunctions is that these sentences can clearly express cause-and-effect and other relationships.

The formation of terms has a long history. Professor N. Mahmudov noted the following information regarding the history of the emergence of the words «terminologiya» (terminology) and «terminshunoslik» (the study of terminology): "The word «terminology» was first used in Germany by Professor Schütz in 1786. In France, this word appeared in the 18th century. In English, according to the Great Oxford Dictionary, it was first recorded in 1807. In Russian linguistics, the practice of calling the collection of special words related to a specific field of knowledge "terminology" and "the study of terminology" became established in 1989. In Uzbek linguistics, it is also advisable to distinguish "terminology" and "the study of terminology" as distinct concepts in this manner¹". Terms and other linguistic units belonging to the special

lexicon are primarily differentiated by the presence or absence of stable compounds or variants. At the same time, the homonymy of terms and polysemy within the system are characteristic not only of the special lexicon but also of the entire lexical level of the language.

Like words, terms denote a specific concept, but unlike words, they can also be formed as phrases. Currently, along with the word "term," the words "atama" and "istiloh" are also used with the same meaning. However, they cannot fully express the current meaning of the word "term." The word "atama" has a broader meaning and is also applied to geographical objects and proper names. The word "istiloh" can be readily used in the sense of "term" in texts on historical topics.

In recent years, thanks to independence, the socio-political changes that have occurred on a national scale have greatly influenced the development of our language, particularly its terminological advancement. The enactment of the Law "On the State Language" created opportunities to carry out reforms in the field of terminology across various scientific disciplines and to "Uzbekify" them. The great enlightener Fitrat, at the 1921 language and orthography congress, outlined the program of the counter-revolutionary "Chig'atoy gurungi" organization, stating plainly that if we remove foreign words (Arabic, Persian, Russian) from the Uzbek language, we will unite under our great ideal of Turkism.

They (the advocates for the purity of the language - the authors)... recommended reviving many ancient words and adopting them into the Uzbek literary language.

For example, instead of the Arabic words zahmat, xalq, duo, nasihat, rais, olam, kitob, maktub, they proposed using the words emgak, el, oqish, o'g'ut, boshliq, ochun, bitik, yozoq; instead of the Persian words shahar, guvoh, tajriba, the words baliq, taniq, sipok; and instead of Russian words like parovoz, poyezd, revolyutsiya, proletar, samovar, pochta, agronom, elektr, geografiya, botanika, astronomiya, morfologiya, sintaksis, they championed the use of words and phrases such as o'txona, otash arava, o'zgarish, yo'qsil, o'zi qaynar, choparxona, ekin bilg'ich, simchiroq, yer biligi, o'simlik biligi, yulduz biligi, sarf, and nahv. The conclusion that emerges from this is that the acceptance and standardization of newly recommended words also depends on whether they have been previously used in the language or not. In other words, becoming accustomed to seeing and hearing them facilitates their standardization. Professional-vocational vocabulary is distinguished from terminological vocabulary by several features.

Words related to professions, created over centuries, are used only among people of a specific profession and are formed in the process of oral speech. The scope of this group of words is limited to a single profession and the circle of people engaged in it. Because of this, they may also have dialectal variants. With these characteristics, they stand in contrast to terms. This is because terms express official concepts related to science and technology, industry and agriculture, spirituality, and culture, and they are monitored by the relevant authorities. As an expression of a scientific concept, a term primarily arises in written form and acquires global or national significance.

Conclusion: Professional terminology is an essential component of modern professional and scientific communication. It provides accuracy, clarity, and efficiency in different fields of knowledge. The main characteristics of terminology include precision, systematic organization, monosemy, internationality, and stability. As science and technology continue to evolve, professional terminology will also continue to expand and develop.

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