



## THE ROLE AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF UZBEK TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the role of Uzbek terminology in linguistics, its development history and important features. It is also stated in this article that the accuracy and strictness of terms indicate the level of science, education, and culture of each nation, the development and regulation of terms varies in different fields of science and depends on the progress of a certain science. It is also emphasized that the regulation of terminology is a matter of great importance not only in the scientific field, but also in social life. These facts, such as seeing the effectiveness of terminology in fields where the terms are directly used, that is, in the proper organization of professional education, in correspondence in scientific and production processes, in publishing, and in the translation of foreign literature, are also included in this article.*

**Key words:** *terminology, extralinguistic factors, phenomena, doublet terms, synonyms, edublet, variantity, Uzbek linguistics, terms, geometry, physics, educational, chemical*

Each language is a bright mirror that reflects the material and spiritual world of the people belonging to that language in its entirety, and is inextricably linked with human labor and social activity. Therefore, any reality or change that occurs in society, first of all, manifests itself in language. During the historical, socio-economic development, the vocabulary of the language gradually develops and enriches. This happens due to the emergence of new words and names that express new concepts that have arisen as a result of the development of a rich society. The vocabulary of the language, its lexical-semantic system is constantly changing, at the same time, the words that express the names of concepts or objects that have become unnecessary for the society go out of use as archaic words and are replaced by new ones. words take over. But the number of obsolete words is much smaller than the new ones. But in some cases it can be the opposite. The disuse of lexical units occurs on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, on the basis of the nature of the language, the laws of language development. Two main phenomena are observed in this:



1. With the disappearance of things and phenomena in society and nature, the words representing them also disappear, they leave the current language structure (vocabulary system) and become historical words.

2. In the process of language improvement, vocabulary units that cannot accurately, completely and correctly express the essence of a thing-phenomenon go out of use and are replaced by vocabulary that accurately, correctly and fully expresses the phenomenon. occupied by air units.

In the diachronic aspect, active in Uzbek terminology, but, as we mentioned above, as a result of the disappearance of many processes and things-events in certain areas today, they are represented by *mistar*, *sheroza*, *nol*, *kilk*, *xoma*, *muzahhib*, *lavvoh*, *kitobdor*, *midod*, *musavvada*, *xushnavis*, *dabir*, etc words have fallen out of use and are among the historical terms. The continuous enrichment of vocabulary is one of the most basic laws of language development as a social phenomenon. Lexical development takes different forms and levels in different periods of society's development. A new word is not invented, but it is created at the expense of the word-forming elements existing in the language, that is, at the expense of the internal capabilities of a specific language. Invented words are much less numerous in different languages.

Russian linguist E.A. Zemskaya writes: "Let's imagine that a new word was created completely unrelated to the old one. In that case, it would be very difficult to acquire the language or it would not be possible at all. The way to expand the content of the vocabulary and make it easier to use, the main thing is to express the interconnected events of real life through the existing interconnected words in the language. Thus, the interaction of words in the language reflects the interaction between the real object and the existing events (Земская Э.А. Как делаются слова. - Москва, 1963).

The vocabulary of the language is constantly enriched due to new words, thus the language also develops. The main part of new words is terms. The development of science and technology creates new terms, and at the same time, terms create the basis for the development of science and technology. In particular, during the years of Uzbekistan's independence, it can be observed that many terms related to socio-economic terminology were absorbed into the unlimited layer of the Uzbek literary language and were widely used in public speech. Terms such as investment, currency, banking, independence, market economy, conversion, spirituality, national ideology, idea of national independence, academic lyceum are actively used in our language as the fruits of independence. In social life, together with the things and events that have entered the people's lifestyle, the terms related to them are absorbed into the language and take a large place in the everyday speech of the people.

It is known that words in every language have several meanings. The exact meaning of polysemous words is determined in the context, in the structure of the sentence. Such words play an extremely important role in making the speech effective,





lively, concise and artistic. However, each language is limited according to its scope of use, mainly; there are also words that express only one concept with only one meaning. Such words can be found in various fields, such as science, technology, art, politics, language and literature, crafts. In these areas, all attention is focused on knowing existence only logically. Therefore, it is required to be extremely precise in the fields of science and technology and politics.

The term is derived from the Latin word *terminus*, which means limit, boundary mark, check. A word or combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology, and other fields, and the scope of use is limited to these fields is called a term. Terms differ from common words in terms of being unambiguous, expressive and emotional. For example. linguistic terms: sentence, possessive, noun, number, sound; geometry terms: circle, triangle; physics terms: pressure, motion, area; chemical terms: water, silver, alkali, salts, etc.

An important feature of terms is that they are not ambiguous. It is extremely rare to use it in a figurative sense. For example: in Uzbek, as in many languages, the word operation as a term: 1) in the field of medicine, it means to crack, cut, cut out, put a new one, and in this way, cure the disease; 2) in the sense of war actions aimed at the implementation of a mission and goal in the military sphere; 3) it is used in the sense of official dealings (for example: bank transaction, postal transaction) in government agencies.

It should be noted that in terminology there are also discussions about how to call different terms that are used to express the same concept. For example, some linguists, taking into account the neutrality of terminology, call different expressions of the same concept "doublet terms", while a number of other scientists note that they can also be called "synonyms". Some scientists have noted that synonyms in terminology are somewhat different from those in general literary language, and that's why they call them "edublet".

In general, not only in terminology, but even in linguistics, the specific characteristics of concepts such as "synonym", "doublet" and "variantity" are not clearly defined, and the issue of their differentiation has not yet been fully resolved.

In every language, including Uzbek, terms are formed in the following ways:

1) on the basis of the use of each nation's own linguistic wealth, its various possibilities: triangle, accent, handwriting, possessive, participle, determiner, suffix, etc.: 2) in foreign languages, especially the Russian language and through it by adopting ready-made terms from other languages: plus, minus, form, biology, atlas, atom, gram.

Terminology is a layer of the lexicon in a broad sense and is a set of terms used in various spheres of social life. Terminology is a set of terms specific to science or technology, literature, art or production in a narrow sense. With the progress of science and technology, literature, art and production, terminology also develops, new terms appear. Some obsolete and unnecessary terms will fall out of use.



In linguistics, the issue of regulating terms has always been relevant. The regulation of the terminology of each field has not lost its importance even today. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the issue of regulation of field terminologies. But we cannot be limited by the amount of work done. Because the issue of regulating terms cannot be said to be carried out in the same way in all field terminologies. From this point of view, there are many problems waiting to be solved in this direction.

Uzbek terminology as a whole has not been an object of linguistic research in a serious form until today, and the issue of regulating the terminologies of all fields has hardly been resolved.

It is known that the level of development and improvement of each field of science is inextricably linked with such signs as the level of development and regulation of the terminology of this field. Because if the term used in scientific literature or its form of expression is not clear and unambiguous, negative situations such as confusion and uncertainty will remain. Therefore, the progress indicator of each science or field is also determined by the fact that the terminology of this field has strict scientific terminology. Here, the concept of strict scientific terminology refers to situations such as the harmonization of any field terminology with the development of this field of science, the coherence of field terminology in expressing concepts related to the same field, the compatibility of the created and current terminology with the specific language of science.

It is known that every field of science is in constant development. This, in turn, causes the concepts in it, and through them, the terms to change. If an inappropriate, unreasonably chosen term does not correspond to the content of the concept expressed over a period of time, it goes out of use, a new term is created or its synonym takes its place. That is why terminologies are republished over time, supplemented, or unreasonable terms are replaced by other convenient and clear terms. Therefore, the regulation of terminology should be our constant and daily work, and it should be improved in line with the development of science and technology.

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