

The Notion of Term and its Linguistic Phenomenon in the Western and Eastern World-Viewpoints

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the significance of terminology in specialized fields. Terminology standardization is crucial for effective communication among professionals. The research examines methods of term creation and adoption across different languages. It highlights the role of terminology in ensuring clarity and precision in linguistic discourse. The study also investigates challenges in translating terms without losing context. By analyzing case studies, the research provides insights into best practices the notion "term". Finally, it underscores the importance of continuous terminology updates to keep up with advancements in various domains.

Keywords: Summative, functional (dynamic), terminology, terminosistem, terminological field in, from general to particular, notion.

1. INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, a number of linguists have conducted research on the concepts of term, terminology and terminological field, and expressed their opinions and views in different ways. Thus, linguists have not come to a general and unanimous agreement on the concepts of terminology, terminological field and their semantic differentiation and demarcation in language learning. According to the theory, of N. V. Vinogradov, "it is emphasized

that these concepts should be semantically demarcated and classified into *summative* (based on the principles of the mechanism) and *functional* (dynamic) types” [1.45]. Unlike V.V. Vinogradov, V.M. Leychik approaches the concepts of *terminology*, *terminosistem*, *terminological field* in a different way. Based on his scientific theory, it is noted that the set of scientific-theoretical concepts and professional knowledge is reflected based on the semantic mutual differentiation of these three concepts. In his thoughts and views, the concepts of terminology, terminosistem, terminological field are contrasted with each other where terminology is a single conceptual phenomenon that reflects the inter-linguistic relations of concepts in a certain field of knowledge. Also the theoretical linguistic lexical layer, and interprets the terminosistem as a set of terms that includes the terms of a certain field, and also no concept related to the field of science or technology contains the theory [2.56]. A.N. Baranov, supporting the views of V. M. Leychik, according to the theory of terms, the terminological units make up a certain terminological system lead to the emergence of a certain scientific and professional terminological system is limited to the idea that it serves [3.360]

2. THE TERM AND THEIR USAGE

Some words are used both in general lexicon and in field terminology. The term *version* is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as a term related to folklore, jurisprudence, informatics, and economics. The word *version* is derived from the Latin word *verso* “turn”, as a folklore term “several copies of the same work that have the same basis in terms of appearance, but differ in some places in the plot loop, in some interpretations.” It is defined as In the meaning of this term, the term “from general to particular” is distinguished. As a term related to jurisprudence, it means “the assumption of the presence or absence of events and facts by the investigator or the court in the activity of investigation and court” and has a relatively deductive nature: the term “from private to general” is noticeable.

Thus, when we talk about terminology, it should be noted that the terminology consisting of terms that belong to certain fields and serve the field of professional activity, that is, the terminological system is an integral aspect of the general literary lexicon as a scientific discipline, and the terms and terminological systems is a science of study that the laws of creation and operation. Some researchers say that, the issue of clarifying the differences between a concept and a term in linguistics is still a controversial and controversial issue. In this case, whether any concept is expressed through terms or whether certain concepts are limited in any term is questioned. We acknowledge the following in order to clarify this. *Term* is considered as the main object of the terminological system, which clearly reflects certain scientific and professional concepts. However, it needs a certain definition, classification and description, and the concept expressed by the term is explained by the manifestation of the imagination related to human cognitive ability and activity through language elements. A concept summarizes an existing perception of an object in relation to reality, and a term serves to differentiate and concretize these processes. Concept refers to cognitive knowing and term refers to classification.

3. THE ANALYSES OF THE TERMS.

The study of terminology did not bypass Eastern linguists. In 1923, Kemal Atatürk carried out a language reform in 1932 in order to abandon the old style and make decisions specific to the requirements of the new era. As the main point, the issue of changing the alphabet based on Arabic letters to Latin graphics and introducing words-neologisms within the scope of the Turkish language instead of borrowings was considered. Considering that the Turkish language is one of the languages rich in word formation, it is possible to give an equivalent to any acquisition in this language. In the works devoted to the general linguistics of the Turkish language, scientists suggest distinguishing words formed with the help of artificial and affixes, and on this basis, study all Turkish words in the following groups. That is,

1. Root words;
2. Words formed using affixes;
3. Fictitious words - words of structural origin made with the help of affixes, but over time have become fictitious;
4. Compound words;
5. Phraseological and idiomatic words;
6. Assimilations.

According to scientist E. Huber who studied the terminology of the Turkish language, the following methods are considered the most important when creating a term in Turkish:

1. Affixation;
2. Making a joint term;
3. Change of word meaning (narrowing and expanding);
4. Metaphor;
5. Metonymy;
6. Imitation words;
7. Appropriation;
8. Formation of abbreviations and acronyms [9.102].

Ye.V. Kraynyuchenkon's opinion about the methods of formation of terms in Turkish is noteworthy. The reason is that his ideas and suggestions are in line with the requirements for creating a term in general terminology. The scientist distinguishes the following methods: Word formation. Constructing a fictitious term using word formation patterns and affixes available in the Turkish language. The following methods are given:

1. Affixation method;
2. Method of creating a joint term;
3. Create an abbreviation;
4. Conversion method;
5. Renaming (a change in the semantic field of a given word: the result of narrowing or expanding);
6. Casting is the presentation of a morpheme structurally corresponding to each morpheme of a given acquisition.

The accuracy and strictness of the terms shows the level of science, education, and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms in different fields of science and depends on the progress of a particular science. Since this development is non-stop, the origin and arrangement of new terms is also continuous. In general, careful processing and arrangement of terms in the native language is a necessary resource for creating textbooks and manuals, as well as for conducting classes in the native language. For this reason, the importance of terminology issues in today's Uzbek linguistics is improving year by year. Because the lack of processing and regulation of terms also affects the style of speech. The fact that technical skills are now getting out of a certain narrow scope and gaining mass character, and the fact that specialists of various fields widely use the achievements of science and technology in their daily activities is a high level of terminology.

4. TERMS IN SPEECH.

Terminology requires elimination of the discrepancy between the demand and its current state. Because the more important the development of science and technology is in life, the more important are the terms for its acquisition, management and development. In this respect, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance. About Uzbek terminology, Prof. U. Tursunov's thoughts are also important for our linguistics today. K. M. Musayev compares terminology to a city as the lexicon of the language. He said that although the terminology is built on the basis of a single plan, it is not built all at once. It is formed on the basis of historical conditions, various architects, designers, inventors of different generations participate in its creation. They build every building they are building after studying it well. The specific complexity of terminology regulation is also determined by this.

Currently, the integration of knowledge is manifested in the following:

1. The transfer of ideas and approaches from one discipline to another;
2. The effective use of conceptual and terminological apparatus, methods;
3. The formation of general, interdisciplinary problems and aspects of research;
4. The formation of new fields of the “border” type;
5. Convergence of subject-wise different disciplines as a result of the strengthening of communication and relations;
6. Different types of fields - practical and theoretical, auxiliary and fundamental, highly formalized and descriptive sciences;
7. Universalization of scientific language tools.

As in many fields, in recent years, the notion “term” has been frequently repeated in the fields of linguistics, and we can witness the fact that many scientific works are being carried out when it is used together with many linguistic units. Nowadays, the notion “term” is widely used in various fields of linguistics. It refers to the cognitive, semantic and linguocultural fields of linguistics entered [11.365]. Also, this notion is an important category of cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is a science that studies the essence of a certain concept in the linguistic representation of the world and its connection with world realities. The concept is one of the main categories of the science of cognitive linguistics, and it is an element that establishes a connection between culture and man [12]. It is introduced to a certain extent with pathos and through cognitive metaphors: “a set of multidimensional feelings”, “semantic part of life”, “gene of culture” and so on.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the concept of the term and the lexical-semantic concept in English have a place in linguistics, as well as detailed information about the characteristics of sports terms. In addition to being, word meaning and construction are also being studied as a separate field. As a result of the study of the above points, it can be

concluded that the notion term is an individual for each person and a national process for the society, which takes place in the connection of consciousness, language and psyche. Thus, the term is a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon.

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