



**"THE CONCEPT OF NOMINATION AND ISSUES OF
TERMINOLOGICAL NOMINATION"**

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ABSTRACT: *This article examines general issues of terminology and terms. As a result of our research, it was found that in linguistics, "terminology" is considered a separate scientific field, and the "term" forms its main unit. The study explores its place in language, various definitions given by linguists, and its characteristics. The aim of the research is to study the general issues of "term" and "terminology" based on European and Arabic sources.*

Key words: *Nomination, Terminological nomination, Term formation, Linguistic nomination, Terminology,*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В данной статье рассматриваются общие вопросы терминологии и терминов. В результате проведённых исследований установлено, что в лингвистике «терминология» рассматривается как отдельная научная дисциплина, а «термин» составляет её основную единицу. Изучено место терминов в языке, различные определения и характеристики, данные лингвистами. Цель исследования — изучить общие вопросы, касающиеся понятий «термин» и «терминология» на основе европейских и арабских источников.*



ABSTRACT: *Ushbu maqolada, terminologiya va terminlarning umumiy masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Olib borilgan izlanishlarimiz natijasida, tilshunoslikda terminologiya alohida ilmiy fan va termin uning asosiy birligini tashkil etishi, uni tildagi o'rni va tilshunos olimlarning unga bergan turli xil ta'riflari, xususiyatlar o'rganib chiqildi. Tadqiqot ishining maqsadi, Yevropa va Arab manbalarga tayanagan holda termin va terminologiyani umumiy masalalarini o'rganib chiqish.*

Introduction

Terminology, as a scientific field, emerged in the 20th century and is considered a source for enriching the lexical composition of the Arabic language (as with any other language). Terms form the terminological core that constitutes its main units. Literary Arabic, in turn, is divided into lexical units known as "[al-Lug'at ul-'Ammal] (general language) and [al-Lug'at ul-Mutaxasssiso] (specialized language). If phonetics, stylistics, and grammar are present in both the general and specialized languages of any scientific field, the vocabulary structure still differs. Therefore, we distinguish between two concepts: general vocabulary and specialized (terminological) vocabulary. Even the lexical composition of one terminological system differs from another, which is why this holds an important place in any language and its universality continues to attract the attention of lexicologists, linguists, and terminologists.

Terminologist S.V. Grineva stated: The rapid growth of scientific and technical knowledge today proves that over 90% of new words in modern languages form specialized vocabulary. The number of terms in different fields continues to grow rapidly, and new terms are constantly being created. As a result, terms are being increasingly used outside their original fields. This shows that today even scientific fields like chemistry and biology use specialized terminology, and that even terms not previously classified as specialized can now be used in a specialized context. This, in turn, demonstrates the accelerated development of specialized vocabulary.

Methodology

Thus, special terminology consists of special terms, and the number of special terms is directly connected to scientific fields. For example, terms used in informatics,



chemistry, biology, and geography. Typically, the specificity of terms in special vocabulary is tied to the fact that their usage is limited and purposeful. Therefore, such terms might be incomprehensible to non-professionals.

The vocabulary composed of terms and other lexical units forms an easily organized lexical layer.

It is clearly stated that this is directly related to "the development of language and the historical connection between the material and spiritual culture of a nation." However, defining a term as part of special vocabulary is still a pressing issue, because special vocabulary includes only lexical units that are directly tied to the term.

From this perspective, the term term is understood as a general concept and has a single accepted formula. Terminologist I. Atanasov attempted to define all definitions of the term, identifying about 3000 definitions. The uniqueness of the definition may be due to several factors: the large number of definitions may not convey a single meaning; the expansion of the definition of the term due to scientific development; and different disciplines offering their own definitions – sociology or logic, philosophy or linguistics. In linguistics, even different research schools have their own definitions, as noted by V.P. Danilenko and B.N. Golovin.

In Arabic, the word term and its closest equivalents in terminology and terminological issues are also clearly defined. Arab linguists and terminologists have created glossaries that benefit from both Arabic and Russian terminologies.

A linguistic dictionary provides the following definition:

Term (from Latin terminus – boundary, limit) – a word or phrase used in a specific field of knowledge with a particular meaning. The term differs from common vocabulary due to its precise definition and usage within a specific system (terminology). A term is a word or phrase created for naming concepts and signs in a specialized way. Examples of Arabic sources that mention the word term include Lisan al-'Arab, Taj al-'Arus), al-Mujam al-Muhit (, and al-Islah) [al-Islah]

Reource

"A term is a special word or expression adopted for use in professional activities and in special conditions. A term is a designation of a concept included in



the system of a certain field of professional knowledge". "This term is a linguistic sign that defines a concept and names an object, is fixed in a certain system of concepts, has an additional definition; linguistically traditional, syntagmatically independent and, by its systemic-logical nature, is devoid of connotation". "Terms are words and expressions with a nominative meaning denoting special concepts of science, technology, art and other separate areas of human activity". "A term is the main lexical nominative unit (words or expressions) of a special language, adopted to accurately name special concepts". "A term is any linguistic unit consisting of a simple or compound term, as well as naming a specific concept within a field" [6]. "A term is the main means of education, institution and development". This is only a small part of all existing definitions. However, in order to give a precise definition of a term, it is necessary to take into account its properties and requirements, along with its definitions.

Analyse

Let's look at a number of features of the term that are common among many terminology researchers:

- specialization (relating to a specific field): the term refers to a specialized language;
- definability: the term does not give a name, but defines a concept;
- systematicity: the term is consolidated in a certain terminology system and associated with it;
- agreement: the relationship between the form of a term and its content; non-emotional and objective term;
- indifference to context: for a term, only the terminology in which it exists is important;
- terminological ambiguity, etc.

As a result of the analysis of works reflecting the requirements, the classification of S.V. Grinev according to the requirements for the term came close to us. Accordingly, we will consider each of these requirements in three ways (syntactic, semantic and pragmatic) according to its specific aspect:



a) Requirements for the form of the term (syntactic aspect):

compliance with language standards;

brevity: lexical, formal brevity;

> derivative ability

> immutability of terms.

b) requirements for the content of the term (semantic aspect):

> the uniqueness of a term in a given terminology system;

> fullness;

> consistency of semantics;

> lack of synonyms.

c) requirements determined by the specifics of the use of the term (pragmatic aspect):

> implementation (general acceptance and use);

> internationalization;

> demand of the time

Discussion: M.F. Hijazi mḥmwd) fhmy ḥjazy (in his al-Usus ul-Lughawiyya li'llm il-Muṣṭalah] (Linguistic Foundations of Terminology) conducted a comparative analysis of the word "term" in various European languages. The scientist noted that similar forms of spelling and pronunciation are used to describe the word "term". So, English - term, German terminus or termin, French terme, Italian termine, Spanish termino, Portuguese termo, Finnish termi, Czech, Russian, Slovak termin" . A number of researchers attribute the origin and meaning of this word to Latin, others to Greek.

In Arabic terminology, the word "term" is used in two words - al-Muṣṭalah[and al-Iṣṭilaah]. They are synonyms derived from the verb

A.V. Superanskaya and co-authors proposed to call the science that studies terms, a set of terms, or the doctrine of terms "terminology" or "theory of terminology"

Also in Arabic] 'Ilm ul-Muṣṭolah Ilmul-Istilah

There are several variants, such as Jal-Muṣṭalahiya Ilmul-Mustolahāt].



In short, only after the formation and consolidation of terminological units, the origins of which go back centuries, does a terminological system develop in a language in the form of a combination of terms into thematic groups. This means that the development of terminology cannot be carried out solely on the basis of direct borrowing or adaptation of special words, but terminology is also carried out in other ways.

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