

THE ROLE OF TERMINOLOGY IN LEXICOLOGY

Abduvoitov Ravshanbek Alijonovich

Assistant of the department of “Languages and humanities”

of Andijan State Technical Institute

Abstract. Terminology is not just a technical or specific example of common language. In today's society, which values science and technology, the way expert knowledge concepts are named, structured, described and translated has given the term or naming of knowledge concepts. Get the expert up on stage. Information in scientific and technical texts is encoded in specialized terms or knowledge units, which are points of access to more complex knowledge structures. Beneath the information contained in the text are entire conceptual domains, explicitly and implicitly presented, and representing codified expertise.

Keywords. Concept, translator, linguistic community, glossary, technical writer, terminological unit, cognitive linguistics.

Terminology is not just a technical or specific example of common language. In today's science and technology-focused society, the way expert knowledge concepts are named, structured, described, and translated has given the terminology or naming of knowledge concepts. Expert knowledge under the spotlight. Information in scientific and technical texts is encoded in specialized terms or knowledge units, which are points of access to more complex knowledge structures. Beneath the information contained in the text are entire conceptual domains, explicitly and implicitly presented, and representing codified expertise. Although it is not uncommon for professionals with an acceptable qualification in a second language to attempt to write or translate text because of their knowledge of the term correspondences, they often find that writing a articles in other languages are not simple. Likewise, there are writers or translators who believe that their knowledge of the syntax and semantics of one or more languages warrants an adequate

scientific or technical text in a similar or other languages without additional preparation or documentation in advance. In this sense, single knowledge of term correspondences is often insufficient because these units, inserted in context, affect the text at all levels.

However, it must also be said that language knowledge by itself is not a sufficient guarantee to produce an acceptable text in a specialized field of knowledge. A translator or technical writer must also be aware of the types of conceptual entities to which the text refers, the events to which they participate, and how they relate to each other. This means that writers and translators of specialized texts must also be practicing linguists and be able to practice terminology management as a means of acquiring knowledge. This is one of the reasons why an understanding of terminology and the presentation of specialized knowledge are key factors in the successful creation and translation of scientific and technical texts.

It is for this reason that Terminology has for some time been a discipline that searches for a theory with premises capable of explaining the specific presentation of knowledge, the organization of categories and descriptions, as well as semantic and syntactic behaviors of term units in one or more languages. For many years, the search for this set of theoretical principles has led linguists to wonder, among other things, whether Terminology should be considered a branch of Philosophy, Sociology, Cognitive Science or Linguistics or not. Instead of saying that Terminology can be derived from any or all of them, we assume that Terminology is essentially a linguistic and cognitive activity. In this sense, a term is a linguistic unit that conveys conceptual meaning in specialized knowledge texts. As we shall see, that is the case with theoretical approaches based on Cognitive Linguistics. In the past, terminology and linguistics have largely ignored each other. In its early stages, Terminology was interested in asserting its independence from other fields of knowledge and in creating a completely autonomous discipline.

However, this is an extremely idealistic vision of specialized communication. Even the fastest examination of texts in specialized languages shows that terminology variation is quite frequent, and this variation seems to originate in the parameters of specialized

communication, such as speaker knowledge and reputation, text functionality, text content, user groups, etc.

Conclusion. Indeed, the usage of terminology is not exclusive to experts, and terminology knowledge is not only necessary for linguists, translators, and linguists. However, the type of knowledge we need depends on our professional activity and learning motivation. In this process, the role of university institutions and centers is important. Their ability to deliver diverse materials aimed at different groups of learners from different backgrounds is one of the most important characteristics we should consider. The ability to provide different possibilities for learners of the term is fundamentally based on the multifaceted nature of the term.

REFERENCES

1. Alkali (n.). (n.d.). Retrieved <https://www.etymonline.com/word/alkali>. November 02, 2017,
2. Allan, K., & Burridge, K. (2009). *Forbidden words: taboo and the censoring of language*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
3. Jackson, H., & Amvela, E. Z (2007). *Words, meaning and vocabulary: an introduction to modern English lexicology*. London: Bloomsbury Academic.
4. Katamba, F. (2005). *English words: structure, history, usage*. London: Routledge.
5. McArthur, T. (1992). *Oxford companion to the English language*. Oxford, NewYork: Oxford University Press.