



A LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF BOTANICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the synonymy of botanical terms, the problem of their systematization, and the creation of a dictionary of synonyms for botanical terms.

KEY WORDS: *term, terminosystem, scientific method, botanical terms, term, dialectal variant, synonym, literary language, dialect*

The research object and system of terminology is wide and varied. Today, in its center, concrete and social sciences, lexical units in their system are studied by researchers in the linguistic direction using diachronic and synchronic methods. Especially in modern linguistics, scientific researches are being carried out in the field of interpretation, nationalization of terms related to specific sciences, creation of special explanatory dictionaries, translation and introduction of lexical units of the dialect into the literary language. The use of scientific terms in everyday life, science and modern textbooks is increasing, and their purpose and meaning are becoming more relevant.

Among these sciences, botanical terminology and the study of terms and terms in its terminosystem is one of the topical topics of today's linguistics. The need for explanatory dictionaries of the terms of this field and its system is increasing. Demands and needs for the creation of these dictionaries are being put on the agenda. When conducting these studies, it is appropriate to consider the following:

First, to create a methodology for identifying words and combinations specific to botanical terms;

Secondly, to systematize botanical terms through the created methodology;

Thirdly, the division of the terms contained in the botanic terminology system into internal systems, that is, a spiritual group, a thematic group, and spiritual nests;

Fourth, consider the issue of lexicographic interpretation and description of terms in this system;

Fifth, to contribute to our national vocabulary by identifying botanical terms and their synonyms in dialects, and introducing them into an explanatory dictionary;

Sixthly, it is important to study the dictionary of field terms and the features of translation of words and units related to the field based on lexicographic interpretations, as well as scientific research.

1. In the implementation of these tasks, it is desirable to implement the issue of lexicographic interpretation based on explanatory, special and dialect dictionaries.
2. It is known that dictionaries of all disciplines are mainly a product of scientific speech. Based on this, we think that it is appropriate to classify and define

botanical terms by dividing them into three groups (layers).

3. Commonly understood industry terms and terms.
4. Terms related to the purely scientific method of the field.
5. Words and terms in the dialect related to the field.

Scientific words, terms, and concepts form the basis of the scientific method. In particular, the terms of a certain field are based on the precise naming of the object of this field, the phenomenon or the concept of science, its content, and the basis of the term. Based on this, the accuracy that is considered the object of the scientific method is achieved.

Each field of science works based on and relies on its own terms. In particular,

- 1) terms related to chemical technologies;
- 2) economic terms;
- 3) computer science terms;
- 4) physics terms;
- 5) terms related to mathematics;
- 6) botanical terms;
- 7) linguistic terms and others.

The terms related to this direction are slowly becoming popular, the lexicon is developing, and the meanings are expanding and becoming popular. The popularity of this phenomenon also depends on the types of terms.

Terms can be divided into two groups depending on the degree of popularization (understandability).

1) Science or field names that cover purely scientific terms. These are scientific terms popularized as names and are kept under special names. mathematics, grammar, chemistry, physics, linguistics, botany, anatomy, algebra; motor, element, system, battery, etc.

2) The terms and terms considered the internal structure and system of these "field names" are specialized terms of the field. For example, botanical terms.

When referring to botanical terminology, it is appropriate to talk about botanical terminology existing in our language, its lexical layer and synonymy in it, not as a new, developing terminology. Since since ancient times, botanical terms have existed in various dictionaries and historical sources, and its conceptual structure and corresponding terminological structure have a long history. It is appropriate to talk about



botanical terminology, its lexical layer and its synonymy. Since since ancient times, botanical terms have existed in various dictionaries and historical sources, and its conceptual structure and, accordingly, terminological structure have a long history.

A lot of opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature about the definition of the term. In almost all definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept. According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. According to A.S. Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, that is, a word or a combination of words, with a special terminological meaning that clearly and fully reflects the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage of scientific development (Gerd 1991;1-4).

O.S. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. V. G. Gak, along with giving a definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to the fact that the term is treated as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units (Gak 1972; 68-71). V. P. Danilenko admits that the perception of any process occurring in society is first expressed in terminology or occurs as a result of the transformational change of certain terms (Danilenko 1971; 9). In the works of D.S. Lotte, it is emphasized that the term should be viewed and treated as a member of a specific system, not as a separate sign. According to his opinion, the systematic relations in the content plan determine the systemic nature of the terms. The place and position of terms in the system of terms is determined by the place and position of a certain concept in the system of concepts.

Terminology is considered as a set of special concepts, a set of special concepts, united into a system of terms, representing a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions and specific ideas (Lotte 1961). In modern linguistics, there are various ideas and points of view regarding the emergence of new terms, obstacles in their implementation, principles and methods of creation. Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. According to representatives of the substantive point of view, a term is a special word or a combination of words, which differs from other nominative units by its unambiguity, accuracy, systematicity, context-free, and emotional neutrality. According to the functional point of view, terms are not special words, but words with a special function; Any word can replace the term. The derivational point of view is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new, unique specific characters. The reasons for

the emergence of new terms are evaluated by the need to express new realities.

Certain requirements are imposed on the term, this aspect distinguishes it from ordinary words in the common language and dialects. Nomenclature is a new category of terminology. The nomenclature of any field includes all species names related to this field. When their amount reaches an excessive level, it requires a special structure. For example, trying to give a separate name to each of the more than 200,000 plant species today is useless, it is not even possible. From the nomenclature of natural sciences, which reflects the stages of human knowledge and understanding of nature, it is necessary to distinguish the technical nomenclature that is discovered and created by man (production nomenclature), as well as the commercial nomenclature, which is specially created for the purpose of providing and selling goods. Although all three nomenclatures are created by interested parties, they exist on the basis of different foundations, different goals and different principles.

A man-made item has names related to both production and trade. For example, the Volga passenger car had production names such as "GAZ-21", "GAZ-24", "GAZ-32". The truck (gruzovik) (type name) manufactured at the L-ikhachev enterprise in Moscow has the production number "ZIL130". In some cases, the same product or commodity produced internationally can have different meanings. For example, the M-20 light car produced in the former Soviet state was called Pobeda, and Warsaw in Poland. One of the main differences between nomenclature and terminology is that nomen are usually not recorded in terminological dictionaries or have a very limited place in dictionaries.

The drug acetylsalicylic acid with the official scientific name is widely popularized under the commercial name of aspirin, etc. In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can pass into the system of terms, turn from pure lexical nominative units into logical (logical) information, information element, that is, the term of science. Nomenclature, although related to the concept, but it is incalculable. The quantity and number of the terminology of a specific science is clear, since they verbally express the system of concepts.

Polysemy and synonymy phenomena in terminology are not approved. However, despite this, the use of two or more synonyms (doublets) is sometimes noticeable in a number of terminological systems when expressing a certain item or concept. For example, in some works focused on issues of terminology, the words term-terminology are used in the form of a synonym nest. It is not a secret that after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state, as a result of some subjective points of view, the use of the term derivative instead of the term became active.

At first glance, it seems that it is better to use one's own word, which corresponds in all respects to international adoption. But a comparison of the definition of term acquisition and the scope of term formation shows that it is inappropriate to use both lexemes synonymously. At the time, A. Hajiyev seriously



considered the wrongness of replacing the word term with a term construction, its causes and consequences (Hajiyev 1996; 22-25). Taking this into account, the acquisition of the term is defined as words and phrases used in science, technical fields or branches, names (nomenclature, nomen) conditionally assigned to the term, in particular geographical objects, place names (toponyms), and the use of the Arabic istilah in relation to research in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources (Madvaliyev 2017; 28-30) justifies itself.

So, the terms embody a lexical layer that is fundamentally different from general literary words. This difference is reflected in the following main features: semiotic (in terms, the sign and the signifier enter into a symmetrical relationship); functional (terms are characterized not only by having a nominative, but also a definitive function); semantic (terms represent only special concepts, each of which is unique in its meaning); spread, popularization (only the entry of a certain part of terms related to the language of science into the general literary language does not prevent them from belonging to another system); ways and means of formation (in terminology, the movement of means of general literary language word formation is subject to the development of specialized, standard, stable models) (Danilenko 1977; 208).

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