



## A SET OF TERMS AS THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR ORDERING AND DESCRIPTION

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### ABSTRACT

*Following work is dedicated to terminology is the study of the formation and use of special words that accumulate improvement of existing terminological systems and that each term has a strict definition.*

**KEYWORDS:** *terms, special words, terminological systems, set of concepts, material objects.*

### INTRODUCTION

Terminology, in contrast to other layers of vocabulary, to a large extent is subject to ongoing systematic regulation. Terminology is in constant motion: something in it dies, the cycle of life of terms, concepts, definitions expires. They go out of use, are eliminated along with obsolete, outdated or turned out to be unscientific concepts. Such, for example, were the terms "chrematistics", "political economy" and hundreds of others in the history of science. Many "old", long-known terms, such as "economy", are filled with completely new scientific content. This change in the content of the concept sometimes becomes very prominent if you compare the etymology of the word, i.e. its literal meaning, laid down in the word at the very beginning of its appearance in the language, with the modern understanding. Terminology is a set of terms of a particular branch of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of the formation, composition and functioning of terms. The subject of the General theory of terminology is: the study of the formation and use of special words that accumulate and transmit the knowledge accumulated by mankind; improvement of existing terminological systems; search for optimal ways to create new terms and their systems; search for universal features inherent in the terminology of different fields of knowledge. The term (lat. terminus 'border, limit, end') is a special word or phrase adopted in a certain professional field and used in special conditions. The term is a verbal designation of a concept that is part of the system of concepts of a certain area of professional knowledge. Terminology (as a set of terms) is an Autonomous sector of any national language, closely related to professional activities. The terms of each branch of science, technology, and production form their own systems,

defined primarily by the conceptual connections of professional knowledge in an effort to express these connections by language means.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Thus, language is a structural element of scientific knowledge. The more "scientific" a science is, the greater the weight of language in its structure. Language "enters" science primarily by terminology. Other elements of the language cannot be compared with it. According to A. A. Reformatski, the terms reflect a socially organized reality, so the terms are socially binding. As a tool for forming scientific theories, laws, principles, provisions, terms and terminologies as their systems, they are an important part of science and technology.

Terminology is generally related to the system of scientific concepts. You can give this definition of terminology: a set of names, words and phrases used for accurate and unambiguous designation of scientific concepts in the system of concepts of this science, technology and production. Terminology is in constant motion: something in it dies, the cycle of life of terms, concepts, definitions expires. They go out of use, are eliminated along with obsolete, outdated or turned out to be unscientific concepts. Such, for example, were the terms "chrematistics", "political economy" and hundreds of others in the history of science. Many "old", long-known terms, such as "economy", are filled with completely new scientific content. This change in the content of the concept sometimes becomes quite a relief, if we compare the etymology of the word, i.e. its literal meaning, embedded in the word at the very beginning of its appearance in the language, with a modern understanding. G. O. Vinokur defines terminology as a spontaneously formed set of terms that



reflects the historical process of accumulation and comprehension of knowledge in a certain area. Terminology is supplemented by common vocabulary and in turn enriches it. According to D. S. Lotte, scientific terminologies are ordered sets of terms opposed to disordered ones. V. p. Danilenko believes that terminology is a common set of special names of different fields of science and technology that function in the field of professional communication. The researcher also notes that the term "terminology" corresponds to two concepts. In a narrow sense, terminology is a set of terms in one area of knowledge that reflects the corresponding set of concepts. In General, it is a General set of terms for all areas of activity. S. V. Grinev considers terminology as a set of terms used in a particular field of knowledge. He also draws attention to the term "terminology" itself, and considers it a clear example of the need to streamline special vocabulary. The researcher says that until recently, this term was used to refer to three different concepts-not only in the main sense – "system" of terms of a certain field of knowledge. V. M. Leychyk notes that with the rapid development of any field of technology or science, the media begins to actively reflect its achievements, as a result of which certain terms pass from special use to General use. At the same time, the terms expand the scope of their use and lose their scientific accuracy. Terminology is a set of special words-terms and is an Autonomous sector of any national language, closely related to professional activities. The terms of each branch of science, technology and production form their own systems, correlated with the system of concepts of the corresponding branch of knowledge. K. Ya. Averbukh clarifies this characteristic, emphasizing that terminology is a set of units of a special category of a certain field of activity, an isomorphic system of its concepts and serving its communicative needs. A term system is a terminology that explicitly presents its system properties. A term is an element of terminology (term system) that represents a set of all variants of a non-linguistic sign or a steadily reproducible Syntagma that Express special concepts of a certain field of activity L. A. Novikov has other definitions: Terminology is a set of special words (terms) of various fields of science and technology that function in the sphere of professional communication. A term is a word or phrase that is the name of a scientific or technical concept.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several stages in the work of the terminologist: a) terminating the concepts of science and technology is performed by industry experts together with logicians and linguists. At the same time, systems of terms of individual branches of knowledge

are constructed and the most objective lexical units are selected for their designation; b) normalizing the use of terms that exist in a given language and making recommendations for creating new terms for each branch of knowledge. It is performed by subject specialists together with linguists. At the first stage of ordering, all existing word usage is recorded. The most appropriate, competent, system-based, and implemented ones are selected from them, allowing further word formation based on them. At the second stage, the terminologist begins to create new terms based on existing models, checking their consistency and ease of entering the language of science. If such terms are adopted by law, they become mandatory for General use in official documents. To bring existing terms in line with the current state of science, a critical revision of term systems is systematically carried out. Terms that are not recommended for official use remain in the professional vernacular, where they are subject to all sorts of deformations. For example, in Russia in the 1960s, the technical term "washer" was replaced by "spring washer". However, since the old term was well implemented, it has been preserved in professional vernacular as "engraving washer" or simply "engraver"; c) long-term experience of European terminology showed that it is not necessary in that whatever was to introduce international words, if you have adopted national; should not be cast out of borrowing if they are well included in the terminological system; do not forcibly eliminate synonyms, because absolute synonyms are almost there. If different terms are used to refer to a concept, the reason for this should be revealed: perhaps there are different phenomena taking place here. Then both terms are saved, and each gets a definition; d) creating industry-specific terminology dictionaries: monolingual explanatory dictionaries, bilingual translation dictionaries that establish equivalent term systems for two languages. The main mass of such dictionaries is based on a systematic principle, reflecting the hierarchy of concepts in their relationship with each other. The alphabetical organization of the material plays a subordinate role. Therefore, it is very difficult to create a multilingual terminology dictionary; e) standardization of terminological systems at the national and international levels is necessary because the scope of concepts denoted by seemingly identical words does not coincide in different languages. For example, the Russian language corresponds to English. force and strength. technology is not technology, but technique; technical term – not a technical term and the term at all. International standardization is meaningless if it is not preceded by carefully conducted national standardization. In this case, the main thing is not the nature of the language, but the ratio of the concepts of this science. It is dictated by the language forms. In parallel, work is being done to regulate the terminology



metalanguage; f) the adoption of an international standard does not mean abandoning traditional national systems, in particular traditional Russian ones developed by representatives of domestic schools. It is not necessary to replace oxides with oxides in chemistry (otherwise we risk losing the system of Russian designations). International standardization means, first of all, the establishment of precise definitions and unambiguous correspondences of domestic and foreign terms and nomen; g) standardization means the uniform content of a term or nomen standardized in Russian, English, and other languages, and not the substitution, for example, of carbon dioxide for carbon dioxide, oxidation for oxidation, potassium sulfate for dikali sulfate, iron oxide for iron oxide, or iron trioxide. This contradicts the norms of Russian word formation. Standardization does not encroach on the national form of the term in the language in which it is used. Terminology created in foreign languages is borrowed into other languages entirely, as a system, only if this industry is new for this country (as, for example, helminthology in Russia: the majority of terms in this science are from English); h) industrial standardization of things and their names began in 1910-1912 and intensified after the First world war. There are two types of standards: "hard", mandatory (for industrial products – the need to observe the exact dimensions, proportions of the content of the constituent substances) and "soft" standards, or recommendations. The meaning of the message will not change if you say Belleville spring instead of Poppet spring. It is difficult to eradicate familiar symbols from professional speech. Recommendation character of terminological, transliteration, etc. it helps to identify their advantages and disadvantages. If experts do not use the proposed terms, then there is a flaw in the standard; i) currently, there are standards committees in 60 countries. They involve thousands of experts to thoroughly study what is subject to standardization; j) exchange of experience and coordination of work, holding seminars and conferences. This type of work became especially active after 1949, when UNESCO held an international conference on science and abstraction. In 1971, UNESCO and the international Committee on scientific relations (ICSU) held a conference of governments, which announced the project of creating the UNISIST (World Science information System) – an international information system under the leadership of E. Wuster. It is a multilingual terminology system that uses standardized terms. At the same time, Infoterm was founded (INFOTERM – International Information center For Terminology). The international standards organization (ISO) coordinates standardization work worldwide. The terminology is handled by the technical Committee of this organization ISO / TC-37 " Terminology

(principles and coordination)". Since 1977, language symposiums have been held for special purposes.

## CONCLUSION

The main requirement for the language of science is clarity, which does not depend on the personal experience of different researchers. Science seeks clarity through the use of terminology. In contrast to natural language words, a term always describes a strictly defined set of material objects, or their interactions and relationships, that is uniform for all. This unity is achieved due to the fact that each term has a strict definition, and to understand the term, you need to know both its own definition and the definitions of all the terms used in its definition, up to the basic, undefined concepts. However, in order to understand the term, it is necessary to imagine the physical reality behind it. If there is no physical reality behind the term, it is meaningless.

Finally, in science, only the use of its terms is allowed. If any relation or interaction in this science is not defined, then you cannot use it. But there is nothing to prevent you from defining it first and then using the new term that you have obtained in this way.

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