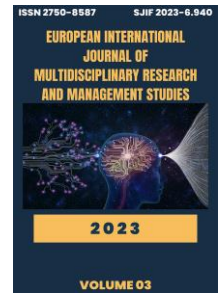


---

**EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH  
AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VOLUME03 ISSUE10**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-10-22>

Pages: 119-124



---

**THE HISTORY AND USAGE OF TERMINOLOGY*****Khayitova Sanobar Poyonovna****Lecturer, Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

---

**ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** Terminology, soil, system, scientists.**Abstract:** Terminological studies have developed uncertainly, so it is impossible to say when and how the science of terms began. The term "terminology" itself appeared approximately in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, but it cannot be said that special vocabulary was not studied in any way until then.**Received:** 10.10.2023**Accepted:** 15.10.2023**Published:** 20.10.2023

---

**INTRODUCTION**

The creation of the first terminological systems of physics, chemistry, mechanics and astronomy in Russia by M.V. related to the name. Lomonosov. In the process of studying the nature of science and building conceptual systems, the scientist creates and normalizes terminology. According to V.A. Tatarinov stated that terminology as a science began to appear in the 30s of the 20th century, because the necessary terminological base of institutional science was created in terminology [1, p. 18].

In the 20s and 30s, terminological systems of the Russian language in various fields of knowledge were formed due to rapid technological development. In these years, terminology became an actual object of linguistic research, and the Soviet school of terminology, which took a leading place in world science, was formed.

G.O. Vinokur raised the issue of the linguistic essence of the term and played a major role in the development of local terminology [2].

Research in the field of terminology in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century by D.S. related to the name. Lotte. In his articles, D.S. The formation of the Lotte terminological system, the ambiguity of the term,

the ambiguity of its constituent elements, the synonymy of the terms, the brevity of the terms, the simplicity and clarity of the terminology, the degree of practical use of the term, the ambiguity of the terms, covers issues such as ambiguity of terms, ambiguity of terms, synonymy of terms, brevity of terms, simplicity and clarity of terms. and others [3].

In the 50s and 60s, N.D. Terminology problems were discussed in his works. Andreeva [4], O.S. Akhmanova [5], V.V. Vinogradova [6], T.L. Kandelaki [7], N.P. Kuzkina [8], R.G. Piotrovsky [9], A.A. Reformatsky [10] and others. However, in most works, the object was the linguistic behavior of the term in literary texts.

In 1959, the All-Union Terminology Meeting was held, where V.V. made an opening speech. Vinogradov. According to V.V. Vinogradov, the term and the problem of terminology are included in the theory of general linguistics [6].

In 1969, V.M. Leuchik publishes a work that shows the transition from the study of the essence of the term to the definition of the essence of the science of the term. V.M. Leychik prioritizes the following points: the concept of synonymy should be transferred to the level of studying equivalents, changing approaches to explaining terminological polysemy, psychological aspects of terminology, etc. [11].

By the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century, terminology reached a new stage of development due to the fact that terminology formed its methodological base.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the terminology of special fields of knowledge became the subject of traditional and applied linguistics. During this period, the following scientists made a great contribution to the development of terminology: K.Ya. Averbukh [12], I.N. Volkova [13], A.S. Gerd [14], V.P. Danilenko [15], V.M. Leichik [16], A.I. Moiseev [17], V.N. Prokhorova [18], E.F. Skorokhodko [19] and others. According to a number of scientists, any terminology is a system consisting of subsystems and microsystems. B.N. Golovin in the article "Types of terminological systems and the basis of their separation" [42] identifies the following features of the terminological system:

- system of terms - a large or small (numerically) set of terms that together perform a communicative-thematic or communicative-situational task;
- elements of term systems are directly (directly) or indirectly (through other elements) communicatively correlated and systematically related to each other and to the whole system liquid
- there is no term that is not included in one or another terminology system;

- boundaries between term systems can be more clear and not so clear ("fuzzy"), term systems can overlap and in such cases form intersections of term systems;
- terminological systems that serve separate and different fields (fields) of production, technology, science, management can distinguish the inter-branch terminological fund, which also represents the terminological system; A cross-domain terminological fund can have different strengths of generalizations of network terminological systems and different levels of abstraction from them.

B.N. According to Golovin, each system of terms is real and objective, and there is no random collection of terms that are not systematically connected and regulated in any branch of production or technology, science or management. in any named field, things and their symbols are interrelated. and connected, systematically organized; concepts of a certain field of knowledge are interconnected and systematically organized. Terminology is systematic, because the world is systematic, and it is the individual aspects and departments that reflect and serve the terminology [42, p. 3].

The systematic nature of the terminology is related to its operation, performance of the following functions:

1. organization of knowledge and concepts;
2. ensuring the transfer of knowledge, skills, technologies;
3. dissemination of scientific and technical information;

creating conditions for information storage [43].

S.V. Grinev in his book "Introduction to Terminology" [44, p. 69] defines a list of criteria that represent the most important features of any terminology system. Thus, S.V. Grinev is included in the first group:

- historical features, including information about the age of the term system, its origin;
- closedness (relationship between own terms and terms taken from other terminology of the same language).

The scientist attributed the following to the "official" features of the system term:

- size of terminological system (up to 100 - microterminology, 1001000 mesoterminology, more than 1000 macroterminology);
- structural composition of terms (types and correlation of their structural types);

- average length of terms (lexical - average number included in terms; symbolic - average number of characters in terms);
- motivation, by which the author means its semantic transparency;
- systematization.

The group of semantic features includes the following indicators:

- relevance to the topic;
- completeness of terminology (absence of gaps in it);
- semantic integrity (absence of autonomous fragments separated from the main body of terminology);
- conceptual isomorphism of terminology (determining the proportion of homonymy, synonymy, polysemy);
- abstractness/concreteness and categorical relations (relationships of terms naming different categories of concepts: objects, processes, etc.);
- structure - depth of hierarchy (percentage of terms associated with hierarchical relations and terms associated with purely associative relations in the terminology).

S.V. Grinev refers to functional parameters, such as: normalization, common acceptance and use of terminology. According to some scholars, "terminology" and "terminosystem" are two concepts that differ in the level of "consciousness" of the term. Initially, the system of terms developed by itself. After the study of this issue became conscious and linguists joined it, terminological teaching became a separate field of knowledge [25, p. 8].

In our research, we follow the interpretation of the "term system" of local linguist V.M. Leuchik. V.M. In his article "The optimal length of the term and the optimal structure", Leychik states that the properties of a set of different types of terms are determined by the interconnection of terms representing the concepts of the same field of knowledge and their dependence on the system of concepts. from this field. Thus, a scientist defines terminology as a collection of terms that arise by themselves, and with the development of knowledge, they are not united by any theory or concept. They are, as a rule, incomplete, i.e. not expressing all the concepts of a given field or not expressing these concepts sufficiently.

Terminological system, V.M. Leychika is a set of terms formed on the basis of one theory (concept), and the interdependence of terms reflects the connection of concepts.

a particular field of science or technology. The linguist also notes that the term system was formed as a result of conscious intervention in self-formed terminology, i.e. the terminological system is implemented in the newest areas of knowledge and activity [45, p. 63].

Currently, the term system reflects not just a system of concepts, but a system of concepts of a certain theory, and in principle, the coexistence of several equivalent theories and, accordingly, several term systems cannot be denied. possible to one special field [24, p. .

101].

N.S. As Sharafutdinova noted in her article, until recently, terminology meant "systematic organization of terms in a certain field of knowledge." However, in recent decades, the term "terminal system" is used relatively often "terminology" [46, p. 168].

## REFERENCES

1. Khayitova S. P. SOIL SCIENCE AND SOIL TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH //Мировая наука. – 2023. – №. 6 (75). – С. 4-7.
2. Khayitova S. P. SOIL SCIENCE AND SOIL TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH //Мировая наука. – 2023. – №. 6 (75). – С. 4-7.
3. Khayitova S. P. SOIL SCIENCE AND SOIL TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH //Мировая наука. – 2023. – №. 6 (75). – С. 4-7.
4. Khayitova S. P. LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE PROVERBS BY THE NAMES OF BAKERY PRODUCTS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 104-109.
5. Khayitova S. P. LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE PROVERBS BY THE NAMES OF BAKERY PRODUCTS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 104-109.
6. Каюмова Ш. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НАЗВАНИЙ СЕРЫХ И НАГРУДНЫХ УКРАШЕНИЙ НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ И АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ //EDITOR COORDINATOR. – 2021. – С. 518.
7. Каюмова Ш. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НАЗВАНИЙ СЕРЫХ И НАГРУДНЫХ УКРАШЕНИЙ НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ И АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ //EDITOR COORDINATOR. – 2021. – С. 518.

8. Каюмова Ш. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НАЗВАНИЙ СЕРЫХ И НАГРУДНЫХ УКРАШЕНИЙ НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ И АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ //EDITOR COORDINATOR. – 2021. – С. 518.
9. Каюмова Ш. К. СЛОЖНОСТЬ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРЕВОДА ЮВЕЛИРНЫХ НАЗВАНИЙ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ //Гуманитарный трактат. – 2018. – №. 23. – С. 27-28.
10. Каюмова Ш. К. СЛОЖНОСТЬ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРЕВОДА ЮВЕЛИРНЫХ НАЗВАНИЙ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ //Гуманитарный трактат. – 2018. – №. 23. – С. 27-28.
11. Каюмова Ш. К. и др. ЗНАЧЕНИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ РЕЧЕВОГО ЯЗЫКА В УРОВНЕ В2 //Гуманитарный трактат. – 2018. – №. 23. – С. 29-30.
12. Каюмова Ш. К. и др. ЗНАЧЕНИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ РЕЧЕВОГО ЯЗЫКА В УРОВНЕ В2 //Гуманитарный трактат. – 2018. – №. 23. – С. 29-30.