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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF DENTAL LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In any language, there are two types of vocabulary at the vocabulary level: general and specific. General vocabulary usually includes words that are easy to understand, repeat, and translate into another language. However, the lexical units of the special vocabulary have a very specific meaning and represent certain concepts from special fields of knowledge. Such lexemes can be difficult for a student who does not know what field they belong to. The lexical items of the commonly used dictionary are usually called "words", and special ones are called "terms". At the moment, the difference between the concepts of "word" and "term" is still being discussed by linguists. There are different definitions of the term and the word.

INTRODUCTION

S.V. Grinev-Grinevich emphasizes that the boundary between terminological and commonly used vocabulary is unstable and not historical, but functional in nature, and the process of transforming terms into commonly used words, as well as the use of everyday vocabulary in the formation of concepts, constantly occurs based on ideas [57, Bilan. 23]. A linguist identifies the following features that distinguish a term from a common word:

- specificity of use (professional use, special field of use);
- clarity of content (accuracy, limited meaning
- lifetime);

- definition (existence of definition);
- independence from communication;
- uncertainty;
- stylistic neutrality;
- traditionality (purposeful nature of appearance);
- nominative.

V.P. Danilenko in his work "Russian Terminology: An Experience of Linguistic Description" understands this term as "a word (or phrase) of a special field of use that is the name of a scientific or industrial-technological concept and requires a definition." , p. 15].

The "Big Encyclopedic Dictionary" gives the following definition of the concept of "word": "a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical information used to name objects and their properties, events, and relationships of reality. the main structural and semantic unit of the language. characteristics specific to each language". The characteristic features of the "word" include the integrity, originality and free repetition of speech. This also gives the definition of the term: "(Latin terminus - limit, limit) a word or phrase that expresses the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity." The term is included in the general lexical system of the language, but only through a certain terminological system (terminology). The following features of the term are highlighted:

1. consistency;
2. availability of definition (for many terms);
3. tendency to monosemy within its terminological field, i.e. the terminology of a given subject, science or academic school;
4. lack of expression;
5. stylistic neutrality [58, p. 464].

B.N. Golovin and R. Yu. Kobrin understood this term as a word or subordinate phrase that constitutes and expresses the professional concept and is used in the communicative processes of social production [20, p. 99].

The concept of "scientific and technical term" is defined by the nominative group (nomin

or a meaningful phrase) associated with a certain scientific and technical concept, belonging to a certain set of texts and representing a set of stable features of the concept [59, p. 5].

A.A. Reformatsky in his "Introduction to Linguistics" gives the following definitions of terms and words: "Terms are special words limited to their special purpose; words that tend to be unambiguous as the precise expression of concepts and the naming of things. It is necessary in science, technology, politics and diplomacy; A word is an important independent unit of the language, whose main function is a denomination (name); the word is independent, grammatically formed on the basis of certain language laws, it has not only a material, but also a lexical meaning" [60, p. 35].

In "Modern Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" edited by T.F. Efremova interprets the word as "a speech unit that is a sound expression of a separate object of thought" [61, p. 89].

V.M. Leychik gives the following definition: "A term is a lexical unit of a specific language for special purposes that expresses a general - concrete or abstract - theory of a specific field of knowledge or activity" [24, p. 31].

This research was done by D.E. based on the following definition of the term given by Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova in "Dictionary - Linguistic Terminology Reference": "Term (Latin terminus - limit, boundary, boundary mark) - a word or phrase that clearly defines any concept used in science, technology, art. Ко "Unlike the words used, which are often polysemantic, terms are, as a rule, unambiguous and are not characterized by an expression" [62, p. 486].

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