

**THEORETICAL BASIS OF LEARNING TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, an important layer of linguistics is the term, and important information about terminology and definitions of scientists are analyzed. The study of the history of the formation of lexical-semantic means of language in general and terminological vocabulary in particular is of great scientific, theoretical, and practical importance. In connection with the intensive development of all areas of modern knowledge, the problem of a comprehensive study of nominative terminological systems is becoming increasingly urgent.

INTRODUCTION

Husanov N.A., Dilmurodova N.A. The teaching method of the subject "Uzbek language" in the complex we can find the following ideas: The content assigned to the concept of "term" is as follows based on the fact that these are sufficient to distinguish the terms from common words we think:

- 1) term - a type of general literary language that performs a special task output is a linguistic unit, a word, or a combination belonging to the language of science and technology;
- 2) term - a concrete object, object, or abstract concept is a specialized name;
- 3) a certain definition (definition) is necessary for the term, with the help of which it is relevant to express the content of the concept more clearly, demarcate one concept from the other allowing to separate, at the same time, a certain concept into a specific classification series it is possible to show more clearly distinguishing signs that allow placement.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Primary and secondary levels in all languages of the world (layers) are there. Dividing the language into such structural layers is up to everyone known from school textbooks. Main levels: phonology (phonetics), Morphology, and syntax make up lexis and grammar. Stylistics and management can be included in the secondary layers. There is a big difference between primary and secondary tiers: the main levels have their own units in language and speech, and the second level and the tiers do not have their own units, but achieve their goals they use basic yarn units on their way. Below is the language and the main levels of speech, the issues they study, The term is formed on the basis of a lexical unit of

a certain natural language; the lexical unit is the breeding ground for the emergence of the term. Thus, "any term has the phonetic appearance of a word or phrase of a certain natural language" and its "linguistic, lexical basis is manifested in all aspects of the term: in its phonemic, word-formation, content, and functional structure", therefore, the traditional opposition "a term as a special word - a commonly used word" seems illegitimate, because terms and commonly used words are connected not by relations of opposition, but by relations of derivativeness. So the practical identification of terms as words that denote, among other names, special concepts of science, art, technology, production, socio-economic life and are ideally distinguished by accuracy and unambiguity, seems quite natural.

In modern science, theoretical study of terminological systems of various fields of knowledge, their formation, development and implementation features and laws is one of the priority directions of linguistic research. Such serious attention to the development of terminology issues is explained, on the one hand, by the rapid development of science and the increase in the number of new concepts that require new designations in human practical activity, and on the other hand, it is explained by insufficient knowledge of science. processes of formation, development and operation of terminology. Increased attention to terminology, in addition to the factors listed, is associated with the increased internationalization of terms and the need to develop an adequate approach to the study of this phenomenon.

Human speech is a small sequence that appears in time and space and consists of large units. As mentioned above, language and three main layers in speech - phonetics, lexis, grammar, (if grammar is divided into morphology and syntax, 4 layers) are distinguished, they divide language and speech into components according to the task set before them separates In terms of phonology and phonetics, language and speech have four components: divided into sentence, tact, syllable and sound. Phonology and phonetics the meaning, type and characteristics of these four units in language and speech learns At the same time, any speech without tone and accent When it is not possible to imagine, this layer includes these issues and learns about the organs related to speech activity.

The need to develop Uzbek terminology is determined by the current state of the Ingush language, its performance characteristics, the development and expansion of its functions as the state language of the Republic of Ingushetia, as well as the teaching of the Ingush language. secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and accordingly, the need to create textbooks and training manuals in the Ingush language. It is natural that the development of such issues is based on strict scientific principles, for this it is necessary to summarize all the work done in this regard, to assimilate the accumulated experience, to describe and analyze the current situation in detail. linguistic terminology of the Ingush language. Uzbek linguistic terminology has a relatively young history. From the beginning of the 20s of the twentieth century, its origin and formation began, and then the process of its gradual formation into an independent terminological subsystem began, the main components of which were sufficiently formalized by the middle of the development period. in logical-conceptual and lexical-semantic aspects. Ingush linguistic terminology as one of the most important components of the lexical system of the Uzbek literary language. The relevance of studying the linguistic terminology of the English language is determined by the theoretical and practical tasks of studying the history of its formation, development and activity. The linguistic terminology of the Ingush language in general, in particular, the sources of filling, the methods of forming terms, the structural and semantic features of terms, their inter-systemic connections, the laws of further development and improvement of this terminological system have not been studied yet. Special Studies in Ingush Linguistics.

It should be noted that not only economy, but also science and technology, production a set of different fields and terms, i.e. the sum is called terminology. For example, mathematical terminology, medical terminology, economic terminology and others. The term is derived from the Greek word terminus, which means check, boundary means It is a word specific to the fields of science and technology, agriculture, art and culture is considered Terminology is the doctrine of terms and a set of terms means. In place of the word term, sometimes there are cases of using the term, istilah words stands But this is not true. The term is not correct. The term is related to the word term represents a narrow concept. The word istilah is Arabic. The people do not understand him and has not become the norm. Issues of terminology are always relevant in linguistics has been one of the issues. Because the terms are in the dictionary layers of fields determining the role and function, correctly understanding the meaning of the concept. In all works devoted to terminology, of one or another field, denoting certain concepts, having a definition, and, mainly, nominative the units performing the function are considered to be terms. A. Reformatsky defines the term, "... terms are special words" and comes to the conclusion that. A.V. Kalinin defines the words used in certain disciplines and professions as "special lexicon" and divides them into two groups.

1. To the special lexicon, first of all, includes terms. 2. Professionalisms other than terms included in the special lexicon also include He continued his opinion, "Between term and professionalism the difference is that the term is an official, accepted and legalized principle in a certain science, industry, agriculture, technology is an expression, a name, and professionalism is a profession, specialty, often in a lively language spread, in essence, a half that does not have a strict, scientific description of the concept is an official word" - he says.

R. Doniyorov objected to this idea, "Such a firm claim, in fact, It means that the views of some "scientists" who consider them to be classist are a continuation, which is a mistake We will not allow it." Regarding the term, H. Jamolkhanov writes as follows: "Terms specialized, application related to science and technology, literature, art and other fields are nominative units representing concepts limited to a specific field: flower, shone (in botany); rectangle, square (in geometry); have, participle (in linguistics); such as rhyme, stop, weight (in literature)". The development of terminology, the ways of enrichment are different: words from other languages acquisition, creation of a new word, lexicalization of some grammatical categories, word the formation of the combination into a semantic whole and other Uzbek today rich terminology, mainly borrowing words from other languages and creating internal words is happening at the expense of The stability of the terminological system of this or that field the main determining factor is its regulation and regularity.

Terminology has its own characteristics. For example, in common language if synonymy, homonymy and polysemy are the wealth of language. In terminology these are considered negative events. For example, Uzbek to express a single concept In the language, the terms semi-conductor - semi-conductor - semi-conductor are used. This, in turn, complicates the process of studying, teaching and exchanging information. That's it terms in all languages whose terminology has stabilized to a certain extent is constantly regulated. Regulation based on certain terminological norms is done. Special dictionaries related to the fields of science in the development of terminology

It is also important to publish Hamidulla Dadaboyev's book "Uzbek Terminology" as follows we can find definitions: According to V. P. Danilenko, terminology means universal literary language refers to an independent fictional type, i.e. a traditional scientific language (the language of science, science or technology) is caught (Danilenko, 1977; 8). The language of science is one of the functional systems of the general literary language It stands alongside the concepts of the language of live conversation and

the language of fiction. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the general literary language of the nation. To this end the foundation of the language of science, science is the lexicon, word formation, and grammar of the general literary language. The process of formation and development of terminology is specific to the language it happens based on the laws of word formation and the lexical fund of the language.

Terminology system of the old Uzbek language (late 15th-19th centuries). Old Turkic language and Old Turkic terminology formed and developed at the expense of possibilities and acquisitions. Old Uzbek terms are derived from roots and derivatives were formed.

Between terminological lexicon and general literary relationship go both ways. The universal lexicon of terms also has two signs:

a) some terms are common to everyday life including in the denotative sense - computer, Internet, space, spacecraft, SMS, report, district, region, district, farmer, stock exchange, deputy, faculty, audit, deposit, business, megabyte, investor, etc.;

b) another group of terms with radical semantic changes will be absorbed. For example, ботакоз used in botany ("василек приплюснутый, василек синий") term is also "huge" in general literary language "beautiful eyes" has a figurative meaning, a man with big beautiful eyes or means a woman (URSI 1988).

CONCLUSION

The event of termination of the lexicon for general consumption is considered historical. This phenomenon is a bilateral relationship between language and terminology showing its existence. This process is also a universal lexicon and the terminological lexicon is evident in the plaster connections. Literary words colloquial language, dialects, dialects and social constitutes the lexical wealth and standard of slang, slang. At the same time, universal words always fill the terminology of any national language and is recognized as one of the growing sources.

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