

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Standards and Differences of Words and Terms

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## Abstract

This article focuses on the problems of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, on the differences and similarities between words and terms in the terminology system. Word is the basic unit of language. It is impossible to imagine language without speech sounds, grammatical forms, and outside the process of communication. A system of speech sounds, a complex of morphological forms and devices serving for communication - all together make up the language, its entire organism. All this is formed with the help of words. Therefore, the word is considered the main and central unit of language [6, 16]. One of the functional-semantic forms of a word is a term. The fact that words and terms are "partially similar" to the content aspect of language is that, as mentioned above, the content aspect of words includes the meanings formalized in the common memory of the people, while the content aspect of terms refers to specific science, technology and professions. includes the concepts formalized in the memory of some specialized group of individuals. Concept and meaning, although they are common phenomena related to the content aspect of language, they differ from each other: the "scope of action" of the concept is wider than the "scope of action" of the meaning, because the meaning is an ideal unit included in the scope of the concept. The research used the following methods of scientific analysis: linguistic description, system, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was used in the analysis of scientific literature on the research topic. The system analysis method was used to clarify the development of linguistic terms. The results of the research will help to organize the terms and interpret the meanings based on the analysis of the relationship of terms and words in the terminological system and to include them in the general vocabulary. Linguistic terms serve as illustrative material of the article.

## KEY WORDS

Word, term, lexicon, synonym, homonym, hyperonym, hyponym, equonym, equonymy relation, language levels, etc.

## INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, the emergence, formation, and developmental stages of national languages have been studied in various aspects. Terms, which are the main tool of any scientific research, their linguistic nature, sources of origin, methods of formation, types of terms according to their structure, ways to eliminate synonymy and doublet in them,

the relationship between term and concept have also become one of the main issues in linguistics.

In world linguistics, research is being conducted on the anthropocentric study of the emergence and formation of linguistic terminology as a separate terminological layer, and the regulation of terms based on the extent to which they

express a linguistic concept. In this sense, with the development of linguistics, the emergence of new terms, the identification of the reasons for the emergence of equonymic relations in terms, synonymy, polysemy and variability, the disclosure of the influence of borrowed terms on the national terminological system, the formation of complex terms is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics.

Uzbekistan's achievement of independent national development has had a positive impact on all spheres of public life, particularly on the revival of national and cultural values. The enrichment and development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language was also linked to the opportunities created by independence. At the same time, a number of studies aimed at determining the Turkic nature of our language have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. Uzbek linguists have carried out significant work on the regulation of terminology, the interpretation of terms in various fields of the Uzbek language, and the development of methods for forming Uzbek terms. At the same time, with the development of linguistics, there are problems that need to be studied in its terminology. One such issue is to determine the relationship between terms and words in terminology using the example of Uzbek linguistic terms. Although the relationship between lexical-semantic groups has been studied as an object of research in Uzbek linguistics, the relationship between a term and a word in the terminology system, and equonymic relations in terminology, have not been sufficiently studied. In particular, R. Safarova's dissertation work "Hyponymy in the Uzbek Language" [1, 25], defended in 1990, and the 1996 book "Types of Lexical Semantic Relations" [2, 46] are the first monographic works in this direction in the Uzbek language. In addition, H.Nematov, E.Begmatov, R.Rasulov co-authored "Lexical microsystem and its research methodology" (System lexicology theses) [3, 6]; A. Nurmonov's "On the Features of Linguistic Signs," published in 1992 [4, 56]; "Fundamentals of the systemic lexicology of the Uzbek language," published in co-authorship with H. Nematov and R. Rasulov [5, 128]; The works "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" [6, 80-84] published in co-authorship with A. Berdialiyev and I. Ermatov are devoted to this issue of language. The object of the research work is the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by A. Hojiev, consisting of more than 1,700 words and phrases [7, 168] and the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" published in co-authorship with N. Makhkamov and I. Ermatov, consisting of about 1,500 words and phrases [8, 144] are analyzed.

## **THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH AND METHODS**

The object of the research is Uzbek linguistic terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language and explanatory dictionaries of linguistic terms. The following methods of scientific analysis were used in the research: linguistic description, systematic, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was used in the analysis of scientific literature on the research topic. In the terminological system, the method of system analysis was used to illuminate the relationship between the term and the word, as well as the equonymic relationship. Statistical analysis was widely used in the study of the place of linguistic terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the features of their reflection.

## **RESULTS**

The term differs from words with official linguistic status in the language according to the plan of expression. Because the plan of expression of some linguistic units acting as a term can be syntagmatically more complex (in the nature of phrases) than that of a word (for example, compound sentences without a conjunction, reminiscent of compound sentences with a subordinate clause // compound sentences without a conjunction, synonymous with compound sentences with a subordinate clause). The difference in the relationship between a word in linguistic status and a term in linguistic status is not limited to this, that is, the plane of expression. The difference between a word and a term is also determined by their specific function in the content plan, and this feature is an important and fundamental criterion in the linguistic differentiation of words and terms.

The function of naming is characteristic of all types of units of the terminological system of the language. For example, it is an isomorphic linguistic phenomenon characteristic of morphemes, lexemes, phrasemes, and even syntaxemes. However, the naming specific to the units of the terminological system is a unique form of naming, and the meanings they express are free from additional stylistic and pragmatic "contributions" such as expressiveness and emotionality.

It is important that the terms and their system, as a specific lexical layer of the national lexicon, have the same linguistic rights as other lexical layers of the lexicon. For this reason, terms and their system, like other lexical layers of the lexicon, play an important role in determining the functional capabilities of the language. In particular, the "state" of the

national economy, science and technology belonging to one ethnic community is determined by the terminological apparatus of the language serving this ethnic community and its level required by the time, which is a sociolinguistic feature of the extralinguistic aspect of the terminological system.

It is characteristic that since it is a term of concepts related to the field of national economy, science and technology, the presence of synonymy, variability or doublet in such a system is not considered linguistically acceptable. Nevertheless, this system cannot be considered free from synonymy and doublet. This situation is a unique problem of linguistics, and its solution is probably not easy to find. Because "old things" are updated according to the requirements of the times. This renewal is initially reflected in language: the old "thing" does not disappear immediately, it "lives" together with the "new thing" in an alternative state for a certain period. In science, this process is called synergetics. The linguistic manifestations of this process are studied in the branch of linguosynergetics, which has entered the task as a new branch in linguistics. Semantic phenomena such as synonymy, doublet, and variation, belonging to the terminological system, undoubtedly do not cease their activity under the influence of synergetics. These linguistic processes are common in the terminological system of all languages. As N. Mahmudov noted, it is better not to forget caution when applying the principles of synergetics to language learning [9, 71].

Of course, the differences in the relationship between words and terms are not limited to these aspects mentioned above. Such differences in the relationship between words and terms are considered a separate object of research.

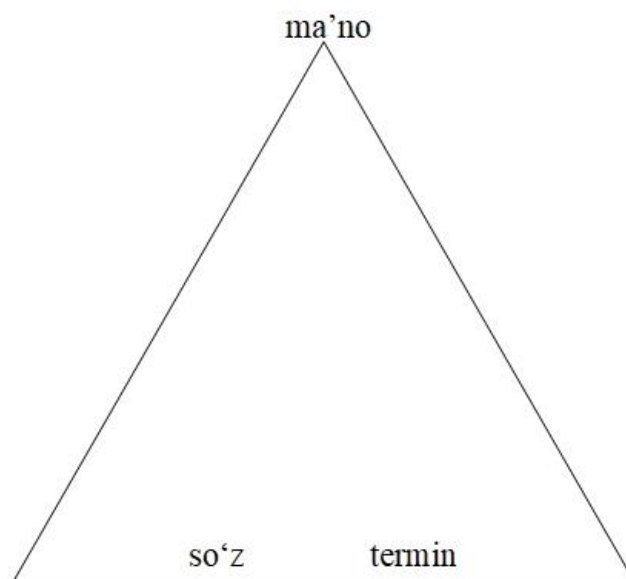
In short, the terminological system is a separate and complex layer of the vocabulary of the language, which has linguistic features. With their help, as mentioned above, concepts related to the fields of national economy, science, and technology are named. The initial differences in the relationship between the term and the word are mainly noticeable in these aspects.

Lexical-semantic mediocreatures consisting of a group of synonymous words and the functional-semantic units that form them are linguistically more complex than the previous types and forms of lexical-semantic mediocreatures mentioned above. This group is initially divided into two groups, such as lexical units with opposite meaning and non-opposite meaning. The group with opposite meanings consists of antonyms (oppositions), as well as partially equonyms.

## **DISCUSSION**

Different aspects of the relationship between words and terms. This difference in the relationship between words and terms is primarily noticeable in the following:

- a) the word appears before the term;
- b) the word is created by the people, that is, the "creator" of the word is the people, and the term is "created" by specialists in a certain field, some people (for example, the "creator" of the terms phoneme, morpheme is I.A. Baudouin Courtenay, and the "creator" of the term "language contact" is Andre Martin);

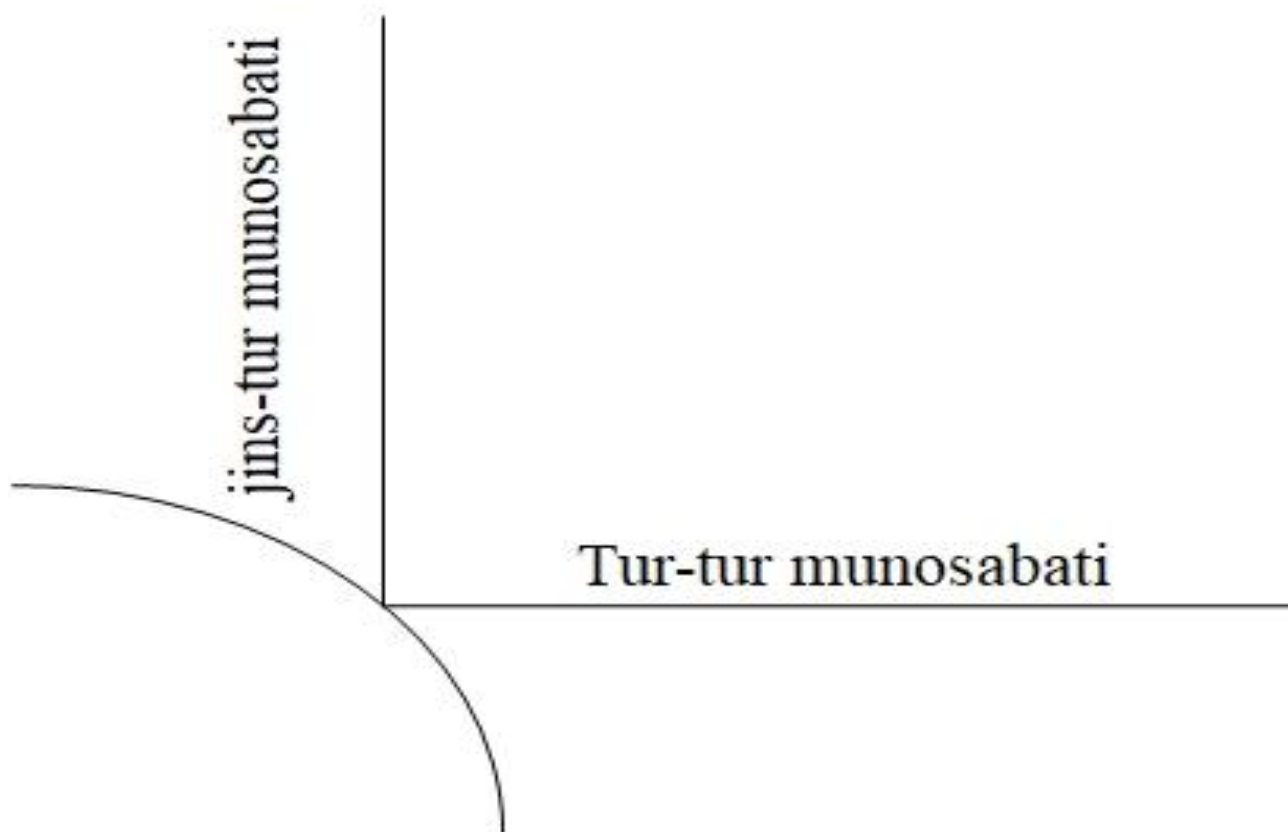


c) a word is a linguistic unit that functions equally in the micro-, medio-, and macro-structures of the language's vocabulary, while the function of a term is relatively limited in the micro-structures of the vocabulary, as polysemy is a rare semantic phenomenon in the terminological system. Also, terms belonging to the layer of micro-structures of the terminological system are not a polysemantic lexical unit, but a polyfunctional lexical unit;

c) a term is formed in the word base, a word is not formed in the term base;

g) the word is the common property of the people, it serves equally for all social strata of the language community. The term is specific to certain social strata of the language community;

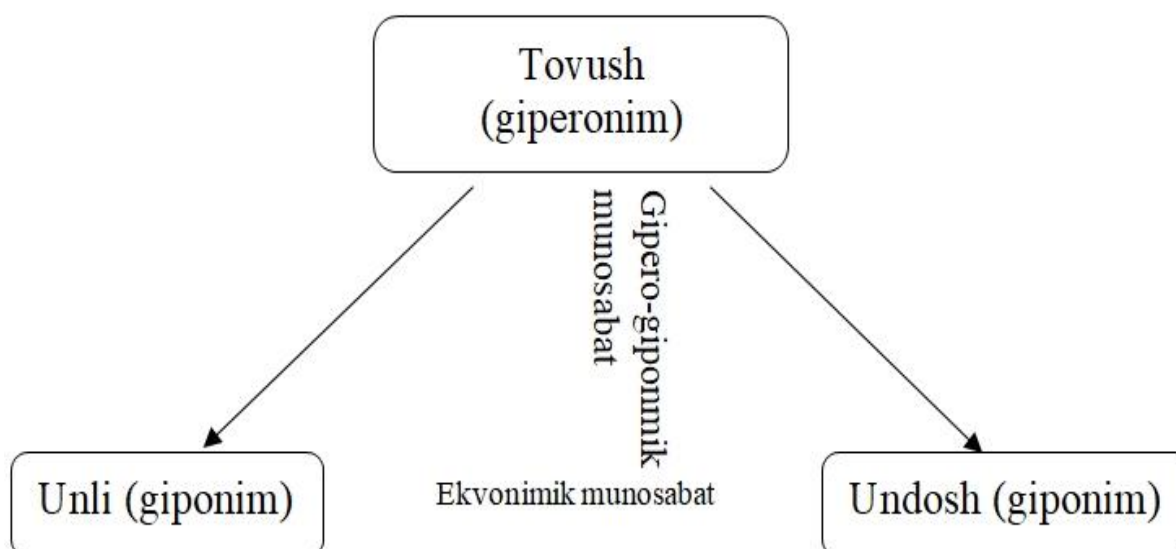
d) if the antonymic type of formal relationship is used in words, its equonymic type is actively used in terms;



e) the content plan of words consists of linguistic meanings, and the content plan of terms consists of concepts. Linguistic meanings are the semantic aspect of a word that is commonly understood in the common language. For example, the words tree, stone, water and so on are understood equally by all people of Uzbek nationality, but the meanings of the terms affix, subject, determiner are understood in common only by people whose profession (specialization) is specialized in linguistics;

y) denotations based on the meanings of words denote real

objects in objective existence or abstract "things-events" widely formalized in the memory of a certain nation; and the "meanings" of the terms denote unreal concepts commonly formalized in the memory of individuals in a certain group. For example, the above-mentioned denotates based on the meanings of the words tree, stone, water are real "things" that have their material basis in nature, while denotates based on the meanings of words such as imagination, consequence, love, goodness, health and so on are unreal "things-events" that are uniformly formalized in the memory of all people of the Uzbek nation.



The denotates understood by the meaning of the terms, regardless of the sphere of the national economy or science and technology, denotates on which their meaning is based, denote real or unreal "things-events" that are formalized in the memory of individuals belonging to a certain group. The meanings of the terms of social sciences, in particular, linguistics, are based only on unreal denotates. For example, denotates based on the meaning of terms such as case category, possessive category, pronoun, adjective, particle and so on are unrealistic professional concepts formalized in the memory of Uzbek linguists;

j) the functional parts of the word structure are in the nature of morphemes, because the parts of compound, paired and compound words that have a lexical meaning are also morphemes, that is, they are in the characteristics of the root morpheme. The functional parts of the composition of terms can be both morphemes and word forms (glossems). For example, the morphemic composition of terms such as subject, number, verb, adverb, sentence, etc., is characterized only by roots, while terms such as case, predicate, object, attribute, vowel, consonant, etc., are characterized by "roots/affixes." Terminus such as main case, genitive case, derivational case; abstract noun, collective noun, etc., are simple phrases consisting of two word forms; a compound sentence, a compound sentence with a subordinate clause, a compound sentence without a conjunction resembling a compound sentence, a compound sentence without a conjunction resembling a compound sentence with a subordinate clause, etc., are complex phrases composed of word forms with different linguistic meanings;

z) Another difference in the relationship between a term and a word is their (words and terms) scope of meaning: the scope of meaning of the term is narrow compared to the scope of meaning of the word and the scope of use is limited. For example, in linguistics plural forms of nouns, case forms of nouns, possessive forms of nouns; verb tenses, past tense verbs, present tense verbs, future tense verbs; compound sentences, compound sentences with result clauses, as well as non-conjunctive compound sentences that are synonymous with conjunctive compound sentences are used. They do not differ from words in terms of meaning, because words also mean, and terms, regardless of the simplicity and complexity of their composition, mean the concept of a certain field, but it is not correct to equate them with words that are linguistically formalized in this case, in this form.

**Similar aspects in the relationship between term and word.** In addition, there are similarities in the relationship between a term and a word. This is evident in the fact that they are units that convey meaning.

Another similarity of terms with words in the field of language content is that the term, like the word, has features of doublet, polysemy, hyperonymy, hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy and equonymy.

A term is a functional-semantic form of a word. The material side of a term consists of a word or a phrase. However, the word and the term differ from each other. This difference lies in the fact that the word is the common property of the people and serves equally for all social strata of the linguistic community. The term is specific to the use of certain social strata of the language community.

The scope of the term's meaning is narrower than that of the word, and its scope of use is limited. Also, the formal side of the word does not always coincide with the formal side of the term. For example, there are terms related to agricultural machinery such as cotton harvester, ditch digging machine, power take-off shaft, lubrication system. They,

firstly, it was borrowed from Russian through calquing (translation);

secondly, it consists of more than one word (cotton, picking, machine; ditch, digging, machine; power, taking, shaft; lubrication, system);

thirdly, he named a specific type of agricultural machinery and its individual parts;

fourthly, it is not intended for their consumption, for all its social strata.

Similar features can be found in the field of various sciences.

For example, in Uzbek linguistics several dozen terms are used, such as case forms of nouns, possessive forms of nouns; verb tenses, verb of the distant past tense; compound sentences, complex sentences with subordinate clauses, compound sentences with result clauses, compound sentences without conjunctions reminiscent of compound sentences with conjunctions.

In the terminological system, the homonymy of terms is distinguished by its special features. In one form of terminological homonymy, the names of simple words belonging to the common language and concepts specific to a particular science and its branch have the same form. For example, lexical units in the form of assimilation linguistics, botany, ethnography; nucleus lexical units serve as the names of concepts in the fields of physics, botany, mathematics, and linguistics.

There is no connection between the concepts represented by these lexical units and their meanings. Taking this into account, a special branch has been formed in lexicology that studies the features of terms and their systems. This branch is called terminology.

It is important that the difference between a word and a term is not serious: the term is also one of the functional manifestations of the word. A word is also a term, a unit of language characterized by a nominative function.

**Homonymy in terminology.** In the terminological system,

the similarity of terms acquires a special characteristic. There are two types of homonymy specific to the terminological system:

a) external homonymy;

b) internal homonymy (terms are ours: I.E.).

By external homonymy, we mean that one of the similar lexical units belongs to the common language, and the other to the terminological system; In internal homonymy, we mean that the lexical units with the characteristic of similarity are both specific to the terminological system.

In one form of external homonymy within the terminological system, the same lexical unit denotes the name of concepts specific to different sciences and their specific branches. For example, root lexical unit linguistics, botany, physiology, medicine; assimilation lexical unit linguistics, botany, ethnography; The lexical unit core serves as the name for concepts within the disciplines of physics, botany, mathematics, linguistics. There is no connection between the concepts represented by these lexical units and their meanings.

It can be observed that similar terms are used in the terminology of different fields of science, creating homonymic paradigms. For example, hyperbole I - hyperbole in linguistics; hyperbola II – hyperbola in mathematics (one of the sections of a cone); morphology I - the branch of grammar in linguistics that deals with parts of speech, as well as grammatical forms of words; morphology II - in medicine, specifically in biology, the science that studies the shape and structure of organs and tissues in the bodies of humans and animals; convergence I - in biology, the appearance of similar traits in different organisms under the influence of the same external environment; convergence II - in physics, the meeting of the axis of both eyes at the same point; convergence III - similarity, closeness in medicine; convergence IV - in linguistics, the merging of more than one sound into a single sound as a result of historical development; association I - in psychology, the connection that arises between psychological derivatives under specific conditions; association II - in biology, a set of phytocenoses with the same structure and types; association III - in chemistry, the division of molecules or ions into groups under the influence of intermolecular electrical forces; association IV - association, association in political science; association V - in linguistics, the combination of language units according to their form or logical-semantic

sign, etc. Here, the terms hyperbola, morphology, convergence, association form internal homonymy.

A similar situation is reflected in the conversion, substance, substitution, transformation among homonyms used in medicine, linguistics, and other fields.

**Relationship of doublet and synonymy in the terminological system.** If lexical units have a common linguistic value according to the level of lexical meaning, stylistic coloring, all functional styles of speech, they are distinguished as a group of absolute synonymy [6, 17]. For example, linguistics and linguistics, lexicography and lexicography, form and form, term and term, subject and theme, author and author, terminology and terminology, mimesis and onomatopoeia, pause and pause, affix and suffix, verb ratios and degree, morphemics and word composition, phrase and phraseologism and others. This type of synonymy should be evaluated as doubles.

Such a paradigmatic series, which unites absolutely synonymous alternative units, usually consists of two members.

Terms and their system differ from other layers of the lexicon as a separate layer consisting of units with a special "specialized" meaning. The specific linguistic function of a word acting as a term is to name concepts related to the fields of national economy, science, and technology [10, 6].

In doublets of an absolute semantic nature, lexical units belonging to the same paradigm do not differ from each other functionally and semantically: they have the same linguistic value. At the same time, one of the alternative members united in the paradigm of absolute synonymy is actively used in speech at a certain period of language development and to a certain extent hinders and restricts the consumption of the other. A lexical unit with limited consumption is located in the inactive layer of the lexicon. As a result, over time, the paradigmatic series consisting of such lexical units is forgotten and disappears.

From the study of Uzbek linguistic terms in a periodic sequence, it became clear that the doublet inherent in the system of terms is a phenomenon belonging to two periods. For example, in the meaning and function of the currently linguistically formalized term suffix in the diachronic period of the language letter, pronoun traces, close pronouns, functional, morphological signs, suffix signs, suffix, comparator, completeness, verb, durkum forms, were used,

and later the terms prefix, affix, suffix were used in this meaning and function. To date, the lexical unit expressing the same meaning and function has been linguistically standardized in the forms of additive and affix [8, 144], and other alternatives of the paradigm to which this term belongs have been removed from the active vocabulary of the Uzbek language lexicon. Also, functional-content micro-groups (paradigms) such as suffix - suffix, phoneme - sound, logical stress - word stress, root - base, base - particle, modifying suffixes - word-changing suffixes, possessive case - genitive case, infinitive - indefinite form of the verb, dot - dot, alphabet - alphabet, apostrophe - punctuation mark, share number -

The use of which alternative member in the series of absolute synonymy becomes popular, formalized, and which one becomes passive and forgotten is also related to the socio-political system and ideology of the ethnic community that is the owner of the language. For example, in the 40s of the last century, lexical units such as bracket, quotation mark, polynomial dot, dot comma [11, 196], dot, suffix, phoneme, alphabet [12, 256] and similar ones were actively used in the Uzbek language, and their alternatives such as parenthesis, quotation marks, polynomial dot, semicolon, dot, suffix, sound, alphabet were limited in use. Later, on the contrary, the use of terms such as parenthesis, quotation marks, polynomial, semicolon, dot, addition, sound, alphabet [13, 42] became more active and popular, and the use of their alternatives, which were active in the 40s of the last century, was limited. Thus, it becomes clear that absolute synonymy and its paradigm are among the variable non-absolute phenomena of language, just as they are observed in the "life" of terms and in the "life" of lexical units.

Based on the above, it can be said that synonyms and doublets are one of the manifestations of the lexical system in the description of lexical-semantic media. Terms with such characteristics do not have mutual correspondence or proportionality in terms of expression and content.

Phenomena of a synonymous and doublet nature belong to the so-called paradigmatic type of asymmetry between form and content. In these phenomena, the disproportion between form and content is based on the fact that the number of formal units is greater than the number of semantic units.

Doublet phenomena in the terminological system can also be seen in the following. In a language, the usual meaning, unlike the occasional meaning, is part of the semantic composition

of only one word. For example, the occasional meaning of "beloved child" can be expressed with a positive emotional component in words such as lamb, calf, foal, falcon. Usual meaning is expressed by one word, that is, it cannot be expressed in another word.

Synonyms are more than one word with a similar meaning. However, words in the same synonymous series differ from each other either in terms of expressive coloring or in terms of subtlety of meaning [15, 29]. Only the meaning of the words in the doublets are the same [16, 29]. But doublets do not live in the language for long: either one goes out of use, or one changes in one aspect [17, 239]. That is, none of the usual meanings are fully repeated in a second word.

Synonyms based on the identity of words, that is, the semantic relationship of more than one word, are called absolute synonyms in linguistics [18, 45]. Some linguists call them doubles [19, 130]. In some works, it is limited to saying that there are synonyms with the same meanings: it is not called absolute synonym, nor double [20, 183]. In fact, the terms absolute synonym and doublet have the same meaning. The synonyms expressed under these terms mean that the semantic composition of more than one word is the same. For example, in the Uzbek literary language, there are words like *chega* and *qadoq*, which are absolute synonyms. Because both of these words have two lexical meanings: 1) the place where the broken porcelain is connected with the help of an iron plate; 2) an iron plate used to mend a broken vessel. These two lexical meanings form the semantic composition of both the word *chega* and the word *qadoq*. There is no other semantics in the semantic composition of these two words. That is, their semantic composition is the same. They are absolute synonyms. Note the examples: *chegasidan sinmoq* / *qadoğidan sinmoq* and *chegasi tushib ketmoq* / *qadoği tushib ketmoq*. These words are the same in terms of their grammatical category, that is, the category.

In the Uzbek language, there are word pairs such as *linguist* / *linguist*, *applause* / *clap*, *ladder* / *ladder*, *squirrel* / *chittak*, *teacher* / *teacher*, *soldier* / *soldier*, *sivizğa* / *nay*, which are completely indistinguishable in meaning. They are synonyms with the same lexical meaning [18, 191]. Some of these absolute synonyms are characterized by the fact that they are terms. For example, *linguist* is a term specific to the scientific style. </7>

Absolute synonyms are more than one word with the same lexical meaning. In the Uzbek language, the words in absolute

synonyms are almost a pair, their lexical meanings are equal to the concept, and they mainly belong to the terminological lexicon. Components must be specific to the same language. Phonetic variants and unambiguous morphological forms of the word do not constitute an absolute synonym. Synonyms do not belong to the same root [18, 196].

In short, the type of synonymy characteristic of general linguistic lexical units (synonym) and the type characteristic of its terminological system (i.e. doublets) differ from diachronic and synchronic aspects. These two phenomena, which are similar in shape, differ in the following aspects:

- a) synonyms have a large number of lexical units in their paradigmatic series; the paradigm of doublets usually consists of two words;
- b) in the lexical meaning of synonymous words, there is a characteristic, emotional-expressive coloring of the differentiated style of speech, which is not observed in doublets;
- c) the meaning of synonyms is differentiable in relation to the signifier, and in doublets, it is indistinguishable;
- g) words are marked in synonyms and unmarked in doublets;
- d) synonyms express the synonymy of words, while doublets express only one concept;
- j) one of the doublet words will definitely be "transient," there are no "transient" words among the synonyms, but it will be passive;
- z) in doublets, the meaning of the word is not different, because they mean the same concept, synonyms have a subtlety of meaning, the meaning is different;
- i) in doublets, synonymy is considered an "excessive burden," while in synonyms, it is a characteristic feature of them;
- l) in synonymy, its series (paradigm) is built based on the dominant member: in doublet, there is no dominant member.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the above is that no matter which aspect of the lexicon, the word is studied. Therefore, the word is the most important and central linguistic unit of the lexicon.

Differences in the number of double words and synonyms do not end here. From the above, it can be concluded that there is a phenomenon of doublet, not synonymy between the terms. Therefore, in relation to terms, it is necessary to

distinguish between the terms synonym and doublet .

In fact, terms in the form of words or phrases, like other units in the language, are considered integral units of the language's vocabulary. However, from the point of view of a clear, strict delimitation of concepts, the presence of synonymy, variability or duplicity in it is not considered acceptable. However, there are still problems of synonymy and doublet in the terminological system. These problems arise as a result of the adoption of new terms in a periodic sequence or the nationalization of a borrowed term based on the internal capabilities of the language.

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