



Terminology-- The Most Important Aspect of Linguistics and the Modern Unit of Communication

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Annotation: Development of sciences and the society makes necessary occurrence of lexical units serving to naming of separate notions of the learned objects. Fast development of some fields stimulates enrichment of the terminology and stipulates for arising of new terms and term-word combinations in order to express clearly some notions and concepts in the language. Every innovation observed at different fields causes the occurrence of lexical units, naming new notions and concepts occurred in connection with progress. This work examines the concept of term, terminology, and the term system in the field of construction and urban development using the examples.

Keywords: linguistics, modernization, unit of communication, term, terminology, economical terms, specialized, urban planning, construction, concept, particular area, specialty, nominative function.

Introduction: Various positive and negative scientific theoretical approaches to the term and terminology played an important role in finding its direction in this direction. Although we can tentatively note the appearance of the word terminus in different systematic languages in a series of periods, various ideas about its origin are formed from the combination of the Latin word "terminus", which appeared in the Middle Ages, and the ancient Greek word logos (which means "concept", "doctrine"). we can note the emergence of the word terminology more precisely than the word term. In the field of linguistics, there are several accounts of the term terminology coming into use and its use in spoken and written discourse. In some sources, the concept of the term is first the divinity of the boundaries, and later the boundary stone, the last or completed point, place, it is expressed in several meanings, such as address, and in medieval sources, the word terminus is used in the sense of identifying and defining (something). The effective use of terms in the early period of science, technology development or modernization also led to the emergence of new terms. Terms appeared as important and rare means of communication, their scientific theoretical foundations, meaning and functions in language were later studied. Analysis of its theoretical aspects began only after terminology took a firm place in the science of linguistics and became an independent discipline of the field. effective use of terms in the early period of technical progress or modernization also led to the emergence of new terms. Terms appeared as important and rare means of communication, their scientific theoretical foundations, meaning and functions in language were later studied. Analysis of its theoretical aspects began only after terminology took a firm place in the science of linguistics and became an independent discipline of the field. effective use of terms in the early period of technical progress or modernization also led to the emergence of new terms. Terms appeared as important and rare means of communication, their scientific theoretical foundations, meaning and functions in language were later studied. Analysis of its theoretical aspects began only after terminology took a firm place in the science of linguistics and became an independent discipline of the field.



The main part: According to etymonline.com, a digital electronic dictionary created in English, it should be noted that in 1200, in Old French, this term was used in the sense of "terme" - a fixed time or time limit. Later, in 1300, termen was used in English in the sense of period. This concept was first used in the field of linguistics by the German linguist Schultz in 1786. Behind the ocean, in the dictionary "The World Encyclopedia Dictionary" created in the 70s of the last century, the term is defined as follows: "Terminology - the special words or terms used in science, art, business and economy". Thus, the concept of "term" has become a word with a specific meaning, a specific definition. In Europe, the term "word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense" appeared for the first time in the English Oxford Dictionary published under the leadership of the Scottish lexicographer and ethnographer J. Murray (after the scientist's death in 1919). "a word or phrase used in a limited or specific sense," is defined in writing.

Our research shows that the acceleration of the flow of information in the society of any era and the improvement of new technology as a result of discoveries caused the border between term and non-term units to converge. The popularization of scientific and technical achievements has turned some terms into words that are used in a regular, regular form through their unlimited use in language and speech. Until now, almost all scientists who have dealt with the theoretical and practical problems of terms in the field of linguistics have tried to give a definition, description, explanation of the concept of the term from their point of view. Summarizing these points, we provide the following definition of the term: "Term" is a lexical unit that expresses a certain concept and performs a special functional task in all spheres of society (sports, economy, legislation, law, insurance, art, finance, literature, politics, education, diplomacy, etc.) . They are in the form of words and word combinations, and the term is a lexical unit limited to a special domain from the semantic point of view.

Linguistic analysis of special lexical features of specific fields of knowledge in linguistics in the last decade increased interest: aviation terminology (TB Gorokhova), anatomical terminology (LF Eltsova), military vocabulary and terms (LL Nelyubin), computer terminology (TV Akulinina), lexicographic terminology (MA Weinstein), meteorological terms (MA Lazareva), social-political terms (GAAbakumova), sports terminology (AS Rylov), cold weapon terminology (EV Ilchenko), environmental terms (TA Alesenko), economic terms (LG Akstyutenkova) and in a number of other fields of knowledge research work has been carried out. AK Kuptsova studied terms related to term, terminology, terminosystem, terminology in her thesis on the problems of terminology generation in new sciences: logistics as an example, GO Vinokur states that "terms are not special words, only words with special functions... Any word, no matter how ordinary, simple, can serve as a term" [Vinokur, 1939, p. 5; Kuzkin, 1962; Moiseev, 1970; Budagov, 1971; Kobrin, 1969; Danilenko, 1976; Pererva, 1981; Golovin, 1987, etc.].

Terminology is a set of words and phrases used to express special concepts that are an integral part of linguistics and to name typical objects of a certain scientific field. [Akhmanova 1969; 21]. GO Vinokur defines terminology as a self-organized set of terms that reflects the historical process of accumulation and understanding of knowledge in a given field. Terminology is supplemented by commonly used words and in turn enriches it. Some linguists take the terminology from the composition of the national language, conclude that they are artificial as a special unit, and call it "sign a special type of system" [Lotte, 1961; Kapanadze, 1966; Kotelova, 1970; Tolikina, 1970; Superanskaya, 1983; Kosov, 1980, etc.].

Such an approach is normative in special literary studies [Nazarenko, 2005, p. 8], in general AA It corresponds to Reformatsky's views: "If a word becomes a term, its meaning becomes specialized and limited" [Reformatsky, 1967, p. 112].



Other scientists recognize terminology as a part of the common language and it is a simple word that does not have specific features in form or content to distinguish it from other units of the national language, therefore they believe that the delimitation of the word and the term is incorrect.

H. Jamolkhanov defines the term as follows: "Terms are nominative units that represent specialized concepts related to science and technology, literature, art and other fields, the use of which is limited to a specific field: flower, shona (in botany); rectangle, square (in geometry); have, participle (in linguistics); rhyme, balance, weight (in literary studies)" etc. Terms belonging to different languages, with theoretical problems of terminology engaged in scientists GO Vinokur, AA Reformatsky, VV Vinogradov, LS Barkhudarov, OS Akhmanova, KA Levkovskaya, BN Golovin, VP Danilenko, VM Leychik, as well as scientists who studied the practical aspects of the problem: DS Lotte, SA Chaplygina, SI Korshunova, TL Kandelaki in their research.

We know that the political and economic development of mutually beneficial cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries is increasing the need for foreign languages. The requirements for the training of specialists, especially in the field of economy, have changed radically. Now, activity in the economy system it has become a very urgent issue that the teaching experts have perfect knowledge of foreign languages. Because many foreign language terms are used in the field of economics. When translating terms in the field of management from one language to another, it is necessary to understand their semantic, morphological, structural, contextual and other linguistic features in both languages. It should be noted that most of the management terms are represented by nouns. This is because the terms-nouns mean not only objects, but also processes, concepts and events: receipt, payer, payment. Terms from the field of economics are created using a number of prefixes and suffixes:

Using prefixes:

1. re: reconciliation, reassignment, reimbursement, restatement;
2. un: unavailability, unfunded, unbalance, undiscounted, underpayment;
3. multi: multibuyer, multicurrency;
4. in; inpayment, inconvertibility;
5. co; co-creditor, co-debtor, cooperation;
6. ex; ex-dividend, exchange;
7. hyper; hypermarket, hyperinflation, etc.

Prefixes play an important role in creating the studied terminology, they are used to define the initial structure, for example, when giving a negative meaning: unemployment - "lack of work", nonpayment - "lack of payment".

The use of the prefix *Co-* is included in the words found in derivational word formation models, for example, in the field of management: cooperation, coordination, co-management; they mean doing something together.

The prefix *re-* is used a lot and represents a repeated action: restatement – repeated submission of financial statements, reconciliation – coordination, verification of accounts; reimbursement - compensation.

Multi- means "volume, multiplicity". multinational – multinational company.

Un- has a negative meaning: "a shortcoming, or absence of something": unavailability – absence of availability; imbalance – discrepancy.



Terms formed using the suffix: settlement, investor, accounting, accountability, marketing, management, financial, planner, discounter, competitiveness, recruiting, corporation, reporting, economist, managerial, economic, entrepreneurial, organizational, monopolistic, compensation, negotiation, etc.

The most common suffixes used in the formation of the studied terminology are: -er/or (discounter, distributor), -ion (commodization, corporation), -ing (accounting), -ic (economic), -ant (accountant), -ment (management), -able (marketable), -ive (competitive), -al (entrepreneurial, beneficial), -ship (partnership). The analysis showed that it belongs to the whole family of derivational word groups manage, manager, management, managerial; investment, investor, investment; account, accountant, accountability, accounting, etc.

Such derivation and compound terms reflect different occupational categories. For example: manage – category of management process, manager – category of the subject, management – category of economic area.

Association models: cross-marketing, marketplace, world-changing, stakeholder, risk-management, salespeople, headquarters, trademark, businessman, union-management, community-based organization, home-based business, etc.

Most of the terms in economic discourse consist of two-part terms: institutional investor, financial management, financial state, consumer loyalty, consumer acquisition, consumer detention, selling innovations, practice of business relations, selling skills, the target market, the control tool, management institution, market statistic, junk bond, multinational corporation, economic forces, entrepreneurial leader, economic world, national economy, economic power, economic game, service sales, commercial risk, letter of credit, transparent export, international trade, corporate entity, balance of payment, annual growth, market research, primary business, specific market, manufacturing transfer, joint venture, offshore partner, labor shortage, independent business, leading firm, trading firm, economic development, business community, economic motivation, entrepreneurial institution, export strategy, treatment management, organizational management, export opportunity, consume resources, benefit package, deal breaker, supplier partnership, contract fulfillment, purchasing departments, manufacturing/ delivery process, marketing opportunity, development costs, non-competitive plant, product line, financial image, brokerage house, financial foundation, fiscal year, cash leaks, business formation, etc.

Such terminological expressions have the potential to express more conceptual content than single-word terms.

The following terms are multi-component terms (three-word terms and terms of four or more words): recruiting boom cycle, financial service firm, mutual fund owner, absolute cost advantage, overall market strategy, actual product performance, current business crunch; unipolar economic world, substantial secondary market, low direct expenses, severe economic pressure; exchange rate guarantees, vendor selection process, bed-and-breakfast venture, product development group, job sharing team, database management system, non-profit subsidiary corporation, financial reporting period, collaborative working partnership, ideal marketing strategy, daily trading limit, common market entry strategy, accrual basis income statement, non-employed working style, self-employed working style, detailed realistic marketing plan, accrued taxes payable, global network discriminatory tax policy, strategic financial management issues, chief strategic financial planner, face-to-face working meeting, etc.

Terminological abbreviations: GAAT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), WTO (the World Trade Organization), NASA (Newspaper Advertising Sales Association), UAW (United Auto



Workers), GM (General Motors), SBA (Small Business Administration), OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer), etc.

Conclusion: The word terminology is mainly used in two senses:

1. Terminology is a set of words and phrases that express a special meaning in certain areas.
2. Terminology is a special aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language.

In our opinion, terminology is a set of terms used in certain fields. We can say that it is a science that studies terms, their properties, as well as the principles of their classification and description. A term does not need a context like a normal word, so it is 1) a member of a specific field of terminology used instead of a context, 2) can be used separately, eg in the text of registers or orders in the construction, 3) for this it should have a specific meaning within the framework of a certain terminology, and not in general language. Thus, terms are specialized words that are necessary in science, technology, politics, and diplomacy, with a limited scope of meaning and application, which strive to be unambiguous in order to clearly express the names of concepts and things.

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