



## Terminology in Linguistics: Approach, Analysis and Research

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**Annotation:** With the present paper we intend to explore the approaches, analysis and research of terminology, more specifically, architecture and civil engineering terms of Uzbek in different stages.

**Keywords:** semasiologically, lexical-grammatical features, homonymic, synonymous, antonymic phenomena, grammatical aspects, formal paradigm.

### Introduction

Many linguists of the world explained the connection and harmony between terms and words with their different opinions. In particular, G.O. Vinokur concludes: "Terms are not separate words, but only words that perform a separate task." He also puts forward the opinion that: "Any word, no matter how trivial it is (insignificant, has lost its power), can act as a term." We agree with the scientist's opinion, it is natural that some words become trivial (they lose their power in terms of giving meaning) under the influence of political changes in society, the development of the field, or the influence of the dominant language. However, it cannot be denied that after a certain period of time, the words that have lost their power in general usage will return to the speech content in the form of terms.

In the field of general linguistics, words and terms are studied according to the semasiological principle, lexical-grammatical features are studied, and the main attention is focused on homonymic, synonymous, antonymic phenomena, grammatical aspects of terms.

### Methods and materials

The meaning and grammatical form of any lexical unit is determined depending on its position in the paradigm, as well as in the lexical-semantic field. Paradigmatic relationship is "mutual associative relationship of syntactic units independent of time and space" and "The sequential relationship of a particular syntactic unit with another syntactic unit forms a syntagmatic relationship."

In addition, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships must be based on denotativeness, which is the main relationship. The reason is that the denotative relationship connects the language units with non-linguistic objects having a common meaning, while the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships serve to reveal the essence of the meaning of the lexical units. Although this linguistic process is observed in terms, when entering into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, it is ensured that they reach a certain terminological field where they are free, not a wide field like words. Although this linguistic process is observed in terms, when entering into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, it is ensured that they reach a certain terminological field where they are free, not a wide field like words. It should be concluded from this that the terms of a specific field cannot enter into general relations like words, they can only enter into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations within a specific field.



## Results

According to paradigmatic relations, architecture-construction terms can be divided and analyzed into the following paradigms:

1. Formal paradigm (similarity relation according to form/lexical sign).
2. Semitic paradigm (nesting relation according to meaning/semantic sign).
3. Functional-task paradigm (relationship of duty according to functional/task performance).
4. Structural paradigm (structural/structural relation according to construction sign).

Our analysis shows that lexical units in English and Uzbek can enter the above relations. Architecture-building terms are combined into a structural paradigm according to their structural sign, and they have a structural relationship. For example; The general meaning that unites such words as kapa, chayla, chadir, otov, shelter, hut, raincoat is a (temporary) building, all of them are terms of this type, which have a certain semantic circle.

There are many such examples in works of art. For example, we can see in the excerpt from the work of the writer Ghairatiy that "...the step taken to the house of Enlightenment is clearly visible in the reflection of the sun (Ghairatiy, Yashash taronalari)". In addition, in many works, terms such as House of Mercy, House of Rest, Place, House of Culture are found, and these lexemes are united under the general meaning of house according to their paradigmatic relationship, and are understood by lexemes such as enlightenment, kindness, recreation, culture, and differ according to their specific meaning.

Scientists such as A. Sobirov and his follower S. Azamov note several classifications of semantic relations in their research. This classification is noted as an important factor in the intercorrelation of words and terms. In particular, it is correct to classify the common types of relations between the members of the paradigm in the semantic field into the following groups:

1. Synonymous relationship.
2. Hyper-hyponymic (gender-species) relationship.
3. Holo-meronymic (whole-piece) relationship.
4. Graduonymic (ranking) relationship.
5. Functional (responsible) relationship.
6. Conflict attitude.

Our analyzes show that terminology as a system of scientific terms is a lower, i.e. base system, in the general lexical system of the language. It is an undeniable axiom that there is a constant organic connection between terminology and common literary language.

Currently, the great attention paid by our state to the field of architecture and construction, the wide-ranging reforms that are being carried out, are driving the rapid development and gradual improvement of the terminology of this field. The construction of modern constructions serves to bring new lexical units to the "consumption field". For example, the need to express every object, event, fact in the language, the need to name them through a speech or language unit has always taken an important place on the agenda. Because of this, the research of the terminological system units of the Uzbek language related to the field of architecture and construction, in particular, many terms and neologisms entering our language, is one of the urgent problems facing linguists. Until now, the fundamental study of research on terminology occupies a special place in the linguistics of



our country and abroad. Also, on the basis of improving human life and creating a convenient infrastructure for it, the field of architecture and construction occupies an important place.

The development of this field due to its close connection with science and technology, socio-economic fields is explained by the expansion of its scope, i.e., the process of the terminological lexicon expanding as a result of the increase in the amount of information related to it, and this is not only the scientific study of the terms related to the field, but also the attitude to the term, the field also created the need for correct and appropriate use of related lexical units.

It is known that at the end of the 2nd millennium BC and the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, there were settlements and tombs of cattle-breeding tribes in the lower foothills of the Amudarya, in the Fergana Valley and the Zarafshan Oasis.

The Greek geographer Strabo, who lived in the 1st century BC, wrote that this region was the "place of thousands of cities" before the Arab conquest.

### Conclusion

It is known from history that great thinkers and sages who made a great contribution to world civilization have grown up in our noble land. As early as the 8th-9th centuries, the Academy of Sciences called "Bait ul-Hikma" (House of the Wise) was established in the Khorezm region, and a little later, in 1010, the Academy of Ma'mun was established. Great discoveries have been made in this educational center that have surprised people all over the world. However, it was not possible to preserve all of the rare spiritual and cultural architectural heritages from our past, as well as brutal invasions of our country. Due to this, the scientific and theoretical knowledge of most fields was associated with the names of Arab, Persian, and European scientists. Nowadays, attention to all fields of science demands the importance of studying the history of the formation and composition of architecture and construction terms, their essence, what lexical units were named in the past based on scientific sources, scientific research.

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