



## Theoretical Foundations of Studying the Term Concept in English-Uzbek Information Communication Technologies

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### ABSTRACT

Terminology is defined as a set of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. Terminological systems develop together with the progress of science. Terms are introduced differently from common words, and their use is subject to some degree of control.

### Keywords:

Information communication, terminology, term, Synergetics, technology, linguistics, dictionary, Uzbek and English terms.

As a result of the rapid growth of technical development, terminology related to it was formed in parallel. That's why it is necessary to know the linguistic basis of the terms in order to understand the existing essence of terms and terms related to information and communication technologies, to understand their meaning. In the Uzbek language, concepts such as "term" and "atama" are used for special words.

Accordingly, we found it necessary to use the international lexemes "term" and "terminology" in our work.

1. The terms related to own and assimilated layers, expressing new concepts related to new social relations, took a strong place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language (stock exchange, broker, dealer, management, audit, farmer, such as competition, investment, ownership).

2. Some new terms that have equivalents in the lexicon of the Uzbek language gave way to the old ones after a certain period of time.

3. Some new terms have completely replaced their alternative units.

4. Some terms are widely used as absolute synonyms with alternative units.

Cases such as synonymy and ambiguity in terms are not considered positive in language. Because the terms, especially if they are related to science and technology, represent the same defined concept every time. Expressing one concept with a strict definition in two or more words does not have any practical significance, either from a scientific-theoretical point of view, or from the point of view of the educational process. On the contrary, it can cause confusion [1]. The terms currently used as doublets must eventually give way completely to the new term, or the old term to the new, as in the second or third part of the above classification. After all, if the matter is looked at on the basis of the laws of synergetics (Greek: synergos - moving together), it seems that this is possible. According to him, the language as a system has the ability to change from a state of chaos to a state of stable structure based on current laws.

G. Haken, the author of the book "Synergetika" (Moscow, 1980), says that there are two conditions for this:

1. The system should be open, that is, communicate with the external environment (for example, foreign languages).

2. The amount of components in the system should be more than the specified minimum (for example, message-like, execution-like, precision-like). Because as a result of their interaction, a general orderly movement occurs.

Although, in foreign linguistics, the term is theoretically more fully studied, its definition, the different signs of term and non-term words, the composition of the term (such as how many elements it consists of We cannot say that the issues) have been studied and resolved to the end. This point fully applies to Uzbek linguistics and terminology [2].

The content assigned to the concept of "term" is based on the following signs, which we think are sufficient to distinguish terms from common words:

- 1) A term is a linguistic unit, a word or a combination belonging to the language of production, science and technology, which is a type of general literary language that performs a special task.

- 2) A term is a specialized name of a concrete object, object, abstract concept.

- 3) A certain tariff (definition) is necessary for the term, with the help of which the content of the relevant concept can be expressed more clearly, which allows to distinguish one concept from the other, and which allows to place a certain concept in a specific classification line, to show more clearly the differentiating signs. possible

Therefore, terminology is defined as a set of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. Terminological systems develop together with the progress of science. Terms are introduced differently from common words, and their use is subject to some degree of control. "Terms do not appear", on the contrary, their necessity is realized it is "invented", "created" [3]. Also, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term

does not depend on the context, as long as a particular lexeme is used in its terminological sense and in its terminological field, the same meaning is preserved, but the exact meaning of polysemous terms There is no doubt that the context is necessary to extract the meaning.

Above, we presented the opinion of terminologists about the main function and characteristic of the term, i.e., about indefiniteness or definiteness of terms.

The multi-lexemic nature of terminological compounds, that is, the number of their components, has attracted the attention of terminologists in recent years.

In fact, although the multi-component compound terms, which have increased in number in recent years, serve to fully express the content of the concept, it is rather inconvenient to use them in practice and remember them. As a matter of fact, such terms should consist of two, or even three or four components, and as a result, the components of compound terms should be formed by adding determiners and adjectives in order to fully reflect the relevant signs [4]. This is a situation characteristic of the initial stage of expressing the concept, and later, when a certain idea about the concept is formed, the components (words) that represent insignificant signs can be shortened, and thus the term can be made more compact. However, this process should be carried out consciously, not on the basis of leadership and risk-taking, but on the basis of certain rules.

It should be noted that almost all scientists who have dealt with the issue of terms have tried to give a definition of this concept. It would take many pages to mention some of them, not all of them, as examples. Therefore, summing them up, the concept of "term" can be defined as follows:

The term is a word or combination used in the process of knowing and mastering some objects that express professional meaning, express and shape the professional concept, and the relations between them from the point of view of certain professions.

Indeed it is. Because each information and communication technology, network has a term that is used within the information and

communication technology, network, to be more precise, shapes the speech of the professional, creates conditions for mutual speech.

At this point, it should be noted that people with a certain profession or specialty often work with specific terms of one or another information and communication technologies. For example, it is natural for future economists to use terms that are used only in a narrow circle, such as cartel, clearing, commodity exchange, small ownership, allocation of funds, and rent in their written or oral speech. It is self-evident that such terms are not used in the speech of a professional outside of economics. At the same time, there are a number of terms of economics, information and communication technologies, which are used in the speech of almost all speakers of certain languages.

It should be noted that not only economics, but also science and technology, various information and communication technologies of production, and a set of terms, i.e. the sum of them, is called terminology. For example, mathematical terminology, medical terminology, economic terminology, etc.

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics, measures such as studying terms, organizing them, and creating terminological dictionaries began in the mid-20s of the 20th century. After all, except for some lexicographic works, the scientific study of the Uzbek language, the emergence of the current Uzbek linguistics as a science, began from this period. Of course, the desire to learn terms is not self-inflicted, all knowledge is the scientific thinking of establishing information and communication technology education in Uzbek language. the expansion of the scope of the national languages of the former union, including the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, as a result, the increase in the number of terms in the language was the impetus for their comprehensive study and arrangement.

The terms belonging to various science information and communication technologies were first studied in Uzbek linguistics, that is, in the 20s and 30s, mostly for purely practical purposes. True, during this period, a number of articles and some pamphlets were published

about the nature of the term, how to use this or that term, and the advantages of Russian international and Arabic, Persian, or all-Turkish reforms.

However, due to the fact that such works were inextricably linked with the spirit of the sharp ideological and political struggle of that time, there were a number of errors in the solution of terminology and language issues in general from the point of view of linguistics. had caused ar. Nevertheless, during this period, they began to study terms in a more practical way, to create some monolingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries related to science and information and communication technologies.

In Uzbek linguistics, linguistically comprehensive, both scientific and practical study of terminological systems related to information and communication technologies of various disciplines began to take a more consistent form after the war, mainly after the 50s; articles devoted to the theoretical issues of terms and terminology in some subjects Information and communication technologies, candidate dissertations devoted to the linguistic analysis of terms were created, and the creation of excellent terminological dictionaries was started. At the present time, in Uzbek linguistics, the terms of information and communication technologies of various disciplines are intensively studied, which is closely related to the further development of information and communication technologies and the level of their application to production, as a result, the development and enrichment of terms. In Uzbek linguistics, about forty candidate's dissertations devoted to practical issues such as their regulation and stabilization were supported, many monographs and hundreds of scientific-theoretical articles were published, and about a hundred terminological dictionaries were published.

Terminologists S. Ibrokhimov, U. Tursunov, O. Usmonov, N. Mamatov, S. Akobirov, R. Doniyorov, Kh. Jamolkhanov, N. Kosimov, D. Bazarova, A. Kosimov, A. Madvaliyev and others They contributed to the development of Uzbek terminology with their practical recommendations. In recent years and

today, a more in-depth study of the practical and theoretical aspects of terminology, regulation of the use of the term has become a matter of state importance. In 1984, in connection with the establishment of the Republican Interinstitutional Terminological Commission (RMTK) under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, in connection with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language, the Republican Terminology was devoted to terminology issues in the presence of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The fact that several scientific-practical, scientific-theoretical conferences have been held on the scale of the Republic dedicated to the issues of terminology is a clear proof of our opinion.

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