



Problems and solutions in the use of terms in Russian

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ABSTRACT

Technical necessity and need lead to the development of science. The development of branches of science, the emergence of new branches and directions of science, of course, will lead to the improvement of the existing system of terms, the emergence of new terms. This, in turn, leads to the emergence of new problems, issues and tasks in linguistics. At the same time, the issue of the integrity of language and thinking is gaining new qualitative features as a result of the development of terminological vocabulary.

Keywords:

Terminology, Linguistics, Problem, Communication, Computer

In this regard, the First President of the Republic IA Karimov emphasizes that the development of the system of terms in the Uzbek language makes a great contribution to the development of Uzbek national thinking. The development of research, scientific and popular books, textbooks, dictionaries on the specifics of our language contributes to the development of public opinion. It is especially noteworthy that the state language is becoming an active means of communication at the international level. ... The fact that the Uzbek language is widely used in areas that require special terms and concepts, such as computers and the Internet, the exact sciences, medicine, and economics, shows how great its potential is. "1 These ideas are not just an explanation of the current situation, but also show that one of the main tasks in the field of Uzbek terminology is to further increase the expressive potential of our language. In the lexical structure of the modern Uzbek language, various sectoral terms have a special place. This aspect is the Uzbek socio-political life, development 1 Karimov I.A. High spirituality is an invincible force. - Tashkent: Manaviyat, 2008. 86-p. The height of the 4th level is directly related to such factors as high level of technical and technological development, high

level of spiritual, cultural and ideological growth. The role of terms in the scientific understanding of existence, in the effective use of human phenomena and laws of nature and society is invaluable. As in the lexicon of a particular language, in its terminological system there is a difference between its own and the acquired layer. This is despite the fact that the terminological layers do not exist in the social consciousness as separate systems, but that they are in a mutually variable, synonymous, homonymous, as well as paronymic relationship, however, the requirement for clarity in terminology, especially terminology o It shows that there are a number of problems, such as the fact that, in contrast to the general lexicon, it is often subjective and individual in nature. It is known that terms for a particular language can be borrowed from other languages, mainly in the form of kalka and semi-kalka. This can sometimes lead to falsifications, confusion, uncertainty, and other negative aspects of the formal, semantic, and grammatical features of the assimilations. Therefore, it is important to seriously study these cases, to solve the problems that have arisen, to achieve terminological perfection. Terms, like common vocabulary, can refer to an object, a feature, a

quantity, or a process. Among them, the terms used to describe the process have a special place and status in terms of semantic and formal structure, scope and use. Because science or technology is a term or phrase that is a clear and stable expression of a particular concept specific to a field of profession². 2 Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 vols. Volume Four T-Shukr - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. p.73. 5 Granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language Recognizing the achievements in the creation, adoption and application of the term on the basis of the publication of the district terminological dictionary, encyclopedia, reference books, look at the shortcomings in this regard. cannot be closed. Although scientific conferences, monographs, and recommendations for the theory and practice of terminology are being developed, the demands of social development, science and technology integration, and globalization also pose a number of challenges. The interconnectedness of languages, the feeding of one another, the clash of thoughts, the national linguistic landscape of the world are all reflected in the system of terms. In general, the terms are systematic is the area where languages connect. Therefore, the main general and specific linguistic problems are reflected in this area. The history of the formation of Uzbek lexicography goes back to Mahmud Kashgari's 11th-century *Devonu Lug'atit Turk*. During this period, many dictionaries related to the Uzbek language were created, which were based only on the works of Alisher Navoi. Tole Imani's Chigatoy-Persian dictionary "Badoyi ul-lug'at" (XV century), Chigatoy-Turkish dictionary known as "Abushqa" (XVI century), Mirza Mahdikhan's "Sangloh" »Chigatoy-Persian dictionary (XVIII century), in addition, the Uzbek-Persian dictionary "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yaqub Ching (18th century), and Fazlullah's Chigatoy published in Calcutta in 1825. -Farsian dictionary can be specified. 6 First of all, the role of terminological lexicography in the development and growth of creative thinking is invaluable. The lexicography of the terms of a language follows

complex internal laws in the process of its development and enrichment and change. The nature of these laws is determined by the linguistic nature of each language, its grammatical structure, historical processes of language development, social environment, scope and degree of language distribution, as well as features of this language's interaction with other sister and non-sister languages. ..

A dictionary is a collection of words arranged for a specific purpose. The field of theoretical and practical principles of compiling a dictionary is called lexicography (Greek *lexicon* - dictionary and *grapho* - I write). Dictionaries are called lexicographers. The task of lexicography is to develop the principles and methods of compiling a dictionary, to organize lexicographical work, to create, systematize and store card indexes that form the basis for compiling a dictionary.

Dictionaries play an important role in the theoretical study of the use of words and phrases, as well as in the practical teaching of language.

Creating different types of dictionaries is of universal importance. The dictionary was compiled in alphabetical order, as a handy guide to educate the public, and perform a cultural and educational function. That is why great attention is paid to this issue. This may explain the establishment of special publishing houses and lexicographic institutions.

Issues such as dictionary types, vocabulary (the word being interpreted or translated from the dictionary), and the structure of lexical articles are major issues in lexicographic theory. Dictionaries are generally divided into two types: encyclopedic and philological. Encyclopedic dictionaries explain concepts in all areas of science, technology, and culture. They provide information about natural phenomena, social events, celebrities.

About the word itself is limited to indicating its origin. That is why such dictionaries are called concept dictionaries. Such dictionaries usually include pictures, maps, and diagrams.

In encyclopedic dictionaries, words and phrases are listed alphabetically as the title of the article. Encyclopaedic dictionaries are of two types according to their purpose and

function: a general encyclopedic dictionary and an encyclopedic dictionary of a field. Examples of common encyclopedias are the British Dictionary and the Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. An encyclopedia of a field is an encyclopedia of literature. "Pedagogical encyclopedia". "Technical encyclopedia". These include the Agricultural Encyclopedia. The encyclopedic dictionary is also called "Encyclopedia" in the East and "Thesaurus" in the West.

In philological dictionaries, the emphasis is on the word or phrase, and they are explained in detail. Such dictionaries are also arranged alphabetically, with the title of the word or phrase being interpreted.

There are two types of philological dictionaries: general and special philological dictionaries. General philological dictionaries provide explanations of common words. They will be monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. Depending on the purpose, monolingual philological dictionaries are divided into several types. For example, explanatory dictionaries, special linguistic dictionaries: etymological dictionary, morpheme dictionary, phraseological dictionary, synonym dictionary, orthoepic dictionary, chappa dictionary, famous horses dictionary name, dictionary of place names, dictionary of works of famous writers.

For example, in a glossary, all the lexical meanings of words are explained in detail. Each word comment is given in the form of a short article, and the word being commented is shown as a title. Examples include the Uzbek Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, 5 volumes, the Oxford Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, the 17-volume Dictionary of Modern Russian Literary Writing, and the one-volume Dictionary of the Russian Language by SI Ojegov. will be. The "Russian-International Glossary of Words" by Usmanov and Renat Doniyorov is one of them.

A synonym in the dictionary of synonyms The meanings and stylistic functions of each word are described. An example of this is A. Khodzhev's "Explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language". Etymological dictionaries explain the origin of words, their original form and meaning, and the changes

that took place in them during language development.

M. Fasmer's "Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language", e.V. Sevortyan's "Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Spring", Sh. Rakhmatullayev's Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language is one such dictionary.

A morphemic dictionary is an alphabetical dictionary that explains the morphemes of words. For example, the word reward is made up of the morphemes reward (lan). (See A. Gulomov, AN Tikhonov, R. Kungurov. Dictionary of Uzbek morphemes. Tashkent, "Teacher", 1977). The phraseological dictionary explains the semantic and grammatical features of phraseological units (phrases) in a language with the help of examples. In it, it is very useful to give different variants of a phraseological phrase by juxtaposing phraseological homonyms, synonyms and antonyms. Example: Hard-hearted. There is no mercy. Option: heartburn; volunteer; rocky mood. Synonym: stone heart stone. Antonyms: empty (i) empty; heart (i) soft heart. Similar to: bagritosh; mehritosh ... [Rahmatullaev Sh. Annotated phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. Tashkent. The Teacher, 1978, p. 21]. For example, words ending in the letter a are given as: harp, child, piece, sona, pona, tonka, shona. Such a dictionary can be a source for various research in word formation, morphology and lexicology. gives (R. Kungurov and A. Tikhonov's book "Obratngy slovar 'uzbekskogo yazg'ka"). In dictionaries of this type, the words are explained in alphabetical order. The above explanatory dictionaries are compiled in this order. In the second type of dictionaries, only the stems are arranged in alphabetical order. The artificial words are explained in the main article. Such dictionaries provide information on the semantic and formal connection of words in a cell. In bilingual translation dictionaries, a word or phrase in one language is translated into another language. These include Russian-Uzbek, English-Uzbek, French-Uzbek, German-Uzbek dictionaries. There are also short translation dictionaries for foreign language learners. Sometimes translation dictionaries are in several languages. For

example, "Slovar naibolee upotrebitel'ng'x slov angliyskogo, nemetskogo, frantsuzskogo i russkogo yazikov". These include terms related to science, technology, and a particular field of production. The most common of the industry dictionaries are terminological dictionaries. These dictionaries are monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. Monolingual terminological dictionaries explain the terms of a language in a particular field. These include OS Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (1966) and D.E. Rosenthal, M. A. Telenkova's "Reference Guide to Linguistic Terms" (1972), H. Hasanov's "Dictionary of Geographical Terms" (1964). H.Homidiy, Sh.Abdullaeva, S.Ibrahimova's "Dictionary of Literary Terms" (1967), "Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms" (1976) edited by Olim Usman 'horses N.T. Hotamov's "Short Russian-Uzbek Terminological Dictionary of Literary Studies" (1969). Sh. Bayburov and N. Takanaev's "Short Russian-Uzbek Terminological Dictionary of Pedagogy" (1963). dictionary "(1964). The dictionary of foreign words is similar to terminological dictionaries. Here, too, mostly words from foreign languages are explained. The type of dictionaries is not limited to the above. Dictionary of thematic, differential, new words, abbreviations, frequency, rhyme. For example, in thematic dictionaries, words are grouped according to their meanings. Dictionaries like these allow you to find the most appropriate words to express an idea. An example of this is the Roget dictionary based on the English language, the last XV chapter of the Kelurnoma (18th century) dictionary compiled by Muhammad Yaqub Chingi. In modern linguistics, a thesaurus dictionary (Greek thesayros - source) or I work is underway to compile a geographical dictionary. The thesaurus contains all the words that are associated with a particular word.

Vocabulary is a vocabulary, its proper and purposeful use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing the richness of vocabulary and the correct and fluent expression of ideas.

Problems Of Research Of Uzbek Terminological Lexicography

The terminosystem is a product of the development of human social thinking and language. Language, term creation, and terminology are inseparably and continuously connected, the latter requiring the existence of the former, and the latter performing the function of satisfying the social need formed in the bosom of the former. The formation of the division of labor, the privatization of its directions of thought and its combination with the product, led to the emergence of "private" language expressions expressing this specificity and product, or the acquisition of some of the meanings of existing expressions specialized, narrow and clearly defined. From the moment the product of human thought is reflected in the writings, it is clear that the expressions of the common language have become more specific in relation to the types of occupations. Thus, in line with the privatization of the integrity of thought and practice, the process of adaptation of language expressions has begun. Defining the scope of use of language expressions in relation to human activities has led to the emergence of professional vocabulary. This is the first basis for the formation of the terminological system of language. During the radical turning and development stages of human social thought, especially in the Renaissance, this process accelerated, and as a result, the social view of existence, the privatization of relations were determined, and scientific systems emerged. During the Renaissance, science was highly developed in thought, science, and creativity, overcoming dogmatism, ignorance, and bigotry, and demonstrating the power of creativity and thinking. In the East, especially in Movarounnahr, Khorasan and Iran (IX-XII centuries), science and philosophy flourished, intellectual activity increased, great scientists, 11 encyclopedic scholars, famous thinkers were created, and incomparable works were created. In the field of exact sciences Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Bakr Razi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Fargani, Umar Khayyam, Mirzo Ulugbek, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino in the field of social sciences Ibn Rushd, Muhammad Ghazali, Aziziddin Nasafi His scientific works enriched the treasury of

thought, the universe, man and society were studied in their entirety, new scientific laws were opened, and the horizons of thought expanded. Different theories, doctrines have emerged, intellectual diversity has developed. During this period, the East developed a wide range of education, madrassas and education. The achievements of Eastern thought had a direct impact on Western Europe. Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine", "Ash-Shifa", Farabi's "Classification of Sciences", Ahmad Fergani's "Total Book of Celestial Movements and Astronomy", Muhammad Musa Khorezmi's "Algebra and Alternative", Ibn Rushd, Abu Bakr Razi's works translated into western languages. Algebra, the science of algorithms, was formed due to the Khorezmi works. The Laws of Medicine have served as a basic medical textbook in European universities. He developed the exact sciences and methods of studying them, the sciences of agriculture and animal husbandry, navigation, military technology and music from Eastern Europe⁵. This rise was accompanied by a process of term creation in the language. At the end of the 19th century, terminology also began to form and develop as an independent field. The terminology, which entered the world at the beginning of the last century, began to take shape in Uzbek linguistics in the 20s and 30s of this century. The first period of terminology is characterized by differences in the understanding and application of the terms terminology and professionalism. This is the priority of the term professionalism in the works of leading scientists of that time. 5 National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 14 volumes. 9 - tom. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "UzME", 2005. pp. 57-61. 126, but the distinction between professional and scientific terms is determined by the emergence of a social need. Discussions such as "excluding" specialized expressions from the general lexicon and studying it as a special system⁷ or looking at these terms as a specific manifestation of the linguistic possibilities of language and as an integral part of the integrated lexical system of language⁸ in the end it can be said that the terms "term" and "professionalism" have come to an end with a

difference in meaning and application. However, the fact that the differences between these terms are defined does not mean that the functional boundaries between terms and professional vocabulary, terms and common words are also defined. As the Russian terminologist F.P. Filin points out, "Words in the early days of language history and it can be assumed that the difference between the term is less noticeable than in modern language. Nowadays, as we get closer, the volume of words increases and their structure improves. This is especially true of socio-political, scientific terminology. As the number of words increases, the semantics of some groups of words develop in opposite directions, their meanings become more general, and they acquire a specific subjective character"⁹. F.P.Filin's views are justified if they are viewed today in terms of the growing interdependence of science and technology and life. In particular, the development of applied research and their direct impact on people's lives and lifestyles is a proof of our opinion.

In each language, there are many common terms. One of the semantic-lexicographic problems is the coherence of the meanings of the accompanying lexeme-terms, the clarification of the relationship of the main meaning / portable meaning, the ordering of these meanings in the semantic trees. To solve this problem, special semantic research serves to identify differences between accompanying essences, semantic differences between base and product, scientific examination of semantic identities, applying the results to lexicographic definitions to fill certain gaps in modern semantic interpretations, improve lexicographic practice. In the semantic analysis of accompanying lexeme-terms, the affiliation of words to their own and assimilation layer plays an important role, while lexicographic interpretations rely on the scientific interpretation of the basic-derivative-semantic-semantic relationship. and giving comments in this way is one of the ways to solve problems in this regard. In Uzbek lexicographic practice, there is a problem of presenting lexemes and terms that represent different categories of meanings as a single dictionary article. Indeed,

lexicographical pometas, which represent belonging to different categories, in themselves eliminate the evaluation of these meanings as interconnected fragments of a common essence (special expressions of a common meaning). Therefore, one of the main ways to solve the problem is to clarify the polyfunctional, polysemantic or homonymous relationship between the meanings, and to conduct special research in this area. 50 The treatment of lexemes on the basis of word formation and differentiation of derivation phenomena is the basis for solving the problems of their spiritual specialization and formal simplification. Considering word formation and term formation as components of a derivation phenomenon, it should be borne in mind that word formation, in other words, artificial word is a source for terminology. Terminology involves the transformation of artificial words, as well as words, into terms based on their semantic specialization and formal simplification. It also serves to clarify their polysemantic or homonymous relationship by looking at terms in specialized meanings in terms of their relationship to basic meanings.

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