



# Effect of Terminological Analysis on Linguistics

**Dalieva Madina  
Xabibullaevna**

(PhD), associate professor  
Uzbek State World Languages University  
Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT**

The article discusses terminology as a branch of linguistics and the conditions under which words arise and develop. By transferring the correct meanings of phrases, terminology may be seen of as a discipline that aids in bridging gaps and extending one field into another. Additionally, the article provides concise examples to illustrate the key terminology formation techniques.

**Keywords:**

Terminology, Sociolinguistics, Lexicography, concept, notion, neologism, terminological system and term.

The necessity for specialized communication, interpretation, and the understanding of concepts amongst users from different linguistic groups but with equal knowledge levels led to the development of terminology. For example, the vocabulary of agriculture or the language of tourism are examples of specific terms that belong to a science, an art form, an author, or a social institution, according to scholars Silvia Pavel and Diane Nolet. Additionally, this word refers to "the language discipline dedicated to the scientific study of the concepts and terms used in specialist languages" in a more narrow meaning.

Terminology is part of applied linguistics, a science that involves work in specialized lexicography, specialized translation, technical writing and language teaching. It is worth mentioning here that these four professional applications of linguistics are closely related: specialized translation requires mastery of specialized bilingual or multilingual terms; technical writing includes the usage of these terminologies in monolingual discourse; the teaching of specialized language focuses on their acquisition by the student; and the institutional practice of comparative

terminology and of its phraseological component occur in a translation environment. In brief, note that Terminology work requires many abilities, such as:

- the ability to identify the terms that indicate the concepts that belong to a certain sphere;
- the ability to establish the usage of the terms in pertinent reference documents;
- the ability to describe and explain concepts concisely;
- the ability to differentiate correct usage from improper usage;
- the ability to recommend or to discourage certain usages to facilitate unambiguous communication.

According to various linguistic studies, the word "term" can be described and explained differently. As an example, A. Reformatsky defines the term as follows: "Terms are special words"<sup>4</sup>. A.V. Kalinin calls certain terms "special vocabulary" and divides them into two groups:

- 1) Special vocabulary includes, first, terms.
- 2) In addition to terms, special vocabulary includes professionalism. Additionally, A.V. Kalinin distinguishes

between terms and professionalism: –The difference between a term and professionalism is that a term is an expression or name of a concept that is completely formal, accepted, and legitimized in a particular science, industry, agriculture, or technique. Professionalism, on the other hand, is a semi-formal word for a profession, a specialty, often spoken in a living language, in fact, without a firm, scientific definition of the concept.

Terminology is applied as one of the channels of intellectual communication, expressing a certain system of understanding reality. According to Vinogradov, "there are two sides to the creation and definition of terms, two perspectives: the structure of language and comprehension, and the development of a semantic conditional system of understanding in science." In fact, by exploring the various classifications of the basic characteristics of the term, it should be noted that the term can be characterized through following features:

- 1) unambiguity, or at least a tendency towards it;
- 2) the accuracy of semantics;
- 3) brevity; 4) stylistic neutrality and lack of expressiveness;
- 4) systematic, i.e. relationship with other terminological terms systems;
- 5) nominativity;
- 6) internationality;
- 7) the possibility of using the term in isolation, i.e. out of context.

Therefore, the term is found not only in the lexical system of the language, but also in the system of concepts of a particular science, i.e. the term is specialized within a specific scientific discipline, for example: phoneme - a linguistic term, synecdoche - a stylistic, literary term.

According to D.S. Lotte, there are several approaches to developing a terminological system. It is also important for linguistic terminology. He gave the following examples of how to create scientific terms:

- create new words from existing words using different affixes (suffixes, infixes);

- create a new joint (multi-word) by combining existing independent words and phrases (which can be abbreviated);
- modify the meaning of the existing terms or words in the general form by copying them on the basis of general functional similarity, appearance, or interrelationship.

A set of phrases used in this study that satisfy criteria like expediency, orderliness, consistency, etc. is known as linguistic terminology. It was created and shaped by the particulars of the scientific community, including its intricately intertwined components, its topic, object, and objectives. The only and genuine goal of linguistics, according to Ferdinand de Saussure, is a system of signals that express concepts. The study of this field's structure is the examination of the linguistic term-field. Therefore, one of the crucial issues in terminology is to determine the relationship between the generation of terminological words and the creation of terminological word combinations.

The following words have been recognized as possible forms of linguistic material:

A) nouns such as "addressee," "asset," "affix," "article," "linguistics," "discourse," "communication," etc.;

B) adjectives such as "cognitive," "communicative," "terminological," "grammatical," and "adverbial";

C) verbs such as "comment," "correlate," "classify," "differentiate," etc.;

D) adverbial terms such as "

It's also important to note that the terms may be one, two, or as many as seven words long. Adverbs are used in conjunction with compound words. Numerous studies have found that phrases of all kinds are the most practical element for terminological use. They include definable and defining words that establish the relation between their generic dependence. For instance, phrases with two words suggest better component coherence. Using the language's syntactic mechanisms, the relationship between a terminological phrase's constituent parts is established. A generic

formula is used to construct two-part words and phrases: defined + defining. For instance, the typological research, the present segmentation, and the grammatical category.

In three-component sentences, there are three different types of syntactic links: defining + complex definable; complex defining + definable; and two independent determinative + definable.

Any terminological system, in essence, is made up of pieces that are connected in a hierarchy. This important systemic feature of terminology, which is expressed in the hierarchical ordering of terminological series related and associated with the hierarchical relations between scientific concepts within this discipline, is revealed by the structure of inter-terminological connections.

#### The list of used literature:

1. Bergenholtz, H., Tarp, S. 2005. ||Manual of specialised lexicography||. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
2. Klasson K. 2001. Developments in the Terminology of Physics and Technology. Stockolm,
3. O. Akhmanova and G. Agapova. M.: Moscow State University, 1974. Terminology: Theory and Method. Edined. - 205 p.
4. Abduraxmanovna, Khilola Zakirova. "Effective methods of teaching and learning architecture and construction terminology in higher education." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.3 (2021): 1733-1737.
5. Abduraxmanovna Z.K. Creating Effective Teaching and Learning Environment in Higher Education. *American journal of science and learning for development*. 2022 Dec 23;1(2):188-92
6. Borshchovetska, V. D. & Semenchuk, Yu. O. (2009). Using Educational Strategies for Mastering Foreign Language Vocabulary. // *Foreign Languages*. No 2. –P.19–23.
7. Zakirova Kh.A. (2023). Lexical-semantic peculiarities of urban planning terminological units in LSP. *Conferencea*, 114–118. Retrieved from <https://www.conferencea.org/index.php/conferences/article/view/2674>
8. Utemuratova Zarukhan Ajimuratovna. (2023). Effective ways of teaching construction vocabulary in foreign language., *American Journal of Pedagogical and Educational Research*, 8, 136–138.
9. Shukhratovna S. N. Terminology in Linguistics: Approach, Analysis and Research // *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 5. – C. 375-377.
10. Saloydinova N. S. Lexical and semantic peculiarities and problems of the translation of architectural and construction terminology from English into Russian and Uzbek // *Theoretical & Applied Science*. – 2020. – №. 1. – C. 19-22.
11. Zakirova, H. "Modern pedagogical technologies in the teaching foreign language." *Педагогика. Проблемы. Перспективы. Инновации*, 2020.
12. Zakirova, Kh. A. "Terminology as a research object of linguistics and specific features of construction terminology." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 4 (2020): 149-151.