



## Fundamentals of comparative terminology in Russian

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the basics of comparative terminology in Russian, a glossary of terms, the level of terminology of scientific works, the frequency of use of terms.

**Keywords:**

Russian language, terminological dictionary, terminology, comparison, frequency, display, adequacy, equivalent.

Each field of knowledge has its own terminological system. The field of study of the terminological dictionary for this study is the technical field of human activity. Terms are words or phrases denoting specific concepts related to any area of production, science, art. Each term, of course, is based on the definition (definition) of the reality it expresses, therefore the terms are a clear and at the same time a brief description of an object or event. Each field of knowledge works with specific terms that make up the essence of the terminological system of this science. The general scientific terms used and generally applicable to the method of scientific discourse are emphasized: experiment, adequate, equivalent, forecast, hypothesis, development, reaction, and so on. These terms make up the general conceptual fund of various disciplines and have the highest frequency of use. For example, in computer science: program code, programming language, wiki ("the presence of an electronic document, confirmed by the presence of a certain number of links on the Internet"); in the hardware industry: display, TFT, LCD, color matrix, etc.

These terms are actively used in the media. For example, American scientists have developed a new TFT display, which today has a record contrast ratio of 10,000:1 (AiF, 2007, No. 46); "Color matrix LCD TVs are especially clear" (AiF, 2009, No. 6); "TFT "Over the past 2 years, TVs have been bought by about 6,000 people" (Volga, 2008, No. 34).

According to Balli, such terms are "ideal types of linguistic expression inevitably seeking scientific language" (Bally, 1961, p. 144). The terminological dictionary is informative like no other. The terms in the language do not change: they allow the thought to be formulated concisely and extremely clearly.

However, the level of terminology of scientific works is not the same. The frequency of the use of terms depends on the nature of the presentation, the treatment of the text. Modern society requires a form of description of the information received, which makes it possible to make the greatest discoveries of mankind the property of all. However, the language of a monographic study is often so saturated with terms that it is inaccessible even to a specialist.

Therefore, the terms used must be sufficiently mastered by science, and the newly introduced terms must be interpreted. The spread of terms outside of scientific work has become a hallmark of our time. This gives grounds to talk about the general terminology of modern speech. Thus, many words with terminological meaning are widely used without any restrictions: blog, internet, mobile phone, monitor, microwave oven.

For example: "Mobile phones are in almost every Russian language today. Why is mobile communication so popular in Russia? The answer is simple" (AiF, 2007, No. 11); "The new Samsung microwave oven - 4573F in August 2008" (AiF, 2006, No. 4).

Another group consists of words that have a dual character: they work both as a term and as general words. In the first case, these lexical units are distinguished by distinct tones of meaning, which gives them special clarity and originality. Terminology is one of the most dynamic, fast-growing parts of the common vocabulary. Modern researchers note that the rapid pace of the scientific and technological revolution in recent decades has led to an ever-increasing increase in the amount of information in all areas of knowledge, production and scientific activity. available only to specialists, their number grows exponentially in every highly developed language and numbers in the millions, which exceeds the generally accepted vocabulary by p times and at the same time intensively. introduction of specific terminology into the general literary language The main source of replenishment of the vocabulary of the literary language is the special terminology, which consists in the nature of a syntactically or constructively unconditional meaning. In different systems, the meanings of terms are different - they can be expressed using words and phrases, formulas or other symbol systems. Terms are to some extent an artificial lexico-semantic formation, the semantic essence of which should reflect the amount of information, scientific knowledge that helps to reveal the content of the concept. Unlike unknown words, endlessly used words, many of which are indefinite, terms within a science must, as a

rule, have a meaning. They are characterized by clearly limited, predominantly motivated specialization and absolute semantic accuracy. However, the concept of uncertainty, which is usually used as an absolute differentiator of terms, is somewhat relative. This is probably a requirement of ideal terminological systems. In real terminology, there are many terms called categorical polysemy. For example, one of the kinds of terms he occupies are nouns denoting an action and its result: wrapping ("the distribution of coils of something", "the conical or cylindrical shape of the product obtained as a result of wrapping"). The terminological dictionary of a person reflects an important part of speech activity in determining the technical direction of activity. In addition to the terminological dictionary, let's consider a professional dictionary of the technosphere, which is included in a special dictionary of the Russian language of words or complex nouns (stable expressions). leads to the scheme with current conditions.

PU: The terms of securities, foreign exchange, stocks, magnetic bullets, punctuation marks, viral flu must be different from professionalism. Professionalisms are words and phraseological units that are characteristic of a certain professional group and are used in the speech of people associated with a common profession. Basement, corridor, niece, line, hat, in the speech of the new chief printers and journalists. Terms should be distinguished from professional jargon (professionalism):-

The conditions are typical for book speech, professionalism is inherent in oral speech and is not included in the literary language.

- the conditions for cognition or a certain area of production are created by the conscious and purposeful actions of people - specialists in this area. There is a tendency, on the one hand, to eliminate dubbloons and ambiguous terms, and on the other hand, to establish strict boundaries for each term and its clear relationship with other units that make up this terminological system.

The emergence of professionalism occurs spontaneously. Relations between different professions are also characterized by a certain chaos and uncertainty.

the terms are officially accepted (GOST) and are used regularly, have a strict definition; professional words are not officially accepted, are irregular in use. The meaning of professionalism, usually arising from the metaphorical processing of a word or phrase, often coincides with other professional meanings.

Terms Organize a terminological system - a set of terms available in a dictionary - that "covers" all specific areas of science or technology: all the basic concepts, ideas, relationships. Professionalism is rarely a system (no one pays much attention to creating such a system).

Some objects and concepts have professional names, while others do not.

Terms do not have expressive qualities, they are distinguished by stylistic uniformity. The terms do not include stylistic coloring (speech, slang), do not contain the words "superiority", solemn tone, emotional expression.

Unlike states, professionalism (professional words) is brightly expressive, expressive (because of its metaphorical nature), and this feature of them is especially pronounced near a formal, biblical special term that repeats the meaning of professionalism.

The difference between terms and professional words can be illustrated by the following examples. In metallurgy, the term refers to hard metal scraps in a shell furnace, and workers refer to these scales as goat scales (sticky being the official term; goat being the professional). A concave grinder (special term) optics is also called a bowl grinder (professionalism). Physicists jokingly call the synchrotron pan, doctors call a special type of temperature curve (with a sharp rise and fall in the patient's temperature) a candle. Abrasive is a formal, terminological name and profession widely used in non-professional vernacular, etc.

In some cases the words professionalism may be used as formal terms; at the same time, their expressiveness is somewhat erased, but the meaning of the main metaphor is felt very well. Terms such as medium handle, ring gear, pipe elbow, etc.

Terms and general vocabulary.

There is a constant connection between the terms of the whole people and the richness of the vocabulary, expressed in two opposite processes. The first is a terminological common word, for example: tooth, knee, box (reducer, skull), tip, fan, hole, tubercle. The second process is determination, in which terms lose some of their shadow properties and become a general literary language, for example:

acceleration, algorithm, antibiotics, hologram, laser, sensor, argument, concept, consciousness; drama, concert, contact, contour, tension, romance, style, resonance; analysis, synthesis, spike, etc.

As G. Ya. Solganik points out, if in the 19th century the literary language was mainly fed by dialects, but now the terminology has become one of the bases for replenishing its content.

The same word in the role of a term is essentially another word.

They have different meanings, different areas of use. For example, in a general adjective dominant expression, It means "strong, oppressive" of an extreme nature, and in this phrase it is an adjective in a legal term Document is smooth in character (for example, Danilenko V.P.) means that the document has a strong character.

The process of translating a term into a general dictionary is much more complicated.

Functional and stylistic role of professional and special vocabulary.

Under certain conditions, terms are used in literature and journalism. The methods and purposes of introducing terms into the general literary language are different. From a functional point of view, we can distinguish:

- 1) situational additions in accordance with the requirements of the topic and genre of the message;
- 2) additions related to the stylistic task;
- 3) the use of terms in a figurative and figurative sense.

1. Situational inclusions. Here we are talking about the use of terms as a direct nominative function in materials related to science, technology, production, art, etc. For example, an excerpt from the story "Thoughts and Heart" by N. Amosov, one of the first Soviet surgeons

who inserted artificial heart valves. It is difficult to distinguish the author from the image of the protagonist in the named story, therefore it is very natural for him to use medical terms, without which the reader will not understand the medical problems posed by the author and the ways of their implementation. . decision. Complicated congenital heart disease - called tetralogy of Fallot. When it narrows, a septal foramen remains between the pulmonary artery and the ventricles. Arterial mixture with dark oxidized blood, children breathe and bleed even with a little movement ... Care must be taken that the device works slowly so as not to destroy the blood. When they fall, erythrocytes, then hemoglobin enter the plasma and stain it red. And strangely, it's toxic to the heart, to the kidneys. The first problem is hemolysis. The nature of the terms used in both fiction and popular science literature largely depends on the author, who is familiar with certain professional phrases, based on life circumstances. For example, I. Turgenev was a passionate hunter, so the corresponding dictionary was reflected in his "Hunting Notes". The bitter fisherman S. Aksakov in "Notes on eating fish" was impossible without the use of a fishing dictionary. Dostoevsky, who was well versed in card games, reflected this knowledge, for example, in the novel *The Gambler*. In many works of Soviet writers - K. Simonov, Yu. Bondarev, V. Bykov and others, dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War, military terms are used without fail. In Soviet times, there was a genre of "production novel". In the works of this genre, the image of labor processes often overshadowed the story about the fate of a person. Passion for staged themes led to the spread of technical terms in fiction. We can name dozens of well-known and little-known Soviet writers of that period who filled the pages of their works with industrial terms: V. Popov ("Steel and Slag"), Vs. Kochetov ("Zhurbiny", "The Ershov Brothers"), A. Chakovsky ("The Roads We Have Chosen"), E. Karpov ("Moved Banks"), V. Tevekelyan ("Beyond the Moscow River") and others. They continued the "traditions" of Soviet writers of the previous period, in whose works the use of

production and technical terms that are incompatible with artistic tasks is striking: F. Gladkov ("Cement", "Energy"), M. Shaginyan ("Hydrocentral"). In essays by B. Mozhaev (agricultural terminology), in fiction and documentary prose by D. Granin (scientific terminology), etc. In many trade journals, the following terms are used: Famous mechanics, computer, health. at the level of preparation of the audience, students, in a word, the audience. Now there are many genres and types of speech that freely operate with any terminological categories. articles and notes intended for a trained audience, articles and notes intended for a wide range of readers, usually explain little-known terms. Complex and often subtle ways of introducing terms into different genres have been developed. Explanation of the conditions can be brief or detailed, explicit or approximate, for example: the so-called changing clothes (in other words, sucking) ; Semi-biological prostheses also contain substances that prevent blood clotting - anticoagulants; A datracheotomy, or throat incision in Greek, usually involves inserting a metal tube to allow the patient to breathe freely.

2. The introduction of terms (literally), due to the stylistic function. In fiction, in journalism, terms can perform stylistic functions (for example, characterize), recreate one or another color, the environment in which the action takes place. Do you respect Van Gogh? Noise, religion, sweaty faces, oppression, from different sides, like a shell, words: utilitarianism, realism, modernism, form, expression. There were many discussions among the students

.AT. Tendryakov).

There are several terms, but they briefly and succinctly describe the atmosphere of student discussion. Bystrov was badly wounded. In the field of technology, Yan Kaiten. Direct blow, stabbing, gyakutska. But the boxer is beating - karate; I jumped in front of him and kicked Youko's injured leg back.

3. The use of terms in a figurative and figurative sense. This is a large and unique area of usage of terms. Thanks to the metaphor based on the associative image, the term takes

on a second life as a frequently used word with particular clarity. For example: The pump of time gradually removes from the world the carriers of the period written by Dovatov. (From the newspapers) An abstract concept is compared with the pump of time. Time is like a pump in its nature, it works mechanically and relentlessly like a pump. The idea of ruthless time was realized. Metaphor is based on thought. Sensitivity and clarity serve as a specific background for this idea. Other examples of metaphorical terms: emotional trauma, public outcry, ideological (moral) emptiness, stick of indifference, money chase virus, orbit of fame, decay of the spirit, contact with the population.

**Conclusion:**

Terms are words or phrases that refer to specific concepts related to any area of production, science or art. Each term, of course, is based on the definition (definition) of the reality it expresses, therefore the terms are a clear and at the same time a brief description of an object or event.

Each field of knowledge works with specific terms that make up the essence of the terminological system of this science.

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