



PARADIGMATIC INTERPRETATION OF TERMINOLOGY AND CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *This article describes the system and basis of solutions for a field that is widely used in the present era, as well as the importance in the lexicon, linguistic research of some terms. One of the unique features of the terminology of a certain field is that it can be easily understood by the general public. From this point of view, this article analyzes the similarity of terms in English to the terminology in Uzbek, and the origin of the conclusion.*

Key words: *terminology, concept, scientific language, syntactic expression, imagery, lexical relations, scientific and technical literature, special terms.*

Аннотация. *В статье описывается система и основа решений для области, которая широко используется в современную эпоху, а также важность в лексиконе, лингвистических исследованиях некоторых терминов. Одной из уникальных особенностей терминологии определенной области является то, что она может быть легко понята широкой публикой. С этой точки зрения в статье анализируется сходство терминов на английском языке с терминологией на узбекском языке и происхождение заключения.*

Ключевые слова: *терминология, концепция, научный язык, синтаксическое выражение, образность, лексические отношения, научно-техническая литература, специальные термины.*

Annotasiya. *Ushbu maqolada ayni vaqtda keng tarqalgan har qanday sohaga oid terminlarning asosi hamda leksikadagi ahamiyati, ba'zi bir terminlarning lingvistik tadqiqi bayon etilgan. Ma'lum bir soha terminologiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri ularning keng omma orasida ham hech qanday qiyinchiliksiz anglanishi va qo'llanilishidir. Umuman olganda, maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi sohaga oid terminlar paradigmatic jihatdan tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *til, konsepsiya, ilmiy til, sinonim ibora, obrazlilik, leksik aloqalar, texnik adabiyot, maxsus terminlar.*

Introduction

Everyone knows that terminology (term and ... logic) is 1) a branch of the lexicon; muauuan science, technology, production. a set of terms related to the system of relevant concepts of the network, art, social activity; 2) the field of study of terms in linguistics. Terminology, in the narrow sense, is a special lexicon related to a certain field. For example, physics terminology, social science terminology, mechanical engineering terminology. Terminology is created on the basis of the lexicon of the universal language, bouiudi. In turn, it serves as the language of the nation. The terminological lexicon, as an integral part of the lexicon of the national



language, develops along with it, and experiences all the stages in the development of society and language. Only when a certain field or science develops at a high level, a special terminology appears in that language.

The development of terminology, the use of various words from other languages, the creation of new words, the lexicalization of auristic categories, the formation of a word combination into a semantic whole. and other. Today, the enrichment of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the borrowing of words from other languages and the creation of internal words. The main factor determining the stability of the terminological system of this or that field is its regulation and regularity. Terminology has its own characteristics. For example, in common language, synonymy, homonymy and blind meaning are the language, but in terminology, these are negative phenomena. For example, to express a single concept, the Uzbek language uses the terms urimotkazgish - shalaotkazgish - nimotkazgish. Wu, in turn, complicates the process of learning, teaching and sharing information. For this reason, in all languages whose terminology is somewhat stabilized, terms are constantly regulated. Regulation is carried out on the basis of certain terminological standards. In the development of terminology, it is also important to publish special dictionaries related to scientific fields. The terminology of the Uzbek language has gone through a certain period of development.

In the 50s of the last century, the work in the field of Uzbek language terminology was led by the Language and Terminology Committee under the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR (1931-1937 was conducted by the Department of Terminology of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (since 1964). From 1988 to 2004, the Republican Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was engaged in regulating and improving the terminology of the came Uzbek language. Concept (Latin *sonsertio* - complex, system) - 1) a system of views, principles, facts and events related to a field, a common method of understanding, understanding and interpretation, basic point of view; 2) in literature - the basic idea of a work.

The concert expresses the essence of the work of art, the "me" of the creator. In some cases, the consensus of a work of art can be comprehensive from the subjective views of the author. Even if sometimes there is a situation contrary to the author's intention, the work belongs to the artistic-aesthetic world of the author according to its concert. Based on the student's moral and spiritual knowledge, history and conditions, the concert of art works is specially emphasized and expressed in love.

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One of the special features of the English scientific and technical language, and the English language in general, is that the meaning becomes less clear towards the end of the sentence. In Russian, the opposite happens, that is, the meaning develops from the beginning to the end of the sentence. None of the two above-mentioned comments about the Uzbek language will be published, if in our opinion it is influenced in a certain sense by the emphasis on the participle in the Uzbek language. need Thus, in English, the aspect to pay attention to takes the first place, and in Russian, on the contrary, it takes the last place. The Uzbek language consists of sentences that require equal distribution of attention. In addition to features such as brevity and accuracy typical of scientific and technical literature, the technical text is also distinguished by the richness of figurative phraseological combinations of a technical nature. For example, the wire is alive - provod pod tokom - the wire is under electric voltage, dead engine landing - posadka s vyklyuchennym dvigatelem - landing with the engine turned off. In such cases, a complete (adequate) translation is achieved by conveying to the reader all the elements of the imagery of the original, in addition to the accurate presentation of the content.

Most of the words in common use are polysemous words. In some cases, to determine the meaning of ambiguous words, it is not enough to know only their grammatical signs, it is also necessary to know their lexical connections. As a typical representative of such ambiguous words, lexical units such as to suggest, to stem, to claim, to understand, which are widely used in English technical terminology, can be cited. Another important aspect of technical text translation is that the translator often has to create the alternatives of the terms in another language to name new concepts. It is the terms that make it difficult to translate technical material. When translating fiction, understanding the text in a foreign language is usually not so difficult, and the main problem is to recreate the aesthetic and ideological world, scenery of the original in the translated language. At the same time, understanding a scientific or technical text in a foreign language is usually associated with a number of significant difficulties. At the initial stages, the particularities of the grammar of a foreign language cause difficulties. Later, with the increase of the translator's skills, the grammatical difficulties recede, but determining the meaning of unknown terms is still a necessity. It is not always possible to find the meaning of an unknown term. Often, the translator is forced to make a special structural (morpho)-semantic analysis of the context and term. Phrases found in technical literature are of two types: one is universal lexicon, and the rest are special (scientific or artificial) terms. So, what is



the term itself, and how does it differ from other words? For example, let's compare words and phrases belonging to two groups: paper - substrate; drive - mill; beautiful - implicit. First of all, it should be noted that the first of the words is widely used and is understandable to every literate person.

However, this definition cannot be applied to the words in the second part of the examples. Because they express very special scientific and production-related concepts and are used only in specific fields of science and technology. Thus, the primary difference between scientific and industrial terms from other universal lexicon words is that they mean special scientific and technical concepts. Terms are also distinguished from other ordinary words by their high semantic precision. This can be seen when comparing the common verb to go with the technical term to mill.

The high accuracy of the terms is ensured by their separate recording and definition in special dictionaries. The accuracy of the terms mainly depends on their literal meaning. The original meaning of terms (or their semantic structure) usually partially corresponds to their actual meaning. For example, the original, exact meaning of the term atomokhod means that some object moves from one place to another with the help of atomic energy. The real, practical meaning of this term is "a ship with an atomic engine".

Conclusion

In terminology, the structure of meaning (semantic structure, matrix) is directly related to correct scientific understanding, accurate description and classification of the given concept. A concept that does not have a clear scientific description and classification cannot have a clear name that reflects the uniqueness of the event.

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