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## SOME ISSUES OF THE STUDY OF TERMS

**Abstract:** This article explores the linguistic study of terms used in the social sphere, the meaning and important features of terms, their goals and objectives, their place and importance in language and culture. In addition, it includes such objectives as cognitive and conceptual analysis, construction and study of lexical-semantic features of social terms of modern English and Uzbek languages in linguocultural studies.

**Key words:** term, terminology, field, linguistics, social, lexicon, terminological system, specialist.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In our country, we are witnessing political and social changes in every sphere, every minute, leading to radical changes. We can also include linguistics in such a field. In all spheres of linguistics, bold steps are being taken to study theoretical issues in more depth and depth, and a number of practical works are taking place. The publication of dictionaries in different languages, ie monolingual, bilingual or more, general philological or terminological, can also vividly demonstrate the achievements of our linguists. At present, in Uzbek linguistics, the terms of various disciplines are being studied intensively, which is closely related to the development of disciplines and the level of application of scientific achievements in production, the development and enrichment of terms. With a comprehensive study of the terms, great attention is also paid to practical issues such as their regulation and stabilization. But despite such achievements, working on terms remains one of the most important and pressing issues of today. In Uzbek linguistics, terms related to cotton, botany, linguistics, literature, medicine, chemistry, electrical engineering, folk arts and other fields have been studied linguistically, and some recommendations have been developed for their regulation. did not occur. The main reason for this, in our opinion, is that, firstly, the formation, development and enrichment of existing terminological systems in the Uzbek language are not

the same, and secondly, is that the terminology of some disciplines is not yet well or studied at all. The terminology of the Uzbek language in the chemical industry is one of them. It is important to find alternatives to the Uzbek language in the translation of terms from the foreign languages of the chemical industry and to eliminate the problems encountered in the translation process. Many terms related to the chemical industry came into Uzbek from Russian, and from Russian from Latin, Greek, English, French and many other languages. The study of such terms is one of the most important issues facing linguists and linguists. Terminology is currently one of the most diverse topics in the focus of world linguistics. Terminology is also not in vain, as the vocabulary of each language develops very rapidly, as it allows the creation of new words. A word or phrase in a particular field of knowledge, industry, or culture is called a term. The meaning of a word that the term expresses is interpreted by interpreting it in a relevant literature. Each department or school of science develops specific terminology to suit its own nature and methods. Such specialized terminology is an important part of scientific research and is of paramount importance.

Because it contributes greatly to development. In our opinion, the content of the term "term" should be based on the following features, as we consider it sufficient to distinguish the term from the common

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word: "1) the term - one of the most important lexical layers of the literary language, representing the concepts of science, technology, industry, profession is a special lexical unit; 2) the term is a specific name of a special thing, object or abstract concept; 3) a certain definition of the term is necessary, this definition should more accurately express the content of the relevant concept, to distinguish one concept from another, at the same time to classify a certain concept into a certain classification line. helps to show more clearly the characters that make it possible to place." Hence, terminology is defined as a system of terms that interacts with a system of concepts of a particular science. Terminological systems are evolving along with the development of science. Unlike common words, the use of terms is under certain control.

Although the terms are words that clearly express the concepts of a particular field, but the use of these words does not have to be limited to the range of people in that field. Two cases can be seen in this.

1. The meaning of the terms is understandable even to those who are not related to the field and can be used by them as well. For example, botanical wheat, cotton, apricots, grapes, pears; art scene, poster, actor; such as medical injections, anesthesia, flu.

2. A certain part of the terms is understandable to people in the field to which the term belongs, and these are used in speech: linguistic morphemes, phonemes, accents, stems; chemical oxides, such as indicators.

It should be noted that commonly used words can be used as a term to express a concept related to a particular field, becoming a term.

In such cases, the word belongs to the general lexicon with its original meaning, and to the terminological (limited) lexicon with its special meaning. The question of the term, that is, how many parts it consists of - its conciseness - is also a matter of controversy, and it is not clear whether this phenomenon is positive or negative. It is well known that one of the requirements for a term, but not always achievable in practice, is its requirement to be concise. Even in the initial definition of the term, it was treated as a single word, and even then as a word belonging mainly to the word family. It is also used as a term in the definitions of the term the exact composition of the compounds, i.e. how many parts it consists of, is not given. However, in most terminological systems, terms consisting of two, three parts, as well as five, six, seven or even more parts terms can be found. For example, 94% of Uzbek chemical terminology includes five- and six-part terms in addition to the two-part compound term.<sup>2</sup> Supporting this fact, it should be noted that in the Uzbek chemical industry terminology, sodium bromide, related to catalysis, there are multi-component compound terms such as having colloidal properties. Some sources also

suggest that the terms may consist of 15 components. The change of terms in linguistics and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The fact that technical skills now go beyond a certain narrow range and have a mass character, and that experts in various fields make extensive use of scientific and technical advances in their daily work, requires a high level of demand for terminology and the elimination of inconsistencies between its current state. Because as science and technology play an important role in life, so do the terms used to acquire, manage, and develop it. In this regard, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance. It is sometimes thought that terminology is a complex field in modern linguistics. It is not a complicated matter to make sure that such opinions are unfounded. Terminology research does not affect validated opinions and specific dictionaries based on any scientific accuracy. All terms used in linguistics should be used only in scientific research of language.

Because such terms are interesting and understandable for linguists working in this field. When thinking about language, it is not uncommon for most of the words used in linguistics to be left out, and in general, terms specific to traditional grammar are more abstract than terms used in modern linguistics. Linguists modify or supplement terms in known non-specializations.

First, many traditional terms are not sufficiently clear in expressing scientific concepts. Second, in the direction of modern linguistics itself, the general theory and structure of language has changed significantly through modern and traditional grammar. In terminology, we can see that there is a misunderstanding of specific terms expressed in language and issues of unambiguousness.

The regulation of terminology is an issue of great importance not only in the scientific field, but also in social life. It is known that the issues of terminology include scientific and technical production, profession, vocabulary of various industries, relevant words and phrases in all spheres of social life. The history of these concepts is related to the life of the people, its material and spiritual aspects, and the study of all of them, The transformation of language into property is one of the most urgent areas of research in modern linguistics. The study of terminological systems in the Uzbek language is now of great importance. The international prestige of the system is growing due to the fact that our native language has been given the status of the state language and is beginning to appear on a global scale. In general, terminological systems, unlike other language systems, occur in the process of classifying, systematizing, and defining scientific concepts. The structural nature of terminology cannot be justified without going beyond language. Systematicity in terminology is primarily related to the fact that

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scientific knowledge itself is systematic and hierarchically structured. Based on the above considerations, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "Terminology" and "Terminological system". Indeed, in relation to terms, experts in the field and terminologists work together to ensure that the terms being modified or replaced are simple, concise, most importantly, they would contribute to

making it understandable to the public. Preserving the linguistic riches of the native language, which embodies the centuries-old experience of each nation, its scientific analysis, and its transmission to future generations is one of the important tasks facing modern science, especially linguistics.

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