Activity of Professional Terms in Linguistics

Erdanova Zebiniso Abulkasimovna
Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages Teacher of the Department of English lexicology and Stylistics

A B S T R A C T

This scientific article describes the emergence of new professions in our society, the development and activation of professional terms in our linguistics. Linguists are interested in the general use of two lexemes in the lexical-semantic field of the word professional pair. The development of terms and phrases that describe human activity is associated with the introduction of the term "assimilation" into the language. Terminology is actually the branch that studies and analyzes the emergence, formation, composition, and use of language units belonging to a particular field or field of production in our speech.

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In a developing society, scientific knowledge has an importance role, and as a result of its an effective development and improvement in the society as well as its an effective status for the emergence of new techniques, technologies, material production, services, many professions in society.

In linguistics, “professionalisms” refers to specific human activity who have studied in higher education and work in a particular field, while the lexical meaning of the word professions refers to people who have a particular working skill: as craftsman.

Linguists are interested in the general use of two lexemes of professionalisms (pair words) and their appearance on the lexical-semantic field. Thus, the use of the word "professional pair" in linguistics is widen and it reflects the labor activity of representatives of all fields.

Linguistics contains many terms and phrases that describe human activity. Terminology is actually the branch of studying and analyzing the appearance, formation, composition, and use of language units belonging to a particular field or field of production in our speech.

The word “term” is derived from the Latin word "terminus", which means "end", "check", "border".[1]Scholar VN Shevchuk defines the word "term" as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages meant "definition", "expression". The lexeme "term" in Old French means "word."[2]

AA Reformatsky's comment is as follows: “A term is a word, limited to its individual and special features, a single, clear word in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics and diplomacy. It is free of expressiveness, expresses a specific object or concept, has its own strict and clear semantic boundaries and interpretations.[3]

Linguist V.P. Danilenko interprets that “term” is as follows: "A term (s) is a part of the vocabulary, a definite name, a definition of lexical units of a particular science and field." B.N. Golovin writes that the term "from a professional point of view, the term itself refers to certain professional concepts."[4]

Many scholars have analyzed their views on the concept of “term” in their researches, including Professor S.S. Usmanov describes the term in his research as follows: In this sense, terminology (a set of terms in a particular language) is a witness, a mirror of modern history.[5]Thus, a term is an integral part of the existence on lexical language system which is basis of literary

1Krysin L.P. Explanatory dictionary ofloan words - M., 1998. - p. 203.
2ShevchukV.N.Proizvodnyevoennyeterminy v angliyskomyazyke. - M., 1983. - p. 198.
3Reformatskiy A.A. Terminkakchlenleksicheskoysistemyyazyka // Problems strukturnoylingvistiki. - M .: Nauka, 1968. - C. 113.
4Golovin B.N. Linguistic bases of learning about terms. - M., 1987. - p. 115.
5 Usmonov S. Some issues of Uzbek terminology. –Tashkent, 1968.

language and language units that serve to express words in different meanings in a clear and concise way.

In recent years, many studies have studied with details on the current problems of "terminology" and terminology. The research studies the term and its problems related to the word: the formation of the term, stages of development, development, methods of application, their system-structural and functional-semantic analysis.

In Uzbek linguistics paid attention to usage of "term" and its studies on the branch of "terminology" as well as that are now widely used in Uzbek terminology. However, the specific characteristics of this concept is not taken into account, because the lexeme "term" is comprehensive, it contains lexical units of toponymy, anthroponomy, onomastics, which do not belong to the terminology.[6]This means that the word "term" has been given different definitions in many literatures, which has caused controversy among many scholars.

As it turns out, almost any common word or phrase can be a term. Because its lexical meaning is specific to a particular area and can be applied in speech.

Professor U.Tursunov said some problems of terminology of the Uzbek language in his research : the concept expression of using terms or writing complex sentences in the native language, instead of them we use short explanations, ineffective use of the possibilities that will be express with the help of terms. Uzbek language has shown such facts as inability to properly assess external factors in the expansion of vocabulary.[7]

As a result, the science of "terminology" was introduced. This, in turn, has reduced the use of the term “terminology”. However, in some scientific literature, the concept of "terminology" is debated as a separate field or as a scientific science.

It is well known that terminology is the study of the use of language units in all fields and the elements (terms) that can enter them. As a result of research in linguistics, terminology and terminography directions have emerged, just as lexicology and lexicography differ from each other. This led to the formation of terminography, ie a "dictionary of special terms."

Mahmud Qashqari ibn Husayn ibn Muhammad, one of the founders of the lexicography of the Turkic peoples, also explained the names of about 40 professions in his book "Devonulug'atitturk" (Devonulug'atitturk): *scholar, salesman, irrigator irrigator), termurchi (termirchi), elbashi (horseman), etmakchi (baker), jatchi (avsunchi), jiragu (musician, singer), jichi (seamstress), otachi (doctor), salchi (cook).*[8]

In English and Uzbek, professional language units should be able to come in the same semantic field with words meaning rank, career, position, and be able to distinguish them from each other. Because at first analyzing, these linguistic units may seem like words belonging to professional names, but their lexical meanings are interpreted in different contexts.

Rank, position names belong to separate semantic groups in the micro field of personal names, because these lexemes do not fully describe a person's profession, activity.

The development of society gives impact on modern linguistics. Along with the emergence of new fields, the entry of language units belonging to them into the language dictionary and their assimilation into human activity are closely related phenomena. It is known that in recent days the attention of linguists has been drawn to the introduction and formation of terms in the field of computer science, economics, politics, law and medicine.

At present days, the word terms and language units related to these areas that are not sufficiently studied in the Uzbek and English languages micro-fields. Therefore, if we analyze them typologically using comparative-comparative analysis, we can study the analysis of terms existing in the languages of the two countries, their specific linguistic features and cases of formation in the translation process.

In short, the rapid process of information and the improvement of science and technology have led to an increasing closeness between terms and terms. The popularity of neologisms, archaisms, or non-term words serves to enrich the vocabulary of terminology. The formation of the lexical meaning of the terms and the separation of their meanings from each other contribute to the formation of the terminological system. The full meaning of the terms will be clear only to the representatives of the relevant field, because it is the representatives of this field who connect them with their professional activity in the constant speech activity.

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