

TERMINOGRAPHY AS A SCIENTIFIC SCIENCE

Ergashev Muhammadjon Raxmonovich
PhD, Associate Professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
Kokand, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Terms are essential part of all languages, so leaning them as a separate subject is vitally important. Taking it into account, the purpose of the article is to research on terminology as a scientific science. Moreover, the article illustrates some features of terminology in modern linguistics.

KEYWORDS: term, terminology, scientific science, terminography, lexicography.

INTRODUCTION

The terminological lexicography or terminography, is a branch of lexicography. Usually the term is defined as the science and practice of vocabulary building. Accordingly, terminology can be called the science of creating special and terminological dictionaries. The subject of the lexicographic theory is the development of principles and methods of creating dictionaries. The basis of the theory of lexicography is the doctrine of the type of dictionaries, the content of the dictionary and its structure. Analogous to this, the subject of terminography should be considered to be the development of specific methods and methodologies for creating special dictionaries, and the most important tasks are to develop the principles of typology and classification of terminological dictionaries, to create principles of scientifically based selection of special dictionaries for certain types of terminological dictionaries, as well as from special dictionaries is to establish the principles of uniform presentation and description (explanation, translation, attribution, etc.) of terminological units in them to create optimal conditions for use.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that lexicography is closely related to lexicology, which is mainly manifested in the use of the results of lexicological research and, in turn, in providing materials for studying and solving lexicological problems. A similar close relationship exists between terminography and terminology - the science that studies special lexical units of the language. Many of the problems studied by terminologists have arisen in the practice of developing terminological dictionaries, and the solution of these problems affects the methods of compiling dictionaries. At the same time, the study of the special lexicon of any field is always related to terminology, because the results of work on defining, researching and organizing terminology are usually issued in the form of a dictionary. Terminography, which arose as a branch of lexicography, has always been devoted to terminology, because problems such as establishing synonymy, homonymy and polysemy of terms, defining the meanings of terms and choosing their foreign language equivalents are traditionally solved within the framework of terminology. Therefore, many terminologists consider terminology to be the theoretical base of terminography.

The range of actual problems of the theory of terminography was determined, which allowed to accept it as an independent field of knowledge located at the junction of lexicography and terminology. Selection of the concept of lexicographic parameter in the course of scientific research related to the development of the typology of dictionaries as the necessary conditions for the formation of the

problems of the theory of terminology; the need to generalize the work experience of creating different types of terminological dictionaries (explanatory, translation, informational, etc.); considering the terminological dictionary as a special genre of business prose, and finally, the problems associated with the automation of terminographic work and the creation of data banks of automatic dictionaries are taken into account. In accordance with this, creating a reliable classification and typology of special dictionaries, inventorying terminographic parameters, analyzing the effect of the methodological device of the dictionary and the quality and characteristics of the implementation of some of its factors, studying the features of the theory of the composition of the special lexicon dictionary, studying the methods of selecting and organizing terminological information within the dictionary, also, the methods of machine expression of lexicographic and terminological data are the main directions of the development of the theory of modern terminography. Dictionaries play an important role in people's lives - they allow people who speak different languages to communicate with each other, serve as a means of learning the mother tongue and foreign languages, strengthen the existing level of knowledge, help to expand the scope of knowledge. Especially in our era of rapid development of science and technology, terminological dictionaries play an important role.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

New fields of knowledge and new areas of application of dictionaries will appear - information systems, control systems, regulatory and legal regulation of production, etc., and as a result, new types of special dictionaries will appear. It is the practical need for the construction of terminological dictionaries that requires the theoretical development of rules on which certain methods of terminographic work can be based. Currently, year by year, the number of many different terminological dictionaries, compiled by specialists in the field of lexicography, is increasing. At the same time, existing methodological materials can only be applied to dictionaries of certain specific types and are not sufficiently interconnected. General preparation and design rules for some types of special dictionaries have not yet been adopted. Therefore, dictionary compilers are working in a difficult situation, having to make difficult decisions themselves, based only on their own experience and ideas about the needs of future users. This leads to a lack of uniformity in the way dictionaries are designed and compiled, complicates the work of compilers, increases the duration of work, and reduces the quality of dictionaries. The reason for this is the insufficient development of the relevant theoretical rules, the incomplete research of the typology of terminological dictionaries, the lack of generally accepted evaluation and justification of the dictionary structure and the lack of criteria for the selection of special lexicon for inclusion in the dictionary, as well as the lack of principles for the selection and formalization of information in the dictionary about special lexicon. The existence of such principles would have allowed dictionary authors to make the right decisions in difficult situations, would have given them a more complete understanding of the features of a special dictionary, which is a genre of scientific speech, and ways of their effective use.

It should be noted that despite the fact that the theory of terminography is developing very quickly, it is still far from complete. However, the experience of the creation of special dictionaries, currently collected, allows us to draw general conclusions about the existing shortcomings in dictionary work and, first of all, the lack of uniform principles for the preparation and formalization of dictionaries, S.G.Barkhudarov said that "each author-compiler acts as he wants and, unfortunately, there are no rules that can be followed." The lack of unity in the preparation of dictionaries is evident in the unreasonable variety of terminological dictionaries, the lack of connection between the purpose and composition of

dictionaries, and randomness in the selection of compositional tools. A typical example of the inconsistency between purpose and composition is the alphabetical arrangement of words in a number of normative and educational terminological dictionaries, under the influence of ingrained tradition. Experts in the field of terminology have identified the following among the most common shortcomings of existing terminological dictionaries:

- an attempt to combine several functions in one dictionary, which creates serious difficulties for the author and causes inconvenience in using such dictionaries;
- subjectivity and randomness in the selection of terms for the dictionary. As a result, many necessary and important terms within the chosen topic are not included in the dictionary, while the dictionary is filled with "ballast" material - non-term units, random terms from other fields of knowledge, etc.;
- inconsistency between the content and organization of dictionary information and the purpose of the dictionary;
- lack of unity in structure and information content in special dictionaries of one type;
- placement of common words based on the principle of alphabetical appearance is not suitable for determining existing relationships between concepts in the dictionary, searching for the right word according to its semantic characteristics, checking the correctness of word selection, creating a systematic view of concepts and terms, and a number of other purposes;
- lack of a number of necessary indicators in dictionaries;
- lack of consistency in the description of terms in dictionaries. This is manifested in the incomplete or complete absence of references in interrelated terms, in the loss and dispersion of information in the inversion of word combinations, in the lack of information about hierarchical relationships between concepts in the definitions of terms;
- unsatisfactory presentation methods currently used in the morphological and word formation description of terms;
- inadequacy and inconsistency of semantic description of terms in modern special dictionaries, especially in polysemantics;
- that the problem of presentation in dictionaries of terminological combinations has not been developed;
- unsatisfactory definitions of the meanings of terms in many terminological dictionaries - their non-compliance with the most important logical requirements, inconsistency between the definitions of related terms in the same dictionary, inconsistency between the definitions and meanings of the terms, inconsistency of the definitions of the same terms given in different types of special dictionaries;

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, many types of special dictionaries - dictionaries of international terminological elements, dictionaries with the frequency of use of terms, terminological dictionaries related to word formation, etc. do not exist at the moment. The listed shortcomings determined the development of a unified approach to the description of lexis in scientific and technical dictionaries as an extremely urgent issue for terminography.

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