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THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Dilafruz Izzatulloevna Xodjayeva
PhD, Head of ESP for
Natural Sciences department
Bukhara State University
Email: Xodjaeva75@gmail.com

Shahnoza Islamovna Vosiyeva
Lecturer of ESP for
Natural Sciences department
Bukhara State University
Email: Shahnoz16@mail.ru

Annotatsiya - tarjimashunoslik tarixiga nazar tashlasak, o'tgan asrlardan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan ilmiy ishda mutaxassislar tajribaning leksik, grammatik, stilistik va boshqa ko'plab dolzarb muammolari haqida o'ylashdi. Atamalarni o'rganishdan asosiy maqsad chet tillaridan so'zlarni bizning ona tilimizga mos keladigan so'zlarga almashtirish va tarjima qilishdir.

Kalit so'zlar - leksik, grammatik, stilistik muammolar, tilshunoslik sohalari, til madaniyati, lingvokulturologiya, lingvokognitologiya, terminologik tizimlar.

Аннотация - Когда мы смотрим на историю переводоведения, в научной работе, которая велась с прошлых веков до настоящего времени, эксперты думали о лексических, грамматических, стилистических и многих других насущных проблемах опыта. Основная цель изучения терминов - заменить и перевести слова с иностранных языков на слова, которые точно соответствуют нашему родному языку.

Ключевые слова - лексика, грамматика, стилистические проблемы, сферы лингвистики, языковая культура, лингвокультурология, лингвокогнитология, терминологические системы.

Abstract – When we look at the history of translation studies, in the scientific work that has taken place from past centuries to the present, experts have thought about the lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and many other pressing problems of experience. The main purpose of studying the terms is to replace and translate words from foreign languages into words that correspond exactly to our native language.

Key words – lexical, grammatical, stylistic problems, spheres of linguistics, language culture, linguocultural studies, linguocognitology, terminological systems.

Introduction: It is important to translate into Uzbek the terms of foreign languages related to the political sphere of international relations and to find alternative versions of the terms that have been mastered in the Uzbek language in order to overcome the problems encountered in the translation process. Many political terms have entered Uzbek from Russian, and Russian from Latin, Greek, English, French, and several other languages. The study of such terms is one of the most important issues in linguistics. In all spheres of our linguistics, bold steps are being taken to study theoretical issues more deeply and deeply, and a number of practical works are taking place[1]. The publication of different types, i.e. monolingual, bilingual or more, general philological or terminological dictionaries, can also vividly demonstrate the achievements of our linguists. Linguistics is at the forefront of learning about other languages and their terms in international relations, and their place in language culture. Through linguistics, we gain an understanding of the structure, semantics, cognitive, and conceptual analysis of English, Russian, and Uzbek terms.

Literature review: H. Bektemirov and E. Begmatov write in their book "Periods of Independence": "It is a mistake to think that it is possible to enter any word into the language, to exclude any word at any time. Knowing the place, norms, and extent of

interference in language life and speech practice, and acting on that basis, is the best way to regulate and improve scientific terminology”[16,15]. The current level and scientific value of the Uzbek language in the field of terminology is directly related to the work of Russian and other peoples' terminologists. In this regard, the work of dozens of terminologists, such as N.A.Baskakov, L.A.Bulakhovsky, G.O.Vinokur, V.V.Vinogradov, A.A.Reformatsky, D.S.Lotte, S.A.Chapligina, T.L.Kandelaki, V.P.Danilenko, made a significant contribution to the formation of Uzbek terminology[14]. The works of Turkic linguists, including M.Sh. Gasimov, B.U. Oruzbaeva, R.A. Urekenova, F.S. Faseev, also made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek terminology[2].

Analysis: The peculiarity of the integral connection of terms with language culture is that the existing terms serve not only in their own sense, but also in a figurative sense under the influence of culture, and are also closely related to their etymology, illuminates the possibility of tracking. That is why many of our scientists today are doing research on this topic. In particular, linguistics has entered Uzbek linguistics as a new science. It should be noted that one of the most important tasks today is to connect the terms used in international relations with linguocultural studies[3].

Today, the system of social sciences and humanities, especially linguistics, literature, translation, is developing rapidly. Life itself shows that a comprehensive study of the lexical structure of the language has become one of the most important and topical issues of linguistics. New trends in linguistics have focused on issues such as language and culture, language and society, and language and man. Advanced disciplines in world linguistics, such as linguocultural studies and linguocognitology, which were formed and developed at the end of the twentieth century, deal with these problems[4].

Linguoculture is one of the newest and least studied branches of modern linguistics. Although the work on the relationship between language and culture, communication and language opportunities is popular in world linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics the focus

on this issue is still in its infancy. This opinion is based on some works in our national linguistics, which are considered to be related to this topic[5].

The study of the relationship between language and culture, the study of the expression of ethnic culture in language, is related to the terms used in international relations. Although much work has been done in the field of terminology and their specific structural and semantic features, this field is not intended to specifically study language and the reflection of ethnic culture in it. Because to date, research on terms has focused on the lexical, morphological, and syntactic properties of terms[6].

The study of language and speech, taking into account both linguistic features, is shaping some new undiscovered aspects in the field of linguoculturology. The field of linguoculturology of linguistics is not yet fully formed in Uzbek linguistics. Nevertheless, our linguists are conducting various researches and studies in this regard. In this field, we will study the impact of terms in international relations on language culture and their use in the figurative sense[7].

Discussion: It is known that the issues of terminology include scientific and technical production, professions, vocabulary of various industries, words and phrases related to all aspects of social life, the history of these concepts is connected with the life of the people, its material and spiritual aspects. The study of language and all of them, the transformation of language into property, is one of the urgent directions of research facing modern linguistics[8].

T.S. Kogotkova further clarifies this point, stating that "the production of a set of dialectal words in a field of local production is what we call professional vocabulary." [10] The study of terminological systems in the Uzbek language is now of great importance. 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, the international prestige of our language is growing.

In general, terminological systems, unlike other language systems, occur in the process of classifying, systematizing, and defining scientific concepts. The systematic

nature of terminology cannot be justified without going beyond language. The structure of terminology is primarily due to the fact that scientific knowledge itself is systematic and hierarchically structured. Based on the above, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminal system"[3]. Indeed, it would be useful for experts and terminologists to work together on terms to ensure that the terms being modified or replaced are simple, concise and, most importantly, understandable to the public[11]. Preserving the linguistic riches of the native language, which embodies the centuries-old experience of each nation, their scientific analysis and transmission to future generations, is one of the most important tasks facing modern science, especially linguistics. From this point of view, as the first President I.A.Karimov said, the study of words and phrases, terms and lexical riches in the "Uzbek language as a means of expressing the national culture and identity of the people" and the linguistic heritage conducting scientific analysis is one of the most pressing issues today [15].

A.A Potebnya called the term "the next meaning" and stated that "it is not an object of study of linguistics, it is studied by other disciplines" [16] as a separate nominative unit, a term for a long time, has not been studied in linguistics. In relation to terms, it is very important to update, change and improve the terminological system in accordance with the laws of language development, the specific objective requirements of the standardization of its lexical system, criteria, scientific criteria and principles.

Doctor of Philological Sciences, G ' . Abdurahmanov writes: "The accuracy and firmness of the terms show the level of science, education and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms vary in different areas of science and depend on the development of a particular science[9]. As this development progresses, so will the emergence and regulation of new terms. In general, the elaboration and arrangement of terms in the mother tongue is a necessary resource for both textbooks and manuals, as well as for teaching in the mother tongue. The lack of elaboration and regulation of terms also affects the style of speech"[16]. This means that the regulation of terminology is an important issue not only in the scientific field, but also in social life.

Conclusion: As you know, the most relevant, very complex field of linguistics, both theoretical and practical, is terminology. Many terminological dictionaries of the Uzbek language were compiled and published in the 1930s. First of all, in the process, theoretical issues on the history of terms, meaning and subject groups of terms, grammatical structure and construction, the path of development and sources of enrichment were also developed.

We can say next, Ulug Tursunov was one of the first to try to clarify the issues of Uzbek language terminology and wrote works on this topic: "Against the bourgeois aspirations in language terminology", "Issues of Uzbek terminology", "Terminology issues", "Principles of choice of terms in the Uzbek literary language"[12].

So, these works reflect on different perspectives and concepts in the field of term formation, collection, arrangement, unification, and publication. It is also worth noting that the confusion in the field of terminology is becoming more and more apparent[13]. For example, the beginning of a concept in different terms and spellings; long explanations instead of clear and concise terms; underutilization of the native language in the creation of the term; One of the sources of enrichment of Uzbek terminology is the fact that there are different approaches to external factors.

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