

**THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE FIELD OF TERMINOLOGY****Mamataxunov Bexzod Azizovich****Oriental University****Abstract**

It is known that the rapid development of many modern scientific fields is connected with the improvement of terminological systems related to them. In addition, the vocabulary of languages with a developed term system, which is especially relevant now, is getting richer year by year due to the creation of special dictionaries.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, linguistics, term, scientific criteria, science, technology, agriculture.

According to the Russian scientist M. Kodukov, "a term is a word or a combination of words of professional meaning, which means a professional concept, shapes certain objects, and the relationships between them. , is used in the process of knowing from the point of view of a certain field" [1].

Sh. Shoabdurahmanov and M. Askarova defined this concept as follows: "The term is a word or phrase that is a clear expression of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and many other fields. , is called" [2].

The concept of term itself is defined in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan as "The word terminus is a word or combination of words expressing the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity" from Latin terminus - "limit, limit". The term enters the common language through a certain terminological system, therefore, the term and common words are complementary lexical units. Possessing a systematic character, a tendency to ambiguity in its terminological field, not expressing feelings, and methodological neutrality are among the characteristic features of the term. In the encyclopedia, the above ideas are continued, and today, along with the word "term", the words "atama" and "istilah" are used in the same sense. But they cannot fully express the current meaning of the word "term". The word "term" has a broad meaning and is applied to geographical objects and famous names. The idea that the word "Istiloh" can be

used in the sense of the term in texts on historical topics (for example, history of literature, Eastern philosophy, etc.) is also included [2].

Of course, the development of science continues continuously with the improvement of its terminological apparatus. In many scientific literature, the concept of "terminology" is defined as "a field of social activity related to science, technology, and politics"[2]. Until recent years, it was associated with a collection of terms related to any specific field.

In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the word terminology is explained in two ways: "term" and "logia". Terminology is a branch of the lexicon; if it is recognized as a set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts of a certain science, technique, production network, art, social activity, "logy" is seen as a field of linguistics that studies terms. Terminology in the narrow sense is a special lexicon related to a certain field. Terminology, of course, was created mainly in the lexicon of the national language and enriched over the years. The terminological lexicon of any language, as an integral part of the lexicon of the national language, develops with it and starts all the processes in the development of society and language. As a result, only when a field or science is highly advanced, a special terminology is created in that language[3].

Each linguist has its own view on the concept of terminology. The well-known Uzbek linguist Azim Khojjiyev in his "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" describes the terminology as follows: "Terminology (term + logos-word, teaching) in turn has two forms, it is - 1 ) A set of terms related to a science, profession and other field. For example, grammatical terminology, art terminology, etc.; 2) The department of linguistics that studies terms" [4].

Russian scientist V. N. Yarseva's book "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" (Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary) states that "Terminology comes from the Greek language meaning word, education, and expresses a set of words and phrases used in linguistics, specific are special concepts used to name specific objects of a scientific field" [5].

In works on Russian linguistics, terminology, its etymological and morphological aspects are emphasized, O.S. Akhmanova, G.O. Vinokur, V.P. Vorobyova, S.V. Grinev, V.P. Danilenko, T.L. Kandelaki, M. Kodukov, L.L. Kutina, V.M. Leychik, D.S. Lotte, S.I. Ojegov, In the works of A.A.Reformatsky, A.I.Smirnitsky, A.V.Superansky, the experience of linguistics, especially in interaction with innovative scientific and technical terms, emphasizes the task of studying and

systematizing terms to form a single conceptual apparatus suitable for specific areas of scientific knowledge. passed.

D.S. Lotte, one of the founders of the school of terminology in Russia, in his work "Computer Technical Terminologies" ("Computer Technical Terminologies") focused on the methods and tasks of organizing technical terms, some fundamental issues of choosing and summarizing scientific and technical terms, the precise use of terminology, the use of terms wrote about the composition of short forms. In his opinion, terminology has become an independent scientific field, distinguished by its own characteristics. He paid special attention to the theoretical and practical methodology of the terminological field [6].

T.V. Jerebilo in his "Terminy i ponyatiya lingvistiki: Obshchee yazykoznanie. Sociolinguistics" (Concepts and terms of Linguistics: General knowledge of the language. Sociolinguistics) defines that "terminology is a set of terms of all fields of knowledge and activity presented in a particular language, the amount of which depends on the functional power of the language" given by[5].

The well-known philologist-terminologist A.A.Reformatsky in his articles announcing the results of scientific research emphasized the existence of a unique path of scientific development of the language [7].

Effective resolution of controversial issues of terminology made it possible to define the boundaries of a new scientific field - terminology. The second, in turn, was focused on determining the laws governing the emergence of concepts and terminological systems.

Issues related to the study of terminology and its development have an important place in G.O. Vinokur's research. His "O nekotorykh yavleniyax slovobrazovaniya v russkoy tekhnicheskoy terminologii." "On some phenomena of the formation of words in the field of technology in Russia" covers the issues of defining the terminology, the linguistic nature of the term, the etymology and functional structure of term systems. According to him, the function of naming emerges as the determining function of the term.[8] This rule has been and continues to be a controversial issue.

Ya.A. Nesterova and T.V. Chernukha in his "Terminology and terminology. In the book "Politicheskaya lexica" (Terms and terminology. Political lexicon) it is stated that "Every special

word is not a term, and a collection of every single word is not a terminology. [9] Research on this varies and, of course, opinions differ.

Modern terminology can also be called a complex interdisciplinary field. These terms are at the current level of development of scientific knowledge, allowing the transfer of information from other scientific fields. Its main object is the unit of transmission of scientific knowledge, which is a lexical component of any term system.

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