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Term and its Specific Language Properties in the Field of Cosmetics

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the structure of the concepts of cosmetic terms and its specific features with a different approach. Different views on term and terminology are analyzed and generalized. Various approaches to the concept "term" and its definitions are discussed. An attempt is made to formulate the relevant comprehensive definition generalizing the existing cosmetic ones.

Keywords: Term, terminology, special feature, lexicon with limited scope of use, lexicon without alternative, cosmetic, lexical units.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology has a special role in the creation of modern Uzbek literary language. The concept of "term" and its definitions are discussed. It is shown that there exist grounds to treat terminology not only as a set of professional terms or a linguistic field or a teaching but also as a science operating with statistical and analytical methods in combination. Peculiarity of the proposed investigation methods is due to their generalized synthetic character manifesting in effective unsophisticated synthesis of common and subject field methods, including purely linguistic ones. The relevance of terminological methods to those of natural science and traditional linguistics is elucidated. It is stated that application of statistical and analytical methods takes into account natural features of the objects of study, including terminology and linguistics in general. Development of theoretical propositions about the organization of lingual units is an essential part of modern linguistic research, because "the linguistic theory is necessary not only and not so much to describe facts. The concepts of term and terminology attract much interest, especially due to recent advances in computational and textual terminology and to fast development of its applications. There are two views on the role of terminology in linguistics. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of literary language lexicon, while according to the second doctrine, it is separated from the vocabulary of literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object, and the types of speech (dialect, jargon, live speech).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to VP Danilenko, terminology refers to an independent functional type of universal language, that is, the language of traditional science (,science or technical language) (Danilenko 1977; 8). The language of

science, as one of the functional systems of the universal language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of spoken language and the language of fiction. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the universal language of the nation. Therefore, the basis of the language of science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the common language. It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of term and terminology lexicon. The scope of the use of terms is limited by a certain system of terminology which acts in a specific way in the context of human activity. Terminological vocabulary includes words and phrases that are widely used in a non-professional speech, moving from a narrow field of specialization to a sphere of mass communication. In modern linguistics, there are different ideas and views on the emergence of new terms, obstacles to their implementation, the principles and methods of construction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is a recognized fact in linguistics that the vocabulary of a particular literary language encompasses the terminological vocabulary, which represents specific concepts in its composition, at one level or another. The Uzbek terminology system is no exception. Unlike common words, terms that have been used to express specific concepts have been formed and improved during the formation and development of the Uzbek literary language. This is also reflected in the terms of the cosmetics. Perfumery (frans. *Perfum* - pleasant aroma, perfume) – products that deodorize skin, hair, clothing, as well as that are used as a hygienic means. In ancient times, only natural products (essential oils, balsams, etc.) were used as fragrant substances. As a result of the development of organic chemistry, along with essential oils and animal products (anbar, musk and others ...) In addition to, synthetic fragrances were used in the preparation of P. products. The terms of the certificate, which are formed on the basis of Uzbek word-making molds, can be divided into two groups: a) terms that appear on the basis of native language materials: binder, filler, cut, “ohor bermoq” - to make –up, to weave- to embroider b) terms that have been appeared with the help of appropriations : "attor", a person who sells perfume goods,. Odecalon- eau de Cologne comes from the French language, a solution of fragrant substances in alcohol-water, fragrant, pleasant hygienic liquid; perfume. Glycerin [yun.. glykeros - sweet] A dark sweet liquid derived from lard or oil.

Today everyone from the director to the dancer is excited: [Youth]. In the system of Uzbek terminology, there is no alternative to certain concepts, so the ability to express them in one word is limited. Interpreting or describing an intrusion concept using a number of words is contrary to the requirements of terminology. In such cases, the Russian, English –international terms are readily accepted for Uzbek in the same way as in the donor language. And this is also the case with cosmetic terms. During the years of independence, the enrichment of Uzbek language dictionary was significantly influenced by such extremely important factors as the rapid formation and development of completely new sectors for the national economy. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language published in 1981 that was further enriched in the following years of independence. This kata played an important role in illuminating the lexicographic features of the attic vocabulary. In addition to the certain problems Uzbek terminologists are also responsible for resolving the above-mentioned issues: the lack of proportional variants for some terms of generalization; unsatisfactory regulation and harmonization of the terms of science and technology; allowing spelling confusion in the application of terms; approach to terminology based on current requirements, lack of management and control over the process of compiling and publishing various types of terminological dictionaries; lack of a methodological guidelines and periodicals to ensure the accuracy of the terms used in various fields; terminological vocabulary, especially, theoretical research on scientific and technical terms in the period of independence; lack of governing and monitoring body specifically dealing with terminology. Morphological,

semantic, genetic, phonetic methods are widely used in the analysis of terms. It is not difficult to see that word-forming additives play significant role in the morphological analysis of cosmetic terms. For example: "Attorlik" is a word-forming model the affix "-lik". This mold is one of the most productive models in Uzbek, with the help of which not only pure Uzbek (Turkish), but also non-Uzbek-speaking drawn terms are formed. These meaningful nouns are usually made up of nouns that denote a situation, quality or event that is understood from the root. Another active addition is the word formation model with the affix "-don". This model with a suffix mastered from the Persian-Tajik language: a container in which something is stored in a basic way that is expressed from the foundation, represents something. Let's focus on the following examples: - "sovundon" - soap dish; soap box ; -antimony" - sliding vessel. One day I picked you up and went to my neighbor's. While the landlord was in the yard, there was an antimony outside [Saodat]. The archaisms refer to lexical units that have been actively used in the past, but whose frequency of use has decreased over time or have been replaced by primitive and assimilated lexical units. Archaism has existed in all periods of the formation and development of Uzbek vocabulary. During the reign of the former Soviet Union, many original words and phrases the words and phrases which have been actively used in the Uzbek lexicon, as well as Arabic and Persian-Tajik, which have been acquired through Russian. It was replaced by lexical units that come from military Western Europe. As a result, thousands of words and terms used in the old Turkish language and the old Uzbek literary language became obsolete as the archaisms. It is known that many words in the two volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, published in Moscow in 1980, are outdated. For example: Attor [a. - perfume seller] - a shopkeeper who sells making-up product, various medicines, perfume and the like. And the ass of the herring was put before the village, and said: "Flour, and the butter soap, and the white gum, and the black gum" and disappeared. P. Tursun. Teacher. -Yog`upa-cosmetic makeup oil; "Mil" - [a. - surmachop, make-up pen; small, thin-tapped, sharp tool]; "Flakon" [fr. flacon < lt. fiasco, flas-conis-jar, bottle, boutique] is a smaller glass container used to keep wine, perfume medicine. Muqaddam pulled the medicine from the vial in to the syringe and raised the needle in front of him. O`Khoshimov, "Qalbingni tingla"

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is specific to a language only when a particular field or science is highly developed terminology emerges. The formation and development of terminology of each language is the word formation of the language because it is based on the laws and in a strong connection with lexicon." Any science begins with a with the results achieved by popular thinking and speech, the next it is inseparable from the vernacular in the process of development". However, terminological vocabulary also has a great influence on the enrichment of the lexical structure of the vernacular. this is a terminology with language indicates that the relationship between is two-way. This connection is public particularly evident in the interaction of vocabulary with terminological vocabulary. Today the enrichment of Uzbek terminology is mainly from other languages takes place at the expense of acquisition and internal word formation.

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