



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 03 Issue: 06 | June 2022

The role of sectoral lexis in the development of the formal language.

Bakhodirova Gulruh Bakhodirovna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,

Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

e-mail: gulruhbakhodirova7777@gmail.com

Received 22nd Apr 2022, Accepted 12th May 2022, Online 12th June 2022

Annotation: In world linguistics, the interest and need to study the terminological units that make up a large part of the human linguistic reserve, expressing concepts related to specific fields and serving as a basis for communication between experts in this field, has been growing since the middle of the twentieth century. One of the most important issues in linguistics today, which is required by the social environment, is the study of the lexicon of these fields. The study of terminology is of general scientific importance. Advanced terminological systems are important features of advanced literary languages.

There is a need to study terminological systems in world linguistics. Indeed, with the development of science and technology, the infinite flow of information can radically change the world of humanity, and today there is an activity of terminological units. There is a growing tendency among people to engage in sectoral dialogue.

Keywords: Vocabulary, language, system, industry vocabulary, terminology, language units, embroidery vocabulary, common words.

Introduction. During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone radical changes, reforms, and innovations in all spheres of social life. Of course, these processes are reflected in the language, which is the mirror of the nation. Language updates pose several challenges to modern linguistics. The sectoral system of language, as it develops and evolves, becomes part of the general language system and becomes an integral part of it. Scientific concepts tend to find expression in words, phrases, and syntactic constructions, resulting in terms.

In recent years, the term has become the most important object of study in Uzbek and world linguistics. It is true that the problem of clarifying the concept of "term" has been in the spotlight for several generations. However, it should be noted that the radical changes in today's social life: the development of science, technological progress, and economic reforms still require the study of the term. For his part, V.M. Leichik commented on this issue: "If in the first half of the twentieth-century linguists considered the term as a long periphery of the vocabulary, today, after the scientific and technological revolution, it is attitudes changed dramatically. According to some experts, 80-90% of the new vocabulary in developing languages consists of

terms and other special LB (lexical units), because the "language intellectualization" recognized by many scholars is known to the extent that it is associated with the widespread use of specialized vocabulary in the language "[1].

Uzbek is also one of the developing languages mentioned by VM Leichik. The Uzbek language has come a long way to the present day, and in the age of various innovations, it is becoming richer and more intellectual. This is evidenced by the fact that the country's domestic potential has led to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, the improvement of national handicrafts and their integration into society, and, finally, the formation of professional terminology of the Uzbek language. While this process is fun in many ways, there are still cases where people do not understand the meaning of the terms. The environment of social life, the development of the national economy, etc., creates a need to know and understand the terms of embroidery. Language, along with society, is also influenced by time, so changes in space and time make terminology an object of constant research and require study in areas such as national crafts, the relevance of which has been recognized above.

- A literature review. In world linguistics, the term has been studied linguistically by linguists such as T.V.Shetle, B.N.Rakhimberdiev, A.T.Khudoyberganova, O.V.Baran, N.V.Gavrilova, O.A.Pokrovskaya, M.K.Yumatova, N.V.Moryakhina, I.V.Skvorsova, Ye.N.Lotka.

As you know, each national language has its terminology. Terminology can be considered a rapidly developing field in Uzbek linguistics. After the 1960s, the study of various terminological systems of the Uzbek language became popular. Social life also requires terminological research in the field of embroidery. Accordingly, a special study of the lexicon of embroidery in Uzbek, the national language of a democratic state based on a market economy, is one of the problems in Uzbek linguistics.

- Research Methodology. The concept of the term is interpreted differently by linguists and does not have a common definition. In this regard, in the case of Z.I. Komarova, it is noted that "Some scholars give a logical explanation of the term; another group tries to describe the meaning of the term by explaining its specific features; the third group of scholars distinguishes the term by contrasting it with another unit. "[3] In our view, the term (systematicity, tendency to monosemy, sectionalism) and the characteristics of its emergence (internalization, calculus, semantic calculus, assimilation, etc.) know no boundaries in any language or field. This can be assessed as the active influence of nonlinear factors on language processes.

It is well known that a term is a multi-faceted unit that can be the object of several disciplines at the same time, and each discipline tries to introduce its characteristics and features into the concept of the term.

Well-known Uzbek linguist S. Usmanov gives the following definition: The term, like other lexical units, has a noun function. A group of scholars analyzes the properties of a term within the framework of a lexical unit function. There, the term is interpreted not as a special word, but as a special function of the word. Russian linguist G.O. Vinokur is recognized as the founder of this direction. He was one of the first to call the term "a word in a special function" [5] and to think about the noun function we are referring to. In support of G.O. Vinokur, H. Jamolkhanov approaches this issue as follows: "Indeed, the nominative function of the term is one of the main features. However, this feature is unique to words other than the horse category. This means that the noun function is not the main difference between a term and a word. "[6] The idea was later developed by V.G. Gak, V.M. It is also developed in the research of Leychik, A.I. Moiseev, B.N. Golovin. As DA

Rozaryonov rightly points out, "According to the functional theory of the term, almost any word can be a term and, conversely, any term loses its terminological character and becomes a general word. may remain in medicine [7]. From this point of view, proponents of the functional point of view tend to argue that the boundary between terminology and common lexicon is conditional on contemplating the relative nature of the term. We also recognize the transparency of the boundaries between common words and terms.

According to B. Golovin, "A term is a separate word or a word-controlled phrase that expresses a professional concept and meets the needs of sectoral communication in a particular profession (science, technology, production, management) [8].

VM Leichik defines a term as "a lexical unit of a language that expresses general, concrete, abstract concepts of a particular science, social sphere, production, aimed at specific purposes" [9].

According to L.V. Ivana, "The term is the main lexical unit of the field of human activity and special branches of the theory of knowledge, which simultaneously serves as a tool for naming objects and processes and understanding the universe [10].

- Analysis and results. In our opinion, the formation of terms depends on the interlinguistic communication that occurs as a result of international relations, that is, the interaction of languages belonging to different families. The influence of nonlinear factors is particularly evident in the national craft lexicon. The focus on this area of terminology is determined by its importance in scientific and practical activities and the level of consumption.

Undoubtedly, the historical facts about the emergence of the Uzbek national embroidery system also play an important role in the study of embroidery vocabulary.

The approach to language as a system is first expressed in the teachings of F. de Saussure: "Language is a system of signs that express ideas."

Language is a holistic system, which in turn is a part of itself and at the same time a set of tags that can meet the requirements of the system.

Every language system develops based on the interaction and interaction of various micro and macro systems. Linguist A.Sh. Sobirov "With a small number of figures it is possible to create infinite products. This is the guiding principle of language learning as a system"[11].

Definitions and explanations of the concept of system, as well as opinions on the origin of this concept, are also given in several publications.

Vocabulary is a large system. One of the most important aspects of the term is systemic. Some dictionaries refer to the system as the system equivalent and explain it as follows: "A system is a set of elements, units, united by common features" [12]. A.Nurmanov and Sh. Iskandarova's textbook "Theory of Linguistics" features the system: internal divisibility, the interdependence of the members of the system, the hierarchy of the internal structure of the system, the substance of the system, and the system The system is defined as: "A whole system consisting of a conditioned relationship of two or more elements that require each other" [13]. The main features of the system are given by the linguist:

- 1) system - a whole object;
- 2) system - elements of a whole object;
- 3) there is a relationship between the elements [13].

Systematicity plays an important role in the study of terms. It is easy to study and analyze the semantic and structural relationships between terms in a particular system.

D.S. was one of the first to use terminology as a system. Lotte notes and cites three requirements that define it as a system:

- 1) the terminological system should be based on the classification of concepts;
- 2) it is necessary to distinguish terminological signs and concepts based on classification schemes;
- 3) the words should express the generality of the terminological concept with others and its specificity [14].

In our opinion, for words in a particular field to form a terminological system:

- 1) in significant quantities;
- 2) have special meanings that differ from common words and other level terms and serve as a means of communication for their field;
- 3) grouping into specific thematic groups;
- 4) enter into various paradigmatic (form and meaning relations) relations with other elements of this system;
- 5) interact with the elements of the general language system and other terminological systems;
- 6) have methods and resources that shape and develop industry terminology.

Conclusions and Recommendations. From the above, it can be concluded that the terminological system, in turn, is divided into internal thematic groups, with different paradigmatic relationships between these areas and their elements: synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, paronymy, hyper-hyponymy (gender-type) and h.k. is an open, stable, independent, and at the same time micro about language, a macrosystem about its semantic groups.

References

1. Shirinova E.T. Uzbek Language Banking and Finance Terminology: candidate of philological sciences diss. (Ph.D.) Tosh. –Tashkent, 2020
2. Leichik V.M. Problems of domestic terminology at the end of the twentieth century // Questions of Philology. - Moscow, 2000. - P.20.
3. Komarova Z.I. The semantic structure of a special word and its lexicographic description. - Sverdlovsk: Publishing House of the Ural University, 1991. - P.18.
4. Usmanov S. Some issues of Uzbek terminology. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968. - B.4.
5. Vinokur G.O. On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology// Proceedings of the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy, Literature. - v. 5. - Moscow, 1939. - P.3.
6. Jamolkhonov H.A. Some comments on the phenomena of terminology and homonymy (based on botanical terms) // Some issues of Uzbek linguistics, TDPI, Scientific works, vol. –Tashkent, 1972. - P.34.
7. Rozarenov D.A. The term is a modern work of art (on the material of the English language): diss ... candidate of philological sciences. – Tula, 2007.

8. Golovin B.N. Types of term systems and the grounds for their difference // Term and word. - Gorky, 1981, - P.5.
9. Leichik V.M. Terminology. Subject, methods, structure. – Bialystok: Uniwersitet w Bialystoku, 1998. – p.5
10. Ivana L.V. Nominative-cognitive study of the English-language terminological system of venture financing: diss...candidate of philological sciences. - Moscow, 2001, - P.13.
11. 11. Sobirov A.Sh. Systematic study of the lexical level of the Uzbek language: doctor of philological sciences... diss. –Tashkent, 2005, - B.4.
12. Hojiyev A., Nurmonov A. and b. Annotated dictionary of active words of the modern Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2001. - P.336.
13. Nurmonov A., Iskandarova Sh. Linguistic theory. - Tashkent: Fan, 2008. - B.11.
14. Lotte D.S. Fundamentals of construction of scientific and technical terminology // Questions of theory and methodology. – Moscow, 1961.