

"MUDDAT" MAVZULINI ANIQLASH MUAMMOSI

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✓ **Rezyume**

Ushbu maqola termin tushunchasining mohiyatini uning jahon tilshunosligida tarixiy rivojlanish prizmasi orqali aniqlash muammosini tahlil qiladi, shuningdek, atamaning inson hayotining turli sohalarida mustaqil kontseptual birlik sifatida shakllanishini va fanning hozirgi rivojlanish bosqichidagi funktsional va lingvistik ahamiyatini tavsiflaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: so'z, ibora, ism, tushuncha, ma'no, atama, nomenklatura, terminologiya, funktsional yondashuv, izchillik.

ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПОНЯТИЯ "СРОК"

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✓ **Резюме**

В данной статье анализируется проблематика определения сущности понятия термина сквозь призму его исторического развития в мировой лингвистике, а также описаны становление термина как самостоятельной понятийной единицы в различных сферах жизнедеятельности человека и его функционально-языковая значимость на современном этапе развития науки.

Ключевые слова: слово, словосочетание, название, понятие, значение, термин, номенклатура, терминология, функциональный подход, системность.

THE PROBLEMATICS OF DEFINING THE CONCEPT "TERM"

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✓ **Resume**

The given article analyzes the problem of defining the essence of the concept of "term" through the prism of its historical development in world linguistics, and also describes the formation of the term as an independent conceptual unit in various spheres of human activity and its functional and linguistic significance at the present stage of development of science.

Key words: word, phrase, name, concept, meaning, term, nomenclature, terminology, functional approach, systematization.

Introduction

In modern linguistics and terminology, in particular, the question of the existence of a term in the form of one part of speech (namely, a noun) or the possibility of its belonging to different parts of speech has not yet received a definite answer. Intense discussions on this issue were conducted among linguists in the XX century. Despite the large number of works devoted to terminology issues, researchers have repeatedly noted the absence of a generally accepted definition of the term itself.

Materials and methodology

So, for instance, B.Y. Golovin in his article gives seven definitions of this concept, and in the monograph of V.P. Danilenko, there are nineteen such definitions, and the author emphasizes that this list can be continued [3, p. 248]. As Z.I. rightly notes Komarov, if we summarize all the research on terminology, then we can come to the conclusion that there is no unit more multifaceted than the term. In her work "On the essence of the term", even a classification of various definitions of this concept is given. An even more in-depth analysis of the existing

definitions of the term is demonstrated in the work of V.M. Leichik *Terminology?* [4, p. 256]. K. Ya. Averbukh, having analyzed the existing definitions of the term, concludes that the disadvantage of many of them is the inconsistency with modern systemic concepts of terminology, based on which the term should be interpreted primarily as an element of the terminology system. In addition, K. Ya. Averbukh rightly points out the inaccuracy of the statement that a term can only be a word or a phrase, since such an interpretation excludes from the terminological set a set of signs that are a generally accepted designation for a number of concepts [1, p. 192-193].

The development of an accurate and sufficient definition of the term is complicated not only by the complexity of the concept itself, but also by the heterogeneity of terminological vocabulary, in which it is possible to distinguish the scientific, general technical, professional layers and, in addition, the actual terms and nomenclature designations or nomenclature. The concepts of "terminology" and nomenclature were first differentiated by G.O. Distiller, who understood by the nomenclature a system of completely abstract and conventional symbols, the only purpose of which is to provide the most convenient

means from a practical point of view for designating objects, things, without a direct relationship to the needs of theoretical thought operating these things. A.A. Reformatzky, who also recognized the difference in nomenclature and terminology, believes that nomenclature words are associated with concepts, but at the same time, they are more nominative and innumerable, and the terms are associated with the concepts of science and are countable for each science in its specific direction, since they reflect its system of concepts [5, p. 49]. Thus, it is obvious that the distinction between terminology and nomenclature is due to the subject or conceptual orientation of the terminology, in other words, the difference between the name and the concept [6, pp. 414-419].

It is especially difficult to interpret the concept of "term" using material from various scientific disciplines and fields of knowledge. Perhaps that is why researchers of terminologies in fields of science that are far from each other often proceed from different theoretical attitudes, which threatens the danger of the emergence of independent terminological theories for each science. Nevertheless, linguists speak of the expediency of highlighting the deep features of the term, which underlie the delimitation of terms from adjacent linguistic units and at the same time serve as the basis for dividing the entire set of terms into groups.

Results and their discussion

The first definitions for the term "term" appeared only at the beginning of the XX century. «Encyclopedic Dictionary» R.A. Brockhaus and I.A. Efron gives the following definitions: «Term - a word to which a certain concept corresponds, or isolated, or included in a judgment or inference. Scientific terms are words that have a special meaning strictly defined in a given scientific field. The totality of terms firmly established in this science forms the terminology of this science». Subsequently, all linguists who studied the problem of the term tried to give their own definition and identify its main features. D.S. Lotte, who was one of the first to touch upon this problem, put forward very strict requirements for the term: uniqueness, accuracy, consistency, lack of synonyms, independence from the context.

Basing on G.O. Vinokur researches, we can distinguish in the semantics of the term such characteristics as:

- 1) The specialization of its meaning, the accuracy of its semasiological boundaries;
- 2) Its intellectual purity, i.e. detachment from emotional experiences.

The same characteristic features in the semantics of the term are emphasized by me in one of my previous scientific works, here is its abstract: A term is a word with a strictly defined meaning. Typically, a term has one meaning. More precisely, the term tends to unambiguity (monosemy) ? [7, p. 128-136].

A functional approach to the study of the term has been proposed by linguists for a long time. This idea is being actively developed by modern research on terms. Therefore, A.A. Bragina points out that a huge number of terms are ordinary words, "as if derived from their usual paradigm, devoid of the usual connotative connections" [2, p. 151].

Thus, basing on the previously discussed and determined scientific outcomes, the definition of the term to my professional opinion can be expressed by the following way: "A term is a separate word or a phrase formed on the basis of a noun that denotes a professional concept and is designed to meet the specific needs of communication in the field of a particular profession (scientific, technical, production, management). The term is a necessary tool for professional thinking and professional development of objective reality"

Conclusion

To sum up, it is also assumed to adhere to a functional approach to the term and join the detailed definition that lies in the same channel, which is given by A.S. Gerd: a term is a unit of any specific natural or artificial language (word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, a combination of a word and letters-symbols, a combination of words and numbers-symbols), which, as a result of a spontaneously developed or special conscious collective agreement, has a special terminological meaning, which can be expressed either in verbal form or in one or another formalized form and quite accurately reflects the main features of the corresponding concept that are essential at a given level of development of science and technology. The term is necessarily correlated with a certain unit of the corresponding logical-conceptual system in terms of content.

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