Stages of Development and Progress of Modern Terminology

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Abstract: The article discusses the development and progress of the field of terminology in Uzbek linguistics, the theoretical foundations of the enrichment of the terminological system based on terms, types of historical terms, different views on the practice of appropriating terms, the systematic development of the terminology of the ancient, old and modern Uzbek language, the causes and consequences of the increase in the number of borrowed words in Uzbek terminology, the terminological system of the period of independence, the genetics of modern terms, national, international appropriating neologisms, adapted translation and classification into groups of fully translated terms.

Keywords: terminography, socio-communicative unit, term, thesaurus, dictionary, lexical units.

Introduction. Uzbek terminology was formed in parallel with the same branch in world linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", created based on the standards of Russian lexicography, most of the new terms are international or borrowed from the Russian language. The approach to adopting terms changed with the law "On the State Language" adopted in 1989. Special emphasis was placed on substantiating the need to introduce an international term, and if there is an alternative to this term in the Uzbek language, then the issue of adopting an Uzbek equivalent was given special emphasis. From this period, the terminology of the Uzbek language has set a priority task of addressing the lexical level of the national language. During the years of independence, the issue of the state's integration on the international front has become a priority.

Methods. The steps taken towards globalization have also been reflected in our language. The introduction of terms and terms adopted from English into the Uzbek language has become a normative phenomenon for terminology. Along with new terms and terms, the concepts they represent are also becoming part of our linguistic image. The traditional tasks facing terminology are to standardize the principles of term adoption, incorporation into speech, regularly update terminological sources, and study the issues of term translation and adaptation.

Uzbek terminology has also gone through these stages and developed a theory of term formation, classification principles, and mechanisms for introducing terms into speech. Currently, these tasks are accompanied by related requirements, requiring the introduction of modern information technologies into the field of terminology and the automation of the process of creating terms. Today's terminology should reflect cultural, commercial and other types of relations between

different countries and peoples. For this reason, when incorporating terms into speech, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of ethnic, national-cultural, racial inclusiveness. Uzbek applied linguistics faces such issues as creating modern terminological glossaries, forming a corpus of terms, the solution of which is based on a system-structural approach. In this case, the beginning of such stages as systematization, unification and labeling of existing terminology begins with a semantic analysis of the term lexicon, determining the meaning relationships of elements.

Results and Discussion. Unlike the morphological and syntactic levels of the language, the lexical level is sharply distinguished by its high dynamics. It is no secret that changes – enrichment, expansion, semiotic shifts – occur rapidly at the lexical level. For this reason, the dominant constant in the study of the lexicon is meaning – the optimal solution is to first identify them due to the invariable superiority of meaning, and then systematize the elements that express meanings. While the meaning remains in its place, the range of lexical units that denote it expands or narrows. If meaning is a whole – a being, then the lexeme is its manifestation. The ultimate problem of linguistics is to determine the tendencies, causes and context of meaning formation. After this, it becomes possible to fully analyze the properties of the lexical element that denotes meaning. Terminology is a narrow direction of the structure of the vocabulary of a language, specializing in the scientific and technological spheres. At the same time, this lexeme is also the name of the branch that studies this very vocabulary plate in linguistics.

The lexicon of the field exists in the form of a newly formed or terminological meaning assigned to a specific lexeme in the language. For this reason, terminology should be considered as a platform for enriching the language and for the lexemes existing in it to acquire new meanings. The consistent study of this layer is supported by the need to enrich the language through terms, understand the mechanism of lexemes acquiring new meanings, and monitor the dynamics of the relationship of one language with others. It is no secret that modern Uzbek linguistics was formed on the basis of the principles of Russian linguistics, in the same molds. The development of the terminology direction in Uzbek linguistics also dates back to the middle of the last century. Therefore, Uzbek terminology also relies on general linguistic conclusions and basic explanations in the study of the object.

Uzbek society has been experiencing rapid industrialization and technical progress over the past century. In order to consistently organize industry and train highly qualified personnel from the local population, great importance was attached to the study of the linguistic aspects of production and science and technology terms. For this reason, organizing terms, integrating borrowed terms into the language, and identifying the possibilities of speech realization have become the ultimate problem for practical and theoretical linguistics.

We can say that a number of serious organizational measures have been taken to fulfill these tasks. For example, in the first decades of the last century, the Committee on Language and Terminology operated, and by the middle of the century the functions of this committee were performed by the Terminology Department at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences.

The main tasks for specialists working within these structures were to phonetically adapt the adopted terms to the Uzbek language, translate existing terms, and formulate explanations for them. These institutions of the former Soviet era ensured the development of Uzbek terminology in a consistent and close relationship with the same field in the Russian language. It is known that during the years of independence, the Republican Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers dealt with the issue of terms.

Conclusion. The main goal of the committee was to systematize, continuously organize, and improve Uzbek terminology. This committee undertook such tasks as restoring the existing terms

of the Uzbek language to its lexical level, and creating mechanisms for the assimilation and adaptation of new terms related to the era of information technologies. When the committee, which existed until 2004, ceased its activities, we can say that the issue of terminology was no longer considered at the level of state policy. This indicates the stages of development of modern terminology and the institutionalization of this development by the state. However, one should not mistakenly conclude that the existence of Uzbek terminology is limited to these periods only.

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