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EFFECTS OF SOCIAL STUDY ON TERMINOLOGY

Abstract. Terminology is a special in the construction of the current Uzbek literary language, It is distinguished by its position and status. In the language of terminology there are two worldviews about the role of vocabulary. Firstly according to the idea, terminology is an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language if it is recognized in the style, according to the second doctrine, it is a literary language word that its wealth is separated from its composition, it is evaluated as a "separate" object and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation).

Keywords: Uzbek terminology system, term, translation, periodization, intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors, local dynasty, Turkic, Sugdian, Sanskrit, Chinese, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian-international layer, frequency of use, vocabulary, battery.

Introduction

Terminology is a special in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language, It is distinguished by its position and status. In the language of terminology, there are two worldviews about the role of vocabulary. First according to the idea, terminology is an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language if it is recognized in the style, according to the second doctrine, it is a literary language word that its wealth is separated from its composition, it is evaluated as a "separate" object and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation).

According to V.P. Danilenko, terminology means independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (the language of science, science or technology) is meant (Danilenko 1977;8). The language of science alive as one of the functional systems of universal language along with the concepts of colloquial language and the language of fiction stands.

Marked (marked) and unmarked The theory of (unmarked) units is logical (logical) division a new step in development and improvement. 30s of the XX century Prague Linguists, who closely dealt with this issue in the years School (PLM) members (N. Trubetskoy, R. Yakobson) in the years machine word processing (EHM), i.e coding and recoding of texts, data using a machine Searching is like translating text from one language to another proved to be highly productive in processes. Unmarked units with a zero indicator, and units with a mark carrying additional information relative to unlabeled units it was found to differ in terms of Term and terminological lexicon concepts from each other distinction is necessary.

The scope of use and distribution of terms is certain limited by terminological system, they are human activities which can be acts and occurs in a specific manner within the framework. The terminological lexicon is a narrow specialty in a non-professional speech context that has moved to the sphere of public communication covers commonly used words and phrases. The term that has passed into the universal language is its own terminology, departs from the terminological field and system, terminology differs from the characteristic.

There are many definitions of the term in the scientific literature comments are made. In almost all definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept.

According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term itself, it does not appear spontaneously, but it is necessary, there is a need for it in society is created due to its existence.

Materials and methods

According to A.S. Gerd, the term is the development of science the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage has a special terminological meaning that clearly and fully reflects is a natural and artificial language unit, that is, a word or combination of words (Gerd 1991;1–4). O.S. Akhmanova said that the terminology is a science which emerges only when it reaches its highest level of development, that is, after the term has acquired a specific scientific expression is recognized. An important tool for distinguishing a term from a non-term is, it is impossible to describe it on a scientific basis. V.G. Gak of the term In addition to giving a definition, it reveals its essence and a language of the term determines its place in the vocabulary. It is a dictionary of the term in scientific works objects to being considered as a separate type of units and term-function is a form of the use of lexical units advances the idea.

Mathematics, geometry, geodesy, geography, medicine, special names due to the development of specific sciences such as astronomy diverse terminological systems have begun to form. Undoubtedly, Uzbek terminology is a period of scientific and technical revolution in the 20th century, it is serious both in terms of quantity and quality experienced changes. Such changes are intralinguistic and under the influence of extralinguistic factors, it occurs in the general Uzbek literary language determined by the processes. It should be noted without exaggeration that Uzbek is the state language granting the status (1989) and the Republic of Uzbekistan Gaining Independence (1991) is a comprehensive study of the language of science and technology provided development.

The activation process of the terminological lexicon of the Uzbek language state building of the republic, economic, social, scientific, cultural and spiritual development, as well as various aspects of social life with the need to express many new phenomena and concepts closely related. That's why it's so fast at the moment and a growing number of terminological systems improvement, raising to a higher level in front of the Uzbek terminology is one of the pressing issues that cannot be postponed. It is no secret that the vocabulary of any language is relatively large independent, i.e. non-terminological (words with independent meaning and auxiliary words), universal (special lexemes specific to representatives of the scientific field) and terminological (special lexemes related to specific terminological systems) consists of layers (Mol 1973; 41; Danilenko 1977; 27–20).

Result and discussion

Terminological lexicon of the Uzbek language, as observed in other languages original Uzbek (Turkish), adaptation (Sughd, Chinese, Arabic, Persian — Tajik, Mongolian, Russian-international), simple, by all common literary language words that are used today and have been in use since ancient times formed on the basis of production models and term production templates. It should be emphasized that the current field of the Uzbek language terms that appeared much later in the system of terminology Old Turkic language, Old Turkic language and Old Uzbek literary language the presence of lexical units is important. The phenomenon of socio-economic and socio-political aspects and representing concepts socio-political and socio-economic terminology is a kind of incident that occurs in the daily life of the people and closely connected with events.

Methods of word formation of foreign language terms (word builder models) to replace them with new creations based on them recipient (addressee), sender from the Uzbek language dictionary in the process (addressee), letter of recommendation (characteristic), order (zayavka), price list (price list), reference (spravka), citizenship (poddanstvo), inviolability (immunity), businessman (predprenimatel), repairman (restorator), resurrection (Tib. оживление), natural person (fizicheskoye

litso), treasurer (kasir), intelligent such as network (comp. smart network), key naming (comp. indexing). many terms have found a solid place.

Concepts are certain in the terminology system of the Uzbek language because there is no alternative, it is possible to express them in one word limited. A few words about the concept coming from abroad to explain or describe using is contrary to the requirements of the terminology. Here it is in such cases, what is the form of Russian-international terms in the donor language if it is so, it will be accepted into the Uzbek language in the same form. For example: budget — budget, credit — credit, atom — atom, hydrolocation — hydrolocation, deduction — deduction, coat of arms — coat of arms, auditor — auditor, repatriation- repatriation, fraction — fraction, surplus-surplus, integration-integration, diplomacy-diplomacy, technology-technology, solar-solary, dentistry-dentistry, thymidine-thymidine, hers-hers, volt-volt, amperage, mentality-mentality, oxygen-oxygen, carbon-carbon, etc.

We observe the same situation in the system of linguistic terms: accent, articulation, phonetics, phoneme, diphthong, reduction, metathesis, dissimilation, logography, affix, pragmatics, syntagmatics, semantics, idiom, infinitive, gerund, semiotics, synergetics, mentalinguistics, morphology, concept, gestalt, biolinguistics, discourse, etc.

Science, technique and with the intensity of production It is developing in the developed countries of the world The ongoing processes of globalization and integration are the glue of languages access to communication created the basis for the enrichment of their lexical fund.

For example, today's life is modern information communication networks, in particular the Internet, and terms used in this field it is impossible to imagine without the system. Terminology of the Uzbek language the Internet terms included in its composition are mainly appropriations and divide them into two, i.e. overlay, package, paging, tract, petebyte, ping, pixel, plugin, gigabyte, terabyte, exabyte, cross-browser, etc. and yakor, massif, magistral, borrowed from the Russian language, division into groups such as gateway, font, and adaptation is self-explanatory. In this case an anchor instead of an anchor, a dam instead of a gateway, a letter instead of a font, a highway note that it is possible to recommend the use of slang lexemes instead we will. Addition to the words representing the names of sports societies and clubs, make terms that mean members of these societies or clubs: cotton grower, dynamo operator, navbahor operator, kylizum driver, locomotive driver, nasaf driver etc. The impact of extralinguistic factors, such as recent science, as a result of rapid development of technology and information technologies.

Conclusion

In Uzbek language, with the affix -chi, things are objects, items, devices the amount of naming terms increased even more. Uzbek military terminology is one of the first such cases recorded in the system, including the bomber (bombardirovshik), fighter aviation (istrebitelnaya aviatsiya), stormtrooper (attack aircraft), photo-reconnaissance aircraft (photo-reconnaissance aircraft), masking fire, masking smoke (maskiruyushiy dim), tralchi tank (tank-tralshik) terms are included.

In the composition of zoological terms, dragonfly is derived from the word nina, fish zoonym-derived fish, as well as mammal(s), we observe the use of units such as rodents.

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