

## Development of Sphere Terminology in World Linguistics

*Gafarov Nadir Nasriyevich*<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** In linguistics, the relations in which a word, a term can express a phenomenon or process due to its semantic and structural features, relations in which a term, due to the universality of the name, is a two-sided entity, a word can perform a nominative or defining function were analyzed.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, term, terminology, linguistics, dynamics, terminology, verbal terms, nouns, word, lexeme.

In world linguistics, the issue of regulating terms has always been relevant, and even today this issue has not lost its importance. Especially in recent years, cognitive terminology has been formed as a new research direction. It uses the methods of cognitive linguistics to analyze the cognitive structures behind the terminology of a certain field of knowledge. Sociopragmatically, the study of terminology allows to determine how professional experience affects professional thinking, how representatives of the same profession (athletes, sports journalists and fans) classify the surrounding reality, as well as to determine what concepts are basic for them, and to determine the social characteristics of their understanding and application. The use of different approaches to the study of sports terminology - the use of the correct terminology - allows the most complete display of the features of sports and the structures of special knowledge that characterize the sports field.

We believe that it is appropriate to refer to the scheme of analysis of the development of linguistic knowledge proposed by E.Kubryak in order to understand the logic of the development of science, to justify the development law of a new stage in terminology and to give its characteristics. According to this scheme, it is necessary to determine the conditions, subject-cognitive and procedural parts for each period of terminology, so the general "matrix" of the analysis of each direction of terminology has the following form:

- 1) installation: integration, type of integration, momentum;
- 2) content: research object, research subject;
- 3) methodology: explanation.

When describing the structural part, it should be noted that the object of research is a term (and this term is understood as a ready-made, already created symbol), and the subject is a system of ordering terms in the terminology according to their fulfillment. Failure to meet the requirements of the term (clarity, lack of synonyms, emotional impact, lack of definition and consistency). The connection with linguistics can be the period of linguentric term science according to measurements, integrative in nature. In terminology, the concept of meaning is usually analyzed in two places: the first is the study of the "term in the dictionary" and the second is the study of the "term in the text". The subject of research in both directions of the study of linguentric terminology is the uniqueness of the term as a linguistic sign. An important aspect of this period is the formation of a dynamic approach to the study of the term. An important result of this period in the development of terminology is the knowledge that it is necessary to study this term only within the framework of the terminological system, to determine the place and function of the term in the linguistic-thinking activity. "Terminology is a complex process, during which a natural language word goes through a stage of conceptual processing"

Cognitive terminology, on the one hand, continues the traditions, and on the other hand, it has features specific to the modern stage of scientific knowledge. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the characteristics of the cognitive orientation in comparison with the previous stages of the terminology. If the traditional terminology does not go beyond the analysis of the linguistic sign, then the cognitive orientation turns the terminology into an "open" science, with a tendency to expand its boundaries, a tendency to integrative processes that lead to the separation of interdisciplinary research programs (for example, cognitive science dealing with event information and its processing) E.S. In Kubryakova's research, it was named "expansionism". Expansionism in this concept is closely related to another characteristic of modern linguistics - anthropocentrism, because they try to find an explanation from the important features of the person who creates the language in the first place. Anthropocentrism is becoming the leading direction of interdisciplinary synthesis, which is manifested in the consideration of the human factor in the formation of the language system, the nominative organization of the text, and the linguistic personality. "Anthropocentrism, as a specific principle of research, depends on the study of scientific objects, first of all, according to their role for man, his purpose in life, tasks of development of human personality. his improvement." However, many researchers believe that despite recognizing the importance of the

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<sup>1</sup> Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Uzbek state university of physical culture and sport Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

anthropological principle in the study of language, "anthropological linguistics should not be spoken of as a separate discipline or a separate branch of linguistics, since language in general is essentially anthropocentric." L. G. Zubkova also rejects the anthropological definition of modern linguistics. "In response to the danger of its dehumanization in the extremes of structuralism, the need to 'humanize' recent linguistics can be justified." The above can be fully attributed to the cognitive terminology, which is the principle of anthropocentrism, which has the main distinguishing feature compared to the pragmatically oriented "normocentrism" and "linguistic centrism".

The attractiveness of cognitive terminology to other disciplines is determined by its desire to find one or another explanation for linguistic facts and is manifested by a tendency to interdisciplinary synthesis. Also, the development of cognitive terminology shows that despite the practically observed processes of integration and convergence of the positions of different schools, each of them continues its own development path, demonstrates different fields of research and can essentially form a separate (small) paradigm of scientific knowledge. Therefore, it is appropriate to agree with the views put forward on the definition of cognitive terminology as polyparadigmatic. When describing the sub-ect-cognitive part of the cognitive direction of terminology, it is appropriate to compare it with traditional directions. Based on this, the peculiarity of the study of cognitive terminology should be recognized as "expansionism" or interdisciplinary synthesis, so traditional terminology theories are monoparadigmatic, and cognitive terminology theories are polyparadigmatic. The leading explanatory principle of the cognitive orientation of terminology is "human contact", which allows it to be considered "anthropocentric", traditional theories of terminology as "thermocentric" and "lingocentric". Cognitive terminology studies "language ability" as a characteristic of "pre-speech preparation" of language personality in interaction with other methods of language expression - "language-text" and "language-system" ("lingocentrism").

In interaction with the product of the metalinguistic activity of the terminological-terminal system ("thermocentrism"). Since the object of terminology is a linguistic sign, it is also important for him to study the semiotic aspects of the term and, accordingly, the existence of a certain "semiological consciousness". The concept of semiological consciousness, introduced by R. Barthes, means the choice of one dominant relation of understanding the sign (symbolic, paradigmatic or syntagmatic). In the works of Charles Peirce, it was noted that a sign can be an index or sign. C. Morris introduces the concept of "mode of semiosis", Y. S. Stepanov talks about the need to study linguistic signs by successively moving along three coordinate axes - semantics, syntactics and pragmatics. A similar phenomenon is given in the works of R. Jakobson as the phenomenon of "part and whole". Traditional terminological theories, which are concerned with only one type of "semiological consciousness", are in contradiction, "when this or that semiotic theory covers the huge semiotic integral aspects and moments in which some important aspects of semiotic consciousness are revealed to us". According to the theory of cognitive terminology, "pragmatic rules describe or construct the conditions under which the meaning of a sign is a sign for the interpreter. Accordingly, one can think of several levels of implementation of a gesture. Interpreting signs is not about what we directly convey in them, but much, including information about the personality and consciousness of the communication subject.

Turning to the semiotic foundation of cognitive terminology allows to consider the object of terminology dynamically. R. Barthes emphasizes that the sign has a history and this is the history of its "consciousness", and believes that its first stage can be historically described as the transition from symbolic consciousness to paradigmatic consciousness. This historical transition from symbolic consciousness to paradigmatic consciousness, according to R. Barth, should be considered as the essence of structuralism. The next stage, the essence of which is the transition from syntagmatic consciousness to cognitive. In accordance with the cognitive principle, at this stage there is a combination of scientific disciplines related to the identification of general strategies of production and understanding of speech, the creation of a theory of language use, and the study of human learning and processing processes.

In linguistics, a lot of valuable work has been done on the issue of terminology research, including a lot of work in the field of sports, but it is not at the level of today's requirements. the formation and development of culture, the policy of the Soviet government in the field of physical education and sports, and some comments on some aspects of this problem were made."

When describing the "procedural" part of the cognitive orientation, it is necessary to take into account its explanatory nature, the desire to explain phenomena "from different points of view", with the obligatory consideration of the human factor, which characterizes the cognitive terminology as polyparadigmatic and determines the choice of polyparadigmatic analysis as its methodological basis. We consider it correct to understand polyparadigm analysis as the mutual interpretation of complementary research paradigms.

The concept of sports is classified as complex, multi-level, because the scope and content of the concept is related to the entire conceptual system of the sports field and includes all knowledge about sports today. This concept has received many verbalizations in terminology and collects the main content of sports activities, unifying all other concepts in the field of sports. The content of the concept includes the integration of all types of sports activities.

Etymologically, the word sport goes back to the ancient Latin *disportare* - "to have fun". In Old French, the verb became *desporter*- "entertainment, distraction from work", then the word entered the English language-*disport*- "entertainment, entertainment", where new sports nouns appeared by shortening. As you can see, the name identifies the relationship of the analyzed concept to the concept of "game", which is a less complicated framework. Common to these concepts is the idea of certain rules, the conditional nature of the "result", the connection with pleasure.

All aspects of the development and existence of human society, along with scientific discoveries, today science is reaching the level of international and international development. An important factor in the formation of science is the unification of world scientific knowledge, which motivates us to consider the importance of achieving a high level of objectivity and depth of research.

The accuracy of the language serves as the basis for the sciences that determine the existence of the international scientific community. At this point, it is necessary to take into account that terminology is the basis of scientific language and that it accompanies the formation of world scientific knowledge. There are views that the beginning of terminological activity as an independent scientific field in local terminology can be dated to 1931. Related to the publication of D. Lotte's first conceptual article devoted to the problems of unification and standardization of technical terminology (about technical terminology). In the history of the formation of terminology as a science, it is acknowledged that the researches of Uzbek linguists G. Vinokur, A. Rformatsky, A. Lesokhin and P. Florentsky made a great contribution to the activity of the national school of terminology. In the middle of the 20th century, in the terminological context, the theoretical debates about the important features of the term in world schools can gain special importance. It was created by the initiative of the Uzbek researcher and terminologist R. Piotrovsky, and the scientists who participated in this discussion, in turn, determined the further directions of the study of terminology. D. Lotte, G. Vinokur, A. Rformatsky are the founders of the Uzbek school of terminology. Among the Western scientists who laid the foundation for the theory of terminology, first of all, the name of the Austrian scientist Eugen Wuster should be mentioned. Currently, a number of national schools - Austrian-German, French-Canadian, Uzbek, Czech - are engaged in the development of theoretical problems of terminology, which differ in their approach to the review of special vocabulary. The Uzbek school occupies the leading position in terms of the scope and importance of research. O.S. Akhmanova, S.V. Grinev, V.A. Tatarinov should be mentioned among the well-known representatives of modern Uzbek terminology.

Uzbek terminological society "RossTerm" unites terminologists in Russia. The theory of terminology is recognized by many scientists as a separate science. At the same time, in Uzbek linguistics, in the 20s of the last century, articles on the compilation of terminological dictionaries related to a number of socio-political, military, and legal fields began to be published in newspapers. In the 1930s, Ulug Tursun published the first pamphlet dedicated to the study of the terminology of the Uzbek language. The important role of terminology in the modern world cannot be denied, because the level of development of society is determined by the state of national terminology. It reflects the state of science of a given society and is an important component of politics, economy and culture. The term, which is the basic unit of terminology, shows the level of effectiveness of professional communication and determines the quality result of joint work. This term is "the most important and most demanding carrier of special scientific information" in specialized and professional communication, as well as in the exchange of scientific, industrial, technical and other knowledge. This is explained by the "nature of the information function" as a special information carrier. The conceptual content of the term is determined by its place in the system.

This term is part of a certain terminological system and means a certain field of science, technology, production. Terms in the same field have their own definition (exact scientific definition). The same word can be a term in different fields of knowledge. This is not polysemy, but homonymy (for example, the term "taxonomy" in botany, economics, and mathematics), because the terms in their terminological field are usually clear, unlike "everyday" words. These terms are also related to a certain scientific concept: they reflect scientific results, serve as the main tool in research and their theoretical understanding. In this respect, it is a matter of debate whether they enter the general vocabulary or not.

A collection of terms is an important part of the common language at the Latin and grammatical level. They are formed on the basis of concepts and lexical-semantic relations. General theoretical and applied linguistics is the environment for the development and study of the term, because the term is inseparable from national language units. In order to analyze the internal properties of the term, it is studied within the framework of terminological systems, units that serve real units of knowledge. In modern linguistics, according to such characteristics of the term, the concept or concept corresponds to the deliberate consciousness, the term belongs to a special field of knowledge, accuracy, correctness of its meaning, contextual independence (within the thematic text), consistency, nominativeness, lack of expression and stylistic neutrality, appropriateness and consistency in speech. includes. In the works of various authors, there are many definitions of the term as one of the linguistic universals, although it appears in modern studies as a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. This term is a word or verbal complex, which enters into a systematic relationship with other words, verbal complexes and forms, together with each of them this process is a separate case and a closed system at a certain time, which are distinguished by high information content, accuracy and expressive neutrality. . D.S. Lotte names a word (word combination) that functions as a unit of a sound symbol and a related concept in the system of concepts in the field of science and technology. S. V. Grinev defines this term as "a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language used for the specific name of special concepts. According to A. S. Gerd, this term is "the realization of a certain unit of a conceptual system corresponding to the content". Thus, different authors try to highlight one or two of the most important or basic, in their opinion, features in the definition of the term.

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