

Terminology as a Basis for Research in Linguistics and Scientific and Technical Translation

Mustafoyeva Sarvinoz Xolmurodovna¹

¹ Samarkand State Medical University Assistant, The department of Languages

Abstract:

In this scientific article the problems and methods of translation of household appliances terms from English into Uzbek are discussed. Also provides information on the role and is devoted to the study of linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek languages. Research in the field of linguistics of scientific and technical terminology is an important and urgent task, aimed at achieving linguistic features of the terms in these languages, as well as adequate translations, contributing to a number of problems and accelerating the exchange of information in the field of the latest achievements of science and technology among linguists and specialists. The volume of materials translated from English into Uzbek in this area has significantly increased over the last decade. This is due to the fact that documents relating to products offered to consumers must, by law, be written in the state language. As this process is improving, translation of terms in the sphere of home appliances from English into Uzbek also finds and develops. The importance of scientific and technical terms as a way of exchange and presentation of information in the global scientific community, as well as the fact that the area of scientific and technical terminology studied in this work is currently less studied because of the narrow specialization and limited novelty of technology. Technical terms are an integral part of all technical and scientific texts. Each field and specialty typically uses a vocabulary that conveys many specialized concepts using technical language. These specialized terms convey concentrated meanings that have been created over significant periods of study of the field.

Keywords: Translation, scientific, terminology, vocabulary, branches, technology, linguistics, method, texts, language, feature, system, structure, formation, terms and etc.

At the present time there are many topics in the focus of world linguistics together with terminology. It is at this time in the science of modern linguistics that terminology, which has a broader meaning and is studied in more depth, is one of the most difficult tasks to find. Terminology is one of the most important areas of modern linguistic research. The current growth of terminology is partly due to the dynamic development of science and the spread of new concepts, on the other hand, the process of formation, development and event due to insufficient elaboration of such issues.

The vocabulary of any language is constantly undergoing changes. This is facilitated by the development of science and technology in the modern world. That is why the main amount of translated literature falls on scientific and technical texts. A peculiar feature of such texts is considered logical and complete presentation of material, conciseness and accuracy of expression of thought. This is achieved primarily through the use of special words - terms - in scientific and technical texts. More than 90% of new words appearing in languages are precisely terms that, thanks to constant changes in the field of technology, are a dynamic and most variable part of the vocabulary of the language.

There are three approaches to the study of terminological systems. The first approach is the logical one, which allows to distinguish the terms that denote the basic, derived and complex concepts of a given concept system. This division is set by the objects of a particular domain and the theory (concept) underlying the system of concepts. The second approach is linguistic. It represents what lexical units from the point of view of their semantics and form are expressed by the units of a given term system. Terms can have a variety of structure, and only their semantic integrity ensures their association into a system. The third method is terminological, which combines the first two approaches, it represents the relationship between the term and the terminological system, shows the place of this or that unit in the corresponding terminological system. If we consider the system in terms of its elements, it acts as a set of interconnected and interdependent homogeneous parts that form a complex unity. The system always has its constituent parts, namely the structure. The structure is the composition and internal organization of a single whole, considered from the side of its integrity and fixation of the relationship between its elements.

Terms are units of a special language, they serve a particular professional branch of activity. They are at the same time units of real language, which indicates the heterogeneous and complex composition of the latter. The systematicity of common vocabulary is expressed in the thematic associations of language units connected to each other on the basis of semantic connection. Terminological systems play an important role in the lexical system of natural language and its functional types. Among them are languages for special exactions.

Terminological system - a set of terms functioning in a particular sphere, e.g. in electronics, maritime, aviation, economics, astronautics, biology, etc. The saturation of terms is one of the defining characteristics of a scientific and technical text. The studies show that in the scientific and technical text the share of terminological vocabulary is not more than 25%, and the main part of the vocabulary - 75% - is general scientific, general technical and common words. Therefore, the scientific and technical vocabulary proper is divided into

- terminological and
- Non-terminological, which includes general scientific, general technical and general use vocabulary.

Terms differ from common words in the following ways:

1. semantically, as they denote special concepts, each of them unique in its character;
2. functionally, as terms have only a nominative function and are emotionally and expressively neutral;

3. in their scope, as terms are used in narrowly professional fields;
4. according to the sources, methods and means of creation, as the terms, in most cases formed on the basis of existing words and roots of general literary and special vocabulary, also have their specialized resources, which are not used in other varieties of the general literary language;
5. according to the semiotic composition of naming units - in terminology, besides general language verbal signs, symbols are widely used beyond the oral means of expression;
6. systematicity, as they are members of a certain rigorous system. In every particular field of science and technology, terminology is an expressive and closed system. Thus, one of the distinguishing features distinguishing a term from a non-term is its functionality, as it is thanks to this feature that the term designates, names certain objects in specific branches of knowledge.

Because terms, especially when it comes to science and technology, always represent the same concept that is defined. The fact that a single concept with a strict definition is expressed in two or more words has no practical meaning, either from a scientific-theoretical point of view or from the point of view of the learning process. On the contrary, it can lead to confusion. The currently used terms in the form of a duplicate should in time completely replace the new term with the old term or the old term with the new term, as in the second or third part of the above classification.

A term as a word of various languages, used for professional or scientific purposes to denote scientific or technical concepts, is the basic unit of terminology. Terminology now as an independent branch of linguistics enriches the experience of terminological works and terminological phenomena to describe and represent the terminological concepts of scientific and technical written and documentary documentation. Many of the terms used in modern English-language scientific and technical literature have been quickly borrowed into the general language vocabulary, but some of them still exist in the language as special words.

The main purpose of the article is to consider the linguistic features of modern English scientific and technical terms, to identify their distinctive features, to determine the common characteristics of terms and non-terminals or commonly used words, terms and units of nomenclature, to analyze their types and classification.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Alan Duff. Translation. Oxford University press. 1972. -134 p.
2. Bartlett F. Remembering. A Study in Experimental Social. 1980. -230 p.
3. Barantsev C.T. English Lexicology in Practice. Kiev. 1954. -216 p.
4. Buranov J, Muminov.A.A Practical Course in English Lexicology.1990. 163 b.
5. Burchfield R.W. The English Language. Lnd. 1985. -232 p.
6. Catford I.C. F Linguistic Theory of Translation. L.N.Y. 1996. -320 p.
7. Yorova, S. A. Y. O. R. A., & Nasimova, S. O. H. I. B. A. (2019). The ways of teaching languages at medical institutions.
8. Yaxyaevna, N. S. (2023). ANALYZING DIALECTS AND WRITTEN DOCUMENTS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 1(6), 458-463.
9. Yakhyaevna, N. S. (2023). History of english writing documents in the middle ages. *Research Focus*, 2(10), 41-45.
10. Yakhyaevna, N. S., & Sabu, S. (2024). The most important prescription abbreviation. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 2(1), 444-451.
11. Yaxyaevna, N. S. (2024). Language Teaching Methods. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 45, 897-901.

12. Nasimova, S. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS THE SECOND LANGUAGE. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 3(11), 203-207.
13. Yaxyayevna, N. S., & Alam, M. A. (2023). INTRODUCTION INTO ANATOMICAL HISTOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY. *NOUN, GRAMMAR CATEGORIES OF NOUNS. DETERMINATIONS OF GENDER, STEM, VOCABULARY FORMS. Yangi O'zbekistonda Tabiiy va Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiyasi*, 1(7), 107-111.
14. Yaxyayevna, N. S., & Khalid, T. (2023, November). Topic prescription structure of prescription. In *International conference on multidisciplinary science* (Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 210-214).
15. Саматова, Г. Н., & Насимова, С. (2016). Прагматический подход к преподаванию на английском языке. *Научный альманах*, (6-1), 605-607.
16. Yaxyayevna, N. S. (2023). FONOLOGIYA VA UNING TURLARI". XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi, 1(12), 5-9.
17. Nasimova, S. (2024). ONLINE TEACHING OF ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. *Центральноазиатский журнал междисциплинарных исследований и исследований в области управления*, 1(8), 84-87.
18. Ёрова, С. К., & Насимова, С. Я. (2024). ТИББИЙ НУТҚДАГИ ИЖТИМОИЙ-МАДАНИЙ ДИСКУРСИВ ХУСУСИЯТЛАР. *International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING*, 5(1), 440-442.
19. Davronbek, I. (2024). MEDIA MAYDONIDAGI KOMMUNIKATSIYA. *IJTIMOIIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(5), 45-48.
20. Odiljonovna, K. Z. ., & Erkinovna, X. M. . (2023). The Main Problems in the Way of Learning English . *Miasto Przyszłości*, 32, 191–193.
21. Shodikulova, A. Z. (2021, December). The theory of an integrative approach to the analysis of the phenomenon of metonymy. In *Archive of Conferences* (pp. 56-57).