

The establishment of terminology as a separate science

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Annotation: One milestone in the development of terminology as a science was the establishment of terminology societies and associations, which aimed to promote the study and standardization of specialized language. The development of national and international standards for terminology management contributed significantly to the recognition of terminology as a science.

Keywords: terminology societies, specialized vocabularies, standardization, terminological principles, terminology management systems.

Annotatsiya Terminologiyaning fan sifatida rivojlanishidagi muhim bosqichlardan biri ixtisoslashgan tilni o'rganish va standartlashtirishga ko'maklashish nima qsd qilgan terminologiya jamiyatlari va birlashmalarining tashkil etilishi bo'ldi. Terminologiyani boshqarish bo'yicha milliy va xalqaro standartlarning ishlab chiqilishi terminologiyaning fan sifatida tan olinishigakattahissaqo'shdi.

Kalit so'zlar: terminologiya jamiyatlari, ixtisoslashgan lug'atlar, standartlashtirish, terminologik tamoyillar, terminologiyani boshqarish tizimlari.

Аннотация: Одним из важных этапов развития терминологии как науки стало создание терминологических обществ и ассоциаций, призванных облегчить изучение и стандартизацию специализированного языка. Разработка национальных и международных стандартов управления терминологией во многом способствовала признанию терминологии как науки.

Ключевые слова: терминологические общества, специализированные словари, стандартизация, терминологические принципы, системы терминологического менеджмента.

The concept of terminology came into use in 1969, when it was officially recognized at the scientific conference held at Moscow State University named

after Lomonosov. As a result, terminology developed as a subject. But some linguists consider it not as a subject, but a direction in science. The lexical layer of the language is constantly filled with new terms that create a unique system. In addition, there is a need to process and systematize the relevant lexical units. All these facts clearly show the need for a separate science - terminology, the object of study of which is the term. The establishment of terminology as a separate science was caused by the first work on terminology by the Austrian scientist E. Wuster and the Russian terminologist D. Lotte. Terminology is a branch of linguistics that studies terms and their use within various professions or disciplines. It deals with the systematization, description, classification and standardization of terms used to define specific concepts, objects or events.. This provides an opportunity to establish a common language and mutual understanding between specialists in a certain field. World famous linguist Wuster, who recognized terminology as a separate science, laid the foundation for the emergence of new approaches in this field. For example, H. Felber, a representative of the Vienna School of Terminology, tried to prove that "every term is formed on the basis of a concept". Czech scientist L. Drozd suggests studying its structural features in order to develop a term. The International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm) was founded in Vienna in 1971, signaling an international effort to advance the field. Organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) have played a pivotal role in the standardization of terminological principles and practices. Russian scientist D.S. Lotte offered his instructions on "unification of terms and setting the scale of international standards in their use" in the framework of terminology. Terminology is defined in the explanatory dictionary of linguistics as follows: Terminology-(term + logos-word, teaching) 1. A set of terms related to a science, profession, etc. field. 2. The part of linguistics that studies terms ``field." Terminology systematizes and classifies the terms within the scope of study mentioned above. This makes it easier for field users to find and access

the information they need. H. Dadaboyev thinks about terminology in the following way: "Terminology is distinguished by its special place and position in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language. There are two views about the role of terminology in the vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "stand-alone" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, equated to live conversation). In our opinion, when we say terminology, a complex scientific and technical language comes to our mind, but it is formed, expanding and developing mainly on the basis of general literary language. The lexicon, derivation and grammatical rules of terminology are formed at the expense of general literary language. Terminology is a direction that has gained its importance in science and professional fields. Using different terms to express the same meaning can complicate the translation process and lead to confusion and ambiguities. Using consistent terminology helps ensure content is consistent and terms are translated correctly. Knowing terminology is an important part of being able to work in a particular profession.

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