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## TERM AS A SPECIAL UNIT OF LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** The word as a linguistic unit in all of its forms is the study's subject. The article concludes with the thesis that a term is a unique linguistic unit that is used to precisely name and express a unique object, concept, phenomenon, or kind of activity. Terms in this sense have a systemic relationship with other linguistic units of the corresponding special language of similar status. Furthermore, the language context in which a term exists is known as the terminological field.

**Keywords:** properties of terms, terminological field, linguistic environment, existence of a term, terminology, stylistic neutrality.

**Аннотация:** Предметом исследования является слово как языковая единица во всех ее проявлениях. Статья завершается тезисом о том, что термин - это уникальная языковая единица, которая используется для точного наименования и выражения уникального объекта, понятия, явления или вида деятельности. Термины в этом смысле имеют системную связь с другими языковыми единицами соответствующего специального языка, имеющими аналогичный статус. Кроме того, языковой контекст, в котором существует термин, известен как терминологическое поле.

**Ключевые слова:** свойства терминов, терминологическое поле, языковая среда, существование термина, терминология, стилистическая нейтральность.

Scientific discoveries are linked to every facet of human society's growth and existence; in the modern day, science is developing to an international and interethnic level. The unification of scientific knowledge worldwide has been crucial in the advancement of science, enabling us to conduct research with more objectivity and depth. The foundation of science is language accuracy, which establishes the very existence of an interethnic scientific community. Terminology forms the cornerstone of the scientific language; it adheres to a rigid hierarchy and develops with global scientific knowledge at every stage of its advancement.

In science, terminology and term concepts are crucial because they offer scientific ideas with clarity, precision, and comprehension. Though these concepts hold a significant position in the scientific system and have been the subject of numerous studies, there is still disagreement on a number of basic terminology issues. For instance, there isn't a universally agreed definition for the term, there are disagreements regarding the term's requirements, its grammatical expression, whether or not the question of where terminology fits into language has been settled, etc. In this work, we will take into account current viewpoints of the term's place in the language, identify its key characteristics, and then attempt to describe this concept. Terminology is a subset of specific vocabulary, which consists of uncommon words and expressions used to name concepts and things in a variety of professional domains. The 20th century marks the beginning of a thorough examination of specialized vocabulary as the primary element of language for certain purposes. Since the early 1900s, there has been a significant amount of research conducted on terminology,

the most significant component of specialized vocabulary. It becomes clear that this is a unique vocabulary domain, with its own laws governing organization and a need for unique study strategies.

A term's position inside the system defines its conceptual content. The phrase refers to a particular field of research, technology, or production since it is a component of a particular terminological system. Among terminology used in the same field, it has a definite scientific definition of its own.

A single word can be used to refer to several academic disciplines. This is homonymy rather than polysemy (see the term "systematics" in botany, economics, and mathematics), as terms in their terminological fields are typically clearer than those used in "everyday" contexts. The terms are also linked to a particular scientific idea: they represent the findings of scientific investigation and their theoretical comprehension. They disagree with ordinary vocabulary in this way. In terms of word development and grammar, sets of terms play a significant role in the general language [3].

They are formed on the basis of concepts and lexical semantic relations. General theoretical as well as applied linguistics are the environment for the development and study of the term, since the term is inseparable from the units of the national language. A term is a unit of the lexical system of a language, which has special features that make it possible to distinguish between a term and a non-term. In order to analyze the internal properties of a term, it is studied within the framework of actually existing communities of units, terminological systems serving individual branches of knowledge. In modern linguistics, such properties of a term include: compliance with the term of a concept or concept in the mind of its bearer, belonging of the term to a special field of knowledge, definitiveness, accuracy of meaning, contextual independence (within the thematic text), systematicity, nominativity, lack of expression and stylistic neutrality, purposeful character and consistency in speech. In the works of different authors, the term, as one of the linguistic universals, has many definitions, even if it appears in modern research as a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity [4].

A term is "a word or a verbal complex... that enters into systematic relationships with other words and verbal complexes and forms together with them in each individual case and at a certain time a closed system that is distinguished by high information content, unambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality" [5]. D. S. Lotte calls a term a word (phrase) that acts as the unity of a sound sign and an associated concept in the system of concepts of a given field of science and technology" [4]. S.V. Grinev defines the term as "a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, used to accurately name special concepts" [3].

According to A.S. Gerd, the term contains the implementation of "a specific unit of the corresponding conceptual system in terms of content" [2]. Thus, various authors in the definition of the term highlight one or two most important or main, in their opinion, characteristics. In new areas of knowledge, a short definition may be used instead until a suitable one word term is found. Using the definition of a term, you can get a general idea of the named object (it can be concrete and material, an abstract mental construct), while at the same time eliminating the possible ambiguity that is characteristic of the word of the same name in a common language. The definition should not be negative where a positive definition is possible, it should be commensurate with what it defines. In the modern field of terminology, when defining terms, not only words or phrases, but also sentences can be used [4].

Sentence phrases are represented by tiny groupings of command and order semantic orientation, and are employed in particular languages related to military, naval, and sports matters. In everyday speech, terms are limited to words and phrases. Words and phrases and sentences as

grammatical categories are contrasted in syntax. A sentence fulfills a communicative purpose, reports something, and has no nominating role. As a result, the sentence can be regarded as non-term. The word needs to fit the nominativity, stability, and repeatability qualities of speech, which the phrase as a communication unit does not.

Consequently, the definition of a term should reflect its key properties and characteristics; it should be succinct and concise. O.S. Akhmanova defines the term as “a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language, created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects” [1].

In the terminological system, each term occupies a certain place. It is determined by the place of the corresponding concept in the entire system of concepts. Outside this system, the term loses its characteristic features, and within the language system (not terminological) it can manifest its national and cultural affiliation, “as evidenced by the designation of individual manifestations of lexical meaning by such linguistic categories as polysemy, metaphor, figurativeness, expressiveness, emotionality, connotation, modality” [4]. One of the most important properties of a term and terminology is consistency, and the study of terminological units should take place within the framework of the system to which they belong. There are three approaches to the study of terminological systems [5]:

The first method is logical and helps us to find phrases that represent the fundamental, derivative, and advanced notions inside a given conceptual system. The goals of a particular field and the theory (concept) that underpins the conceptual framework decide this separation.

The second approach is linguistic. He represents what lexical units, in terms of their semantics and form, express the units of a given terminology system. Terms can have a varied structure, and only their semantic proximity ensures their unification into a system.

The third method is terminology, which combines the first two approaches; it demonstrates the relationship between a term and a terminological system, shows the place of a particular unit in the corresponding terminological system. If we consider the system from the point of view of its parts (elements), then it acts as a set of interconnected and interdependent homogeneous elements that form a complex unity. A system always has its constituent parts, namely structure. The structure represents the composition and internal organization of a single whole, considered from the perspective of its integrity and fixation of the relationships between its elements [1]. Terms are units of a special language; they serve any professional field of activity. At the same time, they represent units of natural language, which, in turn, indicates the heterogeneous and complex composition of the latter. The systematic nature of the general vocabulary is expressed in thematic associations of linguistic units, interconnected on the basis of semantic community (lexical-semantic systems). An important role is played by terminological systems in the lexical system of natural language and its functional varieties. Among them are languages for special purposes. A terminological system is a linguistic model of a certain specialized field. This model can exist along with a logical model represented by a system of concepts and a system of definitions. It embodies the logical model into a system of verbal signs [5].

The term system adequately depicts the real system of scientific and technical concepts of a given subject area [1], and it is isomorphic to it. This is “a complex dynamic stable system... its function is to serve as a symbolic (linguistic) model of this area of knowledge or activity” [4]. “...a terminological system reflects in the semasiological structure of the words included in it certain connections and relationships that objectively exist in the circle of named concepts and phenomena” [1]. A terminological system also acts as an ordered set of terms expressing a system of concepts of

a special sphere of human activity. There is a mandatory and inalienable connection between them, and the set of connections within such a set determines its structure [2]. As a result, we can discuss the linguistic and logical systematicity of terms. Not every collection of terms, nevertheless, qualifies as a term system. A terminological system can only be established at a high level of terminology development. It should be remembered that, according to D. S. Lotte, all phrases involving genus-species relations have logical elements. This could establish logical consistency as a condition that all terms must meet. Linguistic consistency is an optional requirement for developing a terminology system. This criteria is satisfied, but there are restrictions. Firstly, the term system has components or elements. Also, the presence of connections between components and the heterogeneity of the terminology system. The next requirements are the materiality of symbolic (transmitted graphically) elements of the terminological system, determinism, openness, structure, controllability (the latter requirements are determined due to the fact that terminology is created and subject to streamlining in the process of a particular field of activity).

However, in all logical definitions of the term, its connection with the concept comes first [4]. Compare: "Terms are special words, limited by their special purpose; words that strive to be unambiguous as the exact expression of concepts and the naming of things" [3, p. 110]; "a term is a word (or phrase), the linguistic sign of which is correlated (connected) with the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of a given field of science and technology" [3, p. 35]; "a term is a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language, created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects" [1, p. 474]; "a term is a word (or phrase) that is the unity of a sound sign and the corresponding concept correlated (associated) with it in the system of concepts of a given field of science and technology" [1, p. 19–20]. Thus, based on the above, the ability of a term to designate a specific scientific concept, we consider it the most important feature: "for a term, the named concept is simultaneously the named object, i.e. the "name-concept" connection dominates. Behind the term there is always an object of thought, but not thought in general, but a special thought limited to a certain field" [2, p. 34].

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