

## TERMINOLOGY: A FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF A SPECIFIC SUBLANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** The article considers meaning of the terminology system – the main component of the industry sublanguage serving a particular sphere of special human activity in the process of realizing his cognitive function. The main attention is paid to the analysis of the differences between two possible sets of terms of the industry sublanguage – terminology and terminosystem.

**Keywords:** terminology system; term; terminology; formation; cognition; specific sublanguage; concept; transformation.

The main directions of the functional use of language in modern society are: cognitive, communicative, interactive, social group, ethnocultural and personal. Among the identified directions, the most significant is cognitive, because language as a system of verbal signs ensures not only the transmission and receipt of messages containing knowledge about the surrounding world that a speaker or writer has, but also the processing and ordering of the acquired knowledge, including special knowledge, its storage in human memory, i.e. it functions as a cognitive system.

In this case, elements of knowledge, as a rule, are organized into complexes (intellectual systems, cognitive structures, frames) intended for long-term storage in human memory. These complexes, presented with the help of language, are included in a holistic system of knowledge – the so-called linguistic picture of the world, localized in the consciousness of the individual, capable of providing a person's orientation in the environment and, to a certain extent, controlling his behavior [1].

The implementation of the cognitive function of language is impossible without the communicative one, since the transfer of information is carried out in the form of communicative acts, as well as without the interactive one, since a separate communicative act can be one of the links in communication. The social-group and ethnocultural functions of language give a person the opportunity to identify himself as a member of a particular social, professional, gender, age, ethnographic and other group. The personal function allows an individual to show himself as a person (passive or a leader), express the features of his character, show commitment to a certain style of speech communication, etc.

This model of the functional description of language as a whole is also applicable to industry (professional) sublanguages, since they are considered by modern linguistics as functional varieties of national languages that are used in special areas of communication and are contrasted with the language of non-specialized areas of application (everyday life, the sphere of family relations and human recreation, etc.) as special fragments of the linguistic picture of the world [2]. An industry sublanguage serves any special sphere of human activity characteristic of the complex structure of modern society (science, economics, law, production, management, education, health care, defense, media, customs, etc.), since without communication between people participating in joint activities, it cannot

function and develop normally. Industry sublanguages and the language of everyday communication are subsystems of the same natural (national) language, between which there is an exchange of linguistic units at various levels (morphemic, word-formation, lexical, syntactic); other forms of interaction are also observed. Thus, the emergence of competition in business and trade, the reorganization of the service system led to the dialogization of communication, the increase in the importance of dialogue in professional communication. The development of the sublanguage of official business communication has formed a modern system of business documentation, oral and written speech patterns, business speech etiquette, which, in turn, is beginning to have a noticeable influence on the language of everyday communication [4]. As observations show, in the modern language of everyday communication the number of technical terms (primarily computer and cellular telephone terms) has also increased sharply, which, due to the high frequency of use, are “determinologized” and become an important part of the vocabulary and phraseology of the common language.

At the same time, there are fundamental differences between industry sublanguages and the language of everyday communication: the language of everyday communication is primary, and all industry sublanguages are secondary; the language of everyday communication is practically unlimited in the sphere of its use, and each industry sublanguage is limited by its professional area; the language of everyday communication develops spontaneously, and during the formation of an industry sublanguage the significance of conscious activity increases; the language of everyday communication is completely natural, and in industry sublanguages there are elements of artificiality: in lexical and word-formation units (for example, in symbol-words), in the structure of sentences (for example, in the sublanguages of logic and mathematics).

The limitations of the use of special sublanguages are also manifested in the limitations (specialization) of their functional use - the main function becomes cognitive, more precisely cognitive-communicative, which is determined by the target purpose of industry sublanguages: recording, transmitting, receiving and storing special information. In this case, the main structure that implements the cognitive function in the sublanguage is the industry terminology system (terminology).

A common feature of all special sublanguages is the presence of nominative units - names of objects and actions with which a person deals in special spheres of social life. These nominative units represent all lexical classes identified by modern linguistics: common nouns, proper names, nomenclatures. At the same time, terms as the main type of common nouns are the main lexical means of industry sublanguages, naming concrete and abstract objects of study - from machine parts to general scientific categories.

Modern terminology distinguishes two types of sets of terms functioning in special sublanguages - terminology and terminology system. In the first case, according to terminologists [3], we are dealing with a spontaneously formed set of terms, in the second - with a consciously formed set of terms.

This difference between terminology and terminology system is manifested in many aspects, including in terms of cognition. Thus, the spontaneity of the formation of terminology leads to the fact that it reflects a certain specialized sphere not quite adequately. This is due to the fact that the terms included in this or that industry terminology may not have the characteristics of a system; it preserves and continues to function obsolete, traditional, imprecise in semantics and motivation units, forming synonymous (doublet)



lexical-semantic series, based, among other things, on different principles of nomination or classification of the same or similar objects or on the presence of interlingual synonyms-equivalents [5]. Variants of designations of this type are an integral part of spontaneously developing sets of terms - terminologies, especially at the stage of the initial naming of special concepts.

The main characteristic features of these terminologies are the presence of synonymous (doublet) series of terminological units for the nomination of the same concept, as well as the polysemy of individual fundamental industry terms.

At present, there are a large number of industry areas of practical terminological activity and theoretical terminological research. Many linguists-terminologists and industry specialists have found their subject of research in the sublanguages of customs, economics and law and successfully develop a wide range of theoretical and applied problems, presenting the results of their research.

The most important, as shown by the analysis of the problems of such works, include: the formation (planning) of the terminology system of the corresponding industry sublanguage; terminological aspects of special texts (documents); development of terminological dictionaries and industry standards for terms. Successful resolution of these problems will allow each area of specialized activity to more effectively realize its purpose in modern society and positively influence its economic and social processes, including the culture of speech in the sphere of professional communication.

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