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Boundary Issue in the Terminosystem

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Abstract: It is understood that the terms are not always used in a narrow range; they can also be used extensively in speech when the need arises. It can be concluded that terms approaching the boundary of the terminosystem have a common denominator with words. They can be actively used as common words in speech. Terms from the center of the terminosystem represent the sign of specificity. They can only be used in a specific field of science. For example, the terms that are close to the boundaries of the terminology of the chemical industry are: coal, cast iron, silver, lime, copper, mercury, and so on. Terms that have specificity and are used in a narrow range can include: hydroxide, litmus, molecular weight, insecticide.

The terms that approach the boundary of the terminology of the field of physics are: heat, temperature, electricity, magnetism, gas, boiling, evaporation, motion, and so on. Terms with a characteristic feature in this field include: chaotic state, gravity, diodes, ionization, bolt-constant, Brownian motion, farromagnetism, calorimeter, condensation, and so on.

In the field of medicine, it is also possible to distinguish terms that are close to the boundaries of the terminosystem: analgin, aspirin, influenza, surgery, and so on. Such terms are actively used in speech. Terms that have a sign of specificity and are used in a narrow range include: dystrophy, myocardial infarction, hypotension .

The terms are in constant motion within the terminosystem. Some terms can also move from border to center, in which case words are terminated within a certain range and move from general to specific. Some of the terms move from the center to the border depending on the situation and expand the scope of application, moving away from specificity. In terms of expanded scope, the sign of commonality also appears. For example, in the current situation, the same situation is observed in the terms kovid, pandemic, quarantine, lockdown.

A. Madvaliev explained the differences between terms and words as follows: “The development of terminological systems goes hand in hand with the development of science. It is also consciously brought into scientific and practical circulation, in contrast to commonly used words. The terms "do not appear," but are "invented" and "created" when needed.

According to this description, terms are a product of creation that is consciously created based on a specific purpose. This means that terms, unlike general terms, are units that are specifically accepted and formalized and, of course, standardized by professionals in a particular field. Terms are such units that it is possible to say exactly what they mean. In other words, the terms can be easily interpreted. The term is a word that has a specific semantics until it is determined in what sense it is used, until it passes into a monosemantic structure.

The above conclusions about the relationship of terms with common words can be summarized as follows:

1) terms have semantic and formal features such as common words;
2) although the terms are part of the lexical system of the language, they operate in a specific lexicon used

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for a specific purpose;

3) serve as a means of expressing concepts related to a specific field of science, activity in the lexicon of a language intended for a specific purpose ;
4) Terms are an element of the terminological system and reflect the theoretical aspect of science, areas of activity.

Another feature that distinguishes terms from common words is their structural complexity. One of the main problems of terminology is that most terms have a complex structure. This is because complex structural terms make it difficult for the speech process to proceed effectively.

Commenting on this issue, N. Pazliddinova in her research on "Lexical and semantic features of Uzbek phytonims" said that in linguistic research in relation to lexical units representing plants, plant names, plant lexemes, plant names, plant names, botanical terms, phytonics, phytonymics. The use of terms such as floristic vocabulary has been observed.

Apparently, eight different terms have been used to express a single concept, and these terms have not yet been sufficiently differentiated. Of the eight terms, only one is one-component, five are two-component, and two are three-component. Among these terms, the one-component phytonym term is the most appropriate term.

H. Narkhodjaeva's work on "Linguistic features of process terms in the Uzbek language" contains the following structural types of process terms: "1) two-component: currency exchange, improvement of legislation ; 2) three-component: diversity of mixing results, dehydration during the winter ; 3) four-component: external execution of the object of the sanction, the state test of selection achievement ; 4) five-component: low-speed joint control channel , etc.

It is inconvenient to use such complex terms not only in the speech process but also in written speech. The term should consist of as few compact, deficient components as possible. The conciseness of the terms not only makes them easier to use, but also allows you to create new terms from them.

Today, most of the complex terms refer to new fields of science. For example, the rapid development of information technology, the creation of new hardware, software has led to the emergence of many terms in this area. In particular, the "English-Russian-Uzbek Glossary of Terms of Information Technology Operating Systems" explains about 2,000 terms of information and communication technologies. It is in this area that complex terms abound and there are problems in narrowing them down. For example, the collection of data or primary information, the processing of data and the acquisition of final information, the transmission of final information .

The term usually refers to science and technology, industry, manufacturing. Nowadays, due to the close ties between nations, the concepts of science, technology and production are often of an international nature. The interaction between peoples, the exchange of experiences leads to the unification of the tools of production and scientific concepts, to homogeneity. In this respect, it is generally desirable that the terms have a binalminal character in terms of form and meaning. For example, the terms ornament (painted, carved or drawn pattern, combining geometric shapes with images from the plant or animal world) , appliqué can be.

Thus, in the regulation of terms, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of each industry, as well as the expressive potential of the Uzbek language. It is necessary to simplify as much as possible the terms in the form of three-, four- and more-component compounds formed by translation in the Uzbek language, to exclude from them words that do not affect the essence of the term.

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In short, the use of terms to express more than one concept and, conversely, the use of different terms to express a single concept; the inability to accurately reflect the essence of the concept of assimilation terms, the formation of many complex terms, the proliferation of non-compliant variants of some terms on the basis of calculus, the diversity of spelling of some terms, variability, etc.

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