Article

Terminology and Terminography in English

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Annotation: Nowadays, the "expansion of the vocabulary arsenal" of the English language is no longer due to borrowing new words from other languages, but "is a reflection of the inner wealth of word-making, honed by the age-old tradition of maximizing the use of linguistic material to reflect reality in the process of socio-political and economic development of society and its corresponding communicative development".

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1.   Introduction

It should be emphasized that the utterance's context determines the word's meaning. The text also realizes the meaning of the speech, and the communication circumstance realizes the meaning of the text. Since language is intended to be used for the exchange of meanings, meanings span the entire language system, and each unit of language is either endowed with meaning or serves an important function [2]. Sociolinguistic study demonstrates that the structure of a word is determined by its content throughout the establishment and development of scientific terminology in relation to the growth of relevant fields of knowledge. The verbal symbols used to represent new ideas get increasingly complex as science and technology advance more quickly.(Sayfutdinov, Khamidov, and Bobur 2015).

Creating intricate "word equivalents" out of everyday free phrases is the syntactic technique, which is the most effective way to create structural terminology. Through this approach, "60% - 95% of the composition of the various studied terminologies of European languages is formed, which indicates the predominance of terminological phrases (compound terms) over one-word terms as a characteristic feature of modern terminology". In the system of this terminology, a terminological phrase (TC) is a phrase that functions as a unit of nomination. It can also be the semantic and grammatical union of two or more full-meaning words that name a particular professional concept. Examples of such phrases are productive labor - productive work and natural growth - natural growth.

2. Materials and Methods

A phrase is a coherent integral formation, such as, for example, a group of a subject or a group of predicates in a sentence, a combination of a definition and a defined word, etc. it not only has a complex grammatical structure, but also expresses a thought complex in its logical nature. It, "being unified, at the same time clearly represents a combination of a number of concepts, each of which is individually different from the whole combination taken as a whole"(Alabdullah et al. 2023; Suyunov 2023).

Prefixes are word-forming morphemes that come before the root and alter a word's lexical meaning, although they often have no effect on a word's grammatical and lexical class affiliation. The term they helped generate is also appended to a certain semantic sequence of words; however, when this word is suffixed, its categorical meaning remains intact and it does not transition into another part of speech, such as: entail is the institute of ancestral inheritance; untaxed is tax-free; disinflation is disinflation; surtax is increased income tax; rebate is interest deduction.(Ahrorov and Sobirov 2021; Akbarovna 2023; Sobirov n.d.).

Most of the complex words appeared on the basis of word combinations, but some of them are formed by adding root bases by analogy with already existing complex terms. A complex term is formed from the bases of terms that are in certain structural and semantic relationships with each other, similar to similar relationships of linguistic formations of phrases or sentences. Word composition phrases (money - lender - a loan shark, an individual or entity who borrows money and modifies the percentage for overpayment; highflyers - securities supplied at a speculative price; wholesale - wholesale) are examples of complex terminology.

The building blocks of a complex word are words that have certain structural and semantic connections to one another. A unique variation of the semantic and structural relationships between words in a phrase is represented by the relationships between the constituent parts of a complex word. However, when an object is denoted by a complicated word or phrase, its sign, or phenomenon, is exposed in numerous ways. These compound words, which are made up of a combination of words, resemble the structure of phrases. (A Johnson et al. 2010, Anon n.d.; Davis et al. 2012; Gulbahor 2023; Sobirov n.d.).

However, if we consider lexicology as a linguistic science that studies the structure, meaning and functioning of lexical units, then we cannot talk about the structural typology of lexemes, ignoring word-forming affixes that have a lexical character in contrast to inflections, which are formative affixes. Referring word formation to one of the main sections of lexicology - onomasiology, we consider word-forming formants in as belonging to lexicology.

In the field of meaning, it is necessary to distinguish between the meaning of words and the grammatical meaning that defines grammatical categories. Therefore, terms such as abstract noun (abstract noun), concrete nouns (concrete noun), open class (open class - a grammatical class of words that is open for replenishment) are attributed by us to the field of grammar.

The number of special lexical units studied - lexicological terms - included only terms and did not include pre-terms, which, as is known, include descriptive phrases, compositional phrases and combinations containing a participial turnover, such as, for example, initialisms and acronyms (initialisms and acronyms); part-initialism, part acronym (partly initialism, partly acronym); combinations of letter groups and clippings (combinations of letters and truncations); initialisms adapted as acronyms (initialisms that have passed into acronyms). With the exception of two pre-terms - compound words consisting of three or more stems (complex words containing three or more roots) and hybrids of letter and syllabic acronyms (acronyms-hybrids of letters and syllables).

Note that some of the selected lexemes naming borrowings from different languages are located on the border of terms and nomens (names of single concepts) due to the uniqueness of the languages. In our opinion, some of them, quite often used, can be classified as terms -Africanism (Africanism), Americanism (Americanism), Anglicism (Anglicism), Classicism (classicism), Gallicism (Gallicism) But rarer, such as Australianism (Australianism), Briticism (Britishism), Caribbean.

The ratio of these types in the terminology under study is as follows:

Note that this relatively small group of terms plays an important role in the formation of more structurally complex types of terms, both affixal (phraseme, compounding, jargonism, pre-terms) and complex (word-cluster, backformation, noun-suffix), as well as compound terms (nominal phrase, compound-affixal word, word building)

It is known that the affixal type belongs to words containing in their structure a root morpheme and one or more affixes: unlikely (un-like-ly), vitality (vit-, -al, -ity). Three types of affixal terms were found in the lexicological terminology under study: suffixal, prefixal and prefixal-suffixal.

The group of complex terms conditionally includes terms on a Greek-Latin basis (also called neoclassical additions) formed by the addition of Latin and Greek roots (67 terms), for example: **with the form -logy**: analogy, derivatology, etymology, lexicology, onomasiology, onomatology, phraseology, semasiology, sema-tology, tautology, terminology, toponoma-tology, toponomasiology; **with the form -onym:** acronym, acronym, acronym, anthroponym, autonum, eponym, geonym, heteronym, homonym, hydronym, hyperonym, hyponym, metonym, oronym, paronym, pseudonym, synonym, toponym; **with the form -on m**y: anthroponymy, antony my, geonymy, homonymy, hydronymy, hyperonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, paronymy, synonymy, toponymy; **with the form -graph:** heterograph, homograph; **with the form -graphy:** (description): heterography, homography, lexicography; with the form halo-: holonomy; with the form homo-: homo sum, homoph-ony.

3. Discussion

It should be emphasized once again that the structure and method of formation of the term are not the same, although most affixal words are formed by affixation, most complex words by word composition, and most word combinations by word combination

As already noted, affixal words can be obtained by borrowing: appellative (Lac.), barbarism (Fr.), euphemism (Gr.); as well as metonymy: borrowing (process) - borrowing (result); specialization: accommodation; ellipsis: patronymic name - patronymic, blend word - blend; acronym - dink-y (dual income no kids yet) .

Simple words can be obtained not only by borrowing or semantic shift, but also: ellipsis -fall (autumn) from leaves fall; truncation -lab(oratory); addition of abbreviated parts of words - heliport from helicopter airport; acronym - scuba from self-contained underwater breathing apparatus; conversion - a jump from to jump.

Complex words can be formed by conversion (makeup) or borrowing - masterpiece, homesickness, superman - from German

We emphasize that different ways of forming words can give the same structure of the term, and one way of forming terms, for example, borrowing or abbreviation, can give different structures of terms.

In this case, we can assume that the term technical language is synonymous with the term scientific style. It is especially important that the author identifies phrases in general and substantive phrases as special units of the language of technology, in particular, in English. It should be noted that, according to L.A. Manerko, complex structural substantive phrases in the language of technology can be called cognitive-discursive formations within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm and are the result of categorizing human activity, simultaneously relevant to both cognition and discourse. The structure of the dictionary is important. A modern dictionary is a very complex phenomenon, since the most diverse phenomena serve as composite (or constructive) elements in different types of dictionaries in terms of purpose, affiliation, and practical use.

Considering the dictionary in a generalized form, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich identifies two related and interdependent subsystems in the general structure of the dictionary: macrocomposition and microcomposition. Each of the subsystems has its own set of structural elements, the totality of which makes up the general structure of the dictionary. Summarizing the opinion of researchers, it can be determined that terminology in a broad sense corresponds to the field of all terms of natural language, and in a narrow sense it is associated with terms of a specific scientific discipline or a special field of practical activity(Davis et al. 2012).

4. **Conclusion**

The automotive term low beam has a similar property, which means "a beam of light illuminating the road at a distance of about 30 m in front of the vehicle." In colloquial speech, such expressions acquire a certain emotional coloring in Uzbek language. Although in English the term low beam has the equivalent of headlamps and the term main road in English corresponds to the highway lexeme, it should be noted that the English concepts of headlights and highway are stylistically neutral. It is important to note the phenomenon inherent in terms, which also causes difficulties in translation practice. The process of transferring terms from one scientific field to another is called determinologization. For example, the automotive term differential means "a mechanical device that divides the torque of the input shaft between the

output shafts. It is most widely used in the design of a car drive, where the torque from the input shaft of the gearbox (or driveshaft) is equally divided between the half-axes of the right and left wheels. "

Therefore, considering various terminologies as a product of social activity and naturally formed sets of terms of certain fields of knowledge or their fragments, as well as terminological systems as ordered terminologies with fixed relationships between terms reflecting the relationship between the concepts called by these terms, it can be determined that in each case of any particular industry or scientific field we are dealing with a specific sublanguage for special purposes of the appropriate orientation (sublanguage of medicine, sublanguage with all the inherent features of the language system.

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