

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 1(4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори. сиёсий фанлар номзоди. профессор.

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети Тарих факултети доценти

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гўлнора Абдукаҳхаровна –
т

Гурдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;
Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарқанд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодири Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEM S TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти.

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**THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF THE DEFINITION "TERM" AND "TERMINOLOGY" IN
LINGUISTIC SURVEYS**

Abstract: This article is dedicated to identifying the meaning of the concepts of "term" and "terminology" used in linguistic research and clarifying their scientific-theoretical ideas and overviews put forward by linguists. As well as, in addition to the concepts of "term", "terminology", "atama (in Uzbek)", "istiloh", "nomenclature" and "professionalism". The author expressed his new theoretical views and opinions against to previous theories.

Key words: Term, terminology, lexical-semantic relations, terminological field, translation and terminological dictionaries, functional feature

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**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ «ТЕРМИНА» И «ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ» В
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ**

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена выявлению значения понятий «термин» и «терминология», используемых в лингвистических исследованиях и уточнению их научно-теоретических представлений и обзоров выдвигаемых лингвистами. А также, помимо понятий «термин», «терминология», «атама (на узбекском языке)», «истилох», «номенклатура» и «профессионализм». Автор высказал свои новые теоретические взгляды и мнения в противовес предыдущим теориям.

Ключевые слова: Термин, терминология, лексико-семантические отношения, терминологическое поле, переводные и терминологические словари, функциональная особенность.

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**LINVESTIK TADQIQOTLARDA "TERMIN" VA "TERMINOLOGIYA" TA'RIFIGA NAZARIY
QARASH**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola lingvistik tadqiqotlarda qo'llanilgan "termin" va "terminologiya" tushunchalarining mazmun-mohiyatini ochishga hamda ularning tilshunoslar tomonidan ilgari surilgan ilmiy-nazariy fikr va qarashlariga aniqlik kiritishga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, maqolada "termin", "terminologiya" tushunchalaridan tashqari, "atama", "istiloh", "nomenklatura", "professionalizm" tushunchalariga ham muallif o'zining yangi nazariy qarashlarini hamda mulohazalarini bayon qilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Termin, terminologiya, leksik-semantik munosabatlar, terminologik maydon, tarjima va terminologik lug'atlar, funktsional xususiyat

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Great importance has been attached to the scientific study of terminological systems of the Uzbek language. The international reputation of the English language is increasing in connection with the granting of the status of the State language to our mother tongue and its beginning to reach the world level.

The responsibility of further expanding the scope of use of the English language, developing it on a scientific basis, raising the public's thinking as well as turning the state language into an active means of communication at the international level, achieving the widespread use of physical terms and concepts, is inextricably linked with the scientific solution of terminology problems, which are considered a structural aspect of linguistics. Analysis and research of terminology problems will continue to be an urgent issue. Because in the process of integration of any society with the world, it is observed that changes and updates in social-physical, cultural-educational, scientific-technical fields are first manifested in terminology.

In English and Uzbek linguistics, in particular, many candidate and doctoral theses, dozens of monographs, collections and pamphlets, a number of scientific-practical, scientific-popular articles are published, various conferences and gatherings are held in this regard, and all of these are devoted to issues of terminology.

In linguistics, the system of linguistic terms has been studied to a certain extent and as a result of scientific research, many works in the field of lexicography have appeared. In particular, monolingual, bilingual and explanatory dictionaries of linguistic terms were created.

Nowadays, as a result of the reforms in the socio-political and economical systems taking place in our country, the process of accelerating the flow of international terms entering the lexical level of the language is clearly felt. This situation requires that in our rapidly changing times, the employees of the field have sufficient knowledge about the true meaning of the terms and concepts related to their profession.

Due to the independence, national language lexicon is rapidly developing. The Republic of Uzbekistan has established mutually beneficial relations with many countries of the world, including English-speaking countries and others as well. This, in turn, increased the need to translate official documents signed in foreign languages, oral and written speech occurring in practical activities, as well as interstate meetings and communication processes. Translation of scientific-theoretical literature related to the problems of the sports system into Uzbek, and the creative assimilation of the world's best practices are gaining relevance. Therefore, there is a need for research that gives a correct idea of the meaning of the terms in theoretical and practical activities, in the process of education. Terms widely used in official documents, literature, newspapers and magazines within the scope of field practice are included in the research analysis. In addition, most of them are currently used as a lexeme, performing a certain functional task in the lexicon of other fields.

The English and Uzbek linguistic terminological systems have its own characteristics. "One of them is the presence of lexemes in the form of a term that do not meet the requirements for a term in this system." According to some sources, terms and term combinations reflect a shade of imagery and expressiveness. While we recognize that this idea can be applied to a certain part of the terms, we consider it appropriate to emphasize that not all terms have the characteristic of emotional coloring.

It should be noted that various terms in the linguistic terminological system, lexically- semantically correlated and unrelated, as well as lexemes of an international nature, have their place according to the principle of a single term [4; 19].

The obsolescence of certain terminological units and the emergence of new ones are based on extralinguistic factors. This issue was covered to a certain extent in the studies of B. N. Golovin and R. N. Kobrina and this process was called "Terminological explosion". As a result of the huge social-political reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence, it is observed that the terminological system of the English sports system has become much more stable compared to the terminological system of the Uzbek and Russian languages used in these fields. This is a natural process, as L.S. Barkhudarov pointed out, as our knowledge in science and technology develops, our need for new terms increases regularly [3; 38].

Such linguistic views on terms and terminology are of great value in the study of the base of lexemes that are widely used in the use of the lexicon of a special language in the communicative-thematic direction of physical terminology. Issues of formation of terminological units are investigated in the research of foreign researchers in connection with the process of word formation. There are productive and less productive ways of creating terms, and we also come across different irreconcilable opinions on this matter.

General theoretical problems of terms and terminology O.D. Meshkov, A.I. Krylov, E.S. Kubryakova, M.D. Stepanova, V.M. Antonova, V.M. Leychik, P.V. Tsaryov, etc. The general opinion is that one of the characteristic aspects of terminological units is their formation as a term consumed by the requirement of a certain specialization and general social field. According to terminology criteria, each new nomination should be "in place" and be consumed as actively as possible. The process of emergence of new terms in terminology takes place on the basis of their characteristics, conditions, extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors. Therefore, "Terminological word formation has always been a conscious process." In the process of introducing new words into the vocabulary, there is also a ritual of regularity. In the terminological system, general literary language methods are used in their own form. The system of terminological units is a conscious process, created by certain scientists and specialists, and their material structure is directly related to the basis of linguistic laws. In this terminological combination, through single and compound lexemes, the specific qualities of bringing out the potential of terms are realized.

In linguistics, there are concepts of "term" and "word formation", and if it is assumed that "term" is also a word and is formed due to necessity, then it is understood that the elements of linguistics are not alien to it. In the terminology for the process of regulation of the physical sphere, nominative - definitive, as well as special concepts such as nominative means are used. The definition of this or that term - "concept" cannot be called a full-fledged term. It is precisely the definitive function that distinguishes the term from lexemes of the general literary language. Definitive function is a characteristic of scientific terms, which are explained on the basis of a short "formula". The purpose of the definition is to fully reveal the semantic meaning reflected in the lexeme. If the term used in each field or its form of expression is not clear and unambiguous, negative situations such as semantic confusion and ambiguity will certainly occur in their translation. The definition of the term is classified as semantic, syntactic, contextual.

In linguistics, especially in terminology, it is said that the formation of terms is carried out mainly through three (**affixal, compositional, semantic**) methods. These methods occupy a special place in the formation and enrichment of terminological systems. The change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and

technology. Under the influence of the development of science and technology, two laws related to terminology are formed: firstly, terminology changes in connection with the laws of scientific and technical development, and secondly, it changes in connection with the general laws of language development.

In the process of using the sports terms in the consumer, the meaning of the concept of "term" itself and how it differs from the real "word" is not sufficiently understood, so there are cases of using the words term, term, term, term, nomenclature equivalently or synonymously. Therefore, in our work, the functional aspect of nomenclature, which is very close to the concept of terminology, is clarified. The historical genesis of the terms in the sports terminology of the English language lexicon is analyzed.

The "term" comes from the Latin word "terminus" which means "end", "border", "end". In this regard, V.N. Shevchuk defines the term as follows - "term" is a word that in the Middle Ages meant "to determine", "to express", the lexeme "terme" in the ancient French language expressed the meaning of "word" [6; 66-68].

A.A. Reformatsky puts forward his opinion as follows: "A term is a word that is limited by its separate and special signs, unambiguous and clear words in the fields of science, technology, sports (sports), politics and diplomacy." V. P. Danilenko clarifies the word term as follows: "The term (s) is a part of the vocabulary and is a clear definition of the discipline of science and fields." B.N. Golovin writes in his research: "The term is a word, and when viewed from the point of view of a profession, it expresses certain professional concepts." We can find a similar interpretation in the works of V. M. Leychik. According to his opinion, the term is a lexical unit of a specific language and represents general, concrete or abstract concepts in the science and activity of specific and special fields.

The difference between terminology and nomenclature is that their functions are very close to each other, so in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between the two. The lexeme of nomenclature comes from the Latin language and means "to name, to write". In this regard, A.D. Khayutin notes that this word was first used by the botanist Linnaeus and he used it to classify the names of plants.

The relationship between the concepts of terminology and nomenclature is reflected in the research of many terminological scholars. A.A. Reformatsky opposed calling these two concepts synonyms in his studies, while V.M. Leychik nomenclature a set of words that serve to express the same type of objects, and A.D. Khayutin emphasizes that it is appropriate to study these two concepts in opposition to each other.

Although the definitions and classifications given to nomenclature are observed in the sources in a close and similar form, functional-semantic aspects of nomenclature are noticeable compared to the term. For example, in the encyclopedic dictionary published in 1983: "Nomenclature (Latin: nomenclatura) - a list, a list of names, as well as a list of specific terms and category names used in the field of science, technology, law and physicals" is defined.

We can find a similar definition in "English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English Dictionary" published in 2008. In it, nomenclature- 1) a set of names, terms, terms. 2) Terminology (a set of terms related to a specific field and a section on the arrangement of linguistic terms) is given an explanation. In the 100,000-word "New Anglo-Russian, Russko-Angliyskiy slovar" published in 2007, no explanation is given to the concept of nomenclature: "Nomenclatura- 1) nomenclature 2) terminology" - it is only said. In distinguishing these two concepts, P.P. Nishonov said: "The term applied to an object or reality first of all defines and classifies this object or reality. This is not observed in the nomenclature [2; 97].

Their function is limited to naming things and objects. Therefore, we found it necessary to agree with the opinion that "term" is a broad and clear concept in relation to nomenclature, meaning a word with a special function, while "nomenclature" is a term that serves to name similar objects and concepts.

The scope of studies devoted to the problem of terms is very wide, and various theoretical and practical issues of terms and terminology are covered in detail. Such issues include the relationship between a term and a word in the general literary language, the formation, determination, development of terms, synonyms, semantic analysis of terms, determinologization, reterminologization, as well as translation of terms.

G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, V.V. Vinogradov, S.G. Barkhudarov, O.S. Akhmanova, K.A. Levkovskaya, B.N., who dealt with the theoretical problems of terminology and terms belonging to different languages. In the studies of Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik, as well as D.S. Lotte, S.A. Chaplygina, S.I. Korshunova, T.L. Kandelaki, who studied the practical aspects of the problem, the word terminology is mainly used in two senses:

1. Terminology is a set of words and phrases that express a special meaning in certain fields.

2. Terminology is a special aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language.

The term is defined as follows in the dictionary "The World Encyclopedia Dictionary" created in the 70s of the last century in the USA. "Terminology - the special words or terms used in science, art, business and sports" - Terminology - the special words used in science, art, business and sports.

According to N.V.Podolskaya, N.V.Vasileva, V.P.Danilenko, T.L.Kandelaki, modern terminology is a naturally formed lexical layer, in which each unit has its specific expression and limit for consumption, for living and has optimal conditions.

Researchers have different interpretations of the term and its definition. V. P. Danilenko considers verbs, even adjectives and adverbs to be terms in their strict form (terminy-glagoly). H. Orzikulov agrees with this opinion and includes verbs in the sentence of terms, and he writes: "Any word and combination, even punctuation marks, act as relators, as well as terms."

M. Kasimova follows this direction and insists that verbs also belong to the term sentence and takes them as an object of research. The author writes as follows: "In the following years, in connection with the study of terms not only in terms of statistics, but also in the framework of their functionality, it became clear that verbs are also included in the sentence of terms."

It should be noted that H. Dadaboev and M. Before Kasimova's work (S. Ibrohimov, H. Jamolkhanov, N. Mamatov) and after it, the verb was not studied as an object of research in any of the candidacy and doctoral title. Therefore, such lexemes are not recognized as terms.

Regarding the term, I. Mirzaev puts forward the following opinion - "Term" means "terminus" - border, limit - in Latin, it is a word or a combination of words expressing the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. Nowadays, along with the word "term", the words "atama" and "istilah" are used in the same sense. But they cannot express the full meaning of the word "term". The word "term" is used in a broad sense and is applied to geographical objects, famous names, and the word "istilah" can be used in the sense of "term" mainly in texts on historical topics (for example: history of literature, Eastern philosophy, etc.). As we have seen, the views of I. Mirzaev are somewhat different from the above opinions. S. Usmonov partially agrees with I. Mirzaev's opinion: "Termin" is derived from the Greek word "terminos" and means check, limit. In recent years, the term term is used instead of term. Such

an application is a mistake. Because the meaning of the word term is wider than the meaning of the word term, it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a specific field. In this sense, the concept of the term is a scientific-lexical unit included in the concept of the term [2; 48-50].

It should be noted that the appearance of every word in any language, which is involved in the process of communication between people, is directly related to the issue of nomination (naming). Therefore, the nomination is a product of the communicative function of the language. This, in turn, helps to emerge from common lexemes, the mechanism of term formation by changing their semantics. "Because in linguistics there are functionally-genetically two nominative concepts (1. First nominative; 2. Second nominative), the second nominative is directly related to the creation of terms from commonly used words by the lexical-semantic method. The first nomination is given a name from reality to an object through a lexical unit. In this case, the lexical unit, which is the name of the subject, is involved in the naming function for the first time. But in the language, in most cases, a lexical unit that is the name of an object is used even for a new object that needs to be named. As a result, this name also fulfills the function of another object name. We will observe in the next chapters of our dissertation that the sports terms, which are the object of our research, are the products of the same second nomination process, the terms formed from common lexemes using the semantic method.

In the work, we divided the terminological lexicon into two types according to whether it is understandable or not understandable within the framework of general conversation: The first is terms that are understood and used by the general public and the second is words that are used in the field of specialization and are understood only by specialists.

The names of the concepts related to the components of the English terminological system, some of the linguistic units used in this field began to appear on the basis of common lexemes. As a result, a terminological lexicon, which differs from common words to a certain extent and is understandable only to people in this field, was created. If we look at the issue from a linguistic point of view, and first clarify the difference between "word" and "term", it can be interpreted as follows:

A word can have multiple meanings and shades of additional meanings, and a term, being a word, has the following characteristics: clarity of meaning, conciseness, brevity, active use in the consumption of a special field, tendency to one meaning, impressiveness, creative brightness, acuteness, lack of emotional expression, as a term is also a word. A noun is distinguished by its features such as being part of a word group, performing a special task, and structurally consisting of a word and a word combination. The issue of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs being terms and not being terms of word groups has been clearly and accurately proven in some articles, monographs, and doctoral dissertations of R. Doniyorov. Thus, for the reasons stated, words with the - moq - affix, i.e. verbs, are not considered to be terms. That's why verbs were not specifically mentioned in the places where the formation of the term was mentioned.

We do not limit ourselves to the analysis of the scientific works of the above terminologist scientists, but in order to ensure their logical coherence, the English sports terms should not be made using the affix - to - moq- (to- load), but the suffix - ing - in English, suffix - sh - ish in Uzbek. - lash (with the exception of - ing- continuous tenses)) we considered it permissible to emphasize the use of synonymous lexemes in the form of verb names with the affix. It seems that English to - and - ing - moq - and - sh - work - affixed words (verbs) and nouns of action (including participle I - adjective I and gerund - gerund) mainly in English

dictionaries, except for stylistic purposes it can be found a lot in written artistic and journalistic works [2; 19-22].

In fact, the terms have a lexical-semantic general literary pattern, they pass into the common language through a certain terminological system, therefore, terms and common words are lexical units that complement each other. As noted, the general and specific aspects of the term are not sufficiently disclosed. Because words that are widely used in everyday life are also terms related to different fields. We explain this process by the determination of the terminological lexicon in the terminological studies of the next period, that is, the assimilation of lexemes in the form of terms into the literary language.

From the above points, it is understood that the problem that should be recognized in our research is the compatibility (adequacy) of the terms in the translation. Because as a result of various linguistic events correlated with any term, meaning almost the same thing without confusion, the listener understands the same "meaning" is a priority task in translation.

Therefore, the specific feature of the terms is: they do not express feelings, they are far from expressiveness and creative sharpness, they are methodologically neutral, they tend to be "unambiguous" in their terminological field, in translation, and they have a systematic character.

In any developing scientific-technical terminological system, in particular, in our observations and conclusions, the principle of striving for accuracy is followed. Since the terms express the names of specific processes, events and actions, they are characterized by a special network consisting mainly of nouns.

It should be noted that almost all scientists who have dealt with the problem of terms have tried to give a definition of this concept. In the study, we cited some of them as an example, not all of them. Studying and summarizing their theoretical ideas, according to the origin "term" is not "limit", "boundary" according to the principle of modern understanding, on the contrary, specific fields (sports, legislation, law, sports, customs, finance, banking, politics, science, diplomacy) are words and word combinations that express a specific concept, perform a special task, and from the semantic point of view are limited to a special field and a lexical unit that expresses a concept related to this field.

Indeed it is. After all, there is a term for each field, network, which is used within that field or network, shapes the speech of specialists, and creates conditions for mutual speech.

As a conclusion, it is understandable that there are sufficient theoretical and methodological bases for the structural-functional analysis of the sports terminological system of the English language. Based on them, it is possible to clarify the process of formation of field terms through productive linguistic methods.

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