MODERN ISSUES OF TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS AND ITS PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Norqo'chqorova Sarvara Yangiboy qizi

*1st-year student, Department of Philology and Language Teaching
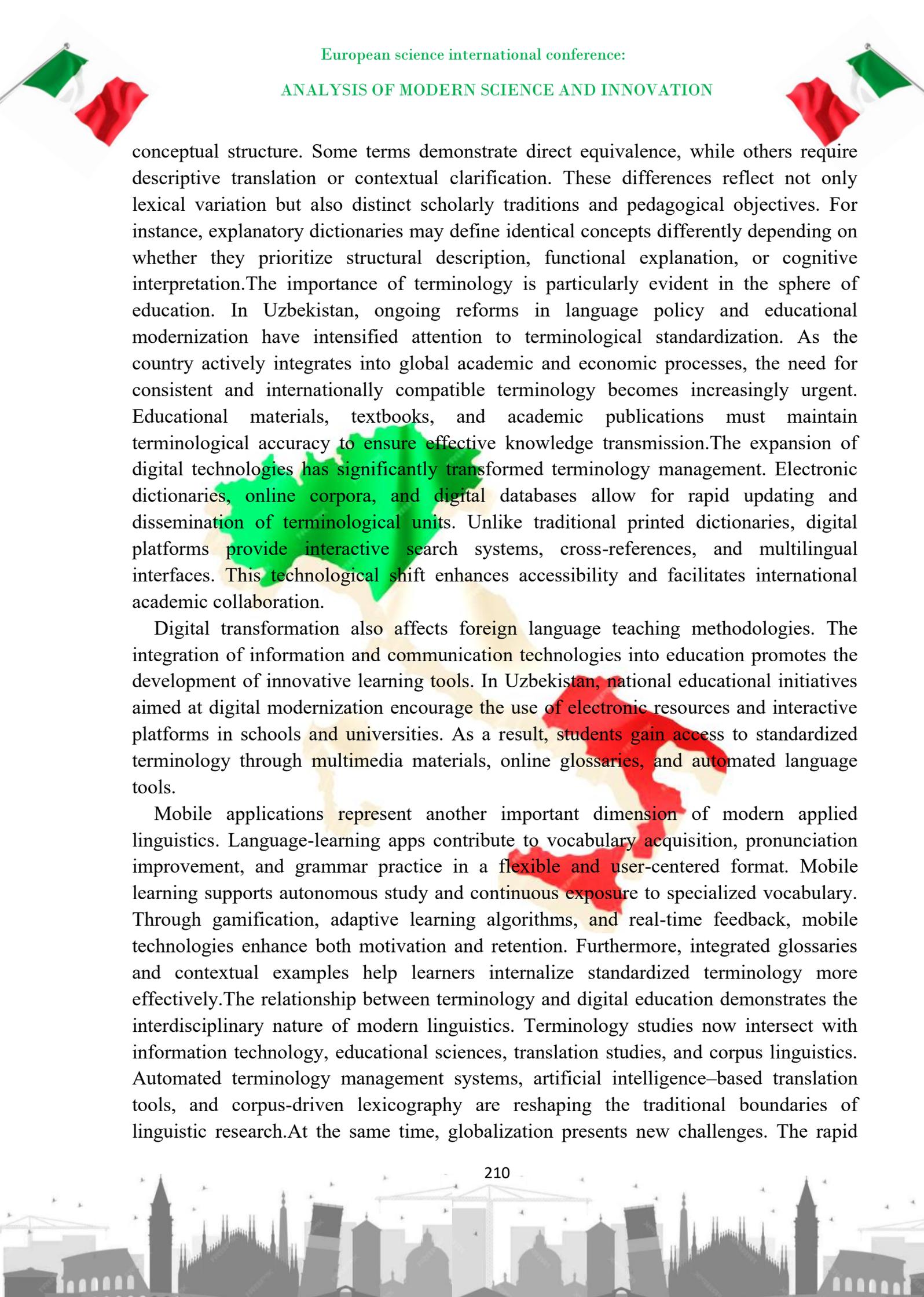(Uzbek Language),University of Economics and Pedagogy*
Scientific Supervisor: **Tilovova Guzal Rustamovna**
Senior Lecturer at the University of Economics and Pedagogy.

Abstract: *Terminology has become one of the most rapidly developing areas of contemporary linguistics. In the context of globalization, digital transformation, and expanding intercultural communication, the regulation and standardization of terminological systems are gaining increasing importance. This article explores theoretical approaches to terminology studies, comparative lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms in English and Uzbek, and the practical role of terminology in education and digital learning environments. Particular attention is paid to language policy reforms in Uzbekistan and the integration of digital technologies and mobile applications into foreign language teaching. The study demonstrates that terminology management and digital transformation represent key directions of modern applied linguistics.*

Keywords: *terminology, linguistic terminology, lexicography, standardization, multilingual dictionaries, digital education, mobile learning, language policy.*

Modern linguistics increasingly recognizes terminology as a structured and dynamic subsystem of language. Terminology does not merely consist of specialized words; it reflects the conceptual system of a particular scientific field and ensures precision, consistency, and clarity in professional communication. In the contemporary global environment, where scientific exchange transcends national boundaries, terminological regulation becomes not only a linguistic issue but also a strategic academic necessity.The development of terminology studies has shifted from simple collection and description of terms toward systematic organization, classification, and standardization. Today, scholars emphasize the importance of terminological coherence within academic disciplines, particularly in linguistics, where theoretical frameworks directly influence terminological interpretation. Differences between structural, functional, cognitive, and sociolinguistic approaches often result in variations in the definition and scope of key terms. Therefore, harmonization of terminological systems requires careful semantic analysis and methodological awareness.In recent years, multilingual and comparative lexicographic research has become especially significant. Comparative analysis of English and Uzbek linguistic terminology reveals that apparent equivalents often differ in semantic scope or

conceptual structure. Some terms demonstrate direct equivalence, while others require descriptive translation or contextual clarification. These differences reflect not only lexical variation but also distinct scholarly traditions and pedagogical objectives. For instance, explanatory dictionaries may define identical concepts differently depending on whether they prioritize structural description, functional explanation, or cognitive interpretation.The importance of terminology is particularly evident in the sphere of education. In Uzbekistan, ongoing reforms in language policy and educational modernization have intensified attention to terminological standardization. As the country actively integrates into global academic and economic processes, the need for consistent and internationally compatible terminology becomes increasingly urgent. Educational materials, textbooks, and academic publications must maintain terminological accuracy to ensure effective knowledge transmission.The expansion of digital technologies has significantly transformed terminology management. Electronic dictionaries, online corpora, and digital databases allow for rapid updating and dissemination of terminological units. Unlike traditional printed dictionaries, digital platforms provide interactive search systems, cross-references, and multilingual interfaces. This technological shift enhances accessibility and facilitates international academic collaboration.

Digital transformation also affects foreign language teaching methodologies. The integration of information and communication technologies into education promotes the development of innovative learning tools. In Uzbekistan, national educational initiatives aimed at digital modernization encourage the use of electronic resources and interactive platforms in schools and universities. As a result, students gain access to standardized terminology through multimedia materials, online glossaries, and automated language tools.

Mobile applications represent another important dimension of modern applied linguistics. Language-learning apps contribute to vocabulary acquisition, pronunciation improvement, and grammar practice in a flexible and user-centered format. Mobile learning supports autonomous study and continuous exposure to specialized vocabulary. Through gamification, adaptive learning algorithms, and real-time feedback, mobile technologies enhance both motivation and retention. Furthermore, integrated glossaries and contextual examples help learners internalize standardized terminology more effectively.The relationship between terminology and digital education demonstrates the interdisciplinary nature of modern linguistics. Terminology studies now intersect with information technology, educational sciences, translation studies, and corpus linguistics. Automated terminology management systems, artificial intelligence–based translation tools, and corpus-driven lexicography are reshaping the traditional boundaries of linguistic research.At the same time, globalization presents new challenges. The rapid

borrowing of foreign terms, especially from English, may create inconsistencies within national terminological systems. Balancing international compatibility with preservation of linguistic identity requires careful planning and scientific coordination. Standardization should not eliminate linguistic uniqueness but should ensure conceptual clarity and communicative efficiency.Comparative lexicographic research shows that terminological equivalence is rarely absolute. Differences in semantic range, pragmatic usage, and theoretical interpretation must be considered when compiling multilingual dictionaries. Effective terminological harmonization depends on interdisciplinary collaboration and methodological precision. Scholars must analyze not only lexical forms but also conceptual structures underlying specialized vocabulary.In conclusion, terminology occupies a central place in contemporary linguistics and applied language studies. Its regulation and systematization are essential for maintaining clarity in academic discourse, ensuring quality education, and facilitating international communication. The integration of digital technologies and mobile applications has expanded the practical dimension of terminology research, transforming both lexicography and language teaching. In the context of Uzbekistan's educational reforms and global integration, systematic terminological development represents a strategic direction for linguistic science. Future research should focus on corpus-based terminological analysis, digital database creation, and interdisciplinary collaboration to strengthen both theoretical and applied dimensions of terminology studies.

REFERENCES

1.Durkin P. (2016). The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography. Oxford University Press.

2.Kageura K. (2012). The Dynamics of Terminology: A Descriptive Theory of Term Formation and Terminological Growth. John Benjamins.

3.Mengliyev B. (2016). O'zbek tilining strukturasi va sathlari. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

4.Wright S. E., & Budin, G. (2017). Handbook of Terminology. De Gruyter Mouton.

5.Yusupov, U. (2018). Tilshunoslik terminologiyasini tartibga solish masalalari. O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 4, 15–22.