



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC  
SOLUTIONS

THE IMPORTANCE OF TERMINOLOGY STUDIES

**Guzal Tilovova Rustamovna**

*Teacher of the University of Economics and Pedagogy*

**Shoberdiyeva Muhayyo Abdukarim qizi**

*Student of philology and language teaching (Uzbek language)*

*at the University of Economics and Pedagogy.*

**Abstract:** *This article highlights the essence of terminology studies and its significance for various sciences and professions. It discusses the process of nationalizing terms, the commonly used terms in our language, and the acceptance of new terms borrowed from foreign languages. The article also analyzes issues related to the translation of terms and equivalence, as well as the connection between language and social development.*

**Keywords:** *terminology, studies, nationalization, translation, social development, lexicography, uzbek language, foreign languages, semantics*

Terminology studies focus on the terms used within various fields of knowledge. Every science and profession relies on specific terminology. Therefore, the issues of terminology are not only linguistic problems but also fundamental matters for all sciences and professions.

The primary principle of contemporary terminology is to nationalize terms as much as possible, effectively utilizing the internal capabilities of our language to create terms (such as small enterprise, collective farm, entrepreneur, joint venture), while also accepting foreign terms that express new concepts related to our economic-political and scientific-technical development when necessary (like computer, farmer, design). Hence, terms widely used among the public, such as radio (not "ovoznigor"), airport (not "tayyoragoh"), institute (not "oliygoh"), bus (not "ko'pkursi"), telephone (not "durovov"), and airplane (not "uchoq"), have been preserved in our language.

Furthermore, due to significant shifts in our economic life during the independence period, numerous foreign terms reflecting this reality have been readily accepted: stock exchange, dealer, share, audit, auditor, etc. In this way, terminology is being organized. If you ask any Uzbek speaker what "root" means, they will respond that it is the part of a plant that provides nourishment. However, individuals involved in mathematics would say it refers to a mathematical operation. It is evident that a single word can express one meaning in the general public's language and a different meaning in a specific professional field. For instance, the word "eyebrow" in common speech refers to the hair growing in an arch shape above the eye socket, while in carpentry, it conveys another meaning.





## MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

To precisely express certain concepts in specific fields of science and professions, the meanings of words used in the general public language are specialized.

For example, the term "root" in mathematics is derived by specializing its meaning from the general public language. If it is not possible to find such words in common language, ready-made terms are borrowed from other languages, such as phoneme, valence, element, sine, cosine, and others.

A word or phrase whose meaning has been specialized to clearly express a specific concept in a certain field or profession is called a term. Various works have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics to study diverse terms. Each national language has developed its scientific terminology. Teaching the terminology of a studied field to the younger generation is considered a rather challenging task. It is impossible to imagine any field without specific terminology, such as medical, technical, economic, and others.

Terminology is an inseparable part of lexicography, and interest in this field has increased significantly since gaining independence. The flow of scientific and technical information into our republic has begun. The strengthening of economic, political, and cultural relations, the establishment of new joint ventures, and the inclination to implement foreign advanced technologies in production have created a need for the systematization of terms and the compilation of bilingual dictionaries for specific fields over two years or more. Terms form a unique lexical layer in the language, differing in their semantic neutrality and the absence of emotional or expressive connotations.

Determining the equivalence of terms across different languages, or more specifically, translating terms from one language to another, is one of the pressing issues in contemporary terminology studies.

Establishing equivalence in translation is a strict and necessary requirement, and translating a term from one language to another demands profound knowledge, great skill, and hard work from the translator.

Some terms may lack equivalence in a particular language, posing numerous challenges for the translator due to the absence of corresponding meanings and word forms. In such cases, explanatory translation is advisable. In explanatory translation, terms are transcribed into the target language, meaning they are provided along with their meanings in a literal form.

Each language serves as a vivid mirror reflecting the material and spiritual world of its corresponding people in its entirety, closely connected to human labor and social activities. Therefore, any events or changes that occur in society, especially during economic development, continuously evolve and enrich the lexical composition of the language. This enrichment occurs as new words and names emerge to express newly formed concepts that arise from societal development.

The lexical composition of a language and its lexical-semantic system are constantly changing. Words that have become unnecessary for society may fall out of use, replaced by new terms. The disappearance of lexical units from usage occurs based on linguistic







## MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

and extralinguistic factors, grounded in the nature of the language and the laws of its development. In this process, two main phenomena are observed:

1. With the disappearance of objects or phenomena in society and nature, the words that express them also vanish. They exit the language structure and become historical words.
2. During the process of language evolution, lexical units that cannot accurately and fully express the essence of an object or phenomenon are discarded, replaced by lexical resources that can clearly, correctly, and fully convey that phenomenon. New words are not invented; rather, they emerge from existing word-formation elements within the language, taking into account the internal possibilities of a specific language.

### REFERENCES:

1. Successful Goal-Setting Strategies for Language Learning, 2021 from: [https://www.realllearningacademy.com/5-successful-goal-setting-strategies-for\\_language-learning/](https://www.realllearningacademy.com/5-successful-goal-setting-strategies-for_language-learning/)
2. Wang, H. (2018). Incorporating Personalized Learning into the Foreign Language Classroom. English Language Teaching, 11(7), 1-9
4. Rasulov R. Umumiy tilshunoslik. –Toshkent, 2013
3. Rustamovna, T. G. (2022). LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTHROPONYM. American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, 10, 247-254.

