

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONCEPTS OF TERM
AND TERMINOLOGY

Dilbarjonov Ismoiljon

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

ORCID: 0009-0004-5504-0859

+99891488000,

ismoiljondilbarjonov55@gmail.com

Gavharoy Isroiljon qizi

(DSc) Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associated Professor

ORCID: 0009-0007-9600-6747

+998914889545

gavharoy7575@mail.ru

Abstract: This article examines the theoretical foundations of the concepts “term” and “terminology.” It emphasizes that terminology is defined by accuracy, uniformity, and objectivity. The study reviews approaches to classifying and forming terms while stressing the importance of standardization in scientific communication. Drawing on the works of Cabré, Sager, and Wüster, as well as ISO standards, it demonstrates that terminology serves simultaneously as a system of concepts and a communicative tool in science. Each of these scholars contributed distinct viewpoints and methodological frameworks.

Keywords: Terminology, Term formation, Methodology, Scientific discourse, Term classification, Standardization.

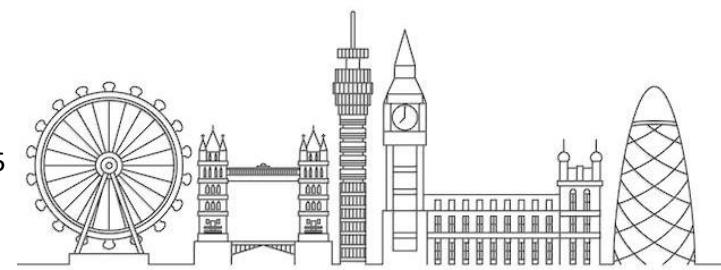
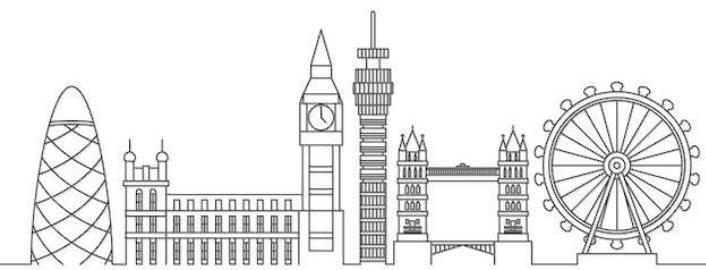
Introduction. Terminology encompasses theoretical, methodological, and practical aspects, attracting the interest of linguists, terminologists, and specialists concerned with its socio-political and technical dimensions. These themes are extensively discussed by Cabré (1999) [1], who explores the relationship between terminology and fields such as linguistics, cognitive science, communication, documentation, and computer science. Her work also addresses methodology—particularly in relation to specialized languages and dictionaries—as well as the role of terminology in multilingual communication and cultural preservation. The book serves as a valuable educational resource. Language reflects changes in society, evolving alongside historical and socio-economic developments. As new concepts emerge, so do new words—most of which are terms. Scientific and technological progress gives rise to new terminology, which in turn supports further advancement. Without systematic terminological study, no scientific or industrial field can achieve full development. The discipline of terminology has increasingly attracted scholarly attention since the beginning of the twentieth century, gradually developing into an independent field of linguistic inquiry. The foundations of

MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

modern terminology were laid by Eugen Wüster (1931) [2], who is widely regarded as the founder of the discipline. Through his doctoral research and subsequent works, Wüster not only formulated the fundamental principles of terminology but also established the so-called Vienna School of Terminology [2], which became a cornerstone for systematic and scientific study of terms. His pioneering ideas emphasized the necessity of viewing terminology as a structured system rather than a collection of isolated lexical units.

Wüster's theoretical framework was later expanded by his follower Helmut Felber, who played an instrumental role in consolidating terminology studies at the international level [3]. Felber authored the first global textbook on the subject [3], *Terminology Manual*, which remains a reference point in the field. In this work, he particularly stressed the importance of standardization in multilingual communication, noting that the growing interconnectedness of nations, sciences, and technologies required precise and unified systems of terms to ensure clarity and avoid ambiguity in professional discourse. Parallel to these Western developments, scholars such as V. G. Gak (1972) contributed significantly to the theoretical interpretation of terms [4]. In the Uzbek linguistic tradition, terminology has also been the subject of substantial scholarly investigation. A. Khojiev (1996) [5] concentrated on the development of practical principles for term selection, thus contributing to the refinement of terminological methodology in the Uzbek language. Historical sources trace the origins of terminology studies in Uzbekistan back to the reformist scholar Abdurauf Fitrat, who is credited with introducing the word *atama* ("term") into scholarly usage in 1927 in his work on grammar titled *Nahv* [6]. Despite this early attempt, the dominance of the international loanword *termin* persisted in academic and scientific discourse throughout most of the twentieth century. It was not until the 1990s, with the rise of national language policy and increased attention to linguistic identity, that the native word *atama* began to gain wider acceptance in academic circles.

Conclusion. We believe this can be explained as follows: while the presence of synonyms or homonyms in a terminological system may raise doubts about their appropriateness, antonymy does not create such uncertainty. At the same time, the use of certain lexemes in a terminological context can give rise to phenomena resembling enantiosemia, where opposite meanings emerge within a single word. In addition, a review of the literature demonstrates that research on terminology is situated at the crossroads of linguistics, cognitive science, communication, and cultural identity. Earlier studies mainly concentrated on classification and standardization, whereas more recent approaches also highlight the cognitive, pragmatic, and sociopolitical dimensions of terminology.



**MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS**
REFERENCES



1. Cabré, M. T. (1999). Terminology: Theory, methods, and applications. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
2. Wüster, E. (1931). Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik, besonders in der Elektrotechnik. Bonn: Springer.
3. Felber, H. (1984). Terminology Manual. Paris: UNESCO.
4. Gak, V. G. (1972). Teoreticheskie problemy leksikologii. Moscow: Nauka.
5. Khojiev, A. (1996). Principles of selecting linguistic terms. Tashkent: Fan.
6. Fitrat, A. (1927). Nahv. Tashkent.

