

## ON THE LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF THE TERM IN THE FIELD OF GEOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the use of terms in various fields, especially in the field of geology, the specific features of terms, their application, purpose and functions. In addition, the term has a strict lexical-conceptual and semantic structure as a basic unit of special lexicon, and at the same time has basic informational and conceptual significance.*

**Keywords:** Term, Terminology, Geology, Concept, Homonymy, Semantics, Polysemy, Synonymy, Lexical Unit.

### INTRODUCTION

The main aspect of modern terminology is related to the definitions of the term. Initially, this issue was at the heart of the theory of terminology. It should be noted that in the field of modern terminology there are no criteria for a general approach to the definition of the term. There are different definitions of the term in the theory of terminology, which can lead to different interpretations of the essence of this concept. In general, the definition of the term includes the most important and fundamental features of this concept. At the same time, the general criteria and requirements for terms are well formed in terminology. The well-known terminologist A.A. Reformatsky noted that the concept of the term should be distinguished by such features as unambiguity, severity and a low degree of modality, as well as a "tendency" to become an international concept, systemic and logical [1.14]. Subsequently, this list also identified other features and features of any term, such as its conceptual aspect, its semantic circle and the connection with a certain scientific concept.

The formation of the terminological base in its usual sense in English began in the 18th century, in connection with the development of geology. At this time, geology was formed as a full-fledged scientific discipline, which was the impetus for the creation of a specialized system of terms. English terminology in geological science was formed largely by borrowing words from the German language, since the first works on mining began to appear in Germany. Borrowings from the terminology of the German language can be observed in the following examples: *stulm* - *tunnel*, *miningsurveyor* - *geodesist*, *land surveyor*, *wornauger-Parma*, *zinc*, *soil*. The term *molybdenum* – *molybdenum* (*Chemical element — a hard metal with a silvery-white luster.*), was borrowed from the Latin language - *molybdaenum*.

The English geological terminology system is characterized by proximity to common vocabulary. This feature is closely related to the functional variability of the term, which moves in two directions: differentiation and integration, is reflected in the pragmatic mobility of terminological units that migrate from common vocabulary to special terminology and vice versa.

### LITERATURE REVIEW.

The works of Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Hos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and many other thinkers can be cited as research on the subject. This is evidenced by the use of geological terms in these works, which are the basis of land, water, life, air, vegetation, nature and life. [2, 143] The lexicon of ancient Uzbek language on geography and geology is reflected in "Boburnoma". It uses geology, such as region, climate, weather, climate, and forests. At the same time, the practical aspects of terminology issues are discussed in D.S. Lotte, E.K. Dresen, S.I. Korshunov, T.L. Kandelaki, S.A. Chaplygin, V.S. Kulebakin, V.I. Siforov, B.N. Golovin, B.G. Gak, V.M. Leychik, T.P. Kiyak, F.A. Citkin, T.M. Pyankova Ch. Brunot F., Espersen O.A, C. Abdullaeva, G. Abdurakhmonov, C. A. Azizov, I.Zh. Yuldashev, P.Nishonov, H. D. Paluanova, D.Kh. Kadirbekova and others.

The process of transition of a common word into the category of terms can be traced on the example of the term «reeler» - *to reel - rotation*; in mining terminology this term will have a meaning - *a winding machine*.

### MAIN PART.

In the middle of the twentieth century, as a result of the development of the term as a real linguistic concept, linguistics began to adopt terminology in the field of logic, and as a result, the concept of "term" in modern lexicology is clearly different. Thus, As A.V. Kalinin writes: "The difference between a term and a professional word is that a term is a completely formal, accepted naming of a particular concept in a particular science; professional words are semi-formal words that are common (often in colloquial speech) among people in a particular profession, specialty, but are not considered to be a strict, scientific name for a particular concept" [3, 143].

Terms express a special semantic core of the language and give basic information about the content. Currently, the need for terms is much higher than in general words, and at the same time, the increase in the number of terms in some subjects makes the increase in the total number of words in the language. It can be noted that in some disciplines the number of terms exceeds the number of words contained in the skill.

Terms are limited to the use of special words for specific purposes, and they are always used in a clear sense to express concepts and their names, and this is a necessary requirement in all branches of science, technology and politics.

Words of this type exist not only in the language, but also as part of a certain terminology. If we analyze words in a language in general, they can have many meanings,

and only when they are used in a certain terminology do they have a definite meaning. Therefore, in most cases, the term does not require a context like a simple word, because the term: a) belongs to a particular terminology and therefore does not require a context; b) the word is used in some cases, as in the texts of registers; c) therefore, the word should have a clear meaning not in the language at all, but in the terminology.

It should be noted that a term in a language can sometimes belong to different terminological groups, which gives the disciplines a homonymy, for example, the term "reaction" in the fields of 1) chemistry, 2) physiology, 3) politics; or the term "reduction" in the fields of 1) philosophy, 2) law, and 3) phonetics.

### **METHODS.**

Thus, the term as a basic unit of special lexicon has a strict lexical-conceptual and semantic structure and at the same time has basic informational and conceptual significance. First of all, the terms in the field of physics and mathematics generally meet all the existing requirements for the term, and at the same time form the basis of concepts related to these disciplines.

Today, terminology as a separate, independent discipline has its own laws and methods of research, classification system, interpretation and the main directions of development. For example, terminology in the field of physics and mathematics meets the modern scientific requirements of today's terminology, but at the same time has its own characteristics of semantic, structural and developmental laws.

Modern terminology has developed methods, methods and ways of organizing scientific terminology in all branches of medicine, biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Terms and words in one language can move from one field to another, and the boundaries between them are not clear. In addition, terms, like other words, are subject to all the word-forming, grammatical, phonetic, and other rules of the language, formed by the terminology of commonly used words, as well as by assimilation or collation from foreign languages. In addition, terms, like other words, are subject to all the word-forming, grammatical, phonetic, and other rules of the language, formed by the terminology of commonly used words, as well as by word formation in the kaska method or borrowing words from foreign languages. Sometimes, when a word enters the terminology of various subject networks, a homonymy event occurs. For example, the word "ligature" ( in latin ligatura), detached from the Latin language, has the meaning of "mixtures for alloys" in the metallurgical industry, but in the surgical field this name means "yarn" used to bind vessels, and in the field of music theory this name means "grapheme" of various heights, in which various and simple musical signs are separately spelled out.

In the field of modern terminology there is a desire to combine the semantic system of certain scientific terms in different languages, and at the same time to use international words in different branches of terminology.

Characteristics of the term in modern terminology include: the presence of a clear definition, unambiguousness, maximum abstraction, emotional diversity and lack of expression, strict logic, stylistic neutrality and consistency.

It should be noted that the representatives of the functional approach have different approaches to defining the functional features of the term. For example, Scholars such as B.N. Golovin, B.Г. Gak, V.M. Leychik, T.P. Kiyak, F.A. Citkin, T.M. Pyankova have argued that the term should be distinguished from the commonly used word in their research, and that this is reflected in the term's distinctive, structural, and semantic features, and that these are the reasons why it is considered a separate word. The term can be defined not only as a special word, but also as a word performing a special function, so it can be distinguished as a separate type of lexical unit and a specific type of lexical unit in the language.

It should be noted that when analyzing and interpreting terms in the field of geology, we proceed from the state of the functional nature of the term. Therefore, this choice can also be explained by the fact that the language of science can be distinguished as a peculiar style of the literary language, as well as a kind of functional expression of the literary language.

The well-known terminologist S. D. Lotte noted that "each term will take its place among the other terms of the terminology under consideration and will depend on the place in the system of these concepts". [4, 39-48].

Thus, such consistency makes it possible to interpret a particular term in terms of content, the stability of its internal structure, and the aspects of the external structure of the system. The above-mentioned feature has been distinguished in the work of many researchers as the main and primary feature of the term.

Based on the foregoing, it is possible to conclude that "the term system - the elements associated with stable relations - is an internal set of terms". This description of the system is given in many scientific studies of terminology and is a kind of classical aspect. The system of terminology and terms includes a certain group of terms combined with specific logical features, and at the same time they indicate a sign of division and divergence of this system into small systems, which, in turn, requires terminological fields and small spaces.

The issue of terms and terminology first arose in the 1930s as the subject and object of linguistic research and study. This aspect, in turn, means that the theoretical and practical development of terminology problems began at this time.

Terms and terminology do not come into being by themselves, but as a result of the development of science and technology. It is reasonable to emphasize that terminology has a certain social significance, as science and technology belong to the socio-economic sphere. Terminology is the most sensitive part of the language lexical system to external influences, and therefore the influence of society on language is clearly reflected in this layer.

In the specific language of science and technology, each term represents a specific objective relationship, which is especially evident on the material side of language, so linguistic processes that occur in terminology, such as the formation of complex or multi-



component expressions, various abbreviated forms, polysemy, synonymy, international words the phenomenon has not only an internal linguistic but also an extra linguistic basis. Therefore, they can be fully explained and revealed only when they are installed, taking into account the extra linguistic features.

The most pressing issues in terminology are the formation, origin and development of individual terms and entire terminological fields and systems, the relation of national and international words in the terminological system, the ideology of terms, synonyms of lexical units, terms, names of terms, terms sources of homonymy, analysis and interpretation of words and terms used in a particular field and industry.

“Nevertheless, some linguists focus on the features that distinguish terminology from the general literary language. For example, V.P. Danilenko analyzes terminology as an independent object, because the terminology as an independent functional diversity of the general literary language has such features as functional, structural-genetic, lexico-semantic, morphological, word-formation, normative-stylistic” [5, 25-29 ].

### ANALYSIS.

The noted morphological features of the scientific and technical style, as well as English geological terminology, have a direct impact on the communicative nature, on the accuracy of reporting information to the reader or scientist working in this field. Morphology is not an excellent part of geological terminology and has a huge impact on the accuracy of the transmission of meaning and its understanding. It is in the field of morphology that lexical units and methods of their formation are studied by prefixation, affixation, vocabulary and derivation. Also, from the point of view of morphology, as a section of grammar, grammatical constructions of sentences, nominal constructions, the use of propositional combinations instead of adverbs, omission of articles, the logic and sequence of presentation of material, as well as the rules for constructing a scientific and technical text as a whole are determined.

The morphological way of creating new terms is, in the literal sense of the word, word production. The morphological method refers to the creation of new words by adding word-forming affixes to existing foundations. Using this method, new lexical units are formed, which is why modern linguists consider this method to be the formation of terms is one of the most productive. The need for a morphological way of forming terms is caused by the need to call new concepts, objects, techniques, and so on, due to the rapidly developing technologies from the field of science and production.

Modern processes for the formation of new terms in the mining terminology system increase the requirements for the functioning of these terms. Their main purpose is to bring together mining professionals. The development of science and technology is characterized by processes of interethnic and international cooperation, which inevitably affects the trends in terminology names. All this leads to the use of international means of generating terms, as well as to the direct borrowing of terminology names.

The formation of new terms as a result of the decay of a word into homonyms, that is, the acquisition of the same lexical unit of new meanings, is called the lexico-semantic way of forming terms. Over time, different meanings of an ambiguous term can lose their semantic connection with each other and turn into independent words, that is, homonyms.

Affixation - the formation of new terms by attaching certain word-forming affixes to their basis. The most productive affixing methods are prefixing and suffixing.

The morphological method of forming terms of the English geological terminology system, such as prefixation, can be traced to the following examples: underconsumption - insufficient consumption, undergroundcoal - coal mined by underground method. Terms formed using the under- prefix mainly indicate position by something, subordination, insignificant importance.

The formation of terms using the prefixes dis-, mis-, un- and sub- can be seen from these examples: acidity coefficient - acidity coefficient of mine waters; coexistence - compatibility; unknown mineral - an unknown mineral; disbond - disruption of connectivity; misconvergence - violation of convergence; subsection - subsection.

Examples of terms with the prefix non- can be traced to these examples: non reinforced concrete - iron-free concrete; non ferrous metals.

The prefix after has the meaning "next, rear, following". Examples of word formation of English terms of mining topics can be seen on the following examples: aftertreatment technology - subsequent processing; afterdamp - gas after explosion of mine gas; afterquenching - additional extinguishing.

The following examples show the formation of English mining terms with the prefix by-: byproduct – side product; bylaw - internal regulations. Examples of terms with the prefix cross-: cross-drift - diagonal hatch, crossbedding - diagonal layering, crossband - transverse layer; crosssectionarea - Cross-sectional area.

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it can be noted that in the process of further development of the scientific and linguistic spheres of the terminology system, an active role is very obvious, which is manifested in cases necessary for combining and standardizing terminology in the field of knowledge, strengthening translation activities, as well as optimizing translation education and preparing scientific and linguistic literature and documents. Also the question of writing of the dictionary in the area is one of the main instruments of development of scientific terminology. According to the report of the chairman of the State committee of geology and mineral resources at an online auction on 20 new fields the question of involvement of potential foreign investors is also considered in the open and transparent way. It means that object of our scientific work plays the role in development of our country.

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