MAIN PROBLEMS IN TEACHING LINGUISTIC TERMS

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Abstract: *It is known that in linguistics both words and compound words are considered equal linguistic units, and they are used as ready-made lexical material in speech. But not in the case of expressions. Their formation in speech occurs according to certain norms. The components of word combinations are grammatically interconnected. This is a syntactic process, an event. Terms are lexical material, they primarily perform a nominative function. This article discusses main problems of teaching and the usage of terms.*

Key words: *terms, linguistics, expressions, speech, terminology, concept.*

There is no universal definition of "term" in modern linguistics. Each author defines it based on the chosen approach. In a broad sense, the term is understood as "a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language created (adopted, obtained, etc.) to clearly express special concepts and designate special objects." ." This definition most clearly reflects the specific features of the terminological dictionary of any natural language: a term can be not just one word, but a combination of words to clarify or complete the named concept; the purpose of the term is to define a special concept, and finally, terminology can be independently created within a certain language or borrowed from other languages (Latin, English, etc.).

When studying the works of different authors, one can come across many definitions of the concept of "term". "Concept" itself is a form of thinking that reflects the important features, connections and relations of things and events in their opposition and development; a system of thoughts or thoughts that summarizes, distinguishes objects of a certain class according to certain characteristics common to them and in general. There are broad concepts and scientific concepts. The first formally distinguishes common (similar) properties of objects and events and expresses them in words. Scientific concepts reflect important and necessary features, and the words and symbols (formulas) representing them are scientific terms. The word "terminus" itself is derived from the Latin word - terminus - which in translation means "boundary, limit". But it should be noted that there is no single definition of the word "term".

Linguistics is undoubtedly one of the social sciences, but it has a special place among them. It is not the same as other social sciences because its achievements are superior to other social sciences. Undoubtedly, he can claim the title of science, because he managed to develop a positive method and determine the essence of the phenomena he is studying. This privileged position entails certain obligations: the linguist must see how researchers of often related but different disciplines are inspired by his example and try to follow his path. For example, a linguistic magazine like "Soz" is no longer limited to describing narrow linguistic positions and points of view. He feels compelled to suggest that psychologists, sociologists, and ethnographers follow the path of modern linguistics that leads to a positive knowledge of social phenomena.

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As Marcel Moss wrote, "sociology would certainly have done more by following the example of linguists in everything ...".

The close similarity in research methods between the two disciplines calls for their inseparable collaboration. linguists and sociologists go their separate ways. They will, of course, pause from time to time and inform each other about the results they have achieved. Nevertheless, these results are the result of a different approach, and there is no attempt to give representatives of one specialty the opportunity to use the technical and methodological achievements of another. Such a position could be explained at a time when linguistic research was based on historical analysis. Ethnological research conducted during this period differed more from linguistic research in terms of its essence and depth. Linguists had a more precise method, the results of their research were better proven. Sociologists could be inspired by the example of "those who refuse to base their classifications on modern species in space." Yet with all this, anthropology and sociology expected only factual information from linguistics; nothing predicted the vision.

The advent of phonology revolutionized this position. This not only renewed the prospects of linguistics: such far-reaching changes cannot be limited to one discipline. Phonology plays the same innovative role in relation to the social sciences that, for example, nuclear physics has played in relation to all the concrete sciences. What does this revolution consist of if we try to identify its most general implications? N. Trubetskoy, one of the greatest representatives of phonology, answers this question. In his seminal article, he ultimately reduces the phonological method to four main considerations: first, phonology moves from the study of conscious language phenomena to the study of their unconscious foundations; refuses to consider the members of the relationship as independent subjects, on the contrary, it takes the relationship between them as the basis for its analysis; he introduces the concept of a system: "Modern phonology does not limit itself to declaring that phonemes are always members of a system, it opens specific phonological systems and reveals their structure" and, finally, it seeks to discover general laws found inductively, " or" logical conclusions, which makes them absolute.

Development in the field of science and technology, the formation of new industries in these fields - all these (all these factors) lead to the emergence of new terms and enrichment of knowledge. their structural and semantic meanings. The processes of learning Uzbek vocabulary and speech are expressed in many scientific works. The above definitions in terminology show that they can be: 1) Equal to words (expressed in one word); 2) Equal to word combinations (word combinations). Terms have the same meaning, regardless of whether they consist of a single word, a compound word or a combination of words, or express the generalized semantics through compound words, for example: information communication - information. communication, subscriber-roamer, web document - web huzzle, file server - file server, disk drive - disk - plug-in, flash memory - flash hotter. We looked at information and communication terms consisting of one word, as well as a word combination. In addition, a question may arise: how are terms made from word combinations and what are their characteristics? 1) terms-combinations. What are these terms? 2) What are the structural-semantic features of term-combinations? 3) Phrase or noun phrase? 4) Is it possible to shorten

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term-combinations? Let's go to the answers to these questions. What are terms - terms - compounds? What are their specific structural and semantic features? Recently, it is possible to observe an increase in the number of terms equivalent to word combinations in dictionaries of various fields of science and education, in dictionaries of professional terms. In particular, the dictionaries in the field of information and communication technologies provide a lot of information about this.

It is known that in linguistics both words and compound words are considered equal linguistic units, and they are used as ready-made lexical material in speech. But not in the case of expressions. Their formation in speech occurs according to certain norms. The components of word combinations are grammatically interconnected. This is a syntactic process, an event. Terms are lexical material, they primarily perform a nominative function. What about language phenomena? Can terms given in the form of word combinations and appearing as syntactic phenomena in speech (language) be linguistic lexical material, how do they appear? First of all, the main reason for the appearance of terms is related to their meaning or what they represent. If it is necessary to describe and describe the objects of any area, industry, industrial equipment, tools, materials in relation to the system (device) system or structure, the word definition is given before the simple word. Term combinations formed according to the "determining-defined" model make up 80% of the total term combinations. The remaining small numbers are terms of a different type of model, such as objects, cases, verbs as control words. Word combinations formed according to the "determiner-determiner" model are also found in other languages. Especially in languages spoken around the world - Russian and English. Helping their translation or presentation in dictionaries is the object of attention of linguists of other languages: "One of the actual problems of terminology is to choose a model of term formation when creating a new term. When translating English terminology (especially when English terms are already provided with definitions), there is often a temptation not to create a new Russian term, but instead to briefly "retell" the definition of the concept. use of So, for example, the Russian term was born - mini-app (English gadget) ". In common term combinations, there are relatively few term combinations formed according to the "define-marked" model. Determining nouns are formed by adding an affix. It is known that the definition can be used with the affix (marked) and without the affix (unmarked). In both cases, first of all, the determiner - the main word is matched with the definite word, and an affix is added to it in the appropriate form. Secondly, regardless of its use, the special feature of the subject is that it corresponds to the subordinate word, belongs to it, and has its own characteristics. For example: subscriber network - subscriber, information network - information, information owner - information owner, information product - information product, information economy - information economy, information market - information market, information society - information resource, network firmware - network weld, electric wire - network shri, field network - field type, transmission system - transmission system, information system - information system, software package - software package, information base - information base, software panel - program panel, subscriber fraud - subscriber fraud, information bank - data banks, communication satellite - communication satellite. These examples show that affixes are not added to subordinate words. But "breathing" honey molds (

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in combinations like sotan "breathing"), information leakage (information leakage), confidential information (information privacy), image distortion (external representation) affix - to clarify the meaning of the term, subordinate It is necessary to show that the subordinate is compatible with the word. In terms of the "subordinate-subordinate" model, the lexical-semantic and morphological characteristics of the compound components affect the use of the subordinate (determiner) with or without an affix. However, the terminology when choosing a model, there is a tendency to simplify (brevity), that is, not to use an affix. As a result, a different interpretation of the meaning of the meaning "fades" to be expressed appears. For example, the term "information security" (information security) The following interpretations are given in the dictionary of information and communication technologies.

In everyday life, each of us is faced with unnecessary information. In this case, the phrase "protection from unnecessary information" should be used, or rather, it would be appropriate to use a subordinate word with an affix from (more precisely). It is possible to meet such term combinations formed according to the "subordinate-dependent" model, when analyzing them, it can be said without a doubt that the selected "subordinate-dependent" model is correct. Consider the terms: " Visual stimulus " and " air movement » We consider it more appropriate to use the following models. Instead of " Running ", the stimulus (visual stimulation) model" K' rishni stimulator ", instead of " air intake "(air channel) model" air intake ".

When determining the most specific meaning signs of "subordinate-defining+defining" type (model) combinations, it is necessary to pay attention to whether the component is native Uzbek or assimilated. As a rule, a word term borrowed from another language undergoes a process of assimilation, that is, it does not immediately "take root". Even if the terms equal to the compounds formed according to the two-component "determiner + dependent" model are mainly the product of translation (tracing), the analysis of examples shows that according to the standard of the "determiner + specified" model (Uzbek isofa) assimilation of this type of terms into the speech of this field and into the vocabulary in general (terms assimilation) is more effective.

If we look at it, then it will be like this: 1. There are no signs specific to the sentence (complete thought, intonation completeness) in the terms formed according to the joint model. They can only participate in an offer as part of it (offer member).

2. It has a nominative function, because it indicates a specific concept in a specific field.

3. We considered the most common type of compound terms - simple, consisting of two words (sometimes one of the components may look like this: two-word compound, complex words, shortened words). But still, and they have an analytical structure. These are simple combinations.

4. The analyzed examples show that the compounds have a single grammatical-semantic unity. And so they mean one concept. For example: network creation - network organization, frequency change - frequency U transmission, propensity to transfer - Transferability, microprogram control - microprogram control, quadrature channel - quadrature channel, information services - information services, tariff unit - tariff unit , information space - information space, data documentation - furnished information, etc.

5. Phrases, as well as independent words (language units) take part in the sentence as members of the sentence. For example: 1) the stability of the information space depends on many factors; 2) To host a website on the Internet, you need an Internet server.

6. In our opinion, terms are more accurate in the definition of objects, real events, and equipment than words. It is this desire that can lead to the appearance of word combinations in language and speech (see examples above).

7. The pursuit of precision is explained by the fact that each component of the combination has its own function, and several components together strive for one value. That is, the qualifier determines the meaning of the main word and thereby narrows the inconsistency of the term combination: Internet portal, protection against interference - immunity from destruction, radiation in subharmonics - subharmonic radiation, etc. ("portal", "radiation" words terms).

8. Similar to word terms, term combinations (term-phrases) should not have an emotional color and should not have modality. However, there are very few such term-combinations with emotional expressive color. For example: unreachable zone - no reception zone, "breathing" of the cavity - "breathing" of the seller, cheating the subscriber - cheating the subscriber, computer fraud - calloblig computer, intelligent interface - intelligent interface, information collapse - information scams have a relative color They appeared in the process of borrowing terms from other languages through tracing.

Terminological vocabulary has been and remains an object of constant special attention of researchers. In addition, a special branch of linguistics - terminology is actively developing.

Terms are a special layer of the vocabulary of any language, distinguished by the specificity of its semantics and structure. Terms are characterized by the narrowness of meaning compared to common words, as well as the presence of a more precise semantic structure and their use as an independent language unit to express the concepts of any field of activity.

The main problem in the translation of terms is its ambiguity, the problem of homonymy, which is related to the fact that the terms of one field are the terms of other terminologies. A separate group of terms that cause difficulties in translation are polysemantic terms. The difficulty of translating such terms is that in order to choose the right translation option, you need to know the nuances of its meaning.

Tkacheva said that the study of terminology is a way to master a specialty, as well as a way to international cooperation, and we suggest using these words as a motto not only for students, but also for teachers, who develop this statement should be taken into account when exiting. curriculum and set of tasks. A foreign language teacher of a technical university should understand that a person who does not know the terminology base of his professional field cannot be called a qualified specialist. After all, the process of communication in any professional field will be of high quality only if both parties fully understand each other.

Of course, when teaching special terminology, it is necessary to take into account the level of knowledge of general linguistics, in particular, the management of terms, the level of professional competence, as well as the interest in the subject. the process of mastering the terminology of this specialty.

It is important to give the student the opportunity to work with texts rich in professionally oriented terms, to teach him to use special and explanatory monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, encyclopedic publications. "One of the actual problems of terminology is the choice of term formation model when creating a new term. When translating English terminology (especially when English terms are already provided with definitions), there is often a temptation not to create a new Russian term, but instead to briefly "retell" the definition of the concept. use of The difficulty of translating terms is that in order to choose the right translation option, you need to know the nuances of its meaning.

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