The Place And Importance Of Special Terminology

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Abstract— This article examines the importance of specific terminological words and dictionaries. Their role and peculiarities in the translation process have been studied.

Keywords— terminology, knowledge, special techniques, language, translation process.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the eighth grade, students begin to study chemistry. Many problems immediately arise, you have to learn to speak a new chemical language. In order for this language to be learned and used correctly, you need to know how it works. The purpose of the proposed material: to trace how the chemical language developed, how chemical terms were formed and how they are used. The search engine "Yandex" wasinvestigated, a number of chemical terms often used both in popular science literature and in newspaper, magazine, news information were analyzed, the etymology ofwords was studied, examples of their use were given. In addition, based on the works of M.N. Volodina. and Kachalova G.S. various ways of forming chemical terms areconsidered.

2. MAIN PART

What is special terminology for? Knowledge is given to man in the form of language. The natural and artificial languages of science are used to express scientific knowledge. These include thechemical language, which contains special terminology, nomenclature and symbolism. Unlike the language of chemical science, school chemical language is simpler. Without it, it is impossible to study the basics of chemistry. With the help of the chemical language, chemical concepts are transmitted and assimilated, various methods of cognitive activity necessary for the learning process are mastered.Knowledge of chemical terminology, the ability to interpret terms and names both from an encyclopedic point of view and from the point of view of their etymology, contribute to a more conscious mastery of chemical concepts and laws, the development of interest in chemistry. When introducing each new term into everyday life, it is necessary not only to understand the meaning of the word, but also to remember it as an alphabetic whole, and also to understand the origin. There is a concept behind every word. Concepts can be meaningful, covering the entire amount of a person's knowledge about a given subject, and formal, closely related to the meanings of words. Substantial concepts are stored in the human mind "rolled up".Wedon't go to them unnecessarily. For example, when we mention air, we do not mobilize our entire store of information about it, but operate with only one word "air" as a carrier of a formal concept.

Language enters science primarily as terminology. A term (lat. Terminus limit, border) is a word or a combination of words that accurately denotes a certain concept used in science, technology, art. The continuous increase in the volume and complication of the content of scientific information actualizes indepth and multifaceted research of scientific terminology, defining new tasks and approaches.One of the most important tasks in modern conditions is the transformation of the "information and terminologic-al explosion" into a controlled process, which is based on the standardization and unification of terminology. The theory and practice of term creation attracts the attention of not only linguists, but also specialists in the relevant branches of knowledge, as well as international organizations dealing with the problems of terminology standardization. Chemical terminology is in this sense the clearest example. Work on its ordering, systematization and unification at the international level began in the middle of the 19th century. Chemical terminology occupies an exclusive place among other terminological systems, being the most international and one of the most significant in terms of volume. In the context of the rapid development of chemistry, the process of generating names in this area of knowledge occurs at an increasing rate. Terminology is an integral dynamic system, which, in functional terms, is a system of means of expression serving one purpose - to ensure the effectiveness of communication in a special area. The word formation system in a language in relation to the special area of its implementation has a number of features. The purposeful nature of the terminological nomination dictates the choice of optimal language means for expressing special concepts. On the basis of the general word-formation fund, its own terminological word-formation system is formed, which selects from it such techniques, methods and means of word formation, with the help of which the communicative and informational tasks of professional scientific communication are most rationally fulfilled. Even J. Vandries, a famous French linguist, argued that "not a single word stands alone in the mind of the speaker. We always strive to group words, to discover new connections connecting them. Words are always associated with a nest of words through their semantics or morpheme. " The term is a "special type of word", which not only correlates with the concepts of a definitely organized branch of knowledge, but also enters into systemic relations with other similar units of language, forming together with them a special system - terminology. According to Professor OS Akhmanova, "the terminology of a specific scientific field is not just a collection (list) of terms, but a semiological system, that

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is, the expression of a certain system of concepts, which in turn reflects a certain scientific worldview."Establishing systemforming relationships between terms is one of the main stages in the systematic study of terminology, because these relations help to reveal its internal organization, to visualize how it works, and to determine its properties. Only by approaching terminological vocabulary as a system and studying it, we can distinguish the essential and characteristic in it and describe its composition, following the internal connections between its elements. It is obvious that the principle of consistency is one of the basic principles of organizing terminological vocabulary. A terminological system is a complex whole, consisting of designations of scientific and professional concepts of one specific area of knowledge, organized into a single whole by a set of relations and dependencies. On the basis of content, chemical vocabulary is divided into general scientific, intersectoral and chemical terms proper.

3. CONCLUSION

A characteristic feature of chemistry is the presence of a special semiotic system: symbols and formulas.On the basis of logical system-forming links, chemical terms are combined into conceptual and thematic groups: material, substance; processes, operations; tool, means; characteristic, property, state; magnitudes.Each of the conceptual and thematic groups is characterized by a special, inherent hierarchical structure, which is determined by the hierarchical structure of the chemical objects themselves. The action of word-formative system-forming connections has a twofold direction. Terms are grouped into word-formative nests based on the commonality of the root morpheme, as well as into categories and types based on the meanings of word-formative formants (from Latin formans - formative). This is most clearly expressed in nomenclature names, where there is a significant number of formally classifying elements (prefixes and suffixes) that carry encoded information.The science of etymology deals with the origin of the word and the description of its relationship with other words of the same language or other languages (Greek etymologia from etymon - truth, the true meaning of the word and logos - concept, doctrine). In other words, etymology is a branch of linguistics that studies the origin of words, their initial structure and semantic connections.

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