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A RESEARCH ON PROFESSIONAL LEXICONS USED IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: Terms are helpful to learn the lexicology of a language so terminology is vitally important in all languages. To find out more about the lexicology all words should be categorized. The aim of the article is to research on professional lexicons which are used in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: term, terminology, lexicology, types of terms, groups of terms

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the study of terms. Many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular scientific articles were written, dissertations were defended. In this regard, the publication of more than 200 dictionaries is a great achievement of our science. The granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language, the adoption of the Law "On the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script", the large-scale work carried out by the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan are further development of terminology. caused him to rise to a higher level.

At first, it is correct to divide the terms into two large groups:

1. General terms
2. Terms that have the characteristic of privacy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As mentioned above, terms are studied by dividing into two groups. The first is general terms which include terms that are understandable for all directions and areas of the same terminological system. An example of this is that the terms competition, prize, prize winner, achievement, victory, first place, championship, examination, trainer, referee can be used freely in all types of

sports. The same idea can be repeated about such things as heat, body, electricity, magnetism, gas, temperature, motion, energy, field related to physics.

The second is special terms, we can say that words and phrases that apply only within one thematic group are special terms. For example, while the physics terms mentioned above can be used in all its fields, terms like gravitation, diode, thermostat, condensation, capillary phenomena, or chemistry terms like hydroxide, oxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid are used within a narrow specialization. is used. We can observe this situation in all directions and fields of science.

Terminology and study of terms, first of all, it is necessary to be able to distinguish terms from ordinary words, professional words.

When defining terms, the following requirements should be taken into account:

- a) The order existing in the native language is in accordance with the rules.
- b) Fluency of pronunciation according to laws and regulations.
- c) Taking place in the general system of the mother tongue.

The study of terms by separate types allows to understand the meaning of these words and combinations more deeply, to see their true essence. As a result, terms are constantly changing, developing and progressing.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

It turns out that in the field of linguistics, linguists and other specialists in the activity, namely, the situation in the use of language in terms of terms coordination, uniformity, ease and comfort, importantly, recommendations are given in order to ensure comprehensibility. As examples, agroprom, agrochemistry, watercolor, annotation, archaeologist, astronomer, vacant words instead of agricultural industry, agricultural chemistry, water color, summary, using words such as antiquarian, astrologer, vacancy proposal etc can be given.

At the moment, there are tools in the Uzbek language that defining the limits of their application within one field or one task method it won't happen. They are within the same style or with the same meaning in a certain field if it is

normalized, then with a second meaning, it is from another style or field standardized. For example: have, section, water circle, time, basis, axis, plane, surface. Units are commonly used words such as have, surface, axis, plane as a term in geometry, modern philosophy, foundation in construction-architecture standardized. One word is standardized as a term in the field of science in two ways it is also possible. For example, morphology:

1) in linguistics - the system of forms of word change in the language, grammar the section on word formation methods and word formation rules;

2) in botany - as a science that studies the structure and form of the soil; assimilation:

1) in biology - assimilation of organic substances in the process of organism activity, absorption and digestion;

2) in linguistics - in the pronunciation of words, two sounds in their composition as a result of influencing each other, they coordinate with each other, absorb each other and become different departure;

3) in history and ethnography - traditions of one nation and another nation, as a result of learning its culture and language and mixing with it.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays, knowledge of terms is very necessary for representatives of all fields. No matter what industry you work in, knowing industry terms will greatly help and expand your knowledge of industry advancements. Especially in some cases, when one country signs an economic agreement with another country or when establishing various diplomatic relations and international relations, it is necessary to know the terms. It is known that economy plays an important role in any society. Therefore, the words and terms related to the economy should be clear, concise and logically based. The rapid development of science and technology cannot fail to have its effect on the economic sphere as well, as a result of which many new neologisms appear in the economic sphere. In conclusion, it can be said that the term is a means of recording and storing

concepts related to a certain field of science or craft and giving others the knowledge, experience, technical skills and competences accumulated in this field. The term should fully embody the expressed concept. The accuracy and strictness of the terms determines the level of science, education, and culture of this nation. Terms are a branch of the literary language and are subject to its internal laws. If the unreasonably chosen term does not correspond to the meaning of the concept, it will go out of use and a new term will be created in its place or its preferred synonym will take its place.

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