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USE OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE FIELD

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Annotation: A term, or term, is a concept that represents a specific name of a science or industry and serves to express different concepts in the field of terminology. It differs in its use and what it means. It takes time to transition to speaking activities.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, computer linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguosynergetics, computer lexicography, lingvopoetics, neurolinguistics, terminology, reterminological processes, semantic differential method.

A term (Latin [terminus] - boundary, had) is a word or phrase that expresses a concept related to a specific area of knowledge or activity. Today, along with the word "term", the words "term" and "terminology" are used in the same sense. However, they do not fully express the current meaning of the word [term]. The word "term" has a broad meaning and is applied to geographical objects and well-known names. The word "term" means [term] in historical texts (eg, literary history, Oriental philosophy, etc.). Systematic character, the tendency to be ambiguous in its terminological field, the lack of expression of feelings, methodological neutrality, etc. Are the characteristics of the term.

Rhetermological process is the use of one field term as a second field term. Examples are [function], [root], [weight], [rule], [ear], [nose], and so on.

Function (Latin [functio] - "perform" "perform")

I. Function (in linguistics) - the ability of a particular language, language unit, linguistic form to perform this or that task: Defining the function of a language unit involves determining its role in a particular language (language system), eg communicative (something, event message) giving) and nominative (naming this event) functions can be distinguished. Each language unit serves a specific purpose, that is, it performs a specific function, and therefore exists differently from other language units. Many functions of language units - similarity, separation, differentiation - are distinguished; According to these functions, the language units themselves are differentiated. For example, a phoneme is used to distinguish or delineate different words and morphemes. Functions are studied not only in the description of language units, but also in the description of the language itself as a system. The main functions of language: communicative (communication, communication function), cognition, reflection, formation, communication, nominative (naming and naming of objects and events), expressive (expression, statement function), appellation (appeal, encouragement, invitation function)) and other language functions, as well as its surface functions - phonological, morphological and other functions. From a functional point of view, the language

system is a multidimensional structure, which differs in its forms of expression (oral and written language), social purpose (literary language, languages of social groups, slang, etc.), aesthetic orientation (poetic language) and other aspects.

II. Function (mathematics) is one of the most important and general concepts of mathematics. There are many types of functions, and the most commonly used is the linear function, ie $f(x) = ax + b$. Represents the relationship between variables.

Weight (Arabic: *‘alchovchov*) is a method of organizing the sound structure in a poem. The structure of a syllabic poem is determined by the number of syllables and stems, and the structure of a tonic poem is determined by the size and number of stops. The formation of poetic rhythm, melody and musicality depends on the weight and its characteristics. Weight is an element of rhythm associated with a poem. In the system of fingers, which is often used in Uzbek poetry, it is based on the fact that the syllables in the verses are repeated in the same number and proportionally, and the syllables in the same order. Weights are divided into simple, compound, and free weights according to their structure and musical organization. In simple weight, the total number of syllables in a poem is equal. In the combined weight, one of the verses in the verse is more or less a syllable than the other, a Turkish, less or more. In poems written in co-weight, the standing order in verses 1 and 2 is repeated in verses 3 and 4, thus creating a rhythm. Erkin V. Moves from weight to weight. In the finger system, there are three to seventeen V. Groups of verbs. In the Aruz weight, the musicality and rhythm are formed by the smooth repetition of the long and short syllables and syllables in the verses.

Weight - Weight; weight measurement; weigh Live weight of cattle. Cargo weight.

Weight - Rarely used in a figurative sense. Salimkhan tried his best not to alienate Saidi, to put him on the same level with himself, and even to make Saidi ignorant and gain Saidi's weight.

Weight is the number and location of rhythmic units in a piece of music that determine its rhythmic tone and structure. My beautiful days are still ahead of me, In the face of untouched laughter. In front of the weightless songs, there is nothing I saw.

The ear is the organ of hearing and balance in humans and vertebrates; the peripheral part of the hearing analyzer. In the ancient Turkic language, the horse had the same meaning and was pronounced as ear, ear, ear, and even ear (DS, 465); Mahmud Kashgari states that the form of the ear is correct from these pronunciations (Devon, I, 364)

Ear II - An additional corridor from any canal, ditch or body of water

Ear III - To listen.

The nose is the first part of the respiratory tract and olfactory organ of humans and vertebrates.

Cape II is a part of the land that is more protruding than the coasts of the oceans, seas, and lakes. Depending on the type of rock (rock, sand, etc.), the nose can be steep, high (Dejnyov b., Ayiktog b.), Gradually descending, flat (Moynak b.). The noses are sometimes submerged and pose a risk to shipping. The narrow corner is also called the nose.

Psycholinguistics is the study of the formation of speech, as well as the processes of speech perception and formation in the context of their interaction with the language system; originated from a synthesis of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech formation and examines them through psychological experiments. According to the source of the research, psycholinguistics, which is close to linguistics, is close to psychology in its research methods. It uses interrelated

experiments, such as "semantic differential" and other experimental methods. Psycholinguistics has a number of practical problems [teaching the mother tongue, especially a foreign language; issues of speech education and speech therapy for preschool children; clinic of diseases of speech centers in the brain; speech problems (especially in the media and advocacy); forensic psychology and criminology (eg, identifying people based on the nature of their speech); appeared in the 1960s due to the need for theoretical interpretation of machine translation and the problems of entering speech information into a computer, etc.]. The term "psycholinguistics" was coined by American scholars in the mid-1960s. Although much work has been done in Uzbekistan in this area, genuine psycholinguistic research is only just beginning.

Semantic Differential Method - This method is designed to quantify and quantify an individual's emotional response to objects. The method was developed in 1957 by CH.Ozgid. The essence of the semantic differential methodology is as follows. The test object evaluates a word with symbols using the desired point in the given field. The evaluation criteria of the semantic differential methodology depends on the location in the semantic field. The location of the point is based on two pointers. The direction of the coordinate from the starting point is the neutral position of the scale; move from the beginning of the coordinate. The farther the set point is from the neutral position, the more important this concept is for the test taker. The numerical data obtained by the semantic differential methodology are represented on the lines formed by the points indicated by the subjects.

Ethnolinguistics (ethno ... And linguistics) is a branch of linguistics that studies the connections and relationships between languages and peoples who speak them, and the interaction of linguistic and ethnic factors on the functional characteristics of language development. The relationship between language and ethnic features is twofold: the influence of ethnic factors (ethnic customs, national traditions, philosophical, religious views, etc.) on language development and, conversely, the positive impact of language functions on the formation of ethnos and ethnic features.

. Ethnolinguistics examines the extent to which different ethnic groups have contributed to language and its development, and in this process the similarities, commonalities, or separations between ethnic groups. The fields of linguistics, such as ethnic onomastics, area linguistics, linguistic geography, dialectology, history of language, sociolinguistics, cartography, use the results of ethnolinguistics. Ethnolinguistics is especially useful in the study of the ethnography of non-written peoples, and in the collection and study of linguistic material related to the ethnic characteristics of their languages. The American linguist and ethnographer F. Boas played an important role in the formation of ethnolinguistics as an independent linguistic field. He and his followers studied the Indian language in connection with the interaction of languages and cultures, bilingualism. In the early days of this trend, more ethnographic issues were addressed, but only since the 1920s has the linguistic side of the problem been emphasized. Methodological basis of pragmalinguistics. Pragmatic linguistics considers the state of speech as a key factor in the speech characterization of the essence of linguistic units. The commonality of the personality factor with the speech situational factor. Data transmission and reception. Communicative actions. Formation of communicative-pragmatic direction. Uzbek substantial-pragmatic linguistics. The theoretical foundations of linguopragmatics were developed in the 60s of the twentieth century by linguists and philosophers of the Oxford school (B. Russell, J. Austin, H. Grays, J. Sierl) and their services, and in 1969 the publication of the book "Speech acts. Essays on the philosophy of language" with which pragmatic theory rose to a new level. In the 60s and 70s of the last century, there were opportunities to study the formation and application of linguistic pragmatics as a science. Techniques, tape recorders, and video recordings have emerged to help record, store, and analyze units of speech. It is clear from the above considerations that pragmatics studies the linguistic means used in various human activities. Ch.Pierce and CH.Morris⁴, the founders of pragmatism, interpret pragmatics as a science that uses linguistic units for communicative purposes defined in certain speech situations and the relationship of

characters used in this communication process. L. Wittgenstein's contribution to the study of pragmatics from a linguistic point of view is significant. The scholar had defined how meaning is expressed in language. This means that any idea can only be expressed in context, given the specific situation. For example, the phrase "It is raining" can have different pragmatic meanings depending on the context and the process: I am not going anywhere (the speaker refuses to go anywhere), Take the umbrella (encourage the listener to avoid the rain) , advising), Bad, uncomfortable weather (explaining the inconvenience of the weather to perform a particular action) and interrogative tone - (confirming the message that it is raining).

According to V.N Bazilev, for modern linguistics it is necessary to create a holistic integrated concept of natural language. Such a concept can be developed on the basis of a synergistic approach based on the study of interconnected areas of knowledge. Indeed, the synergetic paradigm may be the next paradigm of linguistics. After all, now synergetics is entering all the sciences, especially linguistics, and even now the linguo-energy paradigm is gradually forming. In the future, the synergetic paradigm may become the basis for the integrated study of language and speech linguistics, as determined by the perspective of linguistics.

Computer lexicography is another branch of computer linguistics that studies the creation and use of dictionaries. 32 special programs are created from the database, computer card index, hypertext dictionary articles, dictionaries. A computer lexicographic program consists of two parts: 1) a program for using lexicographic works; 2) Automatic dictionary and lexicographic database in different languages. An automatic dictionary is a computer-generated dictionary that is stored in a special machine format. Today, the perfect automatic dictionary is the Annotated English Dictionary and Ojegov's Dictionary. Accurate linguistic information can be found in dictionaries. Well-designed dictionaries contain phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and other information and cover all levels of language.

Neurolinguistics (Latin neuron -nerv and lingua - language) is a branch of psychology that studies the psycholinguistic aspects of aphasia. The emergence of N. As a science is associated with the development of neuropsychology, on the one hand, and linguistics and psycholinguistics, on the other. In modern neuropsychology, N. Views speech as a systemic function of the brain and aphasia as a systemic disorder. The development of N. Is connected with the scientific work of psychologist A. R. Luria (1902-77) and his students. Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) The neurolinguistic reference computational model proves the inconsistency of explicit hypotheses that attempt to focus on the neutral architecture of language. It is a way of abstracting concepts to understand through science. The concept of NLP refers to a unit of three terms: Programming (the ability to perform behavioral programs), Neuroscience (emotional perceptions that determine a person's emotional state), and Linguistics (verbal and non-verbal means that we humans use to communicate); the following meaning can be derived from this combination.

Because, language is a powerful tool for influencing the listener, the science of linguistics is inextricably linked with literature, and this gave rise to the science of linguopoetics. Linguopoetics is the study of the connotative function of language, the artistic aesthetic functions of linguistic units used in works of art. Literary language, as a comprehensive object, has the ability to be divided into functionally categorized parts. In practice, however, only certain fragments of this object are given for the analysis of artistic speech. So, artistic speech is a broad concept, and the language of a work of art is a form, a fragment of artistic speech. Because it includes the expressive function of language, it covers the artistic and aesthetic function of all levels of the language system. Therefore, linguopoetics is divided into phonetic poetics, lexical poetics, and syntactic poetics. The task of linguopoetics is to study these areas separately and to illuminate their relationship. In particular, at the phonetic-phonological level, the same sounds are repeated by the same syllables,

assonance (repetition of the same consonant) and serve as a means of generating emotion. For example, the repetition of the sound o in the aphorism of the people's grief (A.Navoi) is an assonance event. The repetition of the p sound in a white word with a separate tone.

Instead of concluding, concepts such as term, term, and name differ. We have found that this difference needs to be differentiated. And to prevent problems, creating a body of language allows you to prevent these problems. A lot of work is being done to create this corps. The goal is to make it easier for those who want to learn Uzbek.

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