

Problems of Sociopragmatic Terms

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the terms, words, names and their correct use and application in the Uzbek language. The author purposefully uses scientific sources in Uzbek and Russian languages to cover this topic and comprehensively covers the peculiarities of terms, words and names. Instead, he drew relevant scientific conclusions by referring to examples and evidence that differentiated the same concepts and phenomena. In particular, the author's use of specific methods of comparing terms, words and names in the article increases its scientific and practical significance. The article also analyzes scientific terms related to various fields, such as economic terms, legal terms, medical terms, and so on. The main focus is on the occurrence, development and specificity of these scientific terms. Issues related to the correct use of terms, their systematization and pragmatism in world languages, including Uzbek, require some research in this area. In this context, the same article has relevant practical significance today.*

Keywords: lexeme, term, terminology, system, component, termin element, semantics, name, morpheme, mono semantics, equivalent, expressive, connotation, general, homonym, onomastics, synonym, antonym.

1. Relevance of the topic

The process of radical changes and innovations taking place today in the socio-economic and scientific-technical spheres is naturally reflected, first of all, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This, in turn, creates new words, concepts and terms related to the development of society.

Therefore, a more in-depth study of the system of terms of the Uzbek language, in particular, a deeper study of the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology on a scientific basis, has now become one of the most important and serious issues. When studying a term, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to its lexical-semantic features. Because the term, first of all, differs according to the sema (meaning). The accuracy, unambiguousness, and scientific nature of the term distinguish it from commonly used words and terms.

Uzbek folk medicine has its own ancient and national traditions. Some of the terms in our language are Uzbek medical terms. At the same time, the medical terminology of the Uzbek language uses terms from foreign languages, including Greek, Latin, Russian, Arabic, Tajik and others. Such international terms also contribute to the development of our native language.

The first comparative researcher of words and terms in the Turkish language was Mahmud Kashgari. The first examples of linguistic terms can be found in *Devonu lug'atit turk*. Along with Turkish words and terms, Arabic and Tajik words and terms are also studied in this play. In its time, it's not only collected terms, words and terms from different dialects of the Turkic language, but also gave them scientific interpretations and commentaries. In particular, the author points out in his *Devonu lug'otit turk* that the word (ўт) is used in four different senses: plant, dry hay, medicine and poison [1].

According to historical data, the word (ўт, олов), which means fire, has a completely different origin. Mahmud Kashgari shows the origin of this word as (ўрт). This is

confirmed by the factual materials in the works of Alisher Navoi:

Қуёшдек олам аро базм чоғи,
Жаҳонга ўрт солиб разм чоғи.

It is a time of celebration like the sun, a time to look at the world.

It should be noted that Alisher Navoi, one of the founders of the Uzbek literary language, creatively competed with Persian-Tajik word artists in the XV century, using in his works the lexical riches of the Uzbek language - synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, folk proverbs and sayings, phraseological and idiomatic combinations. In this competition, the great writer achieved great success, demonstrating the lexical and grammatical richness of the Uzbek language.

In his works, Navoi reveals the semantic and poetic features of words, considers them among the riches of the native language and emphasizes that it is possible to create beautiful and unique works in the Uzbek language through words.

The term of a science or field is one of the most basic and important units of the language system, the terminological system, as well as the existence of this science, being a tool of life. Therefore, in linguistics, special attention is paid to the problem of the term and its application.

When considering and defining the term and its important features, in our opinion, it is necessary to note first of all its scientific feature and to emphasize that this feature is dominant. This is because the term is distinguished, first of all, by its scientific nature, that is, by its semaphore. All other features of the term: accuracy, unambiguousness, lack of emotionality, narrow scope of application, limitedness, etc., stem from its scientific nature, its understanding.

The term differs from commonly used words in this respect. Terminology is defined in the scientific literature as a set of

terms that interact with a system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a particular system of terms. The terminological system develops along with the development of science.

2. Methodology

Systematic, historical and synchronous analysis, structural and component analysis, content analysis, logical and comparative-descriptive methods were used in the research process.

3. Empirical analysis

The lexical layer of the Uzbek language contains words, terms and names, all of which are connected to the word as language units. Changes in human life and society, news, are reflected primarily in words through language.

Consequently, the words in the treasury of the Uzbek language are semantically and grammatically diverse, and they evolve along with the development of society. In other words, language itself lives in words. The richness or breadth of any language is determined by the words in its stock.

From this point of view, Uzbek - our native language belongs to the Turkic language group of the Altaic language family and is one of the oldest and richest languages in the world in terms of vocabulary.

There are words in the possibilities of language that arise and live as a separate semantic field in direct connection with science, with the development of science, with innovations and changes in the field. Such words in language are called terms and serve a particular field or science and its development. That is, science cannot be imagined without the term. Because the activity and development of science in each field, its synchronization with time are in terms. The existence of the term indicates the scientific nature of this science.

In the current period of socio-economic and scientific-technical changes, new words and concepts are emerging in direct connection with the development of society. These, in turn, create new terms in our language. A number of lexemes that have been used in the past are gaining new meaning.

Therefore, today the study of practical and theoretical issues of terminology, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to terms, the regulation of their use on the basis of the laws of language has become a task of national importance. A more in-depth study of our native language, its internal and external capabilities, a comprehensive study of current issues of terminology is especially important now.

Although more than thirty years have passed since Uzbek was given the status of the state language, many terms in our language are still being replaced and misinterpreted.

In particular, in the Uzbek language there are concepts of words, terms and names, which should be distinguished according to their meaning and function. But words, terms and names can be used in a mixed way, i.e. one instead of the other. As a result, naturally, our language becomes confusing and problematic. Even such terms as "term" and "terminology" have been used interchangeably with lexemes such as "атама" and "атамашунослик", ignoring the fact that concepts such as "атама" and "атамашунослик" have a national character. This is because the term "term" also means lexical units related to onomastics (toponymy, anthroponymy, oikonymy). In fact, it is advisable to use the lexemes "term" and "terminology" that have already been used in science.

The difference between terms and common words is that their scope of application is limited. In language, terms do not arise spontaneously, but rather arise or are created as needed. Also, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term does not depend on the context. As long as a particular lexeme is used as a term in the terminological field, its exact meaning is preserved. However, context is needed to define the exact meaning of multi-component terms.

The question of the structure of the term, that is, how many parts it consists of, its conciseness, is also a matter of controversy, and it is not clear whether this phenomenon is positive or negative [2]. One of the requirements for a term, but not always achievable in practice, is its conciseness.

D. Lotte, a Russian linguist, commenting on the problems with the use of scientific terms expressed the following views: "The ambiguity of terms, the synonymy of terms, the inconsistency of the term that serves to express a particular concept with the essence of the concept that it should mean, serious shortcomings common to sectoral terminology in all languages, such as the multi-component nature of the term, the inconvenience of pronunciation of the term, the overcrowding of the terminology with foreign terms, the lack of coherence with the essence of the concept it should mean in the creation of the term" [3].

In recent years, a number of authors have defined the term as a word and a phrase that is an expression of concepts related to a particular field of science [4]. It should be noted that the definitions of the term do not contain information on the composition of the compounds used as a term, ie how many parts (components) it consists of. However, in most cases it is possible to come across terms consisting of five, six, seven or even more components, as well as terms consisting of two or three parts. According to some scientific studies, 94% of Uzbek chemical terminology includes two- and five-part terms meanwhile some of them are five, six parts [5].

As in the terminology of other languages, the terminology of the Uzbek language uses hundreds of international terminology to express scientific and technical concepts. The bulk of international terminology is derived from the abbreviation of genetically independent words: *avto-*, *agro-*, *aero-*, *bio-*, *macro-*, *micro-*, *ultra-* such as *termbuilding* and *-log*, *-logiya*, *-bus*, *-fob*, *-skop*, *-izm* are such active term-forming morphemes that have their own semantics [6].

When you think about the term, of course arises the question what is the term itself?

A term is a word or combination used in the process of knowing and mastering certain objects that express professional meaning, express and form a professional concept and the relationships between them in terms of certain professions [7].

This is true because every industry has a term that is used within that industry, to be more precise, it shapes the speech of the professional, it creates the conditions for mutual speech.

It should be noted that people with a particular profession or specialty often work with specific terms specific to a particular industry. For example, in the written or oral speech of economists, it is natural to use terms that are used only in a narrow range, such as *marketing*, *cartel*, *clearing*, *trade*, *rent*. These types of terms are not used in the speech of a professional far removed from economics. At the same time, there are a number of terms in the field of economics that can be used in almost all speech of the speakers of this language. For example, *the market*, *the goods*, *the trade*, *the trading*, *the money*, *the buyer*, *the marketer*, *the seller*, *the speculator*.

Legislative terms, as well as legal terminology, also contain controversial views on the concepts of term and terms.

Terminology is the most important and topical field of linguistics [8]. Because all the innovations and changes in our socio-political life are primarily expressed in the terminological lexicon of language.

"It should be noted that despite extensive research in terminology, there is currently no definitive definition of the universally recognized nature of the term" [9].

Indeed, independence, the law on the state language creates the conditions for the development of legal terminology, especially in the case of law, which imposes important requirements on language. Therefore, one of the most pressing issues today is the careful compilation of Uzbek legal terminology, the creation of its thesaurus, the regulation of the dictionary fund, the adaptation of Uzbek legal terms to state standards. Because until now, legal terms do not exist in a single system, until they are fully regulated. For example, the word "pension" is used in Russian to mean alimony, pension, allowance:

alimony – алимент, нафақа;
allowance – нафақа, ёрдам, кўмак, мадад [10];
pension – нафақа.

Or

alimony – нафақа, алимент;
allowance – ёрдам, нафақа.

In our opinion, it is not appropriate to call these three terms in the Uzbek language the word "нафақа". Because there is a serious difference between them. That is:

alimony – legal amount paid by one family member to provide material support to another member and family members;

pension – the amount paid by the state to a person working in the state system after reaching a certain age;

allowance – allowance paid by the state (for certain reasons), regardless of the age of the citizen.

In our opinion: *alimony* – "нафақа"; *pension* – "пенсия"; *allowance* – "ёрдам пули", would be appropriate.

Also, "Special lexicon is understood in the broadest sense as the sum of all lexical units that form small language texts, including general language tools". One of the Russian linguists, Yatsyuk T.A., combines "terminology", "nomenclature", "professional words" under the concept of special lexicon [11].

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines "nomenclature" as follows: "Nomenclature - a list, set of names, terms, concepts and things used in one of the fields of production, science, technology, art" [12]. Here the terminology is in a sense included in the nomenclature. We agree with the commentary given to the nomenclature by Reformatsky A.A.

"Nomenclature is a field that represents a particular system of science, while a nomenclature is a collection of names belonging to different things that can provide information about the differences in elements and order, rather than a system of concepts related to terminology. Nomenclature is an auxiliary language tool" [11].

Indeed, terminology is a special lexical layer of a particular language. Its lexical object is much broader than the nomenclature.

In general linguistics, especially professionalism (profession), which is a special lexicon, there are cases when slang and jargon are replaced by terms.

In fact, the main part of the lexical units limited by profession is the words of this field used in each profession. For example, special words on agriculture, words in the field of education, handicrafts, silk, and so on. In this respect, professional words are similar to terms, but they are broader in meaning than terms, i.e., most of the professional lexicon is a general word, and the limit of their use is not as clear as in terms: "*Jeweler*", "*In color*", "*welder*", "*ketmon*", "*needle*", "*potter*", "*tractor driver*" and so on.

But within the professional lexicon there may also be field words in a narrow sense, for example: "*Irrigation*", "*reclamation*", "*cultivation*".

Hence, within a professional lexicon, words with a narrow meaning that have a scientific character are terms. Therefore, it is incorrect to confuse professional words with entire terminology.

Similarly, slang and slang words are not considered terms. Such words are mainly characteristic of colloquial and literal

discourse. They have no scientific character. For example, it is present in colloquial speech “*мент*”, “*хум*” (police officer), “*хитланмоқ*” (to be revealed), “*қўж*” (dollars), “*қонқоқ қилмоқ*” (to admire), “*ёпиштирмоқ*” (to defeat) such words and phrases do not conform to the rule of terminology.

Dialect words, which are considered a local form of language, are also special lexicons. They, too, unlike terms, are not specific to literary language, but are used in the speech of representatives of a particular dialect. Dialect words differ from literary language words grammatically, lexically, phonetically: *пашша*-чивин, *ака*-ока, *-да* – *-га*). The semantic relevance of the term is also felt in the nominative part (core): *aggression, mafia, terror*.

Hence, the boundary between a term within a semantics and a non-term is often within the meaning of the word: *bet* – to lose by betting (common word); *bail* – occurs in practice on the basis of a contract or law (Article 264 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Apparently, the term cannot have the same lexical meaning as a word in ordinary circulation, but one of the normative features of the term is that it is devoid of expressive-stylistic colors. At the same time, in many legal terms, there are emotional components that take on a negative tone. For example: *murderer, criminal, fraud, crook, prostitution, terror, thief, etc.* These words express a negative meaning in cases where they are not related to other words, i.e. without context.

But there are some terminological legal terms that lose their neutrality in this area. For example, the words partner and participant are understood in law in a negative sense rather than a positive one. “Joint participation of two or more persons in the commission of a crime shall be deemed complicity” (Article 27 of the Criminal Code), “Types of participants in crime” (Article 28 of the Criminal Code), “Forms of participation” (Article 29 of the Criminal Code).

Professor R. Rasulov, a linguist, thinks about distinguishing the term from other units:

While science requires science, precision, logic, these requirements are primarily directly related to the term. Because the term differs and differs from other group words, thematic areas, such as scientificity, accuracy, belonging to a particular science, lack of ambiguity (monosemantic), limited scope, lack of positive or negative color (emotional-expressiveness, connotation). The terms are, in this sense, independent [13].

The word is studied in the lexicon and is the object of examination of lexicology. The term is the object of examination of terminology. The life of both the word and the term is connected with the people, with the society. Because as long as there is a society, both the word and the term live, serve the society, science, perform a certain function.

At this point, we also comment on some of the terms and words that are given as their equivalents.

In particular, the term system is characterized by its weight, deep scientific content, its application in the world, especially in science, its specificity in both scientific and popular discourse. It is one of the leading, most important, and most active terms in the field of terminology, terminological lexicon, and carries a scientific understanding. Accordingly, it has precision. It is not expedient to use the word “*тизим*” instead of “*система*”, which is used to carry the logical “burden” of this term.

First, in the word system, in its essence, there is no scientific sign, no concept. Second, the word is not a term and cannot be a term. Third, the content of the same word is vague and abstract. Fourth, the word system is a word that is rarely used in general, everyday speech, mainly related to colloquial speech. *The word system in dictionaries means “something that is dialed into a string, wire, bunch etc.* A system gem. A system of coral. A system of tomato peel. A system pepper” interpreted in the sense [14].

The system, as a term, essentially consists of a part (part) and a whole relationship, their dialectical connection, organic unity. An even more accurate system is a “whole made up of parts; a combination of elements (parts) of a whole (something consisting of a whole) arranged and interconnected in a certain order, total; the sum of the principles (views, opinions) underlying this or that theory; the total number of interconnected members according to a common task” [12].

For example, the solar system, the Earth system, the philosophical system, the pedagogical system, the educational system, and so on. System “Internal organized set of language elements (combinations) interconnected by stable (rigid) relations” [15]. For example, lexical system, word formation system, word group system, agreement system, grammar system and so on.

It turns out that the specific part and the whole relation to the term system, the interdependence between them, the dialectical connection, the specificity of the scientific method, the accuracy, the scientific relevance in the broadest sense are not present in the word system.

The word system (Tuzum) has its own scope of application, which belongs to colloquial speech, has a strong place in the vocabulary of our language, nationality, and in its place plays a social role in various forms - constructions.

According to the above, the use of the word system in place of the term system is artificial, mandatory, it is superficial and formal Uzbekization, and in essence and content does not meet the requirements. The same process does not justify itself in practice, but rather leads to uncertainty, ambiguity.

Compare: (*тизим*) *language system, vowel system, modern pedagogical technology system, solar system, Earth system, treatment system, educational system and so on.*

The same can be said of terms such as *objective, structure, diagnosis, realization, program, technology, crime, citation,*

express, stadium, association, asset, civilization, base, monitoring, and their alternatives.

At the same time, there are cases in terminology where the language learns from other languages without using its own internal capabilities. For example, *эрунна instead of эрух, текст instead of матн, лекция instead of маъруза, автор instead of муаллиф.*

It should be noted that in recent years, the so-called "international terminology" units have been interpreted in a number of terminological dictionaries, as well as in the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as an explanatory dictionary article. In particular, in this dictionary, elements such as *ortho-, micro-, tele-, avia-, auto-, hydro-, geo-*, which are actively involved in the formation of scientific and technical terms, are reflected as a separate dictionary article and should be.

The reason is that such terminology has independent meanings in Greek and Latin, and the terms created with their participation form a group of relatively stable terms in the terminological system.

Interpretation of terms as a separate dictionary article is more common in medical terminological dictionaries. In particular, the two-volume Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Medicine, published in the 1970s, contains 135 terminology elements, while the 1994 Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medicine contains more than 240 such terms.

The advantage of the terms created with the participation of international terminology, which is actively used in all areas, is that they fully meet the basic requirements for the term and are one of the main factors enriching the Uzbek national terminological system.

Today, a more in-depth study of practical and theoretical issues of terminology, regulation of the creation and use of terms on the basis of language laws has become a problem of state importance. Therefore, a more in-depth study of the system of our native language, including a comprehensive study of medical terms in our language, is one of the most important and serious issues of today.

Indeed, while the increasing number of multi-component terms in recent years has served to more fully express the content of a concept, it is much more difficult to apply and memorize them in practice. In fact, such terms should consist of two or three or four components.

Today, thousands of words containing international terminology enrich the Uzbek dictionary and its terminological system [16]. Such terminological elements are added to Uzbek words and their number is increasing due to the fact that they meet the terminological requirements in terms of creating new terms, the brevity of the artificial term, the ability to clearly express the concept, the addition.

A. Madvaliev, who studied hybrid compound terms in Uzbek terminology in the early 1990s, noted that the number of international terminology that forms hybrid terms in Uzbek is more than 50 [17], but today their number exceeds 100.

For example, in the last decade, dozens of hybrid terms such as eco-movement, ecotourism, eco-culture, ecosystem have been coined using the term eco (an abbreviated form of the word ecology), which is widely used in our terminology.

It should be noted that the potential of international terminology in terminology is very wide and they play an important role in the systematization of industry terminology.

Consequently, the concepts of term, word, and name in a language are interrelated, and distinguishing them from each other is of great scientific importance. In particular, a word is one of the smaller semantic units of language, which includes both the term and the name and other units, i.e., the word, the term, and the name are in fact words. This is why they are used interchangeably. However, as noted above, each of the concepts of term, word, and name has its own characteristics.

The following are the distinguishing features:

word, term is broad and general; *The term* is narrow and private; *word, term* - relatively abstract and abstract; *the term* is definite and concrete; *the word, the term, does not have a scientific concept (semantics); The term has a scientific concept (semantics); term* - not active; *term* - active and mobile; *the word has emotionality and expressiveness; the term is lacking in emotionality and expressiveness; the word is specific to the society, to the representatives of different spheres; the term is specific to science and the representatives of science; the word is a tool of interaction; term* - subject weapon; *the word is primary in origin; the term is secondary in origin.* It occurs with the development of a particular science at a certain stage in the development of society.

The word is studied in the lexicon and is the object of study of lexicology.

The term is studied in terminology as a word belonging to a terminological lexicon, and so on.

The word is used in a figurative sense; term and term - not used in a figurative sense. Their distinctive feature is that the scope of application is limited and has a clear meaning. Sometimes the names of wild animals such as wolves, foxes and rabbits are both words and terms, but their coming in a figurative sense is not a term [18]. So any term is a word, but not every word is a term. For example, the term - one term - the words term is a term used to query term. Also, of the талаба-студент-толиб words, only the word student is a term. In the same way, with the words, synonyms, contrary to the meaning of the words - the words antonyms first terms. The second is the terms in the language.

There are both combined and compound types of terms in our language. For example, stationery, flower arrangements, higher education, household services, leading specialist, pen fee. Terms are also formed in a language by taking words from dialects and dialects, that is, on the basis of the internal possibilities of the language such as: *бўла, умоч, урт, қўқим, елвизак, қуйқа, нури, ўнгир.*

First of all, the application of Uzbek alternatives to language terms in practice (if any), secondly, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to foreign terms (if not) and ensuring uniform use in all relevant areas is a requirement of state language law and our independence. For example, *имло* – Orthography, *бекат* – bus-stop, *имтиҳон* – exam, *синов* – credit, *бўлим* – section, *таҳлил* – analysis, *девоҳона* – stationery, *шевашунослик* – dialectology. It is expedient to use the first of such words widely in our language.

4. Conclusion

Along with the development of society and language, the penetration and active use of terms in science for various reasons is a natural phenomenon, which is a logical and necessary product of language policy, the development of society. Even if the terms that enter our language have an Uzbek alternative (term), they cannot be completely abandoned. On the contrary, we need to know them and use them wisely. Because the terms are distinguished by their global activity, their service to science. As long as there is society, as long as there is science and development, the scope and scope of application of the terms will continue to expand.

The lexical layer of our language naturally enriches and develops at the expense of new words and terms. Such development takes place, firstly, on the basis of the language's own internal capabilities, and secondly, through the acquisition of words and terms from foreign languages.

The level of development of each science or industry is determined by the degree to which the terminology of that field is developed or regulated. Unless the meaning and form of expression of a term used in a field is clear, various ambiguities and problems will arise in that field. In this sense, the development indicator of each industry is to some extent related to the fact that it has a stable scientific terminology.

Hence, terms, words, and names in a language are interrelated phenomena that develop along with language development. In this case, a simple word can be activated and become a term, and the term can become a scientific term. Or, conversely, it is natural for scientific terms, active terms, to become passive, obsolete, and out of common use, and to become a vocabulary.

5. Practical Recommendations

As practical recommendations, it should be noted that knowing the above-mentioned peculiarities of terms, words and terms in our language, distinguishing them and using them in their place, at the same time prevents various inconsistencies and problems in language, ensures correctness and logic of thought. The intermingling of one linguistic phenomenon with another eliminates the negative aspects such as diversity in science. Therefore, it is necessary to think correctly and clearly (empirically) in the interpretation of the above-mentioned linguistic phenomena,

first of all, in their differentiation, as well as in their subtle peculiarities, lexical-semantic features.

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