
General Literature of Terminological Vocabulary Relationship with Vocabulary

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Abstract: At the same time, the development of modern Uzbek diplomatic terminology is part of today's world diplomacy cannot be imagined without the lexemes that express the concepts and meanings that exist in the field. For example, term-term-terminology in some works on terminology issues is used as a synonym. It's no secret that it's Uzbek after the granting of state status, as a result of some subjective views, the use of the term became more active.

Keywords: term, terminology, vocabulary, linguistic, phenomenon, dialect, concept.

The process of formation and development of terminology is based on the laws of linguistic word formation and the lexical fund of the language. The terminology of general vocabulary is historical. This the phenomenon indicates the existence of a two-way relationship between language and terminology. This process is also common vocabulary and gypsum links between terminological vocabulary are evident.

Common words are the lexical richness and norm of colloquial language, dialects, dialects and social jargon. At the same time, common words are always the terminology of any national language is recognized as one of the sources of replenishment. The transition of general speech to the system of terminological lexicon, in other words, two types of transterminization (Ismailov 2011) have been identified.

You know the general lexical unit used in terminology part is used while retaining its meaning: ildiz, suv, shamol, dengiz, daiyo, oy, quyosh, bug'doy, tol, uzum, shimoljanub, yet: ayg'ir, baliq. It is a very broad layer of vocabulary, and in terms of subject matter, society, with man, nature, ecology, fauna and flora had a strong bond. The words are broadly general and, in turn, narrow and specific.

Another part of the general vocabulary is spirituality as a result of the change. As a rule, words derived from the general literary language in the terminological system are used to express a particular scientific concept, gaining the status of a scientific term.

The language dictionary is a mandatory measure in case of difficulties in meeting the existing needs due to the creation of new terminology words (Danilenko, 1977; 23). Words and terms belonging to this group differ in that they represent different denotations does. The formation of a specific meaning in the example of some lexical units process can be observed.

Trans terms, which make up a significant part of your glossary, have their own expressions, as well as annotated, encyclopedic, and translated into (general and private) dictionaries.

The relationship between terminological vocabulary and general vocabulary there are two sides. The transition of terms to the general lexicon also has two signs:

- a) some terms are denotative in their general everyday life includes: computer, internet, space, spacecraft, SMS, protocol, area, region, district, farmer, stock exchange, MP, faculty, audit, deposit, business, megabyte, investor, etc;
- b) other groups of terms are replaced by radical spiritual changes. For example, in botany, botakoz (vasilek priplyusnutiy, the term vasilek sini) is also used in the vernacular to mean "huge beautiful eyes" figuratively meaning both a man or a woman with big beautiful eyes (URS1, 1988; 90)

The assimilation of this type of terminological vocabulary by the common language is a subjective factor, which leads to expressiveness in speech to meet a specific need. In terminology only in the lexicon of the language of science it is found to be used in its original, nominative-denotative function. Some of your terminology is general infiltrate vocabulary (and be included in general language dictionaries), popularity, spread, usability in various literatures provides mastery of literary language (Danilenko, 1977; 202).

Literary languages and dialects, which are two types of the Uzbek national language interconnected. It is known that Uzbek is one of the related Turkic languages in terms of the number and variety of dialects. There are three independent languages of the Uzbek national language: a) Qarluq-Uyghur; b) kipchak; c) It is true that it was formed on the basis of Oghuz dialects (Polivanov, 1933; Doniyorov, 1979; Shoabdurahmonov, 1962; 1976).

In terms of word groups, Uzbek terminology is mainly nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Undoubtedly, the terminology is the basis of Uzbek terminology. Exactly at the same time, the terminological lexical structure of the word related to the category of quality. It is important to remember that development is important. Verbs are also a significant part of Uzbek terminology.

As you know, it is not new to anyone that a lexical unit specific to a noun phrase is the leader in terms of its use in terms of terms. However, in the language of science (i.e., existing science in the literature) instead of terms that express specific concepts and meet all the requirements for terminological names it is worth noting that both verbs (single-syllable nouns derived from verbs) and both adjectives and adverbs can be used freely.

It is well known that in terminology the phenomena of polysemy and synonymy is not recommended. However, in a number of terminological systems sometimes two or more synonyms are used to describe a particular thing or concept. For example, term-terminology in some works on terminology issues is used as a synonym.

According to VP Danilenko, terminology is universal an independent functional type of language, i.e., the language of traditional science (the language of science, science, or technology) (Danilenko, 1977; 8). The language of science is a universal language living spoken language and fiction as one of the functional systems along with language concepts.

The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the universal language of the nation. Therefore, the basis of the language of science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the common language.

According to H. Huell, terminology is a specific science is a set of terms or technical terms. We also note the meaning of the terms and the concepts they represent note (Whewell, 1967).

Distinguishing between terminological and terminological lexical concepts is detrimental. The extent to which the terms are used and distributed is terminological limited to a system that is specific to the scope of human activity moves in style. Terminological vocabulary is broad in the context of non-professional speech, which has shifted from a narrow specialization to a public dialogue, includes words and phrases used.

According to A. Gerd, the development of the science of terms at a certain stage, the main features of the existing concept are clear and natural and with a special terminological meaning that fully reflects an artificial linguistic unit, i.e., a word or phrase (Gerd, 1991; 1-4). According to O. Akhmanova, terminology arises only when a science reaches its highest level of development, that is, the term is specific. An important way to differentiate between a non-term is to describe it scientifically is not possible.

In the process of development of a particular language, its vocabulary (lexicon, including terminology) undergoes rapid, significant, significant changes compared to other areas. There are, of course, objective, socio-political reasons for this. These changes reflect the development of vocabulary, terminology, not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. Vocabulary development includes changes such as the emergence of new lexical units and the loading of certain lexical units (obsolescence), the acquisition of new meanings of words and the loss of certain meanings. In this process, there are various changes in the attitude of lexical units to the literary norm (norm), their use and other features.

From the above, it is clear that terminography deals with the creation of terminological dictionaries, that is, both the theoretical and practical aspects of terminological activity. Nowadays, terminology or special dictionary is a type of encyclopedic dictionaries that encompasses, explains and explains the names of any specialization terms - concepts and objects in the field of knowledge and science and technology.

A glossary can be a glossary of terms (for example, a dictionary of botanical terms) or a glossary of terms from different, usually related fields of knowledge (for example, a dictionary of polytechnic terms). However, the terminological dictionary can be monolingual (summarizing the terminology of a particular field in one language and interpreting it in the same language) or bilingual, trilingual and multilingual (terms of one language are explained by terms of another language or other languages).

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