



Problems of Classification of Terms in Linguistics

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Abstract: This article talks about the special lexicon of the linguistics science, its separate links, that is, the increasingly high level of systematization of the sectoral systems, the possibility and necessity of classifying the concepts expressed in terminology, and the ideas of experts on the arrangement and systematization of terminologies and the classification and description of the terminological system.

Key words: Linguistics, terminology, terminosphere, comparative typology, derivational semantics, semantic methodological and linguostatistical features, term-neologisms, term-historicisms, term-archaisms.

Introduction. The globalization and integration of the economic processes taking place in the world tourism economy has motivated to raise the economy and tourism sectors of our country to a qualitatively new level. This, in turn, brought about the need for the development of the tourism sector and the need for a more comprehensive scientific study of the system of economic terms actively used in this sector. In the period of deepening reforms aimed at ensuring economic growth and achieving tourism stability, the industry requires the training of qualified, competitive personnel who can communicate freely in several foreign languages. Therefore, it is an important strategic task to conduct research on the scientific and theoretical aspects of the terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

In world linguistics, cross analysis of tourism terms in English, Uzbek and Russian as an example develops not only systematic relationships in the lexicon of the studied languages. Also, in addition to cross-linguistic comparative-typological research, it allows to identify and analyze similar and different features, differences in lexical-semantic phenomena, which are considered important for the creation of printed and electronic dictionaries of terms related to the field of tourism.

Literature analysis on the topic: K. Kh. Abdurakhmonov, M. K. Parдав, I. S. Tukhliev, M.R.Baltaboev on the lexical-semantic, historical-etymological, structural-functional, comparative-statistical issues of the terminology related to the field of tourism. It was reflected in the works of M. E. Polatov, I. Ivatov, D. Kh. Aslanova, B. Kh. Turaev, B. Sh. Safarov, E. V. Golysheva, A. A. Eshtaev and other scientists. However, although many scientific studies have been conducted on the terminology related to the field of tourism, tourism terms have not yet been studied in a comparative-typological direction, in a monographic way, especially in the case of English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The languages developed by E.D. Polivanov, D.B. Buranov, M.E. Umarkhozhaev, U.K. Yusupov, G.M. Hoshimov, M.D. Dzhusupov and other scientists, who made a great contribution to the development of comparative linguistics, are used in comparative linguistics. The historical formation and linguistic features of tourism terms in different systematic languages are studied based on the general principles of mixed learning, as well as the criteria for determining their specific aspects. In

the scientific work, the similar and different aspects of the tourism terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, as well as their derivational-semantic, semantic-methodical, and linguostatistical features, show that the terminology of the field is more diverse.

Research methodology. Linguistic description, comparative-typological (comparative), semantic-methodical, diachronic, synchronic, component analysis, statistical analysis, lexical-syntactic, lexical-semantic methods were used in the dissertation.

Analysis and results. Interest in the term as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon has not disappeared, on the contrary, it has a special place in the linguistics of the beginning of the 20th century. Scientists are researching the theoretical and practical problems related to the study of the term, as well as its individual types as a whole. Despite the fact that many terminological researches are carried out, the problems of classification of terms, in particular, of their separate types used in interdisciplinary integration, remain relevant. "The specific aspects of terms serve as the basis for different classification and description." As V. P. Danilenko rightly stated: "The special lexicon of linguistics is characterized by its individual links, that is, the increasingly high level of systematization of its branch systems. This systematicity, on the one hand, is the existence of classifications of certain concepts on the basis of established principles, and on the other hand, it is conditioned by the participation of the science of linguistics in the integration of various terminological systems into its structure.

The possibility and necessity of classifying the concepts expressed in terminology is considered as a different feature of the terminological lexicon compared to the universal language. Because the terms are related to a certain scientific concept, scientific discoveries, researches and theoretical and practical results are expressed in them. Terms are considered tools for describing communication in special professional fields, events, concepts, phenomena occurring in one or another professional field. This naturally leads to attempts by domestic and foreign scientists to regulate, unify and systematize terms. Classification and description of terms by special fields is important: it reflects the level of gradual development of science and social fields in a certain period. The point is that the term taken separately does not acquire meaning outside of the context.

Experts have different opinions about the need to create a classification system to organize and systematize terminologies. For example, according to Sven Jakobson: "...the lack of standardization in the terminology of social sciences has led to an unlimited increase of new concepts in a number of disciplines", and Juan Sager emphasizes that the terminological fields of special science fields should be different from the lexical fields of the general language.

In the article "Three types of terminologies", the Swedish linguist Sven Jakobson distinguishes the following three types of terminologies:

- a) academic or professional terminologies that are subject to standardization, prevent misinterpretation, and are highly consistent as a result of terms and extralinguistic factors;
- b) academic or professional terminologies that have a greater influence on the active use of the term by the user;
- c) terminologies that appear on the periphery of the terminological system and universal language, despite attempts to standardize, in many cases have the same development direction as ordinary language.

According to the sources, it is noted that the terminologies belonging to the first type are characteristic for science and technology.

Analyzing the concepts of Western terminology, V.M. Leychik first of all points out that the system of concepts formed by E. Wuster and the school of his followers plays an important role on their basis. "If it consists only of "vertical relations", it is called a "divisional system" ("divisional system") and is considered multi-hierarchical according to the characteristics of its gradual development. If the system of concepts consists not only of vertical relations, but also of absolute "novertical relations", it is considered a "combinatorial system" and is polyhierarchical according to

its formal properties. In the second case, the logical properties of such a "classification", methods and principles of its classification are different, for example, the method of classification of terminological concepts is different from each other.

V.V. Kasyanov reacted to the works of Anglo-American researchers in the field of terminology in this way: the similarity of the analyzed works was highlighted during the analysis of the sources and methods of formation of terms. This situation is reflected in the separation of the semantic group of terms in English: if some of the terms are borrowed from the general literary language; some are borrowed from other languages; some of them are international words formed from international elements through the method of copying.

In the terminological literature published in the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, there were different approaches and points of view on the classification of terms. The terms considered a multifaceted phenomenon are divided into completely different classifications according to logical, linguistic, scientific and other principles. These classifications generally determine the role and place of terms in the scientific, economic, political, management and other spheres of society. "When systematizing terms, they can be lexically-semantically grouped according to their content, form, functional-task, internal and external signs of the language. Naturally, all classifications listed in the study are important. At the same time, separate terms from similar units; on the other hand, on the basis of terminological principles, it is appropriate to group all their types according to semantic signs".

How to implement the ideas of classification and description of the terminological system according to the criteria of the regulation of terms depends to a large extent on the structural conglomeration (mixture) of the lexicon of the field. At this point, it can be understood as structuring (grouping of concepts, then semantically grouping of related terms) as a logical method of classifying terms according to different bases (D.S.Lotte, T.L.Kandelaki). "By system, we mean a whole in which terminological elements are interconnected with the help of certain lexical-semantic relations. Systematicity, the concepts of classification and description, and the systematicity of terminology are closely related to the systematicity of knowledge in a particular field.

T.L.Kandelaki and G.G.Samburova emphasize that various linguistic signs play an important role in the formation of the logical-semantic structure of the terminology, as a result of the analysis of the work carried out in this regard, they distinguish two cases:

1. Each linguistic sign used in the classification can be applied to all the concepts or objects being classified.
2. There are signs that can be applied to a specific part of concepts and objects.

T.L.Kandelaki and G.G.Samburova think about the independence of linguistic signs and the resulting "parallel type classification" in the first case, and in the second case, the interdependence of signs, as well as the "consistent type classification". Many specialists have addressed the problem of creating, classifying, and using terms correctly in social and humanitarian sciences as well as in natural sciences. It is in the field of linguistics that the scope of this activity is extensive. However, as a result of the analysis of all of them, the general opinion is explained by the need to clearly distinguish specific semantic groups of terminological systems that make up terminological principles, concepts and categories, and to develop them from a typological point of view. For example, according to A.N. Baranov, there are three main signs based on the classification of terms: the field of science, which is the source for mastering terminological units; a set of heuristic approaches imposed on experts in the field in the process of mastering terms; areas of active use of terms. In fact, most linguists note that the characteristics of form and meaning are relevant in the matter of creating (generating) terms and classifying them.

A complete review of existing classifications is given by V.M. Leychik, the author has developed 15 main expressive tables of the separation of concepts. Based on them, 10 types of classification used by terminologists were formed. They are as follows:

- 1) according to the type of concept expressed (typology of terms) - general scientific and general technical terms, interdisciplinary terms, terms related to narrow specialization;
- 2) according to a specific field of knowledge (classification by naming (nomination) object) - scientific terms, technical terms, administrative-political terms, socio-cultural terms;
- 3) according to logical categories (logical classification) - terms representing objects, terms representing processes, terms representing specific signs, terms representing measurements and volumes;
- 4) according to the level of abstraction (philosophical classification) - scientific-theoretical terms, special terms related to the observation process;
- 5) specific to authorship - terms used in social spheres, terms specific to individuality;
- 6) according to the nature of use - universal terms, rarely used terms;

The next two: definitions under numbers 5 and 6, according to V.M. Leychik, serve as the basis for sociological classification;

- 7) according to their functional function - terms expressing certain knowledge, terms expressing tools and equipment of a certain field, terms related to science;

The following are the basis for linguistic classifications:

- 8) according to the grammatical structure - terms-words/lexemes, term-word combinations, term-abbreviations/acronyms, symbol-word terms, etc.:
- 9) according to the semantic aspect - unambiguous terms, ambiguous terms, terms in the form of free word combinations, terms in the form of fixed word combinations (including phraseology);
- 10) according to their motivation - fully motivated terms, partially motivated terms, unmotivated terms, fake motivated terms;
- 11) according to the source language - "language considered as the basis", that is, terms created on the basis of the national language, adopted terms, international terms, hybrid terms;
- 12) according to their belonging to a certain word group - terms related to the noun word group (terms in the form of substantivized word combinations), term-verbs, term-adjectives, term-adjectives;
- 13) according to the frequency of active use in the text - high frequency terms, medium frequency terms, low frequency terms;
- 14) according to their standardization (normative classification) – standardized terms, recommended terms, prohibited terms, non-recommended terms, concurrently used terms, passive (inactive) terms;
- 15) according to modernity (historical classification) - term-neologisms (newly introduced terms), term-historicisms (historical terms), term-archaisms (obsolete terms-words).

As part of our research dedicated to the research of tourism terms, we used a three-language (English, Uzbek and Russian) cross-analysis of the linguistic phenomena taking place in the terminological system in accordance with the principles of application in the field of tourism, which is considered a component of the economy. "The result of the comparison of observed phenomena is classification (taxonomy)", identification of general laws and peculiarities, determination of deep laws of stylistic, phonetic, grammatical construction in the lexical layer of the language. The importance of the hybrid method for our research is explained by the study of language universals from the point of view of the typological approach. Typology works with many objects (sets of objects) of different content and solves the task of dividing these sets into types, describing and classifying them.

Conclusion and suggestions. Therefore, comprehensive research of tourism terms in general, and in particular terms that are actively used in the field of tourism, on the basis of Uzbek and other (English and Russian) language material, is not only theoretical, but also more practical. Therefore, it covers the knowledge of the economic education sector in the secondary vocational education and higher education system, as well as the tourism sector of the society. Thus, there are many scientific classifications and descriptions of terms, which are considered from the point of view of different aspects of defining concepts. All these classifications are mainly aimed at one goal, that is, they are directed to the study of linguistic features based on the features of term formation, systematization based on others, and division into certain types.

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