

## PECULIARITIES OF FORMATION OF RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION

### TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract.** Fast development of some fields stimulates enrichment of the terminology and stipulates for arising of new terms and term-word combinations in order to express clearly some notions and concepts in the language. This work examines the concept of term, terminology, and the classification of terms in Russian language.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, nonterm, specialized, construction, concept, particular area, specialty, nominative function.

The study of special vocabulary has long attracted the attention of scientists. The unrelenting interest in this problem is due to the widespread use of special words in various spheres of the functioning of the Russian language, including in such socially significant ones as politics, management, health care, mass media, economy, agriculture, trade, technology, industrial infrastructure, art, sports, etc. Special vocabulary plays a special role in the language of science, where its use allows the most accurate transfer of scientific information of any degree of complexity.

Currently, certain problems of the formation and development of terminological systems are addressed in works devoted to dynamic processes in the Russian language.

The special scientific discipline of terminology studies is engaged in the study of terminological nominations. Within the framework of modern terminology, which took shape as an independent scientific discipline in the 70-80s. XX century. [cm. about this: Leichik, 2007, p. 226], there are a number of different directions:

- theoretical terminology studying the patterns of development and use of special vocabulary;
- applied terminology, which develops practical principles and recommendations related to the elimination of shortcomings in terms and terminologies, their description, assessment, editing, ordering;
- general terminology, which studies the most general properties, problems and processes occurring in special vocabulary;
- private (industry) terminology, which deals with the study of special vocabulary and concepts of certain areas of knowledge;

- typological terminology, specializing in the comparative study of the characteristics of certain terminologies in order to establish their general and different properties;
  - comparative terminology, which deals with the comparative study of the general properties and characteristics of special vocabulary of different languages;
  - semasiological terminology, which studies the problems associated with the meaning (semantics) of special lexical nominations;
  - onomasiological terminology studies, which deals with the processes of nomination of special concepts and the choice of optimal forms of names for terminological units;
- historical terminology, specializing in the study of the history of various terminological systems in order to identify trends in their formation and development (based on the results of this line of research, an independent linguistic discipline of anthropolinguistics emerged);
- functional terminology, associated with the study of modern functions of the term in various texts and situations of professional communication, as well as with the study of the peculiarities of the use of terms in speech and computer systems;
- cognitive (epistemological) terminology, which studies the role of terms in scientific cognition and thinking [see: Terminology...]. The variety of areas that exist in terminology testifies to the importance of studying the features of terminological nominations at the present stage of development of Russian linguistics. In this regard, it seems that the results of the research presented in this monograph will expand and clarify the existing scientific knowledge about Russian terminology, its sources and structure, as well as about the features of the system organization of special terminological names in modern Russian.

The distinction between "special concept - non-special concept" and "term - non-term" gave rise to numerous disputes in Russian linguistics and gave rise to several scientific concepts. Thus, some researchers, deriving terminology from the composition of the national language, come to the conclusion about the artificiality of the term as a special unit and regard it as "a special type of sign system" [see: Lotte, 1961; Kapanadze, 1966; Kotelova, 1970; Tolikina, 1970; Superanskaya, 1983; Kosov, 1980, etc.]. This approach is called normative in the specialized literature [see: Nazarenko, 2005, p. 8] and generally corresponds to the views of A. A. Reformatsky, who noted that "when a word becomes a term, its meaning is specialized and limited" [Reformatsky, 1967, p. 112]. Other scientists recognize terminology as part of a common language and believe that a term is an ordinary word that does not have specific features or properties either in form or in content that would allow it to be distinguished from other linguistic units of the national language, therefore, the distinction between a word and a term is inappropriate. According to GO Vinokur, "terms are not special words, but only words in a special function ... Any word can act as a term, no matter how trivial it may be" [see: Vinokur, 1939, p. five; Wed]

Revealing systemic connections between terms based on the analysis of their functioning in a special text allows you to establish paradigmatic relationships that a term enters into in the terminology system, to accurately determine the volume of the concept expressed by it, its place in the terminological system of a foreign language and to find out how accurately the meaning of the terminological unit in the target language is conveyed ... In such an analysis, a special text is a projection of a separate, closed term system, in which the function of the term is revealed.

The definition given by M.V. Umerova, seems to be the most eclectic and productive in the light of the purpose of this study: "A term is a word or phrase, limited by its definition, used in the function of special scientific knowledge and striving to be unambiguous as an exact expression of the concepts and names of things. The term is characterized by clarity, unambiguity, proven practice, self-explanatory, economical expression, expressive neutrality, lack of connotation (additional semantic load caused by sociocultural factors), as well as the rule - "one concept - one term."

Language is not a single system, subordinate only and exclusively to universal laws, but a set of interacting and interconnected subsystems, in each of which both laws common to the entire language and laws specific to a given subsystem operate.

Most of the international term elements go back to independent words and are involved in the formation of terminological units by the way of addition. As VP Danilenko emphasizes, the main characteristic feature of such terminology is the standardization of their meaning and the fixation of parts of addition to the classification series of names (within the same industry terminology) [see: Danilenko, 1977, p. 126]. In the special literature, it is indicated that the addition model with a supporting component equals to an independent word. The most productive prepositional morphemes are such as, авиа-, авто-, агро-, баро-, бензо-, био-, вибро-, гидро-, гиро-, микро-, пиро-, пневмо-, теле-, термо-, турбо-, фото-, электро- and some others in Russian language, are among the most productive and promising word-formation models for the production of complex terminological units [see: Linguistic aspect ..., 1993, p. 70].

In general, the achievements of modern terminology allow us to conclude that, among the existing special lexical nominations, terms, nomens, professionalisms, professional jargon are distinguished, among which the central unit is the term. Terminological units are heterogeneous lexical nominations and can be classified on a number of grounds: by the type of terminological name, chronological status, formal and content structure, degree of formation and adaptation in the Russian language, etc.

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