

Trends in the Development of Field Terms

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Abstract. This article will discuss variants and synonyms of terms, principles of their differentiation, doublets, as well as broad synonymy, which is considered a sign of the early period of the development of terms. From this follows the fact that it is important to clarify the basic concepts of any discipline, that terms serve to denote concepts due to their nominative and significant functions, systematic counting is carried out not only due to the function of reflecting scientific knowledge, but also morphologically.

Key words: Terminology, lexicology, term, autonomous special vocabulary, oppositions, cognitive activity, ellipsis, synonym, lexicon.

Introduction: The vocabulary of any language is to some extent reflected in the colorful dictionaries compiled by humans, whether it is historical or modern in tone. The dictionary acts as a battery that stores the vocabulary of the language. Today, to what extent a particular linguistics has developed, has found evolution is measured by the type, quantity and quality of dictionaries created in the same language.

Materials and Methods: It is already recognized in Turkology that grammatical (philological) treatises written in Arabic, dating back to the 15th century, have a significant role in the decision-making of Uzbek terminology and lexicography. Abu Hayyon's (died 1344) "Kitab ul-Idar li-Lison ul-atrok", a translation of the book "Kitab ul-Idar li-Lison ul-atrok" by Halil bin Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Ko'nyawi in the Mamluk state(1250-1517)in 1245, a translation of the book "Kitab Majfai turki and ajami and Mugali", the author of the unknown "attuhfat uz-Zakiya Fi-L-dictionary Turkey", Jamoluddin Turki's "Kitab Bulgat al - mushtoq Fi-L-lexicatat-Turk VA-L-qifchaq", Al-Qavoninu-L kulliya Li-zabtil-lexicatit Turkey proposed in Cairo at the beginning of the 151st Century", found to some extent the vocabulary of the Turkic language, the system of terms. We will limit the system of Turkic language lexicons, for instance, terms recorded in the works of this period to noting the separation of the following field groups listed in the translation turki and ajami and Mughali: names of people – Alaqush, Aqtai, Altuntash, Baybars, Sonqur, etc.k.; astronyms: ulkar; Geographical Names: sham, Egypt; zoonyms: at, okuz, Qatar, Boga, aygir, etc.k.; predators: Aslan, sirtlan, bori, Fox, etc.k.; birds and insects: eagle "eagle", Sparrow "Sparrow", goose, Raven, Raven, etc.k.; military tools: ya, introduction "bow thread(Tetiva)", Sungu "spear", qalqan, choqmar, etc.; medical terms: yigik "disease, vile", Agri" pain", soka" patient, sick", fever, oturmak" cough", etc.k.; musical terms: duduk" musical instrument", tomru" drum", yaqliq" rubob", sibizgu" spear", and etc[1].

Results: Each field has its own concepts. The totality of these concepts constitutes the system of concepts of this field. There are also special terms that represent concepts related to this area. The sum of these Terms constitutes the terminological system of this area, that is, there will be the terminology of this area. Including mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, linguistics, literary studies, medicine, etc. The sciences have their own terms: joint, flame, square, root, tangent, cotangent, sine, cosine; charge, voltage, pressure, air flow, molecule, microorganism; morphology, quality, holder, cross section, core, base, additive, arouse, Ghazal, turoc, etc. It would seem that terminology is "a special lexicon of a particular field in a narrow sense" ,while "in a broad sense it is the part of the general vocabulary that is used in certain areas". In recent years, the concept of field terms has become widespread not only in linguistics, but also in other areas. In field terms, a functional type of lexeme is understood, which is used in a broad sense of the word, the main purpose of which is to ensure adequate and effective communication of specialists in any field of science. Medical terminology is one of the areas that is just stepping into the stage of formation and development.

Discussion: Today, the emphasis on the study of medical terminology of English, Russian and other languages is becoming more intense. The problem of language units related to the medical profession in English is considered one of the specific complex and multifaceted problems. This problem is associated with various aspects of general linguistic issues, namely, such as the structure of the language, the interaction between language levels, functional mobility, the specificity and variability of the literary norm, the coherence and interaction of the literary language norm and medical colloquial language, the evolution of specific lexical units and its perspective from a linguistic point of view[2].

Conclusion: The functional features of the language sphere in relation to the medical profession, like the systemic relations in it, occur through the means of various linguistic indicators. Such features of language units are manifested, first of all, in such indicators as variants in medical units, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymic phenomena, systematization of semantic fields in terminology, derivative activity of components of terminological compounds, stylistic and functional discrepancy between medical lexical units, their territorial dependence, as well as paradigmatic and syntagmatic description of these units[3,4]. One of the distinctive features of the English language is manifested in the fact that a particular noun has the potential to be applied as a determinant in a prepositional case to another noun. Such an opportunity has also been widely used in the making of vocabulary in the medical field.

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