BASIC FEATURES OF TERMINOLOGICAL FIELD

Azzamova Nigora Rajabboyevna
Teacher of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages
nigoraazzamova175@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to define terminology concepts in teaching. There is almost no definition of this term in English. It is therefore essential to develop a reconstructed term to analyze its modern aspects. We need to standardize terminology to represent individual terms in unique definitions and interpretations of world concepts. But in most of our areas of expertise, there are no standards for terms to be translated and interpreted. It is really important to have standards for educational terminology and definitions in English. The construction of a standardized terminology model forms the framework of this study.

Key words: terminology, concept, context, English, standard, technology.

INTRODUCTION

A terminology standard is a fundamental standard. The main purpose is to support the work of the other committees by providing them with the terminology to draft linguistically and conceptually consistent standards or documents. A feedback mechanism must therefore be established between the terminology committee and the committee(s) developing the (technical) standards or documents in a domain. Furthermore, the committees must work collaboratively. (Anja Drame, 2006, pp. 6)

International standards, especially terminology standards, are often published in multiple languages, while national standards tend to be monolingual. An international standard that establishes the basic principles and methods for preparing and compiling terminology both within and outside the framework of standardization, and for describing the relationships between objects, concepts and representations, their terminology. It also establishes general principles governing the formation of terms and symbols and the construction of definitions. A full understanding of these principles requires some basic knowledge of the workings of the term. The principles are general in nature and this International Standard is applicable to terminology work in scientific, technological, industrial, administrative and other fields of knowledge. (ISO 704:2009)

Background to the study

In the early 90s, UNDP (United Nations Development Program) provided support to the country by evaluating and demonstrating renewable energy technologies including photovoltaic. In 1991, the Institute of Renewable Energy was established as a special research center dedicated to the research and development of renewable energy technologies, including photovoltaic, wind, microhydro and biomass technologies. The National Assembly of USA passed the National Renewable Energy Program in 2005 and the Renewable Energy Law in 2007, to facilitate the wider use of renewable energy in USA. However, there is no standard concept and definition of the term renewable energy, so the interpretation of terms such as manuals and recommendations is very brief and uncertain. Terminology standardization is one of the most rigorous forms of linguistic prescription in subject communication. In English the expression “Standardization of language” occurred as early as 1907. (Richard A Strehlow, 1988, pp. 9). In USA, this expression did not appear early in English. That is why we must use the principles and methods of international terminology to standardize our technical terminology. Almost all technical terms are not from USA as we import most of our products and technology from other countries instead of manufacturing and manufacturing. Statement of the problem Terms should be

containing specialized knowledge with a single scientific definition". (Bold, 2009, pp. 45) Only one term to express a single concept and it should not have the same definition and same concept. (Cluver, 1989, pp. 13). But the principle that a term has a concept was eventually lost in the English language and the use of different terms interchangeably. The concept of terminology must be classified specifically, especially not duplicated in the field of expertise. Assembling a unique set of characteristics to form a concept is an everyday occurrence. The concept consisting of this set of characteristics is represented by a symbol (i.e. a term, appellation or symbol). Since a symbol is not attributed to an object but to a concept, the latter representing one or more objects, term analysis is based on representing the concept in terms of a symbol or a definition. Therefore, the methodology used in the requirements term analysis:

- Identifying the context or subject field;
- Identifying the properties attributed to objects in the subject field;
- Determining those properties which are abstracted into characteristics;
- Combining the characteristics to form a concept;
- Attributing a designation.

It should also be noted that the properties used to state properties that describe an object and the characteristics that make up a concept designate in themselves concepts, sometimes within the same specialized field, sometimes not. It may be useful to begin an analysis with those concepts corresponding to concrete objects, since the characteristics are more easily abstracted given that the properties of the objects can be physically observed or examined. (ISO 704:2009)

Significance of the paper Since Mongolian transition to a market economy, each branch accessed the new concept to use foreign words with no translation that are chaotic. This is a manifestation of a lack of standard terms. Thus, the term arranged and aligned, should be standardized. Therefore we discussed and offered model of terminology standardization. Characteristics shall be used in the analysis of concepts, the modeling of concept systems, and in the formulation of definitions and, where appropriate, should have a bearing on the selection and formation of designations. Discussion Terminology is not special word. It is concept with special duty. For instance non-professional people cannot fully understand all meaning and concept of the term „Fuel‟ Since 1960s, many dictionaries of terms were published in Mongolia. However, recently published dictionary of terms that have no concept interpreted. Terms served in various scientific disciplines of human knowledge and it can be used in a different concept of the term. For example: "Fuel" follows 6 types of concepts and disciplines below:

1. Aromatic Hydrocarbons Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
2. Combustion and Fuels (Fireplaces)
3. Heating Black Products (Petroleum)
4. Gas and Oil Heating International Bodies and Committees
5. Air Transport Personnel and Services Spacecraft
6. Shipbuilding

These terms are collected from Canadian electronic glossary of terms and each term has its own concept and definition. Most of it‟s have a standardized. But in Mongolia, there are no standardized concepts and definitions such as mass flow of water, power voltage regulation etc.

CONCLUSION

The term standardization can be changed at any time by the relevant technical committees and is checked every five years and should be removed from the unmodified or confirmed list. But nearly five years later, he has no modifications. Canada's standard glossary includes the country's total number of science and engineering fields for each concept. The biggest difference is the addition of sources, examples and definitions to the standardized electronic database as well as the addition of more than 4000 new terms and comments on the changes introduced. The terms are expected to be standardized and elaborated in teaching sector of USA, as well as other science and technology fields. The area of expertise in the concept of the term should not overlap and it should be classified in detail.

REFERENCE

1. Anja Drame (2006), International terminology standardization, PDF, pp. 6
2. Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh (1995). Glossary of linguistics terms, UB, Mongolia
3. Bold D. (2009). Scientific and technological terms to form a database. Mongolian University of Science and Technology Research paper, UB, Mongolia
4. Canadian terminology glossary (2015), available at: http:// www. Termiumplus.gc.ca
5. Cluver, A.D. (1989). A manual of terminology.
6. Danilenko, V.P. (2009). General linguistics and history of linguistics.
7. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2011, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1075 pp. (Chapter 9).
8. Javzan, B. (2005). Fundamentals of education studies, UB, Mongolia. 15.Journal of Educational research. (2002), UB, Mongolia.
9. Nahir, Moshe. (2003). Micro-corpus codification in the Hebrew Revival. No. 5, pp.
10. Unurbayan, Ts. (1999). The problem of regulating Scientific Terminology.