

INTERPRETATION OF TERMINOLOGY AND ONOMASTICS

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Abstract – This article deals with the scientific research of world linguistics, especially Uzbek and French linguists, on the interpretation of terminology and onomastics, in which, in addition to detailed information on the fields, the goal is to describe the achievements and problematic situations so far. It is important to ensure that the terms have a standard form and modeling, as well as their material appearance in the translation process. This is the main condition for creating scientific terminology, terminography development, terminological corpus, terminological databases. The article studies the entry of terminology and onomastics into science, the research conducted by foreign and Uzbek scientists, the research in the field of terminology in our country, and the study of the national-cultural characteristics of terms in French and Uzbek languages.

Key words: term, terminology, onomastics, phytonymics, toponymy, anthroponymy, phytonym, zoonym, shifonym (shifonema), pharmacophytonym, medicinal plant names, dynamic and formal equivalence.

I. Introduction

According to the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms, "terminology (lat. *termin* + *logos* - word, doctrine) is a set of terms related to a science, profession and other field, and the term, in turn (lat. *terminus* - limit, boundary mark) is a word or phrase, term that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields, and the terms should be unambiguous, not have expressiveness and emotionality differs from common words with signs such as; In other words, a term is a word that is unconditionally (compulsorily) related (comparable) to a certain unit in the system of specific logical concepts. Defining the term as an object of linguistics and its systematic study motivated the formation of explanations (definitions) of the concept of "term", the description of the term, the development of solutions to related problems, and finally, the emergence of the science of terminology.

II. Literature review

In world linguistics, a lot of research works have been carried out on the issues of "terminology", and a number of linguistic studies devoted to the study of the "term", a unique linguistic unit that has acquired a special terminological meaning, have been carried out, various definitions have been given, scientific - based on theoretical views.

Terminology and onomastics, as the main branches of Uzbek and French linguistics, are focused on how to use the lexical base to describe concepts and objects. In this article, we take a closer look at these two areas and their importance in the world of science.

As noted above, terminology is considered as a science that studies technical terms used in a specific field. It aims to create a standardized nomenclature for concepts and objects within its field. Terminology is especially important in scientific and technical fields where precision and clarity are essential for communication.

Onomastics, on the other hand, is the study of proper nouns, such as names of people, places, or organizations. It also shows how these terms are used in different cultures and languages. Onomastic is important for understanding history, culture, and relationships between different communities.

III. Analysis

In the scientific field, terminology is important to ensure clear and realistic communication between researchers. Technical terms have clear definitions that cannot be interpreted subjectively. For example, in botany, the term phytonym has a specific meaning and cannot be confused with other terms such as zoonym. A common terminology facilitates collaboration between scientific studies and researchers.

Onomastic is also important in science because it helps to name discoveries and inventions. The names given to discoveries and inventions can affect how the public perceives them. For example, the name "television" has a different meaning than "sound and motion picture in frame". The names given to scientific discoveries can also honor the scientists who made those discoveries.

However, terminology and onomastic can also cause problems. Sometimes, technical terms may exist in the lexicon of non-specialists and result in miscommunication. In addition, the names given to discoveries and inventions can be influenced by factors such as politics or commercial interests, which often leads to confusion or mistrust.

Collaborative and transparent development of terminology and onomastic is important to find solutions to these problems. Experts from different fields must work together to create a standardized terminology that is easily understood by non-experts. Similarly, names given to discoveries and inventions should be chosen in an unbiased and transparent manner.

In conclusion, terminology and onomastic are the two main areas necessary for the field of linguistics. Common terminology allows clear and impartial communication between researchers, and onomastic allows meaningful naming of discoveries and inventions. However, it is important that these areas are developed collaboratively and transparently to avoid communication and credibility issues.

The science of terminology is a science that has undergone many developments over the centuries, particularly thanks to the work of famous terminologists who contributed to the creation of clear and consistent technical and scientific terms. In this text, we would like to highlight some of the most famous terminologists of our time in the world.

Austrian terminologist and Esperantologist Eugen Wüster, who created the foundation for the concept of terminology, was one of the pioneers of standardized terminology that is widely used in many fields today. He developed a theory and methodology for creating "one-size-fits-all" terminology, and to this day, these results are used in many fields, including medicine, engineering, and technology. His theory and methodology had a great impact on terminology research and technical translation practice. Wooster also contributed to general linguistics, offering innovative ideas about the structure and meaning of language.

The name of the American linguist Eugene Nida (1914-2011) who made a great contribution to the study of terminology in the field of translation studies is mentioned. He developed a method for translating technical and scientific texts, which involves identifying key terms and translating them consistently within the context of the text. This method, known as "dynamic and formal equivalence", is widely used in the field of technical translation.

French linguist Henriette Walter (born in 1929)¹, who made a significant contribution to the study of the etymology of words and the formation of scientific terms, wrote several works on the history of the French language, in particular, "The Adventures of French Words Elsewhere" (*L'aventure des mots français venus d'ailleurs*) and "Adventures of the French language" (*Les aventures de la langue*

¹ **Walter, Henriette** (1929-....), « BnF Catalogue général » [archive], sur catalogue.bnf.fr

française) published works. He also contributed to the creation of scientific terms in the French language, particularly in the field of biology.

Another famous Swiss linguist Juan Carlos Sager (1929-2021)², whose work in terminology deserves praise, in turn developed a method of creating multilingual scientific terms. His method, known as Sager's Method, involves identifying commonalities between languages and creating terms that can be understood in multiple languages. This method is widely used in the field of multilingual terminology.

Montreal University Professor Marie-Claude L'Homme (born 1963)³ is a famous Canadian linguist who worked on the development of standards for creating scientific terms in French.

He participated in the creation of the Commission for the Enrichment of the French Language to propose new terms for science and technology. He also developed a method of creating scientific terms in French based on the analysis of roots and suffixes in lexicology.

German linguist Herbert Ernst Wiegand (1936–2018)⁴ made a significant contribution to the study of terminology in the field of lexicography. He published several works on lexicography, in particular "Wörterbuchforschung" and "Lexikologie". He also participated in the creation of specialized dictionaries, in particular, in the field of chemistry and pharmacology.

Nowadays, the progress of the field of terminology in linguistics is, of course, a sign that the human mind is developing more and more, and its worldview, thought, and perspective are also improving. As a result, the terminological direction of linguistics is also developing day by day, creating the ground for the emergence, origin, formation and creation of new words, and giving new meanings to words. In addition, it is the reason for the lexical combination of some categories, the semantic unity of the word combination, and the borrowing and creation of words from different languages.

Researches on the linguistic aspects of the terminology forming the lexical layer of linguistics, the emergence of new scientific theoretical views in the field of terminology are the focus of attention of many Central Asian, especially Uzbek terminological researchers, in addition to world scientists.

IV. Discussion

In Uzbek linguistics, H.A. Dadaboyev's theory of linguistics, historical lexicology, lexicography, textual studies, source studies, and especially terminology are of particular importance. It is worth noting that the scientist aims to convey to the young generation the rare views of thinking geniuses such as *Alisher Navoi*, *Zahridin Muhammad Babur*, *Muhammad Reza Ogahi*, *Yusuf Khos Hajib*, who in the past reflected the essence of the terms that were the expression of our people's lifestyle and historical reality. They share these theories: "The development of Uzbek terminology at the expense of its own resources happens in two ways: a) use in the expression of new things-subjects and concepts existing in the language, ready-made words; b) creating new terms with the participation of Uzbek literary language word-making possibilities.

Scientific socio-political terminology is one of the actively used layers of the lexicon, which emphasizes its formation and development under the influence of the main factors such as historical-social, economic-political, cultural, religious, which determine a certain historical formation.

Terminologist Said Usmanov is considered a broad-minded scientist who created excellent works in the fields of orthography, lexicology, morphology, terminology, and general linguistics of Uzbek linguistics.

A mature scientist Azim Hajiyev carried out fundamental works of Uzbek linguistics, mainly in the areas of lexicology, morphology, semasiology, word formation, orthography, terminology and lexicography.

Another Uzbek scientist distinguished by his theoretical views in the field of terminology is A. Nurmanov believes that terminology is the most active, rapidly changing field of lexicology, and its

² **Juan C. Sager.** A Practical Course in Terminology Processing. Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 1990, 258 p.

³ **L'Homme, M.-C.** (2004): La terminologie: principes et techniques, Montréal, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, Coll. « Paramètres », 278 p.

⁴ <https://trauer.hna.de/traueranzeige/herberternst-wiegand>

development and improvement will have a positive effect on the development of not only linguistics, but also all fields of science.

K. M. Musayev compares terminology as the lexicon of the language to a city. He said that although the terminology is built based on a single plan, it does not appear and is not established all at once. It is formed because of historical conditions, various architects, designers; inventors of different generations participate in its creation. They build every building under construction after studying it as a whole. The specific complexity of terminology regulation is determined by this.

Professor O.S. Ahmedov "Studying and summarizing the theoretical ideas about term and terminology, according to its origin, "term" is not "limit", "border" according to the principle of modern understanding, but on the contrary, in certain fields (economics, legislation, law, tax, customs, finance, banking, politics, science, diplomacy) are words and combinations of words that express a specific concept, perform a special task, and are semantically limited to the scope of a special field; lexical unit representing the concept of the field" - came to the conclusion.

In fact, the word "terminology" has many meanings; it is a science that studies terms, but also a science about the set of terms of a certain field. According to D. Khodzhaeva, "linguistic terminology is a unique metalanguage, and its study at the theoretical level serves as a unique model for all other terms of the English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. This situation imposes a great responsibility on linguistic terminologists.

We cannot imagine the living nature we live in without the world of plants. Plants are the source of life for all living things. There are more than 500,000 species of plants in the world. More than 4,500 plant species can be observed growing in different natural conditions in Uzbekistan.

It can be said that in Western Europe, especially in France, about 6,000 species of local plants grow due to the different climates of the country with wonderful nature. It can be seen that after Spain (7500 species), Italy (5600 species) and Greece (5600 species) have a rich flora; 40 percent of Europe's wild plant species are found in France.

All of them are living organisms; each of them has its own life, name, living conditions, type and similar characteristics. These aspects, in turn, are also reflected in linguistic units.

Having studied the theoretical, comparative-typological, motivational-nominative characteristics of the names of medicinal plants, it can be said that everything in this world - whether it is a plant, a body, an animal, or a person, has its own will be the name. Their given name is referred to as noun units. Plants are named by the same nouns, and the name of a plant is called a "phytonym".

The word "phytonym" is derived from the Greek "phyton" - plant and "onyma" - name, or from the Latin "phytos" - "plant", "onyma" - "name" in another source. This term became popular in linguistics in the 70s of the 20th century.

In general, linguistics, the semantic and terminological scope of terms in the botanical terminological system remains controversial to this day. Largely, this situation can be justified by the researches of language research schools in various directions. *Phytonymic, phytonymic lexicon, phytonymic dictionary, phytological, phytonymic unit, phytoterm, floronym, phytomorphism, pharmacophytonym, phytphraseologism, phytphrase, phytoimage, phytosomatism, ethnophytonym, topophytonym, anthropophytonym, linguobotic and onomastic*; It should be noted that there are conflicting views on the existence of language terms such as conversion and defining their semantic field. According to the German linguist Ulrich Krischke, the analysis of phytonyms should be within three disciplines - linguistics, philosophy and botany.

From a philosophical point of view, plants are understood as natural species, that is, objects that are grouped together naturally, not for the performance of some task by humans. Therefore, phytonyms - terms denoting natural species - reflect the properties that actually exist in nature. In this respect, phytonyms are close to anthroponyms and toponyms, which also represent real people and real objects. However, unlike these lexical groups, phytonyms refer not to specific people and specific places, but to the whole world of plants with certain characteristics.

The French ethnolinguist E. Vilailek, who studied the folk names of plants in close connection with national culture, describes phytonyms as follows: "The linguistic structure of phytonomy, the method of classification of plants can give an almost perfect idea of the signs of the same culture."

According to Russian scientist Y.K. Aleshina, phytonyms are defined as units of folk botanical nomenclature and contradict phytoterms, i.e. scientific terms of plants.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the study of terminology is an important subject for scientific-technical communication. The famous terminologists cited in this text have contributed greatly to the development of clear and consistent terms in various fields. Their work continues to influence the study of terminology and the creation of industry terms worldwide.

It can be said that the urgency of finding a solution to the riddles in the field of terminology is increasing and is developing widely in all fields. At this point, "Although many researches on terminological issues have been conducted in linguistics, we cannot say that this issue has been sufficiently confirmed. There are still many problems waiting to be solved. In particular, issues related to the semantics of the term should be seriously researched."

As noted at the beginning of our research, there is a need to analyze onomastics, a field closely related to terminology. "Onomastics" (Greek *ὀνομαστική* / *onomastikḗ*, "the art of naming", i.e. *ὄνομα* / *ónoma*, "name") is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, their origin, meaning and evolution.

The science of onomastics is more manifested in the form of phytonymics (the study of plant names), toponymics (the study of place names), anthroponymics (the study of people's names) or hydronymics (the study of the names of rivers and lakes) serves as the main criteria for researchers to identify and systematize terminological relations, linguistic relations and socio-historical concepts. To the development of this field, many linguists have contributed their onomastics research and studied various aspects of this modern branch of science.

One of the most famous representatives of onomastics is the French linguist Albert Dauzat (Albert Dauzat, 1877-1955). Dauzat published several works on the etymology of French place names, as well as on the origin of surnames. He also worked on the names of streets and historical monuments, and contributed to the creation of several onomastics dictionaries.

Another important linguist in the field of onomastics is the British John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, 1892-1973), famous for his novels "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings". JRR Tolkien was an expert on ancient languages, and he also created fictional languages for his characters. He also used his knowledge of philology to develop a theory about the origin of proper names in Indo-European languages.

American linguist Mario Pei (Mario Andrew Pei, 1901-1978) also contributed to onomastics research. He has published several works on the origin of North American place names, as well as on Italian surnames. M. Pei also worked on the question of whether it is possible to translate common nouns from one language to another and suggested methods for this.

In France, the linguist Michel Tournier (Michel Tournier, 1924-2016) worked on onomastic in his novels, using symbolic symbols and place names to reinforce the themes of his stories. Tournier was also interested in the origin of place names in France and published several works on the subject.

Finally, the German linguist Wolfgang Meid (Wolfgang Meid, born in 1929) is an expert on Celtic onomastic. He studied the names of places and people in ancient Celtic languages and used linguistic methods to understand their meaning and origin. W. Meid also worked on the question of how Celtic names were transmitted in modern languages, particularly in Celtic countries such as Ireland and Scotland.

V. Conclusion

In short, onomastic is a fascinating science that has attracted the attention of many famous linguists. From Albert Doze to Wolfgang Meid, these researchers have contributed to our understanding of names and their meaning, as well as their evolution over time and culture. Their scientific work continues to influence onomastic research today and is a source of inspiration for linguists around the world.

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