

PARAMETERS OF UNIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The article examines the parameters of the unification of terminological units. Several measures and methods of their implementation are envisaged to protect the order of the term system. All terms are more structured within their respective fields. The level of organization is directly related to the level of development of a certain field of knowledge. But the last note does not negate the general principle: terms are systematic.

Keywords: terminology, translation, unification, measures, methods, term

All normative requirements for terms have important directions of work on the regulation of terminology, one of which is the inventory of terms; that is, the collection, and description of all terms related to a certain field of knowledge. This work consists of selecting terms related to any field, lexicographic processing and description of them; as a result, terminological dictionaries - historical, etymological, neologism, and terminological dictionaries were created.

Unlike ordinary words that we use in colloquial speech, terms are used in a certain field of professional activity and are a natural component of any professional process. A term is a unit of a certain natural or artificial language, which has a special terminological meaning that can be expressed verbally or in one or another formalized form. The operation and development of the term depend on the operation and development of the field of its application. Therefore, many features of terms and the processes of their formation, use and development are determined by extralinguistic factors. Apart from these factors, the term is non-informative; that is, it has no information. This term very clearly and completely reflects the main features of the relevant concept, which is important at a certain level of development of science and technology. A word that is a term in a certain narrow passage may not be correctly perceived in another. Even when translated from a foreign language into one's own language, it is not used because it is borrowed from another language.

As we said, the terminology combines precision, mono-semantics, and conciseness. If we consider that a term is a tool of knowledge, it is clear how often errors in terminology turn into methodological errors. A terminological system is created to cross out the deficiencies in the terminological dictionary of the field, and it controls the development and order of the terminological system.

Integration is determined by determining the optimal number of sizes or types of products, processes or services needed to satisfy basic needs [7]. In terminology, as a rule, the term "unification" is used, which brings the terms, their symbols, etc. Unification is a common and effective way to remove excessive diversity by reducing the list of acceptable elements and solutions. It should be considered that the direction of the term also plays an important role when combining terms. "The concept of direction is directly related to the issue of the internal form of the word ... the internal form represents a simple sum of the morphosemantic structure and meanings of the morpheme, depending on the synchronic or diachronic motivation of the word, and is the constituent of the word, that is, the lexical meaning of the word" [3].

Sometimes it is very difficult and even impossible to draw the line between integration and systematization. In this regard, M.A. Ismailova writes in her research that the standardization of any field of terminology requires the elimination of all shortcomings and the formation of a single system of terms based on uniform principles [9]. A lot of operations and processes are required to organize the terminological vocabulary. Once they are done, some order and standard norms can be achieved in the terminology. For this purpose, M. Ismailova suggests the following actions: research of network structures, selection of concepts, systematization, and grouping of concepts, classification of concepts, the definition of criteria, and selection of terms [9].

Going through all these stages, we can talk about combining terms. But in modern linguistics, there is no single approach to combining lexical units. Because in the linguistic literature, the meanings of terms such as standardization, systematization, and integration have been shown in different ways. Usually, these concepts are defined as synonymous terms; for example, terminology normalization, systematization, etc. Some sources indicate that the unification of terms should be determined before systematization. Based on the opinion of M. Ismailova and M. Gasimov, after the terminological dictionary is regulated, unification should be carried out [9].

All terms are somewhat structured within their own subject. The level of organization is directly related to the level of development of a certain field of knowledge. but the last note does not negate the general principle: the term is systematic.

Any lexical units cannot act as terms; only those with certain characteristics (unambiguous, non-expressive, etc.). Some authors are trying to obtain a statistically established "terminology limit". According to the level of terminology, terms and terpenoids are traditionally distinguished; the latter includes lexical units that are not yet terms or do not meet the requirements for terms. V.A. Tatarinov defines terpenoids as special lexical units similar to

terms with a vague status. At the same time, the scientist proposes to distinguish homonyms, that is, specific names that are lexical units that perform a terminological function in a special text or even create a term [4].

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Combining the terminological vocabulary of different fields logically leads to the unification of common terminology, and as a result, the basic basis of the general principles of defining terms is formed. The tendency to strictly separate the term from other linguistic units and separate special closed systems that act as terms also affected the interdependence of the concepts of "terminology" and "system of terms". Terminology is often understood as "a set of words and phrases that express special scientific and technical concepts and services to communicate in a certain field", while a terminological system is "a set of ordered terms with fixed relationships between them", that is, coded and unified terminology.

"The logical level of unification includes solutions of the relationship between the term and its concept, definitions of the concept in a single semantic form, and definition of concepts as an element of a certain system. An important part of this problem is solved in the process of regulating terminology.

At the last stage of arrangement, the system is coded terms; that is, it is designed in the form of a normative dictionary. At the same time, there are two levels of the mandatory period associated with the specific features of using the system. In cases where too rigid norms can hinder the development of creative thought (usually in the field of science), codification takes the form of recommending the most appropriate terms regarding terms, and the result is a set of recommended terms. If it is impossible to deviate from the exact use of the term (usually in the field of production), codification takes the form of standardization, and its result is a state (or industry) standard for terms and definitions.

As a result, the following principles can be distinguished for combining terms: 1) the term registers the concept, affects it, defines it, and separates it from neighbouring fields; 2) the vagueness of the term is perceived as a nuisance because it creates confusion; 3) the synonymy of the term can also be considered as a disadvantage; 4) the term of its kind should be clear and unique; 5) and finally, the term is found not only in the lexical system of the language but also in the system of concepts of a certain science, that is, the term is specialized within a certain scientific discipline [1], for example, the phoneme is a linguistic term, leather production, nitrogen is a chemical term, is a methodological one, a literary term. Considering all the above features of terms, Tsi Wangji emphasized the stylistic features of terms: accuracy, consistency, stylistic neutrality, and lack of synonyms and homonyms within the system of one term.

In addition to unambiguity, terms also have other properties: the absence of emotional coloring; internationality; the possibility of using the term in isolation, out of context; the limitation of the term.

It becomes obvious that the main feature of the term system as an artificially constructed model is consistency and a strict logical relationship between the elements of this system. Terms that do not meet these requirements are pushed out of the system terms. Thus, outside the terminological system (that is, out of sight of the term of reference) there remains a large amount of terms that exist and successfully function in real scientific communication, but will not be covered by linguistic analysis.

The streamlining, unification and standardization of the structure of terms and their definitions will make it possible in the future to make sure the processing of standard documents on a computer, and this, in turn, is of paramount importance in modern conditions of intensifying the economy on the way to accelerating scientific and technological progress [1].

Standardization is an integral part of unification and the main tasks of standardization of scientific and technical terminology are:

- fixing the standards for terms and definitions of the current level of scientific knowledge and technical development;
- harmonization (making sure of comparability) of scientific and technical terminology at the national and international levels;
- ensuring the interconnected and coordinated development of lexical means used in information systems;
- identification and elimination of shortcomings of the terms of the vocabulary used in documentation and literature.

The main stages of terminology standardization work are as follows.

1. Carrying out a complete systematization of all names, including all types of use of terms in texts and in colloquial speech; all synonyms, both standard and jargon, and professional dialects. At this stage, it is necessary to prepare comprehensive terminological dictionaries of various genres.

2. Development of a clear logical-conceptual model of the term system, based on which the assessment and unification of real-life terminology take place.

3. Standardization of terminology. An analysis of the logical and grammatical organization, derivational ability, consistency, and other important characteristics will allow you to choose from the general array of terms a term recommended for official use in publications of various kinds.

Standardized terms are mandatory for use in all types of documentation and literature on a given scientific and technical field.

Speaking of unification, we must not forget about the definition of terms. In the specialized literature, the terms "definition" and "definition" are often understood as synonyms. But the two terms are not really synonymous. So, the definition may not be short, like a definition, but detailed, comprehensive, and complete. The definition of terms may change depending on the growth of their information capacity. "The information capacity of a term includes a set of term meanings that carry specific terminological information" [6].

The methods of term unification are also used in the case of interlingua ordering. That is, protecting the comparability of terminology at the national and international levels, or harmonization. The currently observed strengthening of international cooperation in the field of science, culture and economics requires the acceleration of work on the harmonization of the terminologies of the most developed national languages. Developing principles for the harmonization of terminologies is an important part of the work in the field of international cooperation of terminologists. An integral part of the harmonization should be the systematic internationalization of terms; that is, the harmonization of the meanings of similar form multilingual terms with the establishment of clear correspondences between them, as well as the choice of terms with international forms from among the synonyms.

Harmonization involves the following steps.

1. System comparison of national terminologies and term systems.
2. Drawing up a consolidated classification scheme of concepts, considering all the concepts reflected in the compared national terminologies.
3. Development of an agreement on the establishment of an unambiguous understanding and use of equivalent national terms.
4. Internationalization, which provides for mutual borrowing of terms in national languages to fill gaps in national term systems.

Harmonization of national and international systems of concepts and terminological systems representing them is aimed at developing a single technical language in a certain area of standardization. This will make it possible to uniformly describe the object of standardization at the national and international levels in regulatory and technical documentation. There is an opinion in science that only a native term can be semantically clear "transparent". However, I.A. Rebrushkina states: "... a non-borrowed term, as a rule, is really motivated, it has an internal form, but this does not at all imply semantic clarity, since the internal form often reflects the features of a concept that are not relevant for the actual terminological meaning" [3]. But often the terms generally accepted in the international sphere are more understandable and identical for a particular field of science. The fixation of such terms in the international term system is a more appropriate phenomenon.

Multilingual terminological data banks currently being developed should become a means of fixing international decisions on streamlining the semantics of terms and establishing interlingual terminological correspondences. "Such databanks make it possible to accumulate and store information about the linguistic and logical features of terms, their use, multilingual equivalents and the degree of ordering" [1].

In conclusion, we can say that, in fact, unification is systematization. In other words, unification is a kind of systematization that aims to distribute objects in a certain order and sequence, forming a clear system that is convenient for use. The unification scheme can be noted as follows: streamlining → standardization → harmonization. And the result of this order is systematization.

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