

Methods of research on terminologies and terminosystems

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Abstract: In this article we review some methods for researching terminologies and terminosystems.

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Collections of terms, terminologies and terminosystems, can be studied by different methods depending on the research tasks, but most often different types of terminological analysis are used. Terminological analysis in general allows to study the content of modern terms through the study of the history of their origin and development, to reveal the interaction of terms, to establish the place of each of them in the conceptual apparatus, to identify groups of related terms.

In historical research, this method is used to interpret the terms found in the sources in the course of source analysis. It is also applicable for systematisation, analysis and normalisation of the conceptual apparatus of the subject area of research. The last aspect of this method, which allows us to study the conceptual apparatus of the document management sphere, is important for the fulfilment of the set tasks.

Terminological analysis generally includes four stages. At the the first stage is to identify the dominant term and its subordinate terms, as well as to outline the general framework of the studied terms, as well as outline the general framework of the terminological system under study. It is important to show the interrelation of basic and non-basic terms on the example of the practice of their use. practice of their use. Terms and their definitions are identified with the help of scientific literature, as well as normative legal acts and specialised terminological dictionaries and dictionaries, specialised terminological dictionaries and manuals.

The content of the second stage is the systematisation of terms and concepts into categories and the construction of classification schemes of concepts and related terms. This procedure makes it possible to reveal the structure of the term system and relations of terms within it.

The third stage is a study of the history of concepts and their corresponding terms, including the identification of their original meanings in the linguistic environment that served as its original source. In fact, it is a semantic and etymological analysis of a set of terms in order to determine its properties.

At the fourth stage, the composition of the terminosystem, formulations and interpretations of its components are clarified, taking into account new materials

obtained at previous stages. If necessary, normalisation of the terminosystem is carried out. Normalisation means the creation of a consistent system of definitions of terms, providing unambiguous description and interpretation of the research object, as well as clear correspondence of the used terms to the concepts of the subject area.

The terminosystem of the document management sphere is provided not only by textbooks, scientific works and specialised dictionaries, but also by the normative-legal base, so the first stage of terminological analysis is not very difficult.

As for the ordering of terms, the most frequently used systematisation tool is classification. Different interpretations of this term are possible, but the simplest and most adequate to the tasks at hand is the following: classification is a system of subordinate concepts of any field of knowledge or human activity, used as a means of establishing a connection between these concepts.

K.G.Mityaev, one of the founders of document science, considered general classification as 'a method of developing systems of concepts and terms in the field of documentation and records'.

Classification of terms allows not only to organise terms and to build links between them within the system, but also to identify problems of the terminosystem, missing, obsolete terms, i.e. to contribute to its development.

The potential of a particular classification scheme depends on the methodology of its construction. Hierarchical and facet types of classification schemes are distinguished. In practical activity hierarchical classifications with division of terms according to the spheres they serve. They are simple, easy to use, and strive for unambiguity. They are also valued for their endeavour to cover as many objects of the population under consideration as possible (ideally, the entire population). But such schemes belong to pre-coordination schemes and therefore quickly become outdated. In addition, due to the rigid structure, the possibilities for making changes are very limited. Hierarchical classifications are well suited for training purposes, as their main advantages are relative simplicity and visualisation.

Fasset classifications have a more flexible structure, as they are based on the division of objects according to several independent features. Therefore, it is possible to make changes in them without radical revision of the scheme and apply different sets of attributes depending on the task at hand and changes in the sphere of activity under consideration.

Such classifications are often difficult to use, are not as visual as hierarchical classifications, and do not always cover all existing objects in the field under consideration. Nevertheless, faceted schemes are better suited for the study of the term system and the construction of scientific classifications, as they allow for multiple interpretations of terms and wide possibilities of transformation as knowledge accumulates and the term system itself changes.

Several term classification schemes have been created in the field of records management, most of which are used for training purposes or as reference tools in practice. Classification schemes fall into this category.

These are mainly terms in the field of records management and archives; library, book and information terms have their own classification systems. Audio-visual documents have their own separate subsystem.

There are almost no scientific classifications of terms in the literature. The main efforts of researchers are aimed at developing a general theory of the document, clarifying definitions and formulations of existing terms and proposing new ones. Scientific classifications of documents may be closest to the topic at hand, as they systematise many terms of the basic subgroup. It is difficult to use such classifications for research purposes, as they cover a small number of terms due to the purposes they fulfil.

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