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## NOMINATION PHENOMENON IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM

**Abstract:** The study of terminological systems is related to the nomenclature problems, which are one of the central problems of linguistic research. In this regard, the main object of terminology is to show language phenomena in relation to the entity, and the selection and creation of its separate parts is a component of onomasiology. We can conclude that nomination is the process of associating nominative units with named objects and their reflection of reality. The language system includes primary and secondary names. The first appearance of an event in a language is a primary nomination. Through the secondary nomination, the phenomena of the surrounding reality are revised, it becomes possible to show the attitude to the world using language tools, to connect and correlate the direct meaning of the language unit with the set of information about the world.

**Key words:** denomination, terminology, term, system, primary denomination, secondary denomination, function, computer, internet.

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### Introduction

Terms related to all fields have a nominative function, and in the process of naming, the terms related to the Internet serve to express abstract and concrete concepts, animate and inanimate objects, countable and uncountable objects. This is due to the fact that “terms as specific language units are usually considered nouns or word combinations based on them” [1, 244].

Дарҳақиқат, ҳар қандай аниқ бир тилнинг лексик тизими бугунги кунда Despite the fact that it is filled mainly with special names, there are not many studies on terminological nomenclature. Usually, problems of terminological nomenclature are mentioned in terminological works of a general nature.

Regarding the nominative functions of the term, it can be considered only in close connection with the definition of individual terms of the terminological lexicon or micro-groups. After all, taking into account the groups of terms within the language. It is known that regardless of when the nomination of terms took place, it was proved long ago in science that the concept of the field appeared before its nomination. There is no doubt that this is especially true for the

Internet industry. The creation of new types of electronic tools, software, and services in computer technologies and the Internet over time creates the need to name them. The essence of nomination does not represent a name through a linguistic sign, but interprets a certain abstraction as the final result of human cognitive activity.

Another function of the term is the definitive function, that is, the word serves not only as an expression of a certain concrete concept, but also as a means of logical definition. It is necessary to take into account the definite function in the study of the nominative function of terms and in the process of nominative. After all, A.V. Lemov states that the definitive function of the term can be understood as the fact that the term has a definition. The scientist emphasizes the importance of the ability to participate in the text of the definitive function, its ability to be a lexical tool, and the term can be interpreted as the ability to express the content of the concept using its internal form [2, 108].

A term can be oriented to a certain extent, that is, it can be motivated. In this case, it may consist of only the most general definitional element, but this does not mean that we have encountered the definitional

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function of the term. In addition, many words of the language that have an internal form in the indicated sense are also motivated [2, 127]. A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Vasileva and N.V. According to Podolskaya, a term is “a special word or combination of words that has become customary in professional activity and is used in certain circumstances”. A term is a definition of a concept that belongs to the system of concepts of a certain area of professional knowledge. A term is a component of a concept intended for the special purposes of a language [3, 213]. Scientists, the mechanism of naming things and phenomena of non-linguistic reality - regardless of whether they are everyday, household realities or objects of scientific research - is the same. Common words are used to express household concepts, and terms are used to express scientific concepts. At this point, they emphasize that we need to clarify what we mean by domestic and scientific concepts [3, 109].

L.A. Kapanadze states that “the meaning of the term - the definition of the concept, the explanation attached to it” [4, 139]. This definition is an important resource in defining the concept of nomenclature in terminology.

Many experts also put forward the opinion that the term does not have a nominative function. For example, V.M. Lejchik, S.D. According to Shelov, nominativeness of a term is not an important feature that distinguishes it from other linguistic units, because nominativeness is a feature of a linguistic sign. Therefore, the nominative function is characteristic not only of terms, but also of all nouns and substantive phrases [5, 164]. However, based on the linguistic aspects of the terms, it should be noted that they also contain word and phrase combinations.

Of course, terminological nomenclature covers a much wider range of problems and thus gives an opportunity to divide it into a separate category of knowledge. This is the sphere of terminological activity where special names are formed and the potential of term-making tools of this or that language is fully opened. After all, “a term is a lexical unit (word or word combination) used in a scientific text as a minimal carrier of scientific knowledge, a scientific concept limited to a definition based on agreement is attached as an elementary nominative sign-unit” [6, 24].

It should be noted that the terms denoting the same subject or phenomenon and made using different symbols of the denomination complement each other in terms of the aspects of objective reality reflected in them. In fact, “There is also a subjective aspect in such descriptions of bodies or events, which consists in the fact of choosing one of the qualities of the body or event that are equal in objective importance as the basis of the nomination” [7, 34]. The main principle of naming is that it is necessary to express the generalized image of the named object through a specific sign,

that is, it is necessary to move from a specific, subjective element to a general, objectified element.

It is known that “Terms are not unique, but words that perform a special function. A special function of a word as a term is a naming function. As a continuation of this opinion, G.O. Vinokur states the following: “... the function of naming is often performed by simple words, household words can also be terms”. However, a household term is the name of a thing. However, the scientific and technical term is definitely the name of the concept [7, 92].

In S. Khaidarova's research, the ideas that the nominative function of the terms indicates that the nominative belongs to a special field of human activity are worthy of attention, and they are shown in the following definitions:

- a component of the system of terms, which is a set of variations of a certain word or stable sounding phrases that express a professional concept related to a certain special field of activity;

- a word or combination of words of a special language created (received, mastered, etc.) to clearly express special concepts and designate special things;

- a word or phrase that expresses the professional concept used in the process of knowing and mastering certain objects with a professional meaning and the scope of relations between them from the point of view of a certain profession;

- nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language [9, 67];

- a word or phrase of a special scope that is the name of a special concept and needs to be defined;

- the name of the unit in this field of science and technology, which is considered related to a certain concept and interacts with other concepts in this field and together with them forms a terminological system;

- a word (or word combination) in which the language symbol interacts (is connected) with the corresponding concept in the system of this field of science or technology;

- a lexical unit of a certain language intended for special purposes, which defines a general - concrete or abstract - concept related to the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity;

- special words limited to their special function;
- a word (or word combination) that has become customary in professional activity and is used in a special field;

- a language symbol (word or phrase) that interacts with a special concept, event or thing [12, 79].

Therefore, in the internal form of special lexemes there is a hint of their motivation, which can be expressed transparently or determined on the basis of etymological analysis.

M.N. Volodina distinguished two stages in the process of terminological nomenclature: irregularly

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occurring and systematic: the irregularly occurring or the initial stage is characterized by the recording of new knowledge with the help of known forms, that is, words that are associatively rethought as terms. The subjective aspect is very important here, the name can be based on a random character, but the term will be more of a character used in the workflow. In the second, systematic stage of term creation, the term is considered as an object of artificial regulation and provides a basis for the unification and standardization of terminological tools. The phenomenon being named is understood. The term attached to a special concept must occupy a certain place in the conceptual system of this field of knowledge, which happens when the named phenomenon itself finds its place in the system of scientific concepts [10, 132]. The scientist believes that in both cases it is important in principle to choose the sign that gives the most information underlying the name.

As linguistic signs, terms have a doubly relation to series of things. Nominative characters in this case:

- in the system of nominations;
- in the system of paradigms.

In this,

- terminologicalization (expansion) of the meaning of words used by everyone in the language;
- specialization (narrowing) of the meaning of words used by everyone;
- copying the meaning of words used by everyone;
- intersystem acquisition of lexemes, as well as acquisition of components of lexemes and terms from another language.

▪ S. A. Khaidarova has shown five main methods of nomination in terms:

- making affixal words
- adding words
- mastering
- creating component names
- semantic transfers [11, 173].

Word formation methods of terminological nomenclature include semantic, morphological and syntactic methods.

The terms computer and Internet, which are semantically derived from common lexemes, are products of the same second nomination process. After all, the nomination is a product of the communicative function of the language. This, in turn, helps the emergence of the mechanism of term formation from common lexemes by changing their semantics.

After all, primary nominative traditionally means giving a name to an object that does not have its own name, in other words, cases where an object that is waiting to be named is given a name that the native speaker takes as initial. Primary nominative results are considered ineffective, which can only be determined by historical or etymological analysis. Primary nomination is a very rare phenomenon in the modern realities of language activity. New words appear only when new objects (laser, nylon) are invented or created in human activity, as well as when previously unknown things are discovered.

Secondary nominalization is "the process of giving a name to a named object, that is, using nominative devices already present in the language in new naming functions for them." In fact, in modern realities, the nominative component of the language is filled mainly through appropriation and secondary nominalization, in other words, due to the use of an already existing unit.

Thus, we can conclude that naming is the process of linking nominal units with named objects and their reflection of reality. The language system includes primary and secondary names. The first appearance of an event in a language is a primary nomination. Through the secondary nomination, the phenomena of the surrounding reality are revised, it becomes possible to show the attitude to the world using language tools, to connect and correlate the direct meaning of the language unit with the set of information about the world.

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