

## TERMINOLOGY IN GERMAN AND UZBEK OFFICIAL TEXTS

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**Abstrakt:** This article analyzes the formation of terminological systems, the methods of their expansion, and their place within linguistic structures. It highlights the fundamental differences between specialized terms and general literary vocabulary, specifically focusing on characteristics such as monosemy (single meaning), the absence of emotionality, and structural stability. The text explains the interaction between general lexicon and professional terminology through the processes of terminologization and determinologization. Furthermore, it addresses the theoretical challenges in defining a "term," emphasizing the complexity arising from the intersection of linguistic and interdisciplinary professional perspectives.

**Keywords:** terminology, term, terminologization, determinologization, legal terminology, official documents.

The profound changes and modernization processes currently taking place in socio-economic and scientific-technical fields naturally find their reflection, first and foremost, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. At the same time, this development, linked to societal progress, gives rise to new words, concepts, and terms. Therefore, the study of Uzbek terminology—specifically, the comprehensive scientific investigation of its theoretical and practical issues—is gaining urgent importance.

The word “term” is derived from the Latin *terminus*, meaning “limit” or “boundary”; it is a word or phrase that denotes a concept within a specific field of knowledge or activity.

Terminology is the field of linguistics that studies terms. Terminology encompasses not only defining terms but also their proper usage, translation, and systematic organization. This helps to facilitate communication between scientific fields and improve understanding. It is observed that linguists around the world provide different definitions of terms. For instance, in defining a term, A. Reformatsky concludes that terms are “*special words*”.

A.V. Kalinin, meanwhile, refers to words used in specific sciences and professions as “specialized vocabulary” and divides them into two groups: specialized vocabulary and professionalisms. Continuing his thought, he states: “The difference between a term and a professionalism is that a term is the expression or name of a concept that is entirely official, accepted, and legalized within a specific science, industry, agriculture, or technology; whereas a professionalism is a semi-official word used in a specific trade or profession, often circulating in spoken language, which, in essence, lacks a strict scientific definition of the concept.”

According to H. Jewell, terminology is the collection of terms related to a specific science or the vocabulary used in a technical field. The renowned Russian linguist V.M. Leychik emphasizes that terminology, as a special branch of lexicology, has undergone a development process, evolving from its initial formation to acquiring its own methods and applying them across various fields of science, technology, and management.

Different perspectives on this field can also be observed in Uzbek linguistics. The prominent linguist H. Jamolkhonov writes the following regarding terms: “Terms are nominative units that represent specialized concepts related to science, technology, literature, art, and other fields, the usage of which is restricted to a specific sphere. For example: *gulkosa* (calyx), *shona* (bud) in botany; *to’rtburchak* (rectangle), *kvadrat* (square) in geometry; *ega* (subject), *kesim* (predicate) in linguistics; *qofiya* (rhyme), *turoq* (caesura), *vazn* (meter) in literary studies.”



Furthermore, based on an etymological dictionary of the English language, A.D. Khayutin notes that the word "term" was first used by the German scholar C. Schutz (C.G. Schutz) in 1786.

In the 1970s, scientifically grounded perspectives regarding the resolution of terminological issues were articulated within Uzbek linguistics. S. Usmanov was among the first to focus on the general and specific aspects distinguishing a word from a term, the sources of term emergence, their usage, and their correlation with professional vocabulary. He defined a term as "a word or a stable word combination that expresses a specific, precise meaning, even when taken out of a sentence". Indeed, one of the most significant characteristics of a term is its capacity to express a precise meaning. A term possesses specific characteristics that distinguish it from a general word or other lexical units:

There are various ways for terminological systems to expand, the most fundamental of which is word formation. Unlike the general literary language, the formation of terms primarily utilizes semantic, morphological, and syntactic methods.

In Uzbek linguistics, the creation of a new word through the modification of word meaning, the transference of meaning, or the specialization of specific meanings in polysemantic words—where connections between certain other meanings are severed—is referred to as the semantic or lexico-semantic method of word formation.

It is well-established that word meanings in a language can shift through various mechanisms. Specifically, changes in word semantics primarily occur through semantic transformations such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and functional similarity. According to the observations of linguists, metaphor plays a primary role in forming terms via the semantic method. This is because new terms are created by utilizing certain features of words from the general literary or living language as a foundation—for example, structural similarity or uniformity in color and appearance.

One of the most common ways of forming lexemes in Turkic languages is through affixation (word formation via suffixes). The scope of this method in terminology formation has expanded significantly in recent times, which is evidenced by the fact that many terms within terminological systems are currently being formed in this very manner.

Research in terminology indicates that while affixation is quite active in forming terms within certain terminological systems, it is relatively uncommon in others. For instance, numerous affixes are involved in creating terms within the Uzbek technical and musicological terminologies, whereas the number of term-forming affixes is quite limited in the terminologies of medicine, pharmacology, and chemistry.

Within the scope of our research, specifically regarding terms in the domain of official documents, there are over a hundred root terms, encompassing both native Uzbek terms and loanwords. For example, the following are considered root terms in the domain of official documents: *hukumat* (government), *ariza* (application), *noma* (note/letter), *qonun* (law), *buyruq* (order), *bitim* (agreement), *nizom* (statute/regulation), *farmon* (decree), *ijro* (execution), and others.

Depending on the relationship between form and meaning, a single word may express multiple concepts (e.g., *yuz* – face/complexion; *yuz* – the number 100). Or conversely, a single concept can be referred to by several different words (such as the synonyms for "beautiful": *chiroyli*, *go'zal*, *sohibjamol*, *barno*, *ko'rkam*). However, such phenomena are not permitted in terminology. Terms express only a single meaning, and conversely, a single concept is referred to by only one name.

The terminology of official texts includes specialized terms used in state, legal, administrative, and other official documents. All types of official texts—including legal documents such as resolutions, decrees, orders, and laws—are formed based on legal terminology. As in every field, there are terms specific to the legal domain.



For example, the term *advokat* (attorney/lawyer) refers to an official who possesses a specific law degree and is employed in the position of an *advokat* within the legal system. Accordingly, it is a specialized term adopted into legal language. According to Sh. Kuchimov, although our language contains words that express a similar meaning, such as *himoyachi* (defender), *qo'riqlovchi* (guard/keeper), or *muhofaza etuvchi* (protector), they cannot replace the word *advokat*.

Terms specific to official texts differ from commonly used vocabulary through features such as monosemy (having a single meaning) and the absence of emotionality or expressiveness, as demonstrated in the example provided.

Another distinct characteristic of terminology is that while synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy are viewed as signs of richness in general literary language, they are considered negative phenomena within terminology. Consequently, the terminology of official texts is relatively stable, and terms are continuously regulated in all languages. This regulation is carried out based on established terminological standards.

Another defining feature of terms is that, because they are formalized vocabulary, they represent the same concept on a national and even international level. We can cite international terms as examples: *impeachment*, *democracy*, *republic*, *president*, *parliament*, *amnesty*, *deputy*, *constitution*, *criminology*, etc. Such terms are used with the same meaning across all continents.

However, terms associated with a specific state's internal legal system and historical traditions can only be fully understood within that state's territory. For example, while *farmon* (decree) and *qaror* (resolution) are characteristic of modern Uzbek statehood, *yorliq* (charter/edict) is used primarily in a historical-legal context.

Furthermore, words such as *konvensiya* (convention) and *deklaratsiya* (declaration) have been fully integrated into the Uzbek legal lexicon. Although they could be translated as *shartnoma* (contract) or *bayonot* (statement), they are retained in their original form to preserve their international legal status. Similarly, the native term *qaror*, while implying a "decision to act" in general language, carries a narrow and precise meaning in a legal context, specifically referring to an official document issued by the executive branch.

Any terminological system is an integral part of the lexical layer of the general literary language. The issue of the role of special (technical) vocabulary within the general literary language has not been extensively analyzed in linguistics. According to most linguists, there is a constant connection between the general vocabulary of a language and its special vocabulary. It is observed that terms from terminology migrate into the general literary language, and sometimes, conversely, a lexeme from the general literary language moves into the special lexical layer; in other words, they complement and enrich each other. These two phenomena are referred to in linguistics as *determinologization* and *terminologization*.

Today, various directions and aspects of terminology are distinguished. For instance, S. Grinev classifies them into the following types: General: Studies the common characteristics and processes within special vocabulary; Semasiological: Studies the semantics (meanings) of terms; Historical: Studies the history of terminologies and provides recommendations for their regulation; Cognitive: Studies the role of the term in scientific knowledge and human thought processes.

Our research indicates that there is currently no unified view in linguistic literature regarding the definition of a "term", which is considered the central issue of terminology. In our opinion, a single, universally satisfactory definition of a term is unlikely to be adopted in the near future.

The reason for this is that the concept of a "term" is a matter that interests not only linguists but also specialists in various other fields. Each of them approaches the issue of terminology from the perspective of their own discipline, which hinders the establishment of a generally accepted definition. This is because a term is an object of study for linguistics in terms of its



linguistic rules and regulations, while it is an object of study for various specific fields in terms of the concepts it represents.

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