

TERMS OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article is about linguistic terms, it aims to learn to determine the structural features of linguistic terms presented in native language textbooks, i.e. to describe their form structures. And also, in this article, scientific research works were carried out and discussed about the concept of modern linguistics, the fields of chassology, the goals and tasks of which are dynamic, and its use in the speech process.

Key words: terms, linguistics, structures, process, phenomenon, quality, mentality, studies

Everyone knows that language and society are closely related. changes in society need to be expressed in the language, from this point of view, terminology is a fast-learning and complex branch of linguistics. Linguistics is considered to be a complex and multifaceted science, which studies language scientifically and practically in an integral connection with other social sciences, and also the main issues of linguistics are the emergence of language and general laws in the development of language, language and speech features is an analytical science. Language serves society and has an important role in the exchange of thoughts and important ideas between people in communication with each other. Language serves the development and growth of people both spiritually and educationally. Language is related to human thinking, mentality, culture, tradition and personal development. There are several directions of linguistics, and they are: general linguistics - the field whose main task is to identify and clarify the most general signs and characteristics characteristic of the languages of the world, special linguistics - the field that studies the characteristics of certain language signs; applied linguistics is applied are divided into areas that develop methods of solving problems, and this is their main goal and task. According to Humboldt's definition, language is a phenomenon that embodies complex, contradictory qualities and characteristics. In fact, the languages of the world differ from each other due to their unique features, i.e. in which direction they differ. the scientist says that the language is always developing and changing, which is its main feature. The main problem of the science of linguistics is to study this feature of language.

In addition, there are some scientific terms. Every discipline is a system of terms. The Russian philosopher P.A. Florensky explained the place of terms in science as follows: "The essence of science is to create terminology, more precisely, to put it in place... The life of terms is the history of science itself." Linguistics also has its own linguistic terms. Language education can be viewed as a process based on learning the essence of linguistic terms. The careful processing and arrangement of terms in the native language is a matter of great importance not only for creating textbooks and manuals, conducting classes in the native language, but also in social life. We can also consider the formal structure of linguistic terms on the example of linguistic terms in native language textbooks. Linguistic terms presented in native language textbooks can be classified according to their formal structure as follows:

1. Simple terms
2. Joint terms
3. Pair terms
4. Term-combinations

Simple terms. Simple terms belong to the noun group and have one root and form-spiritual unity. For example: noun, adjective, number, possessive, conjunction, speech, homonym, synonym, metaphor, method, letter, text, sentence, comma, period.

Even terms. Pair terms are formed by combining two words. We encountered only one word-sentence pair term during our study. Terminal compounds. As observed in all terminological systems, among our linguistic terms, the number of term-combinations takes priority.

If the science of linguistics serves to confirm and prove that one of the most important, the most basic, unparalleled criteria for the development of society is the language as a communication tool, dynamic linguistics serves to understand and analyze the language in real time. Other fields of linguistics complement each other according to their places of use and tasks.

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