LEXICAL UNITS: APPROACHES AS WORDS, TERMS AND NEOLOGISMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the system-structural direction of linguistic is important in understanding the essence of lexical units, words, terms and neologisms, organizing and systematizing newly improving lexical units. Scientific research works, monographs, training manuals and textbooks devoted to scientific theories and their application, expression and characterization are analyzed in the field of linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

In world practice, attention to the training of an active, conscious and purposeful foreign language expert is explained by the role in increasing interest in the educational material by optimizing the motivational field of language learners, which is considered an important factor in the effective organization of the educational process, as well as the correct definition of the goals and tasks of teaching a foreign language. The main linguistic element of forming the linguistic image of the world in foreign language classes is the lexicon, which is a form of objectification of the linguistic consciousness of the speakers of the language. In this regard, the formation of needs, interests and goals in language learners determines the need to positively influence the effectiveness of learning lexical material.

In our republic, every year several areas of science are selected and developed with special attention. In particular, popularization of learning foreign languages is becoming a demand of the time. For this, improving the system of learning and teaching foreign languages with more modern methods and increasing the motivation to learn foreign languages is extremely important.

The system-structural direction of linguistics closely helps to understand the essence of the linguistic processes taking place in the language, to organize and systematize newly improving lexical units. This linguistic trend emerged in the second half of the last century as part of traditional linguistics. In some sources, there are cases where they are opposed to each other according to their linguistic characteristics. In fact, they are equal directions, one does not exclude the other, but on the contrary, they complement each other. Our scientists have explained this in their scientific works [1].

In the field of linguistics, debates and discussions about the relationship between words, terms and neologisms appeared in scientific circles many years ago. Although scientific research works, monographs, training manuals and textbooks have been created on their application, expression and character, this remains one of the topical issues that still confuses scientists. It is known that the wealth of any language is measured by the sum of lexical units of that language. Therefore, each unit will have its own specific form and logical content. In this regard, the physiologist F. Saussure emphasized in his works that "language is a whole system and all linguistic elements form this whole" [2].

Based on the analysis of the sources, it can be concluded that although there were attempts to explain the differences between words, terms and neologisms in most of their works, this issue was not fully explored. Because the Russian linguist M. Filatov revealed the nature of the lexical unit by comparing it with a word. According to him: "A lexical unit and a word are not the same thing. Each word is a lexical unit. However, not every lexical item is a word. Lexical units can be whole or separate. All lexical units are called words" [3], presented a clear description of the concept of lexical unit. In this paragraph, we took into account the scientist's opinions and theoretical approaches, and in our opinion, linguistically, lexical units - word, term and neologism have the property of being, but on the contrary, word, term and neologism cannot always be lexical units. Based on our theoretical analysis, we will try to prove it with theoretical approaches.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The ancient Greek scholar Gaius Marius Victorinus is famous for his works on grammar and rhetoric in the field of linguistics, as the scholar's work on linguistics, De arte grammatica, has survived to us. In this work, the scientist sees words as a means of expressing thoughts and ideas and attaches great importance to them in communication and information exchange [4].

Aelius Donatus was an ancient Roman grammarian and linguist, famous for his works Ars minor and Ars major. In his works, the scientist paid great attention to the word and emphasized that it depends on the correct use of the word and its meaning in the context to ensure the clarity and accuracy of the communication. In addition, the word was approached from the point of view of structure, origin and meaning. He is still being studied as a linguist whose works focused on the moral and cultural aspects of the word, as well as its role in shaping people's thoughts and interactions[5].

If we look at the recent history, the study of this issue in Russian linguistics is diverse, and one of its founders is M.V. Lomonosov. The scientist wrote in his book "Russian Grammar" published in 1757: "In order to express our thoughts, one of the independent words enters into a syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationship with the other" [6].

In turn, another linguist, Bloomfield, also said about the word: "A word is a free form that does not correspond to larger (two or more) free forms, ... that is, a word is a minimal free form"[7].

L.V. Shcherba notes: "On the basis of all dictionary systems there are words with a certain concept" [8]. It is impossible to deny these valuable points. Therefore, any lexical unit cannot be included in the dictionary, including neologisms, linguistic signs or expressions.

V. Solntsev writes about words in his works devoted to the field of lexicology: "Words are language units, they are grammatical, nominative goal-oriented, sentence fragments specific to language norms, and perform certain tasks. According to the language unit, the words that are considered as a speech unit do not have any possible or random nature, but are a product of reality. Due to the generality of their functions, words considered as speech units can be considered as alternatives or substitutes for words considered as language units. Sometimes the transition of words from the category of the speech unit to the category of the language unit is an exchange event of the existing reality" [9].

The Uzbek scientist A. Hojiev expressed his very bright thoughts about the word in his dictionary of linguistic terminology. Scientist: "The occurrence of a lexeme in speech with certain forms and functions. The objective object is the smallest unit of speech that has its own sound shell, expresses the concept of events, the connection between them or the relationship to them, and is used in various grammatical meanings and functions."[10]

The scientist's thoughts are theoretically very appropriate. However, among the peoples of the world, there are such languages that, if we pay attention to their linguistic criteria, only some parts of the scientist's opinion can be agreed. Nevertheless, the Uzbek and English languages are completely compatible and specific to valuable ideas.

It would not be wrong to say that Sh. Safarov's thoughts are similar to those of Hajiev. Because scientist: "The word is the basic unit of the language. The linguistic status of the word is manifested in the following: 1) it has an expressive character and is distinguished by its external appearance, that is, the sound shell; 2) expression, that is, inner form, differs in meaning. In addition, words are characterized by syntactic (ability to combine with other words) and pragmatic (speaker's attitude to reality, addressee and message content)" [11].

R. Lado writes that linguistic analysis of words into three parts fully illuminates their possibilities: a) depending on the form (form of construction of the word); b) depending on the meaning; c) depending on classification [12].

E.A. Begmatov: "Words are studied both in lexicology and grammar. In lexicology, the lexical meaning of the word is studied, and in morphology, the grammatical meaning of the word is studied. The lexical meaning of the word is that it refers to concepts of objective existence (thing, sign, action, etc.). The meaning expressed according to the morphological structure of the word and their interconnection is called the grammatical meaning of the word. [13].

Approaches to terms are also unique. Linguists have divided them into two types, taking into account their historical and modern nature. Including prototerms and preterms.

In his terminological works, C. V. Grinev mentions prototerms as "special lexical units that appeared and were used in the pre-scientific period"[14]. Proto is a Greek word meaning first, original and first. This process is evidence of the fact that the terms exist in the structure of language and speech much earlier, in the pre-development period.

Scientific work on preterms is being carried out to this day. Ideas about them have been presented by linguistic scientists in different ways since terminology became part of linguistics. One such scientist is V. M. Leychik. Scientist: "Preterms are a special group of lexemes represented by special lexical units used as terms to name new scientific concepts. They are represented by a wide pictorial sample." [15].

In modern linguistics, almost ninety-five percent of the terms involved in scientific research correspond mainly to preterms. Proterms are studied scientifically and theoretically as part of the formation process.

The appearance of the term unit in the languages of the world, although we can roughly note the history of the origin, the term is the origin of the term terminology, which was formed from the combination of the Latin word terminus, which appeared in the Middle Ages, and the ancient Greek words logos (meaning "concept", "doctrine"). we can note more precisely about the word [16]. The concept of the term was first used in several senses, such as deity of boundaries, and later boundary stone, final or finished place, destination. By the Middle Ages, the word terminus was used in the sense of identifying and defining (something)[17]. In the field of linguistics, this concept was first used by the German linguist Schutz in 1786. Definitions of terms in English sources are given by scholars in Great Britain. In particular, in the English Oxford Dictionary published under the leadership of the Scottish lexicographer and ethnographer J. Murray (after the scientist's death in 1919), the word term was first defined as "word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense". [18].

N.Mahkamov and I.Ermatov defined in their dictionaries dedicated to the field that "a term is a word or a combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of science, technology, and something related to other fields, and the field of use is limited to these fields" [19].

In the first half of the last century, thanks to the efforts of linguists, the field of terminology in linguistics was separated as a separate department. Another innovation is the beginning of the research of the processes related to the nature of creation and creation of these terms. Linguists began to carry out great scientific works to clarify the term's creation and its linguistic

signs. For example, G. Kitridge compared these units with mathematical formulas and noted: "Terms are used when people communicate for a certain purpose"[20]. In our opinion, the expressed idea is evidence of the mutual combination of terms and lexical units. Because today, the units that are or are not included in terms: expressions, signs, scientific and other technological terms make up a large part of the lexical units used in general consumption.

J.Vandries, L.Smith put forward ideas and views, classifying the language into two types, emphasizing the existence of technological and communication languages. The scientist tried to express that while more lexical units and terms are used in technological languages, lexical units and words are mainly used in communication languages. In particular, "Technological languages either create new words or cause the words of ordinary communication to be used in a special sense" [21].

The relationship between the term and the lexical unit was also presented by U.G. Paul with his own approach. The scientist put forward the idea that "the narrowing of the meaning of words creates the basis for the emergence of terms"[22].

The services of Russian linguists in relation to lexical units and terms have been incomparable.

For example, the Russian scientist A.A. Potebnya, who approached the issue from the other side, stated that such problems put forward by U.G. Paul do not affect the terminology[23]. Because at present, new inventions, ideas, branches of science are creating the basis for the emergence of terms, not as a result of narrowing the meaning of words, but due to the development of science and technology.

G.O. Vinokur focused on their lexical-semantic features when distinguishing terms from the composition of lexical units and approached them with two different definitions: 1) specificity in the meanings of terms (in relation to a special field), accuracy and conciseness in the boundaries of meaning; 2) was able to give clear theoretical definitions such as intellectual transparency, ... metaphorically and emotionally neutral[24]. Later, joining these theoretical approaches, another Russian scientist R.A. Budagov states: "The term is a strictly clear idea... the term strives for unambiguity" [25]. R.A. Budagov was not the first to think about terms. In his previously published scientific articles, the scientist described his unique theoretical approaches to the concept of the term, in particular, it is noted that "a term differs from words not only by its tendency to be ambiguous, but also by its "deprivation" of features that express feelings".[26] . When we carefully analyze the scientist's thoughts, we can conclude that the terms are lexical units that do not reflect such characteristics as impressiveness, creative brilliance, sharpness, and emotion.

S.F. Akobirov, one of the Uzbek scientists, paid attention to the word term in his candidacy thesis written in 1969, explaining that "term is a special word used in a certain context" [27].

S. Usmanov describes the term based on its main linguistic nature and features as follows:

1) the term is an integral, integral part of the lexical level of linguistics;

2) the term differs from other words by keeping a large amount of information in its internal semantic structure, and needs an explanation for its meaning;

3) polysemous words in common use, when transferred to the terminology of a specific field, mean only one meaning and perform the function of terminology [28].

The fact that all the given definitions also correspond to lexical units shows the mutual relationship. The theoretical process of this situation is revealed by G.O. Vinokur. The scientist concludes: "Terms are not separate words, but only words that perform a separate function." He also puts forward the idea that: "Any word, no matter how trivial it is (insignificant, has lost its power), can act as a term"[29]. Agreeing with the opinion of the scientist, we can say that some words undergo the phenomenon of triviality under the influence of time and space (they lose their power in terms of giving meaning). Words that have lost their power over time can return to the content of speech in the form of terms.

The above-mentioned points are sufficient for the linguistic functional representation of the lexical unit and the term. Another unit included in the lexical unit is neologism, this unit is also more analyzed by researchers and scientists. Neologism is a word taken from the Greek language (neo- new + logos - word).

As a result of studying the history of this unit, we came across the word neologist, which appeared at the beginning of the XIX century, expressed in two meanings: 1) Neologist - a person who made a new discovery or used a new word form; 2) Neologist - a person who deals with theology or religious issues[30]. Of course, our analysis is consistent with the first definition, and it is appropriate to study the word neologism from the perspective of this definition.

French linguist P. Newmark states that neologisms are newly created words, phrases, expressions, new meaning of an existing word, and words taken from another language, which have not yet been included in the dictionary [31].

M. Iriskulov, taking into account the linguistic features, strives to clarify this unity in Uzbek in more detail and says, "Just as it is natural for words to become obsolete in languages, it is also natural for new words to enter the language, ... expressing new relations, new things and events that have appeared as a result of development. "new, not yet assimilated words created in order to define the concepts related to making, speeding up production are called neologisms" [32]. In his work, the scientist divides neologisms into two according to their construction, i.e. into lexical and semantic neologisms. In this process, it was noted that semantic neologisms are used in a new sense of existing words in the language, and lexical neologisms express a new concept based on the addition of words and morphemes, as well as they are formed as a result of acquiring words from other languages [33]. In our opinion, any language units have these symbols.

In his research, J. Yull pays special attention to neologisms and makes the following theoretical statement: "We very quickly notice a new word (neologism) that appears in our language and immediately begin to interpret it in various forms, voluntarily. This ability occurs in the process of word formation in our language" [34].

H. Ahmad, a researcher at the University of Surrey, writes: "The creation of neologisms is a unique phenomenon that supports changes in the language and shows the ability of a specific language to protect against negative pressure from other languages and cultures" [35].

Without rejecting the views of the scientist, it should be said that neologisms are new speech lexical units that cannot fully demonstrate their potential. When these units are accepted by the society and actively interact in all types of general communication, they fully demonstrate their potential and are accepted as a term or word for general consumption after passing from a speech unit to a language unit.

As the language develops, along with neologisms, occasional neologisms also enter our language. Occasionalism (derived from the Latin word "occasionalis", which means chance, chance) is a neologism created by the author on the basis of language norms. They are words that are created by poets, writers, linguists and scientists in unconventional ways. They are always used in narrow circles like slangs and are not included in the vocabulary of the language. The formation of occasional words is not much different from ordinary words. However, in most cases, in order to understand them, it is necessary to have the text (context) in which this word is used.

V. M. Solntsev notes that "One of the main features of occasional words is not their effectiveness, but their belonging to speech and their use and expression in the form of unusual words"[36].

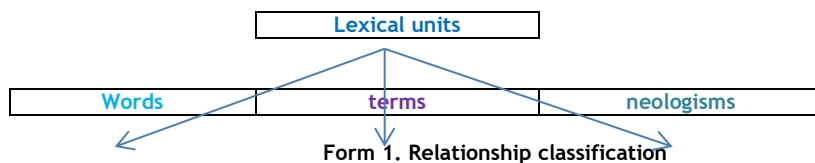It should not be forgotten that occasionals are also called the eponymy method in linguistics.

Based on the analysis, it is understood that the emergence of new concepts, terminological expressions in the field of science, which is developing in a dynamic process, is a very active process. Most of the neologisms are either original (result of discovery) or derived from words already known in the field. This linguistic process also applies to occasionalisms. The role of any unit, so-called language units, in the emergence of scientific ideas in science is incomparable, and they are an integral part of the system of logical concepts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of our research, we classified the interaction of lexical units as follows.

1. All words, terms and neologisms can fulfill a linguistic function. In most cases, the word has a polyfunctional character, it is used in relation to a specific subject, object, process, reality, it is coordinated with their class type, classification. Terms are specialized language units in a narrow sense compared to words.

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│        Lexical units        │
└─────────────────────────────┘
┌──────────┬──────────┬──────────┐
│  Words   │  terms   │ neologisms│
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Form 1. Relationship classification

2.

According to the function of the term, neologisms are limited to the word according to their usage.

3. A word can move from one category to another with its meaning or meanings, this is not the case with terms and neologisms. Words can also express human emotional states, feelings, affectiveness, depression, aesthetic experiences, and terms and neologisms are neutral words.

4. Form, word can be single-component and multi-component (compound word). The term can appear either alone or in combination, as well as in the form of a phrase. However, neologisms can be observed individually or in combination. It does not have the feature of being multi-component.

5. Terminology and neologisms allow the formation of individual concepts specific to research scientists and specialists, while in words this process is general.

So, the experimental work was carried out in the following stages: a) preparation; b) formative; c) final stage.

At the preparatory stage, the main tasks of the research were determined, experimental test materials were developed, criteria for evaluating the number of sections and the level of formation of lexical concepts of students were determined, and the groups of participants in the test were selected.

In order to obtain an objective picture of the state of students' lexical concepts before and after the experimental training and to ensure a reliable analysis of its results, diagnostic cross-sectional studies were carried out and students of the 104th group and 106th group participated in it.

Students' mastery of the studied lexical material and the level of cognitive orientation in the material were determined using test tasks. The level of readiness to include lexical skills in speech was determined based on the results of students' monologic statements on the given topic.

In speech-oriented tasks, it was intended to determine not only the students' mastery of lexical material, but also the level of their ability to include it in a statement in accordance with the communicative task.

Examples of tasks include:
• What do you find more interesting about your student life? Do you find it thriving?
• There is no bad weather there are bad clothes? Do you agree?

The results obtained from the tasks made it possible to determine the level of students' mastery of the lexical material and the cognitive level of the topics covered, the level of application of the learned lexicon.

The formative stage was designed to solve the following tasks: 1) check the working hypothesis; 2) determining the expediency and effectiveness of the use of graphic organizing tools in working with the lexicon of a foreign language; 3) to determine the change in the level of lexical competence of students when introducing the developed methodology into the educational process.

During the experiment, the level of improvement of professional training among students in the experimental and control groups was determined at full, partial and inconsistent levels. Completeness of knowledge and their connection with professional knowledge were chosen as criteria for determining language knowledge and skills. All data are based on statistical processing methods.
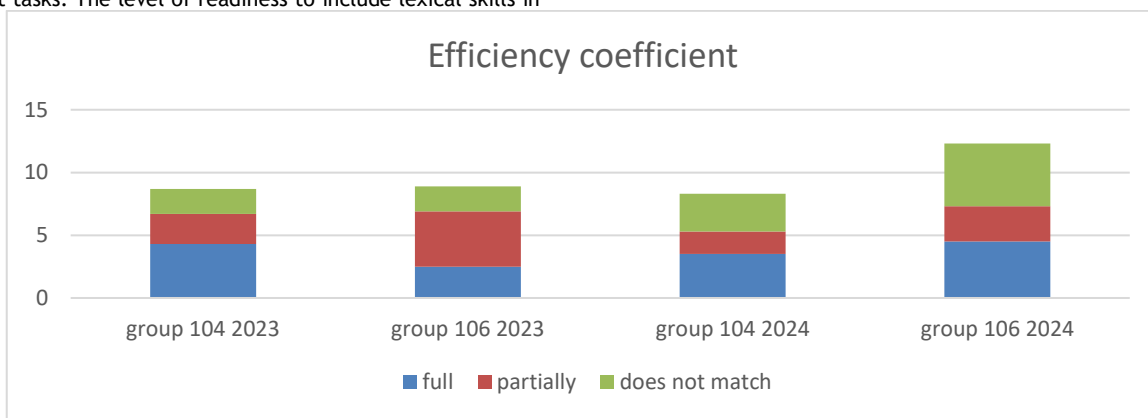

Figure 2. Efficiency coefficient of results

Research experience - test work was organized based on the goals and tasks set before the research. The preliminary analysis of the experiment-test showed that the results of the development of lexical skills in the process of foreign language teaching in the higher education system were not sufficiently studied.

As a result of systematically conducted work in experimental groups at the formative stage of the experiment-test, the method of development of lexical competences of future foreign language teachers was determined based on the motivational approach.

In the final stages, the comparison of the results of the experimental groups with the control groups showed that the scientific hypothesis of the research has been proven.

As a result, it can be seen that the mastery of the teaching effectiveness criterion obtained as a result of the experiment-test is 1.10 times to 1.14 times (10 percent to 14 percent) higher than the mastery of the control groups. This proved that our conclusion made above is correct.

CONCLUSION

Linguistic study of lexical units related to handicrafts and their detailed analysis and research serve to reveal and describe the

lexical-semantic, structural, functional-semantic features of the units of the field, and to create bilingual and descriptive field dictionaries related to the field that are needed today.

Thus, high-quality translation of special literature, national newspapers and magazines from one language to another foreign language, regular coverage of the changes and updates in this field in our country, achievements of our craftsmen in foreign languages through TV and radio channels will make a certain contribution to the promotion of our country to the world. no doubt.

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