

Article

Main Criteria for Term Classification: Morphological, Semantic and Subject-Based Approaches

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Abstract: This in the article terms classification to do main criteria — morphological, semantic and sectorial classification principles analysis Modern in terminology of terms structure, meaning and application circle scientific communication important structural part as is considered. In the study of terms linguistic characteristics, their structural models and in various fields of science functional application studied. Analyses as a result terms classification to do scientific of texts accuracy and standardization service to do based on was given.

Keywords: terminology, term, classification, morphological criterion, semantic criterion, sectorial terminology, linguistics, scientific style

1. Introduction

Books Language in progress terminology separately importance has It is a science, technology, medicine, economics and other many of the sectors scientific communication provides. Every one scientific industry his/her own special terms to the system has is, they are certain concept and events clear expression task does. Terms formation, development and classification linguistics important from directions one is considered [1].

Terms classification to do terminological the system order scientific concepts standardization and interterm relationships determination opportunity Especially morphological, semantic and sectorial criteria terms analysis in doing the most main methodological approaches as is considered [2].

Morphological criterion of terms structural structure to study aimed at if, semantic criterion their meaning features analysis does. Sectorial criterion and of terms application circle and to a specific field of science affiliation determines [3].

This of the article purpose term classification main criteria analysis to do, their linguistic and practical importance lighting and terminological in the system instead from determining consists of [4].

2. Literature Review

Terminology issues many linguist scientists by research In particular, VV Vinogradov, AA Reformatzky, DS Lotte, O.S.Akhmanova such as Russian linguists of terms linguistic nature and classification principles deep those who have learned. Their

research focuses on the clarity, uniqueness, and systematicity of terms. Important research on terminology has also been conducted in Uzbek linguistics. Scholars such as H. Doniyorov, A. Madvaliyev, and Sh. Rahmatullayev have studied the formation and development of the Uzbek terminological system. Their scientific works cover the nationalization of terms, translation processes, and principles of term creation [5].

In modern terminology, the classification of terms is carried out based on the following main criteria:

1. Morphological criterion;
2. Semantic criterion;
3. Subject-specific criterion.

This classification serves as an important methodological basis for determining the place of terms in scientific circulation.

3. Research Methodology

This study used the descriptive method, comparative-analytical, structural-semantic, and classification approaches as scientific methods.

Terms related to linguistics, medicine, engineering, economics, and information technology were selected as research material. The terms were classified based on their morphological structure, semantic properties, and field of application.

4. Results and Analysis

1. Terms morphological classification

Morphological classification is based on the structural structure of terms. According to this criterion, terms are divided into simple, compound, and compound terms [6].

Simple terms consist of a single root. They include words such as *atom*, *phoneme*, *credit*, and *virus*. Such terms are distinguished by their compactness and convenience [7].

Terms formed from two or more roots are considered **compound terms**. These include *power plant*, *linguistics*, and *microeconomics*. Compound terms allow you to express complex concepts [8].

Terms that consist of two or more independent word combinations are called **complex terms**. These include terms such as *artificial intelligence*, *international economics*, and *operating system*.

Such terms are often widely used in academic writing.

2. Semantic classification of terms

The semantic criterion is based on the meaning of terms.

Univocal terms represent only one scientific concept. They include words such as *photosynthesis*, *algorithm* and *molecule*. Univocality is a basic requirement of a term [9].

Some terms can have different meanings in different domains. We call them **polysemous terms**. Examples of these are terms like *model*, *operation*, and *platform*.

For example, the term "operation" in medicine means surgical practice, and in economics means financial activity [10].

There may be several terms that represent the same concept. We call them synonymous terms. We can cite as examples the terms computer - computer science.

Synonymy can negatively affect terminological standardization.

3. Sectorial classification of terms

Terms are also classified according to their scope of application.

Table 1.

Specific terms

Types of terms	Names of terms
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Medical terms	diagnostics therapy epidemiology
Technical and engineering terms	generator transformer microprocessor
Terms related to economics and finance	inflation investment marketing
Linguistic terms	morpheme syntax semantics

Subject classification ensures the orderliness of the terminological system and helps to identify interdisciplinary connections [11].

5. Discussion

The classification of terms is of great theoretical and practical importance in scientific communication. While the morphological approach allows us to determine the formal characteristics of terms, semantic classification ensures their semantic accuracy. The sectorial classification defines the boundaries of the use of terms [12].

In today's globalization environment, the introduction of new terms requires regular updating of the terminological system. In particular, terms related to information technology and artificial intelligence are actively being formed in the Uzbek language [13].

Standardization of terms is an important factor in improving the quality of scientific texts, facilitating translation processes, and developing international scientific cooperation [14][15].

6. Conclusion

According to the results of the study, term classification was found to be one of the most important theoretical issues in terminology. Classifying terms based on morphological, semantic, and domain criteria allows for a deeper study of their linguistic properties.

Morphological classification determines the structural structure of terms, semantic classification determines their semantic accuracy. Field classification regulates the scope of application of terms.

In the future, one of the important scientific tasks will be the standardization of new scientific terms in Uzbek terminology, the development of principles for creating national terms, and the formation of electronic terminological databases.

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