



Theoretical Approaches to Terminological Research

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Abstract: This article examines the terminology in recent years and notes the different sides of some words.

Keywords: Linguists, term, specific field, terminology, new concepts, lexical unit, theoretical approaches.

Unambiguous words and combinations that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, and the arts are called terms.

The word has several meanings, i.e. additional meanings, but the term does not have this attribute. The term is also a word, but differs from ordinary words in that its meaning is clear and unambiguous. The term is used in a specific area, in the speech of representatives of this area. For example, in the branches of law, there are such terms as crime, punishment, claim, defendant, invasion, speaker.

The collection of terms and the field that studies these terms is called terminology. The term comes from the Greek word terminos, which means control, border.

In subsequent years, the term term is used instead of term. This usage is a mistake. Since the meaning of the word term is broader than the meaning of the word term, it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a particular field. Therefore, it is legitimate to call the concept of a term a lexical unit with a scientific and official meaning that is included in the concept of the term.

The vocabulary consists mainly of terms. But in order to express any concept, certain requirements and standards are put before the terms. This follows from the essence and nature of the term.

The specifics of terms that differ from common words should be explained as follows:

1. Words become terms if they are used in a particular branch of science and technology and are used in a limited sense. For example, such common words as water, salt, circle, witness, harm, slander, fright are now included in the system of terms expressing scientific and official meanings in the fields of science.

The word "water" usually refers to different types of water: running water, spring water, carbonated water, mineral water, etc. The chemical term under water refers to a compound represented by the formula H₂O and consisting of two hydrogen and oxygen atoms, based on this composition, it reacts with other substances in the periodic table.

If the word "witness" in common parlance means a person who was personally present at the time of the incident and saw it with his own eyes, then the circumstances that should be determined in the system of terms in a criminal case by the person who is subject to questioning in accordance with the law.

The word "slander" is usually used to unfairly accuse or slander someone, to make yourself a bad name; slander. For example, Slander splits a stone, and if the stone does not crack, then



the head will crack (Proverb). In jurisprudence, this word is called a crime that means an encroachment on the dignity and honor of a person.

2. The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term is equivalent to a concept within the norms of the literary language. Since a term is unambiguous in the terminology system, its meaning is equivalent to a concept, i.e. terms are special formal words that express the same meaning. A single word with many meanings expresses several concepts. For example, an eye is a human organ; an ornament on a ring; refers to such concepts as a source of water from a spring.
3. The term expresses clear, specific concepts and is devoid of emotional meaning. The meaning of the word is complex, and the concept has additional semantic and stylistic features. Therefore, synonyms denoting the same concept in the language differ from each other in different aspects of meaning or methodological application.
4. A single word can be a term for several fields. But such words are the names of separate concepts in each field of science. For example, if the term assignment in pedagogical terminology refers to a task assigned to students or students, then the term assignment in terminology refers to important tasks assigned to an employee working in the law enforcement system.

If the term operation refers to a concept related to surgery in medicine, then in the terminology it means the name of an event carried out for a specific purpose or a special, secret mission.

5. Another distinctive feature of the terms is that, since the terms are formalized words, they mean the same concept on a national scale, even on a global scale. Examples of international terms: democrat, democracy, republic, president, parliament, amnesty, deputy, constitution, etc. Such terms are used in the same sense on all continents of the earth.
6. Terms refer to a specific field and are formalized words that are specifically accepted by certain specialists. Therefore, a term that expresses one concept cannot be replaced by another word. In other words, the system of network terms does not allow the use of synonyms or doublets. For example, it is unacceptable to look for alternatives to such terms as right, duty, person, subject, democrat.
7. The term is an element of the system of field terms and is always used within the same system: guardianship, family, marriage registration, adoption, guardianship, alimony, fictitious marriage, etc. This system of terms is considered a separate link in the terminological chain and creates a system of terms that represent family relationships.

Compliance with the above standards is not only the basis of language literacy, but also prevents ambiguity in the application of liability measures in accordance with the provisions of our legislation.

Linguists have long been interested in learning terms. Several attempts have been made to understand their theoretical nature, but this has not led to a clear answer. For example, there are different views on the process of term analysis: this is an integral link between the term and the text in the learning process, and the terms are not taken from the text, but arise in interaction¹.

The general characteristics of the term directly depend on the state of the language of science and technology, the processes of its development. Accordingly, changes in science lead to changes in scientific views, the creation of new terms and methods of studying them. Analyzing the current state of the term, it is necessary to note its great semantic flexibility, the ability to create new

¹ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение: Учебник для вузов. Под ред. В.А.Виноградова. 5-е изд., испр. М.: Аспект Пресс, 2008. 115-стр.



terms based on existing terms.

Scientific and technological progress, social changes lead to "a radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new areas of knowledge", "the formation of new concepts". Such processes are reflected in a large number of new terms in the form of a "terminological explosion", which leads to a change in terms.

The task of linguists is to turn a spontaneous "terminological explosion" into a controlled process².

The terminology has been studied for several years. Sometimes linguists give several definitions at the same time. One of them, V. P. Danilenko, in one of his works noted 19 definitions of the term, showing that this is not a limited number³. B. N. Golovin gives an example of 7 definitions of this term⁴.

First of all, it should be noted that the term is the object of study of a number of disciplines, each of which tries to form its own definition, taking into account the features characteristic of this field of knowledge. At the same time, it is impossible to create a single definition of such a multifaceted concept for many disciplines.

So, the philosophical and epistemological definition of the term is based on the sign of the term. It is the elements of the scientific apparatus of theories and concepts, as well as symbolic means, such as specific names, signs, indices, as well as symbolic formulas, schemes, etc., that represent the material result of cognition of terms. At the same time, the terms identify acquired knowledge and contribute to the discovery of new knowledge. Terms in the "nodes" of a particular theory or concept often serve as growth points for that theory⁵.

From the point of view of cognitive terminology, the term cognition is considered as a dynamic phenomenon that is born, formed, deepened in the process of perception and passes from a mental category to a colloquial concept associated with a certain theory, a certain knowledge. and activity is a concept that includes a field.

If we consider the term from a linguistic point of view, it should be noted that it is only a functional unit, and attention is paid not to the term itself, but to the lexical unit that receives the features of the term.

Within the framework of terminology, the problem of defining the term is studied, and the works of the most prominent linguists are analyzed. According to V. M. Leychik, "a term grows into a lexical unit of a certain language" or "the lexical unit of this language is a natural language form of the term" and, consequently, "a term is a lexical unit of a certain language". It is important to note the difference between terms and phrases, as well as the difference in the regulatory requirements applicable to each of them, respectively. A. A. Reformatsky proposed the following definition: terms are special words limited to their special purpose; unambiguous words that clearly express concepts and name things⁶.

S. V. Grinev offers the following definition of the term, taking into account its properties and characteristics, the term is "a nominative special lexical unit of a special language, a specific name

² Азимов П.А., Дешериев Ю.Д., Никольский Л.Б., Степанов Г.В., Швейцер А.Д. Современное общественное развитие, научно-техническая революция и язык. Вопросы языкознания. № 2. М.: 1975. 3-11 стр.

³ Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. М.: Наука, 1977. 83-86 с.

⁴ Головин Б.Н. О некоторых задачах и тематике исследования научной и научно-технической терминологии. Учен. Записки. Вып. 114. Сер. Лингвистическая. Горький: Изд-во Горьковск. Ун-та, 1970. 17-26 с.

⁵ Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. Изд. 3-е. М.: Издательство ЛКИ, 2007. 21 с

⁶ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение: Учебник для вузов. Под ред. В.А.Виноградова. 5-е изд., испр. М.: Аспект Пресс, 2008. 105 стр.



for special concepts"⁷. In the Explanatory Translation Dictionary of L. L. Nelyubin, the definition of the term is, firstly, "a special scientific, technical, military or other word or phrase created to clearly express the definition of special concepts and special things; secondly, "a word that cannot have a figurative meaning"; thirdly, "a word or phrase that is a clear sign of a certain concept in the field of science, technology, art, or social life"; and, finally, "a word that has the quality of expressing a scientific concept, which together with other concepts of a certain field of science or technology forms a single semantic system. In the text intended for translation, the term always requires a separate translation"⁸.

Trying to determine the place of a term in the modern language and link it with natural units or artificially created units within the literary language, linguists adhere to two opposite positions.

So, we can assume that it is necessary to remove terms from the literary language. On the other hand, the process of forming terms based on natural language and their application in various fields of knowledge does not allow us to consider the term as an artificial unit. Thus, V. P. Danilenko suggests considering the term as a natural unit of the scientific language, and the scientific language as an "independent functional subsystem" of the natural national literary language⁹. Also, in his opinion, "terminology is analyzed within the framework of a system naturally introduced by a person, it is part of the vocabulary of a scientific language. Because of its direct function, terminology is not included and cannot be included in another lexical system. Terminology has its own special purpose, which can only be implemented in the language of science"¹⁰.

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⁷ Гринев С.В. Введение в терминоведение. М.: Москов. Лицей, 1993. 30- с.

⁸ Нелюбин Л.Л. Толковый переводоведческий словарь / Л.Л.Нелюбин. 3-е изд., перераб. М.: Флинта: Наука, 2003. 198-с.

⁹ Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. М.: Наука, 1977. 16 с.

¹⁰ Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. М.: Наука, 1977. 14 с.