

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGY

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Annotation: In this article, the author emphasized that the study of terminology problems is considered the most important task of linguistics, as well as that terminology is a part of vocabulary that is very sensitive to external influences. The author acknowledged that terminology as an independent scientific discipline gradually developed as a result of the autonomous development of separate scientific directions, and later emerged as a result of their synthesis.

Key words: Study of terms, terminology, independent science, the most important task of linguistics, synthesis, sensitive phrases.

Introduction. At this stage of society development, the study of terminology problems is the most important task of linguistics. In the modern world, terminology occupies a leading position in the field of communication and is a source of information, a means of developing experience, and even a means of accelerating scientific and technical progress. In the rapidly changing the 21st century, each person is evaluated based on his professional competence. Accordingly, a specialist must be a high-level carrier of a certain professional language in order to communicate effectively in his professional activities.

Terminology is a part of vocabulary that is extremely sensitive to external influences. Especially in the terminology, the influence of society on the language is clearly manifested, which makes possible to study the historical stages of the states development, their formation, to analyze the types of civilizations, to determine their cultural, scientific and technical potential.

Terminology is the field of linguistics that deals with the study of terms. The recognized opinion among researchers is that terminology as an independent scientific discipline gradually developed as a result of the autonomous development of separate scientific directions, and then emerged as a result of their synthesis. Terminology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of terms. The accepted opinion among researchers is that terminology as an independent scientific discipline gradually developed as a result of the autonomous development of separate scientific areas, and then appeared as a result of their synthesis.

In the 18th-19th centuries famous scientists such as chemist- A. L. Lavoisier, naturalist- K. Linnaeus, naturalist- M. V. Lomonosov, philosopher-Husserl, independently agreed that science and terminology are inextricably linked. In the 20th century, philologists such a A. S. Gerd, V. P. Danilenko, A. Y. Shaykevich were also involved to study the nature of the term

Currently, there are a number of studies that reveal the concept of the term, its linguistic and semantic features and content. (K. Ya. Averbuk L.M. Alekseeva, O. S. Akhmanova, A. G. Baranov, F. M. Berezin, M. Ya. Blokh. N. V. Vasileva, G. O. Vinokur, M. N. Volodina, S. P., and A. Kobrin , L.L. Piotrovsky, A.V. Tatarinov, L.A. Bowker .Felber, N.B. Gvishiani, L. Hoffman, I. Kraus, A. Lauriston, N. Picht, G. Rondeau, J.C. Sager, L. Schnerrer and others). The complex (heterogeneous, multi-layered) structure of terms is emphasized in modern terminological studies, which implies a multifaceted and multifaceted terminological analysis.



Some authors have even put forward the idea of creating a general theory of terms, but so far attempts to research terms as a separate linguistic discipline have not yielded positive results. One of the proponents of creating "terminology" as a new science is A. D. Being Khayutin, he distinguished three main stages of development of this direction in the early 1970s:

- specific features of terminology are defined as a system based on the principles of general linguistics;

- terminography includes contrastive studies in order to compile terminological dictionaries for a specific field.

- terminological studies dealing with the research of certain terms and systems of terms in certain languages or in certain fields (special-linguistic research) [Khayutin 1972:115-116].

Terminological productivity in any field of knowledge depends not only on the effectiveness of the field in which new concepts and names are created, but also on the ability of the language to form new terms. Russian and English are terminologically well-developed and are languages of constant communication, which arouses the interest of scientists in scientific vocabulary in order to determine specific linguistic and typological descriptions in the terminology of both languages.

Basic terminological concepts

During the 20th century, the study of the complex and multifaceted nature of terms was carried out by scientists of various language schools both in our country and abroad (including Austria-Germany, Czech Republic, Canada, England, America, Poland, Finland, etc.). Currently, there are many domestic and foreign works devoted to terminology problems. However, despite this, there are disagreements among researchers on a number of issues (definition of terms, nature and status of terms, separation of terms and non-terms, requirements for terms, etc.).

It is known that currently there are rules about the concept of more than 3,000 terms, but even so, its content is not fully defined. V. D. Tabanakova tried to answer the question of why there is no generally accepted definition of the term: "on the one hand, it is explained by the fact that the theoretical basis of the term has not yet been developed, its main concepts are not differentiated, and there is no general opinion about what a scientific and technological term is.

On the other hand, the various definitions available in the literature do not always fully reflect the essence of the phenomenon being identified" [Tabanakova 1982: 24]. Representatives of various disciplines, such as A. B. Superanskaya, N. V. Podolskaya and N. V. Vasileva, use their own terms. related to special concepts and ideas, has an unequal content and is defined differently [Superanskaya .1989:11].

Let's turn to a brief history of the emergence of the term. In ancient times, this word (lat. terminus-chegara, end, end) meant "the guardian of the border, the guardian of the holy place, the guardian of everything within the guarded border, the border of culture" [Florensky 2000: 375]. In Greek, the term opoc corresponds to the word opoc, which means beard, boundary. In particular, the origin of the philosophical meaning of the term goes back to Aristotle. He was one of those who focused on terms as separate verbal units and introduced the concept of terms to many disciplines, i.e. medicine, theology, philosophy, etc. [Grinev, Leychik 1999].

The most common definitions of the term today are:



1. "a word or phrase representing empirical or abstract objects, the meaning of which is determined within the framework of a scientific theory" [Gritsanov 2003: 709];
2. "a word (or phrase) expressing some concept in officially accepted and legalized science, technology and art" [Reformatsky. 2007:1 15];
3. "the most informative unit of natural language, which provides accurate information about scientific understanding" [Kvitko 1976:19];
4. "the concept of a scientific or professional field" [Kraus, Schnerrer. 1988:42].

The question arises about the ratio of words to words. The main features of the word can be expressed as follows: the whole formation, idiomaticity, stability of the lexical and structural content. In addition, as a unit at the lexical level, the word is determined by its unique function - it must be a nominal tool, because words exist primarily as names of various phenomena of reality, and their meanings provide information about generalized images of these phenomena. These characters are also specific to the term. However, the nominative function in the term is performed not only by naming various phenomena of reality, but also by expressing special concepts. T.A. According to Trafimenkova, each verbal field can be subsumed into another higher-level field. This also applies to the terminological field, because terms do not form a traditionally understood semantic field, but objective groups, conceptual fields, that is, there are word combinations that not only have a common meaning in the language, but also have a common objective field.

The term has basic properties only within the terminological field, but loses its definitive and systematic properties outside it [Trafimenkova 2008: 7].

Based on several analyzed theoretical sources on the problem, we distinguish the main requirements of the term:

- 1) relative accuracy;
- 2) nominative;
- 3) reduction;
- 4) maximum accuracy;
- 5) general recognition;
- 6) compatibility with other terms within one system;
- 7) contextual stability;
- 8) methodological neutrality;
- 9) belonging to a special language;
- 10) derivation;
- 11) international;
- 12) compliance with the modern state of the industry;
- 13) motivation;
- 14) systematicity [Arnold 1991, Lotte 1969, Graudina, Shiryayev 1999, Reformatsky 1986; Melnikov 1991, Rozhdestvenskaya 2009].

However, in our opinion, these requirements are ideal and can only be presented in "modern" terms. On the one hand, these requirements are necessary to define the boundary between terminological and non-terminological lexicons. However, no language in the world can meet the requirements for its terms. First of all, this is a special language, in general, it is not ideal in terms of obeying certain rules and laws, because it is the most actively developing layer of the language. In any system of terminology, there is constant movement and change in



its composition and components - some terms appear, others fall out of use or are replaced by more convenient forms.

Therefore, it is natural that some requirements are very contradictory or partially applied to the same system of terms. On this issue, we Y.A. We support Klimovitsky's point of view, which states that "the main sign of the term that allows emphasis in the lexical space is the same within the system of concepts in this field" [Klimovitsky 1967:35].

In defining a term, the science of linguistics seeks to identify and define the linguistic properties of terminology - so the question arises as to which lexical units can be considered terms. Classical position O. S. It is expressed by Akhmanova, who believes that the main sign of a terminological unit is its substantive feature. [Akhmanova 1969:11].

It is a very common idea that the cognitive activity of mankind has always been and continues to be by naming the objects of reality, determining their specific characteristics with the help of dictionary definitions. Therefore, "in European languages, the system of nouns is very developed, there are unlimited possibilities for forming nouns from verbs, and abstract nouns formed from the bases of adjectives can be formed, and the main composition of the terminology list for these languages can be filled with nouns" [Akhmanova 1969: 11]. Also, D S. Lotte, "the following basic concepts are terminated: processes (events), properties, units of measurement", that is, mainly nouns [Lotte 1961:28].

The existence of a large number of terms does not prevent the understanding of the meaning of the term. Most linguists, regardless of approach and school, agree that this term is primarily a unit of language that carries a professional semantic load. However, depending on the field of knowledge, terms can be expressed only by words or phrases. For example, fields of science such as physics, mathematics, chemistry, in their field, not only terms, words or terms-phrases, but also terms-signs, terms-symbols and terms-formulas form a terminological load. Thus, terms determine the "essence" of existing sciences, each of which seeks to describe the term from its own point of view. Therefore, according to C.B. Rozhdestvensky, it is possible to determine that the term is a word unit that belongs to the special field of a certain field, has a special meaning and is used to convey professional information [Rozhdestvo 2009:21].

As a result of the study of various areas of special vocabulary, it was found that, along with terms, there are other special lexical units that have common features, but have some differences. Therefore, one of the main problems is to distinguish terms from special lexical units. The variety of such units G. O. Vinokur (1939), N. P. Kuzmin (1970), L. Skvortsov (1972), A. D. Khayutin (1972), N. M. Gladkaya (1977), V.M. Leychik (1981), S. V. It has been identified and defined by a number of scholars such as Grinev (1990, 1993).

S.V. Grinev created a schematic system of the main requirements of the semantics of terms, such as consistency, uniqueness, completeness, compliance with language norms, lexical and formal reduction, derivational ability, systematic, general acceptance, consumption, internationality, modernity, tendency. These requirements are the regulation of the main types of terms and widely used in separation. Nevertheless, S.V. According to Grinev, there may be major or minor deviations from these requirements in some terminology or individual terms. This term is not an artificial symbol, but a word or phrase with a special function of expressing a special concept, because the same lexical-semantic processes occur in the terminology as in the lexicon of the common literary language [Grinev 1990, 1993].



Nomenclature should be separated from terminology. Nomenclature (Latin. nomenclatura "list, arrangement") is a much newer category than terminology. As a special lexical class, it appeared only in the XYIII century. At first, it was used only for natural sciences. Nomens are the names of single concepts, as well as the product of a certain mass, repeated several times in the same pattern [Candelaca 1970]. Vinokur: "nomenclature, in contrast to terminology, should be understood as a completely abstract and conditional system of symbols, the sole purpose of which is to provide the most practical methods for designating things that are not directly related to the needs of theoretical thought working with these things" [Tatarinov 1994:223-224].

Conclusion. It is necessary to consider the problem of professionalism, which has not been defined clearly enough in terminology. Thus, some researchers consider professionalism as variant units of generally accepted terms or "general terms" and include them in the terminology, while others prefer to remove professionalism from the terminological system and put them into a separate closed system or some image without combining them with each other. and requires separation of image-bearing units.

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