

THE PECULIARITY OF PROTOTERMS

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Annotation: In this article, the author emphasized that the study of terminology problems 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.

The peculiarity of prototerms is that they are undefined, motivated by random symbols, and often cannot determine the reason for naming without special etymological research. As an example of medical terminology, we cite the prototerm "tartaric diseases" of the medieval scholar Paracelsus. According to Paracelsus, in the human body Archaea (the beginning of life, according to Paracelsus) and it can be oppressed, then it does not support normal chemical processes and cannot remove unnecessary substances from the body: they turn into tartarus (tartarus), turn into wine stones in barrels and cause tartaric diseases [Mayer 2003: 136].

Some of the prototerms are part of the basic vocabulary of languages and are terminologicalized, i.e. have taken their place in special dictionaries and scientific works, have meaningful accuracy or changed their semantic structure and are included in the system of scientific concepts. For example, the term rheumatism corresponds to the humoral theory of Hippocrates, its main meaning in ancient medicine was "depletion of fluid". At the current stage of medicine, this term refers to an infectious and allergic disease etiologically related to group A streptococci. Thus, in the strict sense of the word, it can be noted that terms, preterms and prototerms do not belong to terminology. These lexical units do not meet the requirements of terms, but they are widely used in all fields of production and science and form an integral part of special vocabulary.

In addition, it is necessary to consider the problem of professionalism, which has not been defined clearly enough in the terminology. Thus, some researchers consider professionalism as variant units or "general terms" of generally accepted 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 not combined with each other, having some image and image. requires separation of units. [Kapanadze 1965:82]. O.C. Akhmanova

defines professionalism as "a word or expression characteristic of the speech of this professional group" [Akhmanova 1969: 371].

Y. M. Skrebnev gives the following definitions to professionalism: "Professionalism is a monosemantic word used by people with common interests in a certain professional field." The difference between professionalism and terms is that terms are mainly used for new objects and concepts in various fields of science and technology, while professionalism i.e. professional terms give new names to existing objects, concepts, objects and tools. Such examples exist in many languages:

English tin-fish "torpedo" (submarine "underwater ship"), outer "knockout" (a knock-out blow "kicker from the leg");

in Russian - lyap (typing in the speech of journalists), kastrulya syncho-phasetron in the speech of physicists), baranka (steering wheel in the speech of a driver)",

in German-Zweisitzer "two-seater" (zweisitziges Flugzeug "two-seater plane"),

in French: Bagnole "colymaga" (la vieille voiture "the old car").

Y. M. According to Skrebnev, the emergence of professionalism is the result of an emphatic protest against official terms and common vocabulary [Skrebnev 2003: 35].

S.P. Khijnyak divides professionalism into special types of special phrases and distinguishes between terms and professionalism mainly according to functional and methodological features. The main difference between professionalism is the limitation of their use, it is used in informal settings for the oral speech of professionals. The low use of determinological phrases is closely related to oral speech, and this type of lexicon is characterized by the presence of emotional colors and expressive connotations [Khijniak 1997: 29-32].

In Russian medical terminology, there is a lot of professionalism, for example, an object lying motionless (often a patient lying in a coma); television-roentgenoscopy; lazy eye - lazy eye etc.

The frequent use of philosophical, artistic, literary, medical, physical, chemical, production-technical and many other terms and terminological expressions turned them into common lexical units - international lexical units. Such terms are often found in different languages, for example, argument (English argument, German Argument), drama (English drama, German Drama), concert (English. concert, German. Konzert), contact (English. contact, German. Kontakt) , style (English style, German Stil), synthesis (English synthesis, German Synthese), boiling point (German Kochpunkt), center of gravity center of gravity, German Schwerpunkt) and others. In this case, the terms lose their scientific accuracy, and expand their scope of use.

Determinologizing, that is, the process of transitioning the term to general word combinations takes place [BES 1998: 508]. In general literary use, most of these words and combinations have different, often figurative-metaphorical, lexical or phraseological meanings. For example, in Russian-catalyst-term (substance that accelerates, slows down or changes a chemical reaction) and katalyzator - transen. commonly used (warning thing); contact is a term (connection of electrical wires) and contact is a pen., generally used (communication, mutual cooperation of people in the field of business). In English, the following example can be given: take in a reef - term (take a reef) and take in a reef - commonly used (reduce costs, start a simple lifestyle), high-water mark- term- high-water mark (mark of the full water level , flow level) and high-water mark-high water mark., commonly used



(culminating point); and a bill of health- health - term (sanitary certificate) and a bill of health - generally used (absence of some disease).

The process of introducing scientific and technical terminology into the universal vocabulary is associated with the widespread promotion of scientific and technical knowledge by all mass communication media (newspapers, magazines, radio and television).

A number of reasons contribute to determinologizing, among which the increase in the general level of education of the population, knowledge in one or another field of science, and the importance of a certain branch of the economy at the same time play an important role. Understanding the meaning of a term and its transfer to the category of commonly used words is related to the structure of the term; Words made up of elements with a very clear meaning are usually easy to learn, for example, in Russian: beshovnyy- seamless, kleebeton-glue concrete, malometrajnyy- small size, raketodrom-rocket launcher, etc. The terms that appear as a result of revising the words are easily understood and assimilated. For example, the names of many parts of mechanisms similar to household items in appearance or function: plug, cleaner, slide, etc.

In the process of determinologizing, there are no functional and semantic restrictions on the terms included in the general literary lexical system. They become modern words, acquire stylistic possibilities, emotion. With determinologizing, terms lose their strict conceptuality, consistency and clarity, simplification of the concept in them occurs, previous terms adapt to understanding in everyday language. But at the same time, they remain terms in their terminology [Rudnitskaya 2000:74-77].

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. In addition, requires separation of image-bearing units.

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