

TERMINOLOGY PROBLEMS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF LINGUISTICS

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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.

The terminology of each discipline is calculated because it reflects the system of its concepts. Nomenclature is weakly connected with concepts, it is more nominative and cannot reflect the essence of named things based on external similarities, for example, s-shaped and V-shaped pipes. Terminological field or terminological context is important for a term. Nouns are used freely out of context, because the properties of the named things do not change when used in the field of scientific or domestic communication. Nomen outside the nomenclature (even from different languages) easily enter everyday words and retain their meaning or objectivity, for example, kapron English nylon, German Nylon), sarja (eng. serge, German. Serge) is called buklye (eng. ratine. German. Buklye). G. H. Alexandrova notes that nomenclatures are often used in the field of economic production, they are used to name product brands, materials, machine models, etc. [Aleksandrova 2006:10]. There are different opinions regarding the definition of names as the names of single concepts. For example, T. L. Kandelaki, O. S. Akhmanova. D. S. Lotte names individual concepts into nomen [Candelaki 1969; Akhmanova 1966; Lotte 1969] believe that it should be relevant, and V.M. Leuchik expresses the opposite point of view and puts forward the task of defining single concepts with their own names. [Lejchik 2007]. T. L. As examples of Kandelaki nomen - single concepts Mercury, Ural, Dnieper and A. V. In his work, Burmistrov lists the use of nomen in economic terminology: London Stock Exchange, European Central Bank, EURO and writes about the convergence of the function of nomen with the function of terms " [Burmistrov 2001:20].

Since the topic of our study is medical terminology, we will give examples of nomenclature signs in this field. M. N. According to Chernyavsky, Greek-Latin signs of anatomical objects in medicine are standard nomen, and he calls them termini technici



[Chernyavsky 2007:448]. However, E.V. Bekisheva and K.A. Approving the views of Ugnich [Bekisheva, Ugnich: electronic resource], we believe that there should have been terms such as nomina anatomica (histologica, embryologica), which more clearly reflect the terminological essence of nomenclature signs. Since the topic of our study is medical terminology, we will give examples of nomenclature signs in this field. M. N. According to Chernyavsky, Greek-Latin signs of anatomical objects in medicine are standard nomen, and he calls them termini technici [Chernyavsky 2007:448]. However, E.V. Bekisheva and K.A. Approving the views of Ugnich [Bekisheva, Ugnich: electronic resource], we believe that there should have been terms such as nomina anatomica (histologica, embryologica), which more clearly reflect the terminological essence of nomenclature signs.

The problem of limiting terms and terminoids is important. A. D. Hayutin considers the terminoid as a special symbol used for sufficiently well and vaguely understood concepts that do not have clear boundaries and therefore do not have clear definitions. The difference between a terminoid and a term is that they are at the lowest level of terminology. This is often expressed by the fact that these "objects" (concepts) have nothing to do with "objects" (concepts) "(due to less processing of [Khayutin 1972: 18]) or are processed less. V. A. Tatarinov assigns terminoids to an ambiguous status. [Tatarinov 1996: 260] terminoids do not have terminological properties such as clear meaning, contextual independence and stable character.

M. V. According to Evstifeeva, terminoids are lexical units that represent concepts of a special field, but for various reasons they do not meet the requirements of the structure of terms in content and form, i.e. oral and oral special lexicon, for example, trading - trading - currency speculation (eng. trading); scalp - the operation of buying and selling currency during one exchange (English - scalp) [Evstifeeva 2007: 9].

Thus, in modern scientific medical literature, there is a constant debate about the term rehabilitation, in particular, the duration and place of rehabilitation measures and which medical procedures rehabilitation [Bekisheva, Ugnich: electronic resource] includes.

Preterms etymological and morphological characteristics are special denominations that received scientific objects or phenomena at the initial stages of their study. Preterms do not meet the requirements for -terms. Descriptive phrases in a special lexicon are compound words combined with an adjective or an adverb. Preterms are temporary in nature, characterized by instability of form, reduction, and general acceptance requirements. Some preterms lack neutrality. L. V. As Ivanova noted, the Russian language theater lexicon includes preterms such as "acting addiction", "playing a role", "the air of time and place", "accepting the perspective of reaching eternity". [Ivanov 2008: 1 1].

In medical terminology, preterms include the names of diseases that include topological (sibirskaya yazva-kuydirgi) or surface visual signs (marmornaya bolezn-marble disease). Due to the accumulation of scientific information, preterms become rarely used synonyms or completely go out of scientific use, for example: bolezn studentov- student's disease (verbal)-mononucleosis infektsionnyy-infectious mononucleosis (modern.)

Prototerms are special lexemes that appeared and were used before the emergence of science, and therefore they name specific phenomena, not concepts (which arise with the emergence of science). Currently, prototerms exist in the form of lexical units of subject areas that have not yet formed scientific-theoretical foundations or are used in parallel with scientific terms, but are not related to the conceptual system [Grinev 1996].



The uniqueness of the prototerm as a unit of special vocabulary is that it is used in a special field and denotes special powers, the prototerm is not clear, there is no inconvenience, it often has a general color. In the modern Russian language, such proto-terms as poshlina-boj, nalog-tax, which are central to the system of modern economic terms, have been preserved. In the lexeme Poshlina, the task value has been reduced. Tax prototerm has changed its grammatical characteristics and is used in modern Russian only in the form of muzhsky rod [Vorobeva 2009: 12].

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 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 knockout 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.

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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