

## STUDYING TERMS AND ITS THEORETICAL ASPECT

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### Annotation.

This article views different approaches to the definition of the notion “term”, as well as the problem of its correlation with literary language. Considerable attention is given to the detection of basic properties, meaningful structure, functions of the term and the requirements, which are made of it.

### Key words:

Term, terminology, terminology studies, cognitive terminology, terminological, system of terms.

The study of terms has been of interest to linguists for quite some time now. Repeated attempts have been made to know their theoretical essence, unfortunately, which did not lead to an unambiguous answer. So, for example, there are different points of view on the process of analyzing terms: *the inextricable relationship between the term and the text* during the study, when the terms are not extracted from the text, but are considered in interaction with it, and, on the contrary, the independence of the term from the text, due to its uniqueness, non-expressivity and the ability to be used in isolation (for example, in registries) [11, 115].

The general characteristic of the term depends directly on the state of the language of science and technology, on its (language) development trends. Accordingly, changes in science lead to a change in scientific views and to the creation of new terms, methods for their study. Analyzing the current state of the term, it is important to note its great semantic flexibility, the ability to create new terms based on existing ones.

Human linguistic activity is a direct reflection of the constant development of science and technology. In the post-war years, the process of increasing the number of so-called special vocabulary began, which continues in our time. The progress of science and technology, social transformations lead to “A radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new branches of knowledge”, towards education “New concepts, which dramatically increases the need for nominations”. Such processes are reflected in the formation of a large number of new terms, which leads to a change in terminology. “The task of linguists is to turn a “terminological explosion”, which is largely spontaneous, into a controlled process” [1, 5].

The study of the “term” has been going on for decades. And, nevertheless, there is no unambiguous definition of this concept. Sometimes linguists in one article provide several definitions at once. So V.P. Danilenko in one of his works notes nineteen definitions of the term “term”, indicating that this is not their finite number [6, 83-86], but B.N. Golovin gives seven options for defining the term [4, 18-19].

It should be noted that the term is an object of study for a number of sciences, each of which is trying to formulate its own definition, taking into account the characteristics specific to this field of knowledge. At the same time, it is not possible to create a single definition of such a multi-aspect concept for a multitude of sciences. So, the basis of the philosophical and epistemological definition of the term is a sign of the sign of the term. It is the terms that represent the material result of cognition, being “elements of the scientific apparatus of theories and concepts ... as well as such significant means as nomenclature, proper names, symbols, indices, as well as their combinations in verbal formulations, symbolic formulas, diagrams, etc. .” [8, 21]. At the same time, the terms and fix the knowledge gained, and “contribute to the discovery of new knowledge. Being in the “nodes” of a certain theory or concept, the terms are often the growth points of this theory” [8, 21].

From the standpoint of cognitive terminology, the term is considered as a dynamic phenomenon that is born, formulated, deepens in the process of cognition (cognition), the transition from a concept - a mental category - to a verbalized concept associated with a particular theory, a concept that conceptualizes a particular area of knowledge and / or activities ” [8, 21].

Studying the problem of defining a term within the framework of terminology, the works of the most prominent linguists were analyzed. According to V.M. Leychik, “the term grows on the lexical unit” of a given language or “the lexical unit of this language is a naturally linguistic substrate of the term”, and, therefore, “the term— is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general, concrete or abstract concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity” [8, 31-32].

It is important to note the difference between a term and words and phrases (objects of linguistics), as well as the difference in regulatory requirements for one and the other, respectively. And only in this case is it legitimate to say that terms are special words. A.A. Reformed suggested the following definition of the term: “terms are special words limited by their special purpose; words striving to be unambiguous as an exact expression of concepts and the name of things” [11, 115].

S.V. Grinyov offers the following definition, which takes account of its properties and characteristics, distinguishing itself from the term than the term: “the term –nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact name of special concepts” [5, 33]. We give a definition of the term from the “Explanatory Translation Dictionary” L. L. Nelyubin, which, in our opinion, most fully reflects all the features of this concept. So, a term is,

- firstly, “a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, military, etc.) language, created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of special concepts and the designation of special items ”;
- secondly, “a word that does not allow modulation”;
- third, “a word or phrase that is an exact designation of a certain concept in the field of science, technology, art, public life”; and, finally, “a word endowed with quality means a scientific concept, which, together with other concepts of a given branch of science or technology, constitutes one semantic system. In a text intended for translation, the term always requires a separate decision for translation, that is, it acts as a unit of translation ”[9, 224].

Trying to determine the place of a term in modern language and attribute it to natural units within the framework of a literary language or to artificially created ones, linguists adhere to two rather contradictory positions. On the one hand, the terms are artificial, bearing in mind their origin, and have a fairly independent character. This means that one can recognize the opinion that it is necessary to take terms beyond the framework of the literary language. On the other hand, the process of the formation of terms on the basis of the natural language and their application in various fields of knowledge do not allow us to consider the term an artificial unit. It is probably important to find a third point of view to solve this problem. V.P. Danilenko proposes to consider the term a natural unit of a scientific language, while the scientific language is an “independent functional subsystem” of the natural national literary language [6, 14]. Also, in her opinion, “we analyze the terminology within the framework of the system into which it naturally enters, that is, as part of the vocabulary of the language of science. Terminology in its direct function does not belong to any other lexical system and cannot belong. The terminology has its own special purpose, the implementation of which is possible only in the language of science ” [6, 14].

Undoubtedly, the term has many differences from other linguistic units, but even this fact does not allow us to take it outside the literary language. To confirm this thought, let us recall Antoine Lavoisier and his work “Basic reasoning about chemistry”, where he insisted on the unity of science and terminology, emphasizing that all natural sciences are a combination of scientific facts, ideas and terms. And, according to A.A. Reformed language is an important nonrandom element of science, included in it through terminology [11, 115-116]. All this allows us to assert that the terms, reflecting natural phenomena and changes in science and technology, and being natural units within the framework of a scientific language, are inextricably linked with the literary language.

The concept of “meaningful structure of the term” includes the following components: semantics, motivation and the meaning of the term. Considering the semantics, or meaning, of the term, it is

appropriate to talk about its substantial structure, which includes the meaning and meaning of the term. According to B.N. Golovin, the meaning of the word forms the basis of the concept and the method of its formation; and also the meaning of the word is a meaningful form within which a concept is born and exists, it is the ability of a word to recreate any information in memory [3].

The terminological meaning is always a direct meaning, not acceptable conditionality, subjunctiveness or emotionality. It (meaning) is established as a result of an agreement, deliberate and conscious [2, 101].

The issues of the correspondence of terms and their meanings with the concepts they designate are dealt with by semasiological terminology, which recognizes the need to study the above problems. This is due to the fact that the semantics of a word is a combination of lexical and conceptual meanings, which do not always coincide. The following options are possible: complete coincidence, the absence of a lexical meaning (it may be lost or forgotten, the term may also be a borrowed foreign language word), the use of one term to designate several concepts at once, the designation of one concept by several terms and the inconsistency of terminological and lexical meanings. Taking into account one of the requirements imposed by the term

- its unambiguity, you should avoid terms with inaccurate meaning or make further clarifications during the selection [5, 92-95].

Considering the problem of the motivation of the term ("signs underlying the term"), we note that it is this feature that allows the term to be more memorable, more "vivid" and determines the relationship with other terms [12, 130].

In terminology also distinguish "motivation of the form of the term" and "motivation of the semantics and function of the term", while the first explains the choice of this form, and the second "is determined by the direct relation to the object of designation and the place of the term in the term system" [8, 39].

When describing a term, one of the important tasks, along with the definition of the term, is the identification of its properties and functions. So, in the "Introduction to terminology" S.V. Grinev identifies the following, most significant properties of the term. First of all, "attribution to a special area of use"; for fixation "his belonging to a special field of knowledge", within the framework of which the concept that he designates is fully manifested. Secondly, "*substantive accuracy*" (clarity, ambiguity, non-emotionality) of the term. This property is closely related to the concept of "Scientific definition - definition" and is dominant in the distinction between "words and terms" and, therefore, reflected by them "Phenomena of different levels of mental activity - scientific thinking and everyday handling of ideas." And finally, S.V. Grinev emphasizes the importance of such properties of a term as its "Relative independence from the context", and also notes "Stylistic neutrality" [5, 33].

Speaking about the purpose of the term, it is necessary to distinguish the following functions:- "the function of naming concepts", which, according to S.V. Grineva, gives the opportunity to compound terms "to maintain syntactic unity", not paying attention to the number of elements in its composition [5, 32]. When considering this issue V.M. Leichik proposes to rely on the function of the "word", which is the basis for the formation of the term. Consequently, they are distinguished by a "nominative function", thanks to which it is possible to "fix special knowledge", although they increasingly speak of the representation of objects and use the term "representative function" [8, 63-64];

- a significant function used to designate an object [7, 27];

- communicative function, since it is the term that conveys "Special knowledge" [8, 67] .;

- "heuristic" function or "function of discovering new knowledge", determined by participation in the process of "scientific knowledge and discovery of truth" [8, 70];

- cognitive function. This function is not equivalent to the above nominative and significant functions, since it characterizes the term "as the result of a long process of cognition of the essence of objects and phenomena of objective reality and the person's inner life, as a verbalization of a special concept, which initially can be not just a mental object, but even a manifestation of sensory cognition" [8, 71].

The terms have different requirements.

Requirements are a set of characteristics that an “ideal” term should possess [5, 34].

S.V. Grinev considers it necessary to study the term in the following areas:

- semantic, which includes the content of the term and its meaning;
- syntactic, considering the form and structure of the term;
- pragmatic, analyzing the features of the application and functioning of the term) [5, 34].

These directions determine the types of requirements for the term, among which there are:

- 1) the requirements for the external expression of the term, that is, its form;
- 2) requirements for the meaning of the term, that is, its content;
- 3) requirements defined by the specific use of the term [5, 34].

## Conclusion

1. At present, there is no single definition of the term “term”. Different approaches to the definition of this concept are explained, firstly, by the difference between the sciences themselves that study the term, secondly, by the versatility of this concept and, finally, by the personal vision of the problems of each of the authors.
2. Terms, reflecting natural phenomena and changes in science and technology, and being natural units in the framework of a scientific language, are inextricably linked with the literary language.
3. The content structure of the term includes the following components: semantics, motivation and the meaning of the term. The description of the term involves the identification of its properties and functions. The properties of the term are: relevance to a special field of use, substantive accuracy, relative independence from the context. Among the functions of the term are distinguished: the function of naming concepts, significative, communicative, heuristic and cognitive functions.
4. There are a number of requirements that must be met “ideal” term:
  - 1) the requirements for the external expression of the term;
  - 2) the requirements for the meaning of the term;
  - 3) requirements determined by the specific use of the term.

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