

Theoretical views on "Term", "Terminology" and "Terminological Field" in Linguistics

Begjanova Aysiliu Maxmudovna

1st year doctoral student of Karakalpak State University

Abstract: In linguistics, there are concepts of “term”, “terminology” and “terminological field”, and we can see that scientists have advanced different opinions and views about these concepts. Having studied and analyzed these opinions and views, we have outlined our thoughts in this article.

Keywords: term, terminology, terminological field, term compound, word compound, term system.

In the 21st century, along with science, technique and technology, the rapid development of the manufacturing industry has caused revolutionary changes in human society. In this sense, it is recognized that one of the main factors of large-scale development occurring in most countries existing in the world is closely related to the processes of "globalization" and "integralization". As an important turning point in such a development in human life, we can cite the development of the Internet Network, the creation of robotechnics and artificial intelligence as an example. Of course, such historical changes associated with extralinguistic factors influence the language and the terminological systems which are considered its integral lexical layer. For this reason, a language with a dynamic character and its constituent layers develop, new language units continue to replace obsolete (archaic) words.

To date, according to linguistic scientists, the trends in the development of modern linguistics are explained by a number of factors. These include effective and friendly inter-state cooperation, the study of language, culture, traditions and mentality of other peoples, the establishment and strengthening of diplomatic relations, showing respect and attention to the languages of peoples existing on our planet as a means of real and viable means of communication. In addition, the new terms that have entered as a result of close communication with foreign partners and colleagues, as well as lexical units in general, further expand the vocabulary, scope of the national language and set the stage for its constant growth.

It should be noted that in the construction of our national language, terminology is distinguished by having a special position and place. Scientists point out that there are two different worldviews about the role and place of terminology in the structure of national language wealth. According to the first view, while terminology is recognized as an independent structural lexical layer of the literary language lexicon, according to the second doctrine it is explained by the fact that it must be separated from the composition of the literary language and studied as a separate research object.

Although there are relatively many studies devoted to the problem of terms in the field of linguistics, researching this issue based on special approaches has not lost its relevance. It should be noted that various theoretical and practical issues of terms and terminology are covered in detail. Such issues include the relationship between a term and general literary language word, the formation of terms of certain branches, their decision, historical and gradual progress,

application in periodic stages, occurrence of lexical-semantic changes, synonymous and homonymous terms, determinologization in terminology, as a result of the events of reterminologizing, the manifestation of the secondary nomination and the system-structural and functional-semantic analysis of the terms.

In linguistics, there are concepts of term, terminology and terminological field, and we can see that scientists have advanced their thoughts and views on these concepts in different ways. At this point, a valid question arises. When did the concepts of "**Term and terminology**" appear in linguistics and who brought these terms into the process of communication?

In order to find an answer to this question, we analyzed many materials collected for research. According to the analysis of these materials the process of bringing the concepts of "**Term and terminology**" into circulation is directly related to the names of the Austrian scientist Eugene Wooster (1898-1977) and the Russian linguist Dmitry Semenovich Lotte (1898-1950)[1]. According to B.Yu.Gorodesky's information, the emergence of the concept of "**term compound** (a term in the form of a word compound)" is noted to be inextricably linked with the name of the Russian linguistic scientist, academician Philip Fyodorovich Fortunatov. F.Fortunatov thinks about whether or not a **term compound** can be a building material for a sentence, and divides it into two types semantically, that is as a language unit that reflects some reality, "*completed*" and "*uncompleted*" types[2].

It should be noted that in linguistics there are also two different views when describing "*term compounds*" in the form of a word compound. While some linguists interpret it as a "*term compound*", some accept it as a "*terminological compound*". In our opinion, such a definition is incorrect. Because, in the semantic scope of the concept of "*terminological compound*", since there is a certain degree of generality and abstraction in the scope, the word does not fully reflect the meaning of "*term compound*" in the form of a word compound. Therefore, syntactically formed "*term compound*"s are complex word combinations that contain two or more terms/lexemes. Consequently, the terminological system is a system of terms consciously formulated by experts, while terminology is a set of terms formed in a stichian (self-) way. Therefore, it is observed that these two concepts are distinguished by some scientists.

V.M.Leychik notes: a group of scholars believe that the "**term**" comes from the Latin word "terminus", which means "*end*", "*border*", "*finish*"[3]. In addition to this idea, researchers emphasize that it is a word or phrase that represents the name of a strictly defined concept belonging to science, technology, art, culture and some other field. Linguist scientist B.N. Golovin, expressed the following thoughts about term: "**Term**" is a unit of language with nominative and definitive properties that reflect a clear concept in a language, expressing a clear and concrete concept in a particular field[4]. In addition to this opinion, the scientist recognizes the term as a lexical unit and distinguishes that there are two types of terms: a *term word* and a *term word compound*. In this way, the author characterizes the term as language units that are not derived according to the morphemic structure of the word, and the term words are structurally composed of many components.

These include acronyms and abbreviations. Having carefully studied the above theoretical opinions and views expressed by the scientist regarding the term, we consider it necessary to note our opinions as follows. Indeed, terms are lexical units consisting of a single morpheme and multi-component lexemes. However, in our opinion, it would not be correct to consider abbreviated words (acronyms and abbreviations) as terms. Because, in order for any language unit to be a term, nominative and definitive properties must be present in this language unit and it must express a separate meaning or concept. However, this condition does not occur in abbreviations. They are just abbreviations of certain words. Therefore, they do not acquire special meaning and content in their abbreviated form.

It should be noted that the most important sign of distinguishing a non-term from a term is that there is no need to describe it on a scientific basis. V.G.GAK, in his research, trying to give specific definitions and classifications of the term, reveals its essence, and also defines the

position of the term in the vocabulary of the language. However, he objects to considering a term as a separate type of lexical units of a language, and advances the idea that the term is a form of functional-semantic use of lexical units[5].

In terms, that exist in the language, have a formal tone compared to ordinary words, and one of the main purposes of their use is to fully and efficiently convey relevant information within the framework of a certain area or network activity. Therefore, terms are an important part of official (diplomatic), scientific and technical documents and are also the main carriers of information. Because, they represent the information to be conveyed and the concepts implied. The terms that make up the terminological system of each professional and scientific field arise on the basis of the mutual conceptual relations of professional knowledge.

A.A. Reformatsky, G.O. Vinokur, V.V. Vinogradov, S.G. Barkhudarov, O.S. Akhmanova, K.A. Levkovskaya, B.N. Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik who studied the peculiarities of terminological units belonging to various systematic languages, in general, dealt with the scientific-theoretical problems of terminology, also studied the practical aspects of the problem scientifically in D.S. Lotte, S.A. Chaplignina, S.I. Korshunova, and T.L. Kandelaki's research, the term terminology has been used primarily in two senses:

1. Terminology - a set of word and word compounds that express a special meaning in certain areas;
2. Terminology - a particular aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in the language[6].

Relying on the resources collected in the research process, it can be said that in linguistics the definitions and classifications given to the words **term**, **terminology**, **terminological field** and **concept** are different. While a group of scholars includes phrases and jargons among the terms, the second group of researchers considers symbols present in the language, certain language elements, and even words that belong to the **verb** category as terms. For example, V.P. Danilenko considers **verbs** in the language, even **adjectives** and **adverbs**, to be terms in strict form[7]. One of the Uzbek scholars, H. Orzigulov agrees with this opinion and includes verbs among the terms, and writes: "Any word and word compound, even punctuation, relators, also act as terms"[8].

From the above, it can be understood that in linguistics there is confusion about which language units are accepted as **term** or not. In our opinion, verbs, adverb, symbols and any language elements cannot be terms. Initially, in order to consider a language unit as a **term**, we consider it appropriate to take into account the requirements and specific features, as well as the criteria for it. Through research analysis, it is worth noting that three main criteria or points of view have been formed in the matter of determining the main semantic-functional feature of the term: **1)** to have a nominative character; **2)** to have the characteristics of definitiveness; **3)** that it comes in a neutral function with respect to context. In addition to these basic principles, the following additional features also play an important role, of course. For example: (a) systematicity; (b) existence of definition; (c) the tendency towards one meaning in a particular terminological field.

To date, in the modern works on terminology created by linguistic scientists, several features and functions of the term are discussed. In most of them, it is argued that the main feature of the term is inextricably linked with a certain scientific concept. In support of these opinions, we can separately note that any "**term**" is functionally-semantically closely connected with the professional, scientific-technical concept of a particular field. In addition, we must not forget that any terminological system has an interaction with the general literary lexicon. That is why the terminological units of a certain field undergo the phenomena of determinologization, that is, determinization, as well as transterminologization. The terms that have undergone the phenomenon of determinization leave the terminological function assigned to them and serve as a general literary language unit. In this case, the meaning of the term expands. In the process of transtermination, however, some language units present in the general literary lexicon narrow their meaning and "assume" the terminological function. Also, one of the characteristics of a

term in a terminological unit is explained by its need for a definition. Therefore, definitive and nominative function is one of the primary and priority characteristics of the term. We get complete information about the concept represented through the definitiveness and nominativity property in the term. Hence, there is no exaggeration to say that terms are important in the communication, storage and processing of information in different fields.

In linguistics, we witness that the issues of *"terminology"* and *"terminological field"* are covered in detail in the works of G.Ipsen and A.A.Reformatsky. It should be noted that in the dictionary *"Общее терминоведение: энциклопедический словарь"* published by V.A. Tatarinov (2006, Moscow), the concept of "terminological field" is defined as follows. "**Terminological field**" is such a system that includes the type of professional activity included in one type of terminological field, the concepts associated with the knowledge and experience of this profession, as well as the unification of unified (homogenized) language units into one ring in a structural-semantic and functionally systematic form[9]. There are also linguists who accept the concept of "field" as a systematicity in the connection between terms. However, the linguistic scientist, professor O.S.Akhmedov notes: the concept of "**Terminological field**" is used in terminological studies as a term that shows the specific characteristics of lexical units of the field, and expresses the process that paves the way for their emergence. Although in terminology, the word "**field**" is a foreign phenomenon to pure terms, in some cases it is also observed that this rule is not followed to the fullest extent, "that or this term acquires multiple meanings and functions"[10].

It is understood that if we analyze the theoretical opinions and views put forward by the above-mentioned scientists, then in the explanation given by them to these three terms, they did not come to a single opinion and solution. This is what we came to this conclusion as a result of our analysis of research materials. "**Terminological field**" is such a field composed of different terms that the field embodies its terminological systems regarding other narrow areas. For example: the "**terminological field**" of economics includes terminological systems such as marketing, management, accounting-audit, insurance, tax and customs, finance.

It should be noted that in the sphere of science and technology, terms may be artificially invented, or they may be a special word that represents a certain concept derived from the lexicon of a general literary language. Specific functional-semantic aspects of such words and areas of application are specified and delimited by one or another specialists and representatives of scientific school. Sphere terms unlike general literary language terms, are characterized by the field to which they belong, and are combined into terminological systems of adjacent fields as hierarchical terminological units. However, they are only able to achieve their terminological functions within that particular system. In this terminological system, a semantic-functional (functional) and logical (conceptual) terminological field is suitable for them.

In fact, any development and progress in science that occurs in human society is the reason for the emergence of scientific and technical terms. Terms arise mainly through two factors. 1) **Linguistic factor**. In this case, new terms are formed as a result of the phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic transformation of certain lexemes present in the language, the methodical - grammatical assimilation of words, the formation of certain words in a semantic way. 2) **Extralinguistic factor**. This is explained by the socio-economic and political changes that occur in a particular society, the result of reforms. Consequently, the term does not appear on its own (stichian), but is created as a result of the need for human society.

In recent years, some research on terminological issues has been using concepts and terms related to "**semantic field**" theory. This "field" is composed mainly of three levels, namely the center, core and periphery. In accordance with the semantic-functional dominance of language units, they "strive" or take place from the periphery towards the center. We know that it is wrong to apply such a concept to terms. Because, in the language, the concept of "semantic field" is mainly used to refer to the synonymic series of words as well as words with a polysemantic properties. However, the phenomena of synonymy and polysemantic are not considered acceptable and normative in terminology. Terms are neutral with respect to context, they have

the property of a predisposition to a meaning. Depending on the semantic-functional properties of the terms, the scope of the spiritual spread is limited by a specific terminological system. They are realized within the framework of a person's professional activity and are in consumption through the characteristics of accuracy, conciseness and nominativity.

Consequently, if synonymy and polysemantic properties are used in relation to terminological units, it is appropriate to emphasize that there is another linguistic phenomenon here. Some of the sphere terms may encounter the phenomenon of determinization. In doing so, they lose the characteristic of the term and become the "property" of the lexicon of the general literary language. More precisely, the term absorbed into the framework of general literary language communication moves away from its terminological field and terminological system. As a result, the classification and description inherent in the term are abstracted, that is, disappears.

If a particular term, used in many fields, is used in other fields and acquires a different meaning, this process can be interpreted as the integration of terminology with the inter-field lexicon. In the process of transtermination, however, it is appropriate to explain by the fact that the meaning of a particular word in a general literary language has narrowed and switched to the term (terminology) function.

The analysis of the collected scientific sources related to the research and the opinions and views by linguistic scientists advanced on the concepts of "term", "terminology", "terminosystem" and "terminological field" shows that by this time any interdisciplinary terminological lexicon is experiencing the process of improvement through its developmental dynamics. In our opinion, it is appropriate to interpret this process as a century of progress in the scientific-technical, information-communication aspects of the 21st century, and to note it as a result and product of inter-state globalization, integration processes.

References:

1. Городецкий Б.Ю. Компьютерная лингвистика: моделирование языкового общения // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. XXIV. М., 1989.
2. Малаховский Л.В. Специальные термины в общем словаре: принципы отбора и толкования // Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. - Л.: 1976.- 226 с.
3. Лейчик В.М. Элементы терминоведческой теории текста //Текст восприятие, информация, интерпретация. М.: 2002. –153 с.
4. Головин Б.Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. - М.: 1987.- 135 с.
5. Гак В.Г. Ассиметрия лингвистического знака и некоторые общие проблемы терминологии / В. Г. Гак // Семантические проблемы языков науки, терминологии и информатики: Ч. 1. - М., 1971. - С. 62 - 69.
6. Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фан. док-ри (DSc) дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – 256 б.
7. Даниленко. В.Г. Лексико-семантические и грамматические особенности слов-терминов. //Исследование по русской терминологии.- М.: Наука, 1971.- 167 с.
8. Арзикулов. Х. Семантические проблемы в терминологических системах французского языка (на материале онкологической терминологии). Автореф. дис...канд.филол.наук.- Л.: 1980 –24 с.
9. Татаринов В. А. Общее терминоведение: энциклопедический словарь / Российское терминологическое общество «РоссТерм». М.: Московский лицей, 2006. 528 с.
10. Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Дисс... фил.фан.док-ри (DSc).Тошкент: 2016. 256 Б.