

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMS

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D.Lotte, A.Reformatsky,E.Dresen, A.Lesakhin, G.Vinokur, P.A.Florensky were among the first to pay attention to the specific features of the term, its form and content, as well as to the most controversial issues in the field of terminology. These are scientists who have paid attention. Their fundamental works were of a general nature and were devoted to the Theory of terms, their place in the lexical system of the language, as well as requirements for the term as a verbalized unit of scientific knowledge.

Despite the fact that P.A. Florensky wrote his article "Term" in 1922, he published it only in 1994. The scientist considered this term from a philosophical point of view and showed the great role of terms in the process of knowledge. According to the author, "science and philosophy are two arms of a single-language organism" and this term is the peak of thought capable of summarizing scientific knowledge, "ripe word", "mature word" looked at. The author explained the difference between the term and "neutral layer word". We can say that this article laid the foundation for understanding the complex nature of the terminological unit [1].

The formation of basic terminology is connected with the name of D. Lotte. Exactly that terminology founded the necessity of learning, and was also the founder of the classification approach to studying terminology.

The famous Russian linguist, one of the founders of Russian terminology, A. Reformatsky, showed and singled out the "dual nature" of the term, its belonging to two systems - "lexis" (language system) and "logos" (system of concepts) a function that connects a term with a concept.

The scholar examines the transformation of common words into terms and, as a result of this process, the monosemanticization of words, the flexibility of their individuality, and the loss of expressiveness and emotionality.

In the second half of the century, many works on the study of terms and terminology were published. At this time, a number of fields of terminology developed, it was recognized as an independent science, this term was considered from the point of view of its semantics, morphology, specific features of word formation.

One of the most learned branches of terminology is theoretical terminology. It deals with formal and informal key aspects of terms; is engaged in creating practical

terminological dictionaries and terminological data banks, combining terms. During the formation of terminology, the main focus was general on theoretical problems, the second part of XX century can be considered as a period of differentiation of scientific approaches in the study of terminology.

As stated by V. P. Danilenko, terminology is “a set of terms in the field of relevant knowledge in one sphere that reflects a set of relevant concepts” [2].

Today, different directions and aspects of terminology are distinguished: for example, S. Grinev [3] classified general terminology which deals with studying common features and processes in a special vocabulary, semasiological terminology which deals with studying the semantics of terms, historical terminology which deals with studying the history of terminologies, cognitive terminology examines the role of the term in scientific knowledge.

V. Tatarinov defines such areas as the methodological origin of terminological research, term theory, philological research, functional and stylistic research, diachronic research, regulation and standardization of terminology, terminology, terminological aspects of scientific and technical translation, professional linguistics, industrial terminological research [4].

S. Grinev's work called “Introduction to Terminology” should be singled out as one of the main works on general terminology. The author reveals the essence of terminology as a science, highlights the main aspects of terminology, studies the typology of special vocabulary, analyzes the term as a separate sign. It is directly related to science, because it serves different fields of knowledge. A concept, that is, as a result of scientific understanding, science cannot be entered without a term corresponding to other members of this system.

In the monograph “Russian terminology: experience of linguistic description” by V. Danilenko, he examines various models of terminology in detail. He identifies the productive models of nominal word combinations:

Morphological types,

Semantic types,

Attributive types.

The author, as a representative of the functional direction in linguistics, studies terminology as a lexical system of the language that performs special tasks. Moreover, it provides detailed structural-genetic and grammatical, lexical-semantic characteristics of terminology.

Another Russian linguist V. Prokhorova dedicated her work "Russian Terminology" to the semantic method of terminology formation. Here are all

possible meanings for the term: expressiveness, emotionality, imagery, various metaphors are analyzed (form, function, similarity of form and function, form and location, structure, consistency, associative transfers). The author identifies the main lexical and semantic groups of specific word combinations found in metaphorization in terminology: somatisms, zoosemisms, neutral words and other lexical-semantic groups not related to daily vocabulary.

“Terminology: subject, methods, structure” is one of the important works in terminology. The author of the book is V. Leychik. He defines various definitions of the term, meaningful and formal structure of the term, typology and classification of terms, the main methods used in terminology.

Incorrect use of terms, lack of knowledge of principles, organization and operation of terminological systems can lead to communication breakdown in all spheres of human activity. From this point of view, it can be argued that the beginning of the last two centuries. It is recognized as a unique period in the development of various terminological systems, in the development of relevant linguistic, philosophical and practical theoretical problems of terminology.

As it is seen from our research on terminology, most of linguists engaged with conceptual aspect of terminology. For proving our idea, we may exemplify the idea of V. Tatarinov [4], “the concept is one of the most discussed categories of the science of terminology, because for terminological issue, some minimal logical rules related to the concept should be axiomatically accepted. Logical problems of terminology directly affect the effectiveness of terminology, because logical knowledge unrelated to the science of terminology is an element of education”.

There are several characteristics of a term and terminology. Sh. Charlie [5] mentioned in his article some of the features of them:

- Unique Identifiers: the identifier for a given term should be unique. The same identifier should never represent two different concepts in the terminology, ever.
- Stable Identifiers: the identifier for a given term should be persistent. Regardless of the status of the term the identifier should stick around and never be re-used to represent another term.
- Coverage: the terminology should adequately cover the domain it is meant to model. If the terminology does not have enough terms the consumer will find themselves wanting or worse... free texting.
- Concept Orientation: it means that "terms must correspond to at least one meaning ("nonvagueness") and no more than one meaning ("nonambiguity"), and that

meanings correspond to no more than one term("nonredundancy)"). In other words, a term should represent a concept and that concept should only be represented once as an active term in the terminology. If you lose concept orientation, you end up with a pick list where a term is repeated or a term that represents a concept broader than the scope of the terminology. If the concept orientation is not well managed in a terminology, it will look a mess.

➤ Consistent Term Structure: the terms themselves should have a consistent structure. When dealing with a term that describes a granular concept, like a dispensable medication. The lexical components that make up a term should have the same ordinal pattern from term to term.

➤ The Terminology should have a lifecycle: terminologies evolve. New terms are created, existing terms are split, become obsolete or are replaced. A good terminology provides the user information on the status of a term that allows the terminology consumer to take action when a something happens to a terms. This can be as simple as a term status that indicates whether it is active or obsolete, or as complex as replacement pointers that help the terminology consumer decide how to transform the obsolete term they are referencing. This is especially true if the terminology is stable. Since an identifier never gets removed from the terminology, the terminology consumer needs to know when it is past is 'sell by' date so it does not continue to get selected and used in an electronic record.

➤ Extensibility: no terminology can satisfy all the needs of the consumer. Defining the terminology in such a way as to allow the consumer to extend the terminology facilitates the extension of the terminology to bridge a period until the term is added by the source or permanently, if the term is very local to the consumer. This can be accomplished in several ways and could also depend on how the consumer implements the terminology in their solution.

To review, we may note that the issue of terminology has being the most learned sphere of linguistics. The topic was researched by several linguists such D.Lotte, A.Reformatsky,E.Dresen, A.Lesakhin, G.Vinokur, P.A.Florensky, V.Leychik and others. Because of the high interest and development of terminology there are classified and formed several branches of terminology like general terminology which deals with studying common features and processes in a special vocabulary, semasiological terminology which deals with studying the semantics of terms, historical terminology which deals with studying the history of terminologies, cognitiveterminology examines the roleof the term in scientific knowledge.

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

In one word, terminology is one of the mostly researched and important part of linguistics, which is always develop and renewed sphere of lexicology.

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