

CLASSIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS

E.Ayapova

The 1st year MA course student

The process of formation and development of terminology is based on the formation of words specific to the language and on the basis of laws and the lexical fund of the language. Terminology of the lexicon for general consumption goes back to a long history. This phenomenon shows the existence of a two-way relationship between language and terminology. This process is also evident in the close connections between the general literary lexicon and the terminological lexicon. Literary words form the lexical richness and norm of colloquial language, dialects, social slang.

At the same time, universal words are recognized as one of the sources that always fills and expands the terminology of any national language. It has been determined that there are two types of transfer of common literary words to the terminological lexical system, i.e. there are two types of transterminization.

One of the most relevant and researched topics in linguistics is related to terms. A. Reformatzky, D. Lotte, S. Chaplikin, E. Dresen, A. Lesokhin, G. Vinokur are among the first authors who wrote about the specific features of the term, its form and content in their works. Their works have a general character, and different opinions are expressed about the theory of the term, the place of the language in the lexical system, as well as the requirements for the term as a verbalized unit of scientific knowledge.

D. Lotte dealt with the classification of terms, which is considered the main unit of terminology. It was he who justified the need to study terminology, and was also the founder of the classification approach to studying terminology.

A. Reformatzky, one of the founders of the terminology, performed the term “two bilateral nature” of the terms, its two systems “lexis” (language system) and “logos” (system of concepts).

A.A. Reformatzky considers the transition of neutral words to terms and, as a result of this process, the monosemanticization of words, acquisition of their individuality and loss of expressiveness and emotionality.

Later, many works on the study of terms and terminology were published. At this time, a number of areas 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. Key aspects of term

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investigation become creating practical terminological dictionaries and terminological databases, classification of terms.

In modern linguistics, terminology is researched by dividing it into different directions and aspects. As an example of these, S. Grinev researched general terminology (studies common features and processes in a special vocabulary), semasiological (studies the semantics of terms), historical (studies the history of terminologies. makes recommendations on their classification), cognitive (examines the role of the term in scientific knowledge and thinking) [1].

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, terminological aspects of scientific and technical translation, professional linguistics, industrial terminological research [2].

L. Alekseeva and S. Mishlanova classified terminology accordingly:

normocentric: focused on communication with logic,

lingucentric: focused on communication with linguistics

anthropocentric: focused on communication with people-oriented terminology

[3].

“Introduction to terminology” by the famous linguist S. Grinev [1] can be cited as an example of a work that provides complete information about 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 terms as a separate sign.

V. Danilenko examines various models of terminology in detail in his monograph “Russian language terminology: experience of linguistic description”. He identifies four productive models of nominal word combinations of morphological, semantic, and attributive types. This work is very important for terminologists, because it covers many issues of terminology. The author, as a representative of the functional direction in linguistics, studies terminology as a lexical system of the language that performs special tasks [4].

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