

The Role of Lexical Units in Formation of Terminology

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the definition of terms and terminology as a special concept, theoretical views on them, the opinions of various scientists, as well as the role of terms in linguistics. The subject of the general theory of terminology, its unique universal features and ways of development and enrichment is also covered.

Keywords: term, terminology, feature, linguistics, term formation, process of terminological specialization/term formation

Introduction.

In world linguistics, a number of linguistic researches dedicated to the study of terms have been carried out. The process of global changes taking place in the countries of the world creates the basis for the continuous enrichment of the vocabulary due to the intensive mutual influence of the languages of the world. Today, as in all fields, the rapid development of science, technology, and production, the changes taking place in the countries of the world, and the rapid development of industry allows to study and create the specific features of the term.

Comparative and cross-sectional study of terms is the most important task of modern philology. The emergence of new directions in technical and other fields has stimulated the formation and development of linguistic microsystems, which include a set of lexical units, the use of which is limited to a certain area of social or professional activity of the language. Vocational specialization usually linguistically expresses a special sublanguage (i.e., a functional type of language with a limited scope of use in linguistics) open only to representatives of a certain profession. "The term becomes a carrier and keeper of information that has its own value in a special conceptual system, and in this sense, the term is a special cognitive-informational structure, which expresses

professional and scientific knowledge that has a specific linguistic form". [1] In fact, in this definition given by Volodina, the term appears as a special information-carrying structure.

Materials.

At present, terminology is a developing field of knowledge with conceptual and terminological apparatus. There are many works on term theory, such as the difference between terms and commonly used words, the interpenetration of terms in different fields of knowledge, the processes of term formation and terminologizing (transition of a term into a simple word), translation of terms from one language to another. and problems are studied within scientific disciplines such as terminology, translation theory, comparative linguistics. Terminology, as a common aspect, is chosen as a research object of all three sciences. However, each of the three disciplines has its own approach to the object of study.

In world linguistics, term, terminology, their formation, regulation, and their theoretical foundations, problems of the formation and development of linguistic terminologies, deficiencies and defects in linguistic terminologies, polysemy, synonymy and problems of how to eliminate them were investigated and learned by such scientists as G. O. Vinokur, V. V. Vinogradov, A. A. Reformatsky, O. S. Akhmanova, A. M. Shcherbak, V. P. Danilenko, A. N. Kononov, Y. A. Kolesnikova, V. M. Boguslavsky, who were specially and seriously engaged in their research.

Terminology deals with the defining the terms of professional sub-languages, analyzing the operational characteristics and laws of terminological units, studying their structure from different points of view (semantics, morphology, word formation, etc.), organizing and unifying the system of terms, standardization and harmonization, development of typological classification of languages.

Research and methods.

We all know that since the XIII-XIX centuries, due to the creation of terms and the impact of extralinguistic factors on terminology, the issues of terms and terminology attract the attention of linguists. As each science develops based on the demands of society, it becomes clear that there are concepts and phenomena that have not yet been studied and not sufficiently covered. As a result, there is a need to express and name these concepts and phenomena, and in this way new terms appear in science. "As in other sciences, linguistic phenomena and concepts are first identified in linguistics, and then a term is created to represent it. The unification of terminology is a multi-stage process, and at each stage there is a great need for terms that clearly and fully reflect the essence of the concept. [2] While discussing the process of term creation and the need for it, Academician Hojiyev emphasizes that concepts and phenomena should be defined first, and then they should be named and thus the term should be created.

A term is a unique linguistic unit that has a special terminological meaning. Terminology is a set of terms, a set of terms in the field of knowledge or production, a doctrine about the formation, structure and operation of the term. Terminology is defined as follows in the Uzbek national encyclopedia: "- 1) a branch of the lexicon; a set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts of a certain science, technology, production network, art, social activity; 2) the branch of linguistics that studies terms". [3] Therefore, terminology is a collection of special words related to a certain field, and it is created on the basis of the general language lexicon and serves to enrich the national language. The terminological lexicon, as an integral part of the lexicon of the language, develops along with it, experiencing all the processes of the development of society and language. Only when a branch of society or a science develops at a high level, in that language a special terminology is created. There are different ways of the development and enrichment of terminology, which include borrowing words from other languages, creating new words, activation of certain grammatical categories and their place in speech, formation of a word combination into a semantic whole, etc.

We can say that now the enrichment of terminology is mainly due to borrowing (assimilation) of words from other languages and internal word formation. The main factor determining the stability of the terminological system of this or that field is its regulation and regularity. The fact that synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy, which are the wealth of universal language, are a negative phenomenon is a characteristic of terminology.

Results.

Terminology has a special place and position in modern linguistics. V. P. Danilenko stated that "terminology means an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology)".[4] The language of science, as one of the functional systems of the general literary language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of live conversation and the language of fiction. The scientific language is formed and developed on the basis of the universal literary language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science and science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general literary language.

We all know that in the 1960s, that is, in the early period of the history of terminology, the concepts of "terminological system" (D.S. Lotte) and "terminological field" (L.A. Kapanadze) were formed. For example, foreign linguist D. Sageder said: "The rapid progress development of technologies required not only the naming of new concepts, but also an agreement on the use of terms. As a practical result, terminological work began to be organized within certain specialized fields (specialties). [5] Through this opinion, Sageder said that terms appear as new concepts through the development of specific areas of expertise, and their use also helps the development of these areas.

"Terminology is a set of terms related to a particular science or a set of words used in a technical field." The English scientist H. Whewell mentioned in his works that by recording the meaning of the terms, the concepts they represent are also recorded. [6]

Discussion.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 19th century, the approaches to the expression of the meaning of the word terminology by scientists were somewhat slow and shallow. Since the 18th century, in some European languages, the term nomenclature has been used to express the object of a certain field of education. Nomenclature (lat. nomenclatura) is a list or literal list of names, meaning a set of names used to represent objects of research in any field of science. Terminology and nomenclature terms are very close to each other in terms of function in linguistics, so sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the two. [7]

"In science and technology, a term is a special word invented artificially or taken from a natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or limited by representatives of this or that scientific school. [8] In fact, through this definition, H. Dadaboyev shows that the terms are not only artificially invented or special words taken from the natural language, but also beyond a certain limit, i.e. outside the field of application. specifically indicated his loss.

At the moment, specialists are conducting large-scale research in order to study the formation, development and development of certain terminological systems and their specific features in different systematic languages. Nevertheless, controversial problems of terminology have not lost their relevance and are currently waiting for their perfect solution. In this sense, various innovations, developed scientific-theoretical views, and research results around the concept of the term attract not only linguists, but also specialists in other fields, and serve as one of the topical issues for the development of these fields.

Conclusion.

In summary, we can say that the term is a special word, more precisely, a word with special functions. A term is a word or phrase that has a special semantic scientific meaning that correctly and briefly expresses a certain concept within a certain discipline. The term can sometimes lose its terminological meaning in the context and be used as a simple word. It should be noted that when a word has a terminological meaning, all its other meanings are not taken into account. The terminology of any science is not just a list of terms, but a semiological system naming a system of concepts that reflects a certain scientific outlook. In general, when a science reaches a sufficiently high level of development, it needs a system of terms. In other words, the development of the concept at this level and the giving of a specific scientific name is characterized by the emergence of terms.

We can conclude that the subject of the general theory of terminology is the creation and use of special words, as well as the accumulation of knowledge gained by mankind with the help of terms and left for the future; improvement of existing terminological systems, in which search for optimal methods of creating new terms and their systems; it is intended to find universal features characteristic of the terminology of different fields of knowledge.

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