

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS

VOLUME03 ISSUE04

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijp-03-04-06>

Pages: 25-28



MAIN DIRECTIONS OF STUDYING TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

Abidova Azizakhon

Lecturer, Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Terminology, special vocabulary, psychology, nomination, concept, meaning, normalization

Received: 19.04.2023

Accepted: 24.04.2023

Published: 29.04.2023

Abstract: The article is devoted to the consideration of the features of special vocabulary, in particular, to the identification of the main nominative and functional features of psychological terms. Particular attention is paid to various directions in and teaching of the terminological system, the description of the main properties and characteristics of terms. The requirements for the meaning of the term are revealed: consistency of semantics, singleness, completeness, absence of synonyms, etc.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the rapid growth of scientific knowledge has led to the active development of special vocabulary. As Grinev-Grinevich notes, over 90% of new words appearing in modern languages are special vocabulary. The growth in the number of terms in various sciences (psychology, medicine, biology) sometimes overtakes the growth in common vocabulary. Some of the terms penetrate into the common vocabulary, while terminological problems affect the development of the language as a whole. Therefore, the study of the features of special vocabulary is becoming increasingly important for the development of the language system.

As you know, the term - (from Latin terminus - border, limit) is the main unit of special vocabulary, a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. The term is included in the general lexical system of the language through a specific terminological system.

G. O. Vinokur and A. A. Reformatsky developed a functional approach to the term, taking into account the definitive nature and nominating the purpose of the term. We also note that, according to A. A. Reformatsky, all units of vocabulary have a nominating ability. E. N. Tolikina contrasts terms and non-terms, but this position is not widely used. To this day, disputes about the lexical meaning of the term do not subside. Some linguists argue that the term has a lexical meaning (A. S. Gerd), but the meaning of the term is not reduced to the designated concept.

Others equate the lexical meaning of a term with its concept (E. M. Galkina-Fedoruk). According to others, the term coincides with the concept and has no lexical meaning (A. A. Reformatsky, V. A. Zvegintsev, L. A. Kapanadze, D. N. Shmelev).

Danish linguist O. Jespersen and American linguist. Andrews considered scientific terminology to be a separate science, not connected with the lexical system of the language. The same point of view is shared by A. V. Superanskaya, N. V. Podolskaya, N. V. Vasilyeva, who believe that terms constitute a subsystem in the language. Terminological vocabulary is recognized as part of the vocabulary of the language by most domestic linguists. L. L. Kutina, V. P. Danilenko, R. G. Piotrovsky, A. S. Gerd emphasize the connection of terminology with the entire vocabulary of the language, the development of terminology according to the laws of the common language, the formation of terms according to the traditional methods of the word-formation system of the Russian language. Summarizing research on the theory of the term, V. A. Tatarinov notes that in disputes a bank of terminological data was gradually created, a system of key scientific categories was formed.

The main properties of the term are: unambiguity, stylistic neutrality, brevity, context independence, lack of synonyms, consistency and definitiveness. According to L. M. Vasiliev, the word is the minimum independent meaningful unit of the language, which means that the unity in the word of all its aspects is assumed: phonetic, grammatical and semantic.

The content accuracy of a term is the clarity, the limitedness of its meaning. Clarity is due to the fact that a special concept has precise boundaries, which are established with the help of a definition (scientific definition of the meaning of the term). The difference between the definition of a term and the common colloquial interpretation of a word is the difference between a concept and a representation. A concept is a thought that is a generalization of objects of a certain class according to their specific features. Representation is a generalized image of objects and phenomena of reality, stored and reproduced in the mind.

Thus, the difference between a word and a term lies in the fact that they reflect different levels of mental activity - scientific thinking and everyday representation.

It is the definition that determines the uniqueness of the term, its independence from the context and makes the term stylistically neutral. Conventionality - the purposeful nature of its appearance - emphasizes that the term is not formed, but created. This property of the term contributes to a more accurate transmission of information, which is very important in the field of psychology (the entire theory of the term is studied in detail by us as a scientific platform necessary for further research of psychological terminology).

The reproducibility of the term in speech is ensured by the function of the term to name concepts. Semantic integrity allows terminological phrases to maintain syntactic unity and stability regardless of the number of elements that make up the term, due to this, compound terms and combinations of terms differ.

The next sign of the term is its nominative character, i.e. his ability to name concepts. The listed features allow us to define the term as a special lexical unit for the exact name of the concept. Requirements for the form of the term:

- 1) compliance with the norms of the language, that is:
 - elimination of professional jargon (neurotic, depressive, glitch);
 - elimination of deviations from phonetic and grammatical norms (aggression, kotarsis, relaxation);
 - professional deviations from the norm (such as suggestion - suggestion) are offered to be accepted as a professional version of the norm;

2) brevity; the cumbersomeness of the term prevents its widespread use in speech. Can be distinguished:

-lexical brevity - fixing in the form of a term the minimum number of identification features (insight);
– formal brevity, as terms with a shorter form are preferred. For example, in psychology, the word coding has replaced the term stress-psychotherapy of alcoholism according to Dovzhenko;

3) the requirement for the derivational ability of the term, since derivatives are more easily formed from short terms (depression - depressive, conflict - conflict);

4) the requirement of the invariance of terms - the invariance of their form. The presence of variants of terms makes it difficult for specialists to communicate, a formal difference leads to semantic differentiation;

5) a desirable property of the term is its motivation - semantic transparency, which allows you to quickly get an idea of the concept called the term (affective (method) - the term characterizes the process, and the term affective - the phenomena caused by this process).

In the group of functional parameters, such characteristics as the normalization of terminology, its commonality, commonness, internationality and compactness are distinguished. The correspondence of physical and mathematical terminology to these characteristics and requirements allows it to become the main tool in the process of cognition, in the performance of epistemological and cognitive functions. The normalization of terminology indicates the volume of normalized terminology; determines what proportion of terms are already standardized at the national, international and industry level when streamlining terminology. The use of terminology depends on the degree of its acceptance. In one field of knowledge, terminologies of different scientific schools and even individual terminologies can exist in parallel (for example, the grammatical terminology of M. V. Lomonosov and the linguistic terminology of L. Elmslev).

The internationality of terminologies is determined by the number of internationalism terms in the terminology system. The high level of internationality contributes to the international harmonization of terminology.

CONCLUSION

The compactness of the terms of a given terminology is the ratio of the components of the meaning of a term to its lexical extent. When choosing options for a term, preference is given to a compact term that conveys complete information in a concise form; it is these terms that form the core of the terminology of the exact sciences. The terminology of any science is not a set of terms, but a system of concepts that reflects a certain scientific worldview. Testing a term for definitiveness (deciding whether a term lends itself to a rigorous scientific definition) is a means of distinguishing a term from a non-term.

Thus, the terminology turns into a terminological system as a result of ordering [12, p. 20–30], i.e. an ordered system of terms with fixed relationships that fully corresponds to the system of concepts of this area.

REFERENCES

1. Гринев-Гриневиц С. В. Терминоведение. М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. 304 с.
2. Ожегов С. И. Словар русского языка. М.: Русский язык, 1978. 847с.
3. Реформатский А. А. Термин как член лексической системы языка // Проблемы структурной лингвистики. М.: 1967. С. 103–125.
4. Толикина Е. Н. Некоторые лингвистические проблемы изучения термина // Лингвистические проблемы научно-технической терминологии. М.: 1970. С. 53–67.

5. Шмелев Д. Н. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики (на материале русского языка). М.: Наука, 1973. 279 с.
6. Суперанская А. В., Подольская Н. В., Василева Н. В. Общая терминология: Вопросы теории. М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. 248 с.
7. Татаринцов В. А. История отечественного терминоведения. Т.1: Направления и методы терминологических исследований. Очерк и хрестоматия. Кн. 1. М.: Московский лицей; 1995. 333 с.