



## SYSTEM OF TERMS AND CONCEPT OF TERM IN CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** In this work, the author considers various conceptual characteristics of the term as a linguistic concept within the framework of the current state of linguistics. The author also highlights some issues of the process of terminology formation in domestic and foreign linguistics. The aim of the study is to identify the distinctive properties of terms in fixed language structures, as well as within the theory of the term field. The subject of the study is the term as a linguistic unit in its various aspects.

### INTRODUCTION

All aspects of the development and existence of human society are accompanied by scientific discoveries, today science is entering the international and international level of development. An important factor in the development of science is the unification of world scientific knowledge, which makes it possible to achieve a greater level of objectivity and depth of research. The accuracy of the language serves as a basis for science, which determines the very existence of an interethnic scientific society. The basis of the scientific language is terminology, it is subject to a strict hierarchy and accompanies the formation of world scientific knowledge at all levels of its development.

The conceptual content of the term is determined by its place in the system. The term, being part of a certain terminological system, refers to a particular area of science, technology, production. It has its own definition (exact scientific definition) among the terms in the same field. One and the same word can be a term of different fields of knowledge. This is not polysemy, but homonymy (cf. the term "systematics" in botany, economics and mathematics), since the terms within their terminological field are usually unambiguous, unlike "everyday" words. The terms are also associated with a certain scientific concept: they reflect the results of scientific research and their theoretical understanding. In this respect, they are opposed to the general vocabulary.

Sets of terms are an important part of the common language at the word-formation and grammatical levels. They are formed on the basis of concepts and lexico-semantic relations. General theoretical as well as applied linguistics are the environment for the development and study of the term,

since the term is inseparable from the units of the national language. A term is a unit of the lexical system of a language that has special features that make it possible to distinguish between a term and a non-term. In order to analyze the internal properties of a term, it is studied within the framework of real-life communities of units, terminological systems serving individual branches of knowledge. In modern linguistics, such properties of a term include: correspondence to a term of a concept or concept in the mind of its bearer, belonging to a special field of knowledge, definitiveness, accuracy of meaning, contextual independence (within the thematic text), consistency, nominativity, lack of expression and stylistic neutrality, purposeful character and constancy in speech.

Thus, a term is a special language unit (word or phrase) that is in systemic relations with other language units similar in status to the corresponding special language, used to accurately name and express a special (or professional) object, concept, phenomenon or type activities.

The term, as a unit of the common national language, at the same time belongs to a special linguistic subsystem. A term is a special language unit that performs a special function of naming a specialized and professional concept, which makes it possible to distinguish it from other language units in the language system.

Terms, which are special linguistic units, exist and realize their properties only through "their" specific terminological system. Outside of this system, the terms become part of the commonly used units of the national language. They are determinologized, and commonly used vocabulary, in turn, has the ability to penetrate terminology, realizing the process of terminology. These features of the mobility of terminological and non-terminological vocabulary indicate the interaction of terminology and a common language.

In the term system, each term occupies a specific place. It is determined by the place of the corresponding concept in the entire system of concepts. Outside this system, the term loses its characteristic features, and within the language system (not terminological) it can show its national and cultural affiliation, "which is evidenced by the designation of individual manifestations of lexical meaning by such linguistic categories as polysemy, metaphor, figurativeness, expressiveness, emotionality, connotativeness, modality" [14]. One of the most important properties of a term and terminology is consistency, and the study of terminological units should take place within the framework of the system in which they are included. There are three approaches to the study of terminological systems:

The first approach is a logical one, which makes it possible to single out the terms that denote the basic, derivative and complex concepts of a given system of concepts. This division is set by the objects of a certain area and the theory (concept) underlying the system of concepts.

The second approach is linguistic. It represents by what lexical units, from the point of view of their semantics and form, the units of the given term system are expressed. Terms can have a variety of structures, and only their semantic similarity ensures their integration into a system.

The third method is terminological, which combines the first two approaches, it demonstrates the relationship between the term and the term system, shows the place of one or another unit in the corresponding term system.

Terms are units of a special language; they serve any professional field of activity. They are at the same time units of natural language, which, in turn, indicates the heterogeneous and complex composition of the latter. The systemic nature of the general vocabulary is expressed in thematic associations of language units, interconnected on the basis of semantic commonality (lexical-semantic

systems). An important role is played by terminological systems in the lexical system of natural language and its functional varieties. Among them are languages for special purposes.

A terminological system is a linguistic model of a certain special area. This model can exist along with the logical model, represented by a system of concepts and a system of definitions. It embodies the logical model in a system of verbal signs. The term system adequately depicts the real system of scientific and technical concepts of a given subject area, and it is isomorphic to it. It is "a complex dynamic stable system ... its function is to serve as a sign (linguistic) model of this field of knowledge or activity."

Terminology is an ordered system that is subject to requirements. General language requirements: grammatical means of expressing standardized terminology (for example, the category of number, the category of gender, the category of case, form formation, and others); attitude to foreign, dialect and vernacular words acting as terms (for example, attitude to borrowings from other languages); lexico-semantic characteristics of terms (polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy); short form of the term (lexical reduction by means of word formation, as well as by means of symbols). Regulatory requirements include specific requirements for the formation of terminology. Correspondence of methods and models of term formation with methods and models of general word formation and specific models of term formation; preference for certain models of term formation (in accordance with the regularity of the functioning of models, the specialization of word-forming affixes and models for the expression of any meaning); grammatical features of terms; stylistic requirements for terminological constructions (in a compound term).

As part of the term system, terms are combined into various groups, different in terms of the concepts they designate, in terms of formal features, and in their place in the term system. One system is an element of another, larger system. Each element may turn out to be a system, but smaller than the one in which it is included.

## CONCLUSION

Semantic fields are hierarchical and have subordination in their interconnections. Thus, margins can be narrower and wider. On the one hand, terminological units can constitute macrofields, and on the other hand, they can be included in the internal structure of fields with fewer units. The archiseme of the microfield has a more specific content than the archiseme of the macrofield, and is of a lower classification order. Microfields can contain lexico-semantic groups and subgroups that have an even more specific archeme in content and are at an even lower level in the hierarchical classification.

Thus, the terminological field is the linguistic environment for the existence of a term. In it, he realizes all his characteristics and performs his main function of naming a special concept.

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