

INTERPRETATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyses terminology, origin of terminology and its features, place of this branch in linguistics. Besides there is shown some scholars' theoretical views on this theme.

Keywords: term, terminology, conceptual, translation, publication, dictionary, branch, neologism.

It is known that the language, which is considered the greatest product of human spirituality, is not only a means of expressing a certain idea, but all the changes taking place in the society are reflected in the language.

Linguistics is known as the science of language, its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, laws of operation of certain languages, historical development, and according to its purpose, function, and so on, it is divided into general linguistics, structural linguistics, comparative-historical linguistics, linguistic culture- Several fields such as linguistics, neurolinguistics, paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, mentalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and interlinguistics (translation from one language to another) study language characteristics related to the activity of a person in society.

As science, knowledge, technique and technology progress in the world, new ideas, new views, new terms keep appearing. It cannot be denied that the introduction of new terms in linguistics opens up new opportunities, enriches and develops lexicology and terminology, and also creates unique difficulties.

Currently, due to the development of the field of terminology in linguistics, the creation of new words, the imposition of new meanings on words, the lexicalization of some categories, the formation of a word combination into a semantic whole, as well as the acquisition and creation of words from other languages, and the formation

of the lexical layer of linguistics. From the linguistic aspects of terminology and terminology, terminology is the focus of many researchers.

The relevance of finding solutions to puzzles in the field of terminology is wide and goes hand in hand with life. In addition, "although many researches on terminological issues have been conducted in linguistics, we cannot say that this issue has been sufficiently confirmed. There are still many problems waiting to be solved. In particular, issues related to the semantics of the term should be seriously researched" [3, 14].

Although there are a number of studies conducted in the field of terminology and terminology in linguistics, the definition of the term, especially the historical roots, formation, cultural-historical development and development stages of the terminology, the concept of the term and related problems, the national identity of the terms, as well as their compositional aspects The inclusion of research on issues like

A term (lat. *terminus* - a check, a limit) is a word or a combination of words that is a clear and stable expression of a specific concept specific to a field of science and technology [12, 73]. A term is a word or combination of words that clearly means a concept used in science, technology, and art. Unlike common literary words, terms are not characterized by expressiveness and ambiguity [7, 486].

Based on the data, it is reasonable to say that the word "terminology" is composed of the Latin *terminus* and the Greek word *logos*, which means "the science of terms".

A.D. Khayutin, based on the etymological dictionary of the English language, notes that this word was first used by the German scientist S. Schutz (C.G. Schutz) in 1786. According to him, this word was used in English and French languages from the end of the XVIII century, and in Russian from the beginning of the XIX century [4,10] .

A term is a word or phrase that is clear in its terminological field, but loses its main characteristics when it leaves its terminological field. The formation of the term occurs with the use of national language tools, including the methods of word

formation of the acquired words. A term can be transferred to the national lexicon or, on the contrary, from the national lexicon to a term, as well as to another term system (terminosystem) [8, 8].

Terminology is formed when special words belonging to one subject area are collected in a certain language.

O.S. Akhmanova states that "... linguistic terminology is not a simple set of terms like any other terminology, but a unique semiological system" [1, 509].

According to the famous Russian scientist A.A.Reformatsky, in terminological studies, there are two views on the main linguistic signs of terms: firstly, the nominative nature of terms, and secondly, it is related to the concept [5, 47]. When explaining the term and its meaning, the scientist looks at the position of the denomination and related concepts [6, 106].

F.A. Tsitkina defines that "a term is a language sign representing a scientific concept related to a special or professional field of knowledge" [11, 10].

There are cases of using termin instead of termin. But that doesn't seem right. Because we know that the term represents a narrow understanding of the word term.

S.D. Shelov divides the terms according to the fields of science, and argues that the terms related to different fields of knowledge are terminology that acquires meaning on a wide scale. The term expresses some of its ideas that only the terminology of a specific field of knowledge is an integral part of some general environment and that other fields of knowledge, like a complex whole, can enter there with its own terminology, and as a result of continuous communication, their components will intersect or collide [9, 795-799].

Academician V. V. Vinogradov stated that in the field of terminology, the development of the language, its lexical system is clearly connected with the material and spiritual culture of the people [2, 6].

In all the works devoted to terminology, it is considered that the units that represent specific concepts of one or another field, have a definition and, in particular, perform a nominative function, are considered to be terms.

Terminology is formed when special words belonging to one subject area are collected in a certain language.

F. de Saussure compares the word and the term and distinguishes the following characteristics of the term:

1. The meaning is related to a class or type of objects or events, not to a separate object or event;
2. Relation to scientific or technical concepts rather than to household concepts or common perceptions;
3. The term should be valid within a strictly defined system of terms, that is, the term should always be a part of the system of terms;
4. Being too abstracted from existence, even going to the point of complete disconnection from it;
5. The connection of the term with certain professional activities that require certain knowledge and education.

The listed differences were identified by linguists [10, 285].

Marshyuk, a scientist who studied computational linguistics, said that the word "terminology" has many meanings, it is a science that studies terms, but also a science about the set of terms of a certain field. However, the term "terminology" is more suitable for the definition of a term and a science that studies terms, and "terminography" is a part of lexicography, and defines it as the science of creating terminological dictionaries, inextricably linked with terminology.

In fact, terminology - the science of terms and the set of terms - is a comprehensive and important branch of linguistics.

As the development of science, technology and technology develops rapidly, it not only enriches the lexical layer of linguistics, but also expands the range of linguistic units used in speech.

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