

РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ КАК ОТДЕЛЬНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ И ЕЁ СТАТУС В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Остонова С.Н., Садуллаев Д.Б., Шодиев Ш.Ш.,

Бухарский Государственный медицинский институт.

✓ Резюме

Предлагается обзор становления и развития теории терминологии как отдельной дисциплины. Рассматриваются различные аспекты теории терминологии. Дается характеристика основной единицы терминоведения - термина, и выявляются его структурные и типологические характеристики. В заключение автор указывает на актуальные направления развития терминологии.

Ключевые слова: терминология, термин, лексикология, номенклатура, слово, концепт, история терминологии.

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯНИНГ АЛОҲИДА ИНТИЗОМ СИФАТИДА РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ВА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИКДАГИ ҲОЛАТИ

Остонова С.Н., Саъдуллаев Д.Б., Шодиев Ш.Ш.,

Бухоро Давлат тиббиёт институти.

✓ Резюме

Терминология назариясининг алоҳида фан сифатида шаклланиши ва ривожланиши ҳақида умумий маълумот келтирилган. Терминология назариясининг турли жиҳатлари кўриб чиқилади. Терминологиянинг асосий бирлигининг характеристикаси - атамаси берилган ва унинг таркибий ва типологик хусусиятлари ошкор қилинган. Хулоса қилиб айтганда, муаллиф терминология ривожланишининг ҳозирги тенденцияларига ишора қилади.

Калит сўзлар: атамашунослик, атамалар, лексикология, номенклатура, сўз, тушунча, атамалар тарихи.

DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGY AS A SEPARATE DISCIPLINE AND ITS STATUS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Ostonova S.N., Sadullaev D.B., Shodiev Sh.Sh.,

Bukhara State Medical Institute.

✓ Resume

An overview of the formation and development of the theory of terminology as a separate discipline is offered. Various aspects of the theory of terminology are considered. The characteristic of the main unit of terminology - the term is given, and its structural and typological characteristics are revealed. In conclusion, the author points out the current trends in the development of terminology.

Key words: terminology, term, lexicology, nomenclature, word, concept, history of terminology.

Relevance

The theory of terminology is one of the most controversial issues of modern science, which, due to its versatility, is of interest to a wide variety of scientific fields. To justify the expression "controversial issue", we will cite as an example some aspects of the development of the theory of terminology and start with the domestic one. The beginning of terminological activity as an independent scientific direction in domestic terminology can be dated back to 1931, which is associated with the publication of the first conceptual article by D.S. Lotte on the problems of unification and standardization of technical terminology.

"The next tasks of scientific and technical terminology". The main attention of D.S. Lotte, who is considered the founder of the Russian school of terminology, was paid to the issues of standardization of terms, problems of term creation, borrowing terminological vocabulary, the creation of conceptual and terminological systems and the problems of translating scientific and technical terms.

Russian linguists G. O. Vinokur, A. A. Reformatyev also made a significant contribution to the history of the

formation of the national school of terminology and terminology as a science. An important role in this area was played by the work of G.O. Vinokur "On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology". G.O. Vinokur considered issues that are still in the focus of linguistic analysis today, namely, questions about the linguistic essence of a term, the nature and formation of terminologies, the relationship between nomenclature and terminology. The research of A.F. Lesokhin and P.A. Florensky made an equally significant contribution to the activities of the national school of terminology. The peculiarity of the term, as A.F. Lesokhin believed, lies in the dynamism of scientific concepts, while the researcher interpreted the internal form of the term as a transitional link from the semantic content to the external form. P.A. Florensky's attention, in turn, was paid to the study of the structure and functions of terms.

In the middle of the XX century. In the context of the activities of the terminological schools of the world, the emerging theoretical discussion concerning the essential characteristics of the term acquires special relevance and acuteness. It was initiated by the Russian researcher and terminologist R. G. Piotrovsky. Scientists who took part in

this discussion, in turn, identified further directions in the study of terminology. Thus, the problem of lexicographic reflection of the conceptual and systemic properties of the term from the 60s to the 80s. XX century. turned out to be in the center of attention of scientists, among which the works of such Russian and foreign researchers as R.A. Budagov, L.A. Bulakhovsky, V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, V.G. Gak, A. S. Gerd, S. V. Grinev, V. P. Danilenko, V. A. Zvegintsev, T. L. Kandelaki, L. A. Kapanadze, K. A. Levkovskaya, V. M. Leichik, A. I. Moiseev, S. Ye. Nikitina, V. D. Tabanakova, V. A. Tatarinova, AM Terpigorev, S. D. Shelov, V. deBesse, M. T. Cabre, M. Campenhoudt, L. Depecker, H. Felber, F. Gadet, D. Gouadec, L. Guilbert, J. Dubois, P. Lerat, S. Pavel, H. Picht, A. Rey, G. Rondeau, L. J. Rousseau, J. C. Sager, E. Wuster and many others.

From a scientific point of view, the Russian school of terminology combines logical, linguistic and philosophical approaches with a certain tendency towards the prevalence of the philosophical and logical direction. The study of the content of the subject area is combined here with a certain attention to the linguistic form and the distribution of terms in the texts.

D.S. Lotte, G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky are considered the founders of the Russian school of terminology. When mentioning the Western scientists, who laid the foundation for the theory of terminology, the name of the Austrian scientist Eugen Wister should be mentioned first. Wuster was at one time an active supporter of Esperanto, an ardent supporter of accurate professional communication. He developed his own theory of terminology.

Analyzing Wuster's concepts and his theory, the main distinctive features should be noted, namely:

- the need to determine the means of standardization;
- careful control of development (planning niya, unification, standardization) terms;
- priority of the international form of the mark.

Wister's theoretical work was based on the study of technical terms - standardized technical lexemes representing certain concepts. Wister's theory was designed to meet cross-lingual needs, not to show the full depth and variability of terminology. This theory is not the most complete and profound reflection of the essence of the terminology. Nevertheless, it became exactly the basis on which this discipline developed further.

For many years, the theory of terminology did not receive proper development, since criticism was absolutely not allowed in this area. It did not have the usual scheme of development for any discipline through the opposition of opinions and basic works of eminent theorists. And only at the turn of XX - XXI centuries. scientists again drew attention to this problem. Moreover, in contrast to the previous period, when scientists were interested in terminology only as a subject applicable in each specific area of knowledge. For the first time, terminology began to be considered as a separate discipline.

The theory of terminology is recognized as a separate discipline by many scientists. The important role of terminology in the modern world is undeniable, because the level of development of a society is determined precisely by the state of national terminology. In this case, it reflects the state of science of a particular society and is an important component of politics, economics, and culture. "Not a single phenomenon in a language can be understood without taking into account the system to

which it belongs", therefore the question of the place of terminology in the language is special. It is not necessary to include terminology in the vocabulary of the general literary language, since this will lose its linguistic specificity, but it would be wrong to completely delimit these concepts. The best option would be to consider the terminology as a kind of Russian speech along with dialects, jargons, vernacular.

Like any linguistic phenomenon, terminology develops and functions within the framework of a certain concept, which is a kind of field for its formation. With regard to terminology, we can call the language of science a similar environment. The language of science is distinguished by us beyond the functional-speech styles on the basis that the functions of the language of science do not completely coincide with the functions of the general literary language, for example, and practical activities - information and communication function".

The structural and semantic features of the term are manifested in the sphere of word formation, where there is a specialization of individual formants characteristic of the actual terminological models. To describe the structure of a term, the concept of a term element is used - the minimum significant component of a term. The specificity of the terms allows them to be separated from other units of the language and to dismember the entire set of terms. One of the features of the terms is their designation of general concepts. Since there are several types of general concepts, different types of terms can be identified. First of all, the most general concepts of matter and its attributes are highlighted, which are called categories (matter, space, time, quantity, quality, measure, and others). Accordingly, the terms that denote categories are a type of category terms.

The terminological issue has also something to do with philosophical understanding of the text and terms functioning within it. The philosophical problem is reconstructed basing on the study of the text. But this is a certain difficulty: philosophical problems understandable for one person may not be so obvious for another. Therefore, the problem solved by a philosophical text can be recreated, reconstructed by the reader's own thinking.

A characteristic phenomenon of the Russian and European philosophical terminological systems as an integral phenomenon is the semantic ambiguity of drill elements, due to different interpretations of philosophical concepts by different thinkers and different philosophical schools. The semantic content of the philosophical term is determined and specified in the process of its actual functioning. The question of the semantic polysemy of a philosophical term is removed within the framework of a specific philosophical term system: a term can be ambiguous in composition. The "large" terminological system of philosophy, however, the term belongs to a certain philosophical course and philosophical terminological system of one particular thinker determines its relative uniqueness, which is uniqueness within the term system. The correlation of terms with the worldview of a particular thinker allows one to speak about author's philosophical terminological systems, the study and lexicographic description of which constitute an important task of modern terminology.

In encyclopedias, special explanatory dictionaries, textbooks, the concept (term) introduced for the first time is revealed in definitions. It goes without saying that the conceptual content of terms can be fully and strictly

scientifically disclosed only in the study of special disciplines.

All these issues are considered within the framework of the modern theory of terminology, which is actively developing and improving. The Russian terminological school continues the traditions of the Russian classical school of terminology, developing the directions of research in this area that developed in the 60s and 80s. XX century. - study of terminography, issues of unification of terms and terminological systems in modern conditions of globalization of scientific knowledge.

A distinctive feature of foreign schools of terminology is still the development of the lexicographic direction, the study of the etymology of certain terms or terminologies, as well as attempts to standardize terminologies.

In this regard, in recent decades, the number of special studies devoted to the study of the ways and principles of the formation of new terminological systems and the restructuring of some old industrial terminological systems has naturally increased. In this direction, such works are known as "Linguo-cognitive foundations of the analysis of industry terminologies (on the example of the English-language terminology of venture funding)", "Cognitive-physiological study of vocabulary (the experience of comparative analysis of the names of medicinal plants)", «Modeling and cognitive foundations of the terminology system of preventive toxicology in modern English», «Lexicological terminology as a system» and many others.

Thus, at present there is a particular growth of scientific interest in the cognitive direction in the field of terminology, in particular, the problems of cognitive saturation and other aspects. The relevance of this direction is due to the interest that causes the identification of patterns in the organization of terminology in a new area of knowledge, which may be useful for studying developing terminological systems.

In conclusion, we note that terminological traditions close to the scientific positions of O. Wister were established in Russia, and work is intensively carried out in the field of industry terminologies. At this stage of development of terminology, the following areas are distinguished:

1. Onomasiological, studying the features of semantics, morphology, morphological and syntactic term formation.
2. Gnoseological, considering the cognitive aspects of the semantics of terms and their aggregates.
3. Functional, studying the specifics of the function of the term.
4. Typological, which links individual types and classes of terms with the concepts they designate, compares the term with other classes and subclasses of the language vocabulary.
5. Stylistic terminology describes the terms created and used in their "native" sphere, as well as within the common vocabulary.

The study of terminology serves as an important factor for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and is a prerequisite for the exchange of scientific and technological achievements in the world.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Lotte D. S. Next tasks of scientific and technical terminology. Moscow: Nauka, 1931.158 p.
2. Vinokur GO On some phenomena in word formation in Russian technical terminology. Moscow: Trudy MIFLI, 1939.420 p.
3. Tatarinov VA Terminology in Russia: on the approaches to a new paradigm. Moscow: Nauka, 1999.236 p.
4. Danilenko VP Russian terminology - the experience of linguistic description. Moscow: Nauka, 1977.245 p.
5. Stepanova MD Methods of synchronous analysis of vocabulary. M.: Higher school, 1968.201 p.
6. Reformed AA Introduction to linguistics. Moscow: Aspect Press, 2010.536 p.
7. Kuzmin NP Normative and non-normative special vocabulary. M.: Nauka, 1970.145 p.
8. Skvortsov LI Professional languages, jargons and speech culture. Moscow: Russian speech, 1972.674 p.
9. Smooth NM Linguistic nature and stylistic functions of professional press jargon (based on the press of the GDR and the communist press of Germany and Austria): Cand. philol. sciences. M., 1977.221 p.
10. Leichik VM Some questions of streamlining, standardization and the use of scientific and technical terminology. Gorky: Term and Word, 1981.128 p.
11. Khayutin AD Term, terminology, nomenclature. Samarkand, 1972.788 p.
12. Grinev SV Fundamentals of the lexicographic description of thermosystems: dissertation doctor of philology. sciences. M., 1990.309 p.
13. Melnikov G. P. Fundamentals of terminology. Moscow: RUDN Publishing House, 1991.116 p.
14. Khairtdinov S. S. Russian-Bashkir, Bashkir-Russian dictionary of botanical terms. Ufa: RITs BashGU, 2002, 117 p.
15. Ivina LV Lingvo-cognitive foundations of industry analysis. Moscow: Academic Project, 2003.304 p.
16. Panasenko NI Cognitive-onomasiological study of vocabulary: dissertation of the doctor. philol. sciences. M., 2000.397 p.
17. Gavrilin IS Modeling and cognitive foundations of the term system of preventive toxicology in modern English: Cand. philol. sciences.M., 1998.198 p.
18. Shurygin N. A. Lexicological terminology as a system. Nizhnevartovsk: publishing house of Nizhnevartovsk Pedagogical University, 1997.167 p.
19. Kurbanov Ihtiyor Khikmatovich 2020. Peculiarities of innovative reforms in the field of medicine. International Journal on Integrated Education. 3, 3 (Mar. 2020), 98-101. DOI:https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i3.97.
20. Denis Bakhtiyorovich Sadullaev, "problems of understanding philosophical text as a linguistic phenomenon", journalnx - a Multidisciplinary peer reviewed journal, volume 6, issue 6, issn: 2581-4230, page no. 128-136
21. Sadullaev, D. B. (2020). Historical reality concepts. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84), 414- 419.
22. Khafizova, M. N. (2020). Shakespear's lexicon: reason word as a design of the concept of the ability of the human mind to abstraction, conclusion. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 06 (86), 162-166.
23. Shodiev, S. S. (2020). The role of the Latin language in the history of world statehood. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 05 (85), 367-372.
24. Shodiev, S. S. (2020). Shakespear's lexicon: reason word as a design of the concept of the ability of the human mind to abstraction, conclusion. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 06 (86), 162-166.
25. Садуллаев, Д. Б. Philosophical understanding of terms and concepts by an author as an object of linguistic investigations / Д. Б. Садуллаев. - Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. - 2020. - № 22 (312). - С. 627-631. - URL: https://moluch.ru/archive/312/71010/
26. Остонова С.Н. Духовность и гуманизм человека в эпоху возрождения / ostonova s.n. Spirituality and humanism of humanity in the era of revival вестник науки и образования 2020. № 8 (86). Часть 1.

Entered 09.09.2020