



POSITION OF TERMS IN DIFFERENT SPHERES

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Key words: term, selection, text, thinking, form, process, tool, science, scientist, communication.

Резюме:

Maqolada ta'kidlanishicha, zamonaviy terminologiyaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri asosiy atamalarning ma'nolari va kontekstlarini turli sohalarda, shu jumladan tilshunoslikda ham ochib berishdir. Samarali ilmiy terminologiya atama denotatsiyasining aniq bo'lishini ta'minlashi, u ifodalagan hodisa bilan mustahkam aloqani ta'minlashi kerak. Ushbu aniqlik tadqiqotchilar o'rtasida umumiy tushunishni kuchaytiradi va ilmiy aloqaning umumiy samaradorligini oshiradi. Bundan tashqari, atamalar va ular ifodalagan tushunchalar o'rtasida mustahkam aloqa o'rnatish ilmiy bilimlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Shunday qilib, maqola ilm-fan taraqqiyotini qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida atamashunoslikni takomillashtirish va aniqlashtirish bo'yicha birgalikda harakat qilishga chaqiradi.

Резюме:

В статье утверждается, что одной из основных задач современной терминологии является выяснение значений и контекстов фундаментальных терминов в различных областях, включая лингвистику. Эффективная научная терминология должна гарантировать, что значение термина будет ясным, обеспечивая прочную связь с явлением, которое он представляет. Эта ясность способствует общему пониманию среди исследователей и повышает общую эффективность научной коммуникации. Кроме того, установление прочных связей между терминами и выражаемыми ими понятиями способствует формированию и развитию научных знаний. Таким образом, статья призывает к согласованным усилиям по уточнению и уточнению терминологии, чтобы поддержать развитие науки.

Summary:

The article posits that one of the primary tasks of contemporary terminology is to elucidate the meanings and contexts of fundamental terms across various fields, including linguistics. Effective scientific terminology must ensure that a term's denotation is clear, providing a solid connection to the phenomenon it represents. This clarity fosters a shared understanding among researchers and enhances the overall effectiveness of scientific communication. Additionally, establishing strong linkages between terms and the concepts they express contributes to the formation and evolution of



scientific knowledge. Thus, the article calls for a concerted effort to refine and clarify terminology in order to support the advancement of science.

The article highlights the critical role of terms in professional and scientific discourse, emphasizing that clear and precise terminology is essential for effective communication among scientists. It points out how ambiguity and multiple meanings of terms can lead to misunderstandings, hampering the progress of knowledge. Crucially, it distinguishes between the denotative aspect of a term—its relationship with the reality it describes—and the significative aspect, which links terms to the scientific concepts they convey.

Key issues identified include:

1. Polysemy: Words can have multiple meanings, which may not be clarified by context, leading to confusion in discussions.
2. Substitution of Meanings: The unintended replacement of one meaning with another can distort communication.
3. Vagueness: The lack of clear boundaries around a term can result in varied interpretations and misunderstandings.
4. Non-Terminality: Some words that function as terms lack a definitive meaning, complicating their usage in scientific communication.

Terms are usually called single words or phrases that name concepts and objects of some specialized field. The problem of automatic selection of terminological phrases is studied from the point of view of numerous applications - the creation of terminological dictionaries based on text corpora, automatic indexing of texts for information retrieval systems, categorization of texts and their thematic structuring, translation of texts from one language to another, extraction of knowledge from text sources. Characteristic of the term extraction software developed in this case is the consideration of only nominative terminology and a limited number of syntactic samples of nominal terms, the use of superficial syntactic analysis (as a rule, without relying on the dictionary of the problem area) together with taking into account the frequency of occurrence of the allocated units [1. P.979, 2, P.145].

The main specific feature of the language from a lexical point of view is the widespread use of terminology.

First of all, the concept of “term” should be defined. However, the difficulty is that it is very difficult to give a clear definition, since there is currently no generally accepted definition of this concept. One of the reasons is that the term is the object of a number of sciences, each of which seeks to highlight the characteristics of the term from its own point of view.



In modern linguistic literature, the concept of a term is usually defined by semantic features, depending on the meaning, or function, of the corresponding linguistic units. Terminological vocabulary usually includes “special words, limited by their special purpose” [8, p. 80].

In linguistics, there are many different attempts to define terms. We present here only two definitions of terms that reflect and synthesize, in our opinion, different arguments regarding this, which complement each other [5, P.690]. Под термином традиционно понимается слово (словосочетание), означающее понятие специальной области знания или деятельности [5, С.690].

Terms can have different structures. According to the number of components, word terms or single-word terms are distinguished, less often called monolexemic terms, which can also include complex terms formed by adding stems and having a continuous or hyphenated spelling; phrase terms, or compound, multicomponent terms.

L.V. Shcherba characterized compound terms as combinations of words that have structural and semantic unity and represent a dismembered terminated nomination [5, P.690]. The criterion for considering a phrase as one nominative terminological unit is its use to name one concept.

We find a close understanding of the term in the works of V. M. Ovcharenko, who defines this concept as “a semantically integral linguistic unit, the meaning of which is not derived directly from the meanings of the components combined according to the corresponding structural-semantic model” [6, p. 143-144], as a synthetic phrase, the meaning of which “is not derived directly from the meanings of the components and consists in the correlation of the entire formation as a whole with the expressed concept” [10, p. 94]. With this understanding of the term, a necessary condition for the articulation of a phrase is considered to be “repetition of its components, their ability to retain a given meaning when combined with other signs or sets of signs [6, p. 148].

The definition of the term proposed by V. M. Ovcharenko, in principle, does not raise objections. However, in our opinion, the author understands the “semantic integrity of a linguistic unit” too narrowly, denoting a special concept. In his opinion, phrases such as electric motor are not terms on the grounds that an adjective serving as a definition supposedly retains the same meaning when combined with other nouns, for example, in the phrase electrical energy, and, therefore, I don’t have semantic integrity [6, p. 146-147].

Compound terms are subject to another very significant grammatical (syntactic) requirement, namely, the presence of subordinating connections between the components of the phrase. Not every substantive term is considered



a compound term. a phrase denoting a special concept, but only one that is formed on the basis of subordinate connections. In other words, “composite terms are a special type of subordinating phrases” [2, p. 9].

Taking into account the provisions discussed above, it seems to us that the definition of the term given by S.V. Grinev is exhaustive, in which he characterizes the term “as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, accepted for the exact name of special concepts” [10, P. 691].

Due to the active study of various terminologies, many definitions of the concept “term” have appeared. A considerable part of definitions is based on semantic features. At the same time, two trends in characterizing the term are outlined. According to the first, it is a separate word “with a strictly defined meaning” [10, P.691]; “a word that corresponds to one precisely defined concept from the field of science, technology, art” [10, P.692].

The difficult question of identifying words in a stream of connected speech, i.e. the boundaries between a word and a phrase, on the one hand, and a word and a morpheme, on the other, interested many scientists. This problem received the most complete coverage in Soviet literature in the works of prof. A.I. Smirnitsky. As the main criterion A.I. Smirnitsky put forward the integral form of a word, opposed to the separately formed form of a phrase.

The integral design of a word should be understood as the presence of a common grammatical design for all elements that make up the word.

The separate design of a phrase, on the contrary, suggests that each component has a separate grammatical design [11, P.2].

The essence of the difference between the integral form of a word and the separate form of a phrase A.I. Smirnitsky shows by comparing the word shipwreck shipwreck, consisting of identical root elements, and the phrase (the) wreck of the ship. It is quite obvious that, without differing significantly in meaning, these formations are fundamentally different in their relation to the grammatical structure, i.e. differently decorated. In the word, grammatical design is carried out once ship-wrecks, in a phrase as many times as there are components in it: (the) wreck of (the) ships or (the) wrecks of (the) ships [11, P.3].

Suggested by A.P. The Smirnitsky criterion, according to its author, should be suitable for words of any language. In reality, although it is fully applicable to words of the Russian language, it does not always justify itself in relation to English words, due to the poverty of this language in morphological means. The criterion turns out to be unsuitable, for example, if we compare such



formations as snowstorm and snow mountain, where the first elements are equally devoid of morphological design both in the word and in the phrase. Thus, a characteristic and important problem for the English language arises about the nature of formations such as: stone wall, speech sound, train track, street lamp, lunch room, coal mine, radio station. This problem is called the stone wall problem and is discussed in detail in chapters six and seven [11, P.3].

As a consequence, we consider the problem of selection more broadly. In addition to highlighting the actual terms that have a problem-oriented nature, it is necessary to find terminological phrases of general scientific vocabulary in the text. The ultimate goal of the selection is not only to check the consistency of the use of terms and to identify stylistic errors in the use of general scientific words, but also to “convolve” the selected multi-word combinations into complete units, which significantly reduces the multivariance of the full syntactic analysis that is then carried out.

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