

# System Term - As An Object Of Scientific Linguistic Research

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**Abstract:** *Structural analysis of many disciplines of English, such as geology, taxation, economics, geography term systems, requires consideration of the paradigmatic relationship in the terminological system that connects the meanings of single-word terms and complex-structured terms. Based on these relationships, it has been found that terminological expressions define conceptual and derivational relationships between terms. In the process of forming terms, the main focus is on the possibility of creating new terms, as well as the ability to establish and define the relationship between these terms form and meaning, determined by the structural and semantic features of language.*

**Keywords:** linguistics, semantics, complex-structured terms, geology, terminology, geological terminology.

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

Today, a more in-depth study of practical and theoretical issues of terminology, the creation of terms and the regulation of their use on the basis of the laws of language has become a problem of state importance. Therefore, a more thorough study of the various terminological systems of our mother tongue, a thorough study of them on various issues of terminology, is becoming one of the current issues. Like any lexical unit, a term has a nominative function, and the peculiarity of the term is reflected in the naming of its special concept.

Thus, the phenomenon of terminological polysemy, based on the object of study, is primarily related to the specialization of the meaning of the term, and at the same time, in contrast to terminological homonymy, structural and semantic variants of polysemantic word show their obvious prototypical similarity. An example of terminological polysemy or ambiguity is the term fragment (piece, fragment) and can express the following meanings: a) a rock or a particle of a mineral), a piece of rock. Terminological uncertainty is categorical in nature and is the result of metonymic conversion, for example, the material result of a movement and the terms that express the movement itself, such as drift: sand coagulation and lead. Here the lexical and semantic meaning of the term is followed by the specialization of the word meaning from polysemantic development to homonymy. It all depends on its scope and object of study. An appropriate context is needed to differentiate such cases.

## 2. MAIN PART.

Terminological homonymy is manifested in the use of the same terminology in terms of the set of sounds and letters in completely different fields of scientific knowledge, and this occurs in completely different contexts: Reef: 1. The name of the mineral; 2. Reef. Terminological homonymy cases also differ easily depending on the contextual environment of the terms and to which system they belong. Examples of this type of homonymy are: spread (earthquake) and spread (river) [TSAGT 1979: 217]. The phenomenon of such synonyms in the system of terms is mainly doublet or aspectual: water cycle / hydrologic cycle: hydrological series (synonymous doublets / identity /), ageofferns: century of differences, the Pennsylvanian: the Pennsylvania process (aspectual synonyms for different approaches to the same object of study).

Terminological antonymy performs a particularly important epistemological function that reveals all the features of the linguistic unit that is the object of scientific research: leeward: windward: windward; level ice: flat ice ↔ pressure ice: rough ice (hydrology): rise ↔ submergence: low.

The phenomena of terminological polysemy and synonymy in relation to commonly used words have a very limited character in relation to the important features of the term and perform its nominative-definitive function.

“According to a number of authors, special words belong to different layers of language, and the theory of special terminology does not correspond to the theory of functional methods. This approach is based on paradigmatic differences in the synonymous series and evidence of the derivative potential of general and special vocabulary”<sup>1</sup>. Nowadays, a functional approach to the analysis of language units is a priority, and the term is considered as a task of using lexical units in scientific and service

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<sup>1</sup> Superanskaya A.V. Common terminology. Terminologicheskaya deyatelnost. - M.: URSS, 1993. - 288 p. Brunot F. «Geological terms»- 3 ed. revue. P., 1922. 954 p.

communication. As a result of such an approach, the validity of the term is confirmed in a particular speech material. At the same time, most of the words have acquired a terminological meaning, and they can be involved in the field of terminology from another non-specialized field of terminology, and all of them belong to the terms themselves as a minimum and an integral part of the terminological component. As an example, we can cite a number of international terms, mainly of Greek-Latin origin: anti-: prefix, infra-: under-, ultra-: more, inter-: between, logos: word and so on. The semantic method of term formation is the most common and widespread method. This method is based on the semantic transformation of a commonly used word meaning. This change is due to the metonymic transformation of the word as well as the metaphorical shift. It is well known that modern science makes extensive use of the power of scientific metaphor, which helps to understand a new, unknown meaning through a meaning that is understandable and close to it. At the heart of this interpretation is the general vocabulary of the language. In our view, these arguments determine the possibility and necessity of a linguistic study of the semantic processes that make up the term discussed in this article.

As a linguistic unit, a term has the necessary structural, semantic, and formal features inherent in all words and phrases in a language. At the same time, it is often the case that the word belongs to speech, the ability to form and change words, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of language units are common. It should be borne in mind that the language of science is interpreted as a system of literary language, as its inseparable, functional and independent diversity.

The relatively large number of cases of assimilation of words in general use in scientific language in the formation of terminological units serves as a basis for us to approach the nature and attributes of terms in a functional way. Proof of this is the *"internal structure of the earth"*: *core: nucleus; mantle: mantle; crust*: we can cite a terminological complex shaped like the top of the earth. Underlying all three of these terms are words that are commonly used in discourse in the field of scientific knowledge. Using these words, the above-mentioned set of terminology is formed. The process of changing the lexical and semantic meaning of a language unit is accompanied by corresponding language changes, such as changes in the synonymous sequence and the formation of new syntagmatic and semantic connections in the listed terms.

In our view, these changes can be seen as secondary to the functional and purposeful changes of the linguistic unit that has the status of a term. The nominative function of explicit figurative expression is replaced by the nominative function of a particular concept in the terminological system, which is typical of generalized words. The dialectical laws of the development of human thought and social order make the word a term. At the same time, the function of the language unit changes, as well as its syntagmatic, paradigmatic and derivational features. We approach the nature of a term from a functional point of view and consider a terminological unit as a linguistic sign with a specialized function of naming a scientific (scientific-technical) concept and preserving the content features of a language unit.

It should be noted that most of the geological terms are created in Latin, English, French, German and other languages.

Unlike objects that do not depend on man, the subject of science is the subject of theoretical knowledge, so it is necessary to refer to the theoretical source of the problem.

The study of terms should be based on a classification method that allows to determine the structural features of the term. Modern terminological research has a multi-layered and complex structure of the term, which requires a wide range of terminological analysis. However, in the scientific environment, there are differences in the conclusions about the properties of terms, some of which distinguish only one- or two-word terms, while others include more complex word combinations than terms. It should be noted that compound terms are widely used by many researchers in certain areas.

The comparative study of both compound and multi-component terms in terms of their structure is not only theoretical but also practical importance in the compilation of terminological dictionaries for terminologists, as well as in the process of their translation. This approach creates a large-capacity system of terms, and using these terms makes it easier to visualize the concept more clearly.

The problem of term translation is studied in relation to the problem of conveying its meaning. In the process of studying the problem of translation of terms in the field of geology, it is necessary to study the system of terms in the compared languages in a complex interlinguistic way and a comparative study of structural-semantic (structural and conceptual) linguistic connections between terms in this system of terms.

The structural analysis of many branches of science, such as the terminology systems of the English language in the field of geology, taxes, economics, geography, requires consideration of the paradigmatic relationship in the terminology system, which links the meanings of one-word terms and complex compound terms. It is on the basis of these relationships that terminological expressions have been found to define conceptual and derivational relationships between terms. In this respect, the terminology of the field of geology is no exception.

The scientific definition of the term changes over time, but it can be said that in due course the following system of definitions, put forward by D.S Lotte, will remain general:

“A terminological element is the smallest unit that has a terminological meaning and participates in the creation of a term; the term can be interpreted as part of the national terminological system; of course, there may be some shortcomings in the terminology created; the "absolute" and "relative" aspects of having one meaning of terms differ; the range of concepts can be divided into specific involved units, and in this place the terms of specific concepts are regulated; regulated terms should be

interpreted primarily as a basic terminological recommendation for the creation of a terminological system, through which specialists can become accustomed to new concepts related to terms; first of all it is necessary to pay attention to the correct structure of the terminological nodes involved in term creation, as their structure has a great influence on emergence of branch terminology; the newly formed term should become the name of the object or concept and should not have synonyms in this field and should not express the homonym; existing and newly created terms must have a specific connection to a particular, semantic or terminological relative”<sup>2</sup>[Lotte, 1961].

For terminology, the problem of research in the field of scientific discourse of the field remains relevant. The term as a linguistic phenomenon has been considered by every scholar from a certain point of view throughout the history of its development. Although there is a lot of scientific research on the problem of terms, many issues related to the term have not yet been considered and fully resolved. None of the researchers to date has given a complete description of the nature of the issue; therefore, research in the field of terminology is ongoing and will continue to do so.

The purpose of this study is to study the linguistic nature of geological terminology in the modern and new language environment and their modernization. In this regard, we need to address the main problems and issues of the process of renewal of terms and terminology.

There are two main scientific approaches to the study of terms in modern linguistics: normative and descriptive. In the normative approach, a term is considered to be a specific type of lexical unit with a specific semantic structure, and these features distinguish the term from common words in literary language.

On the contrary, proponents of a normative approach to term research have developed normative requirements for the term and its content, and these requirements require that the term be unambiguous, systematic, concise, clear, and without synonyms<sup>3</sup>. In the research of these scholars, the term is studied not as a dynamic, changeable element in speech in real life, but as a static element of the field of recording in language. In modern linguistic literature, such terms are called "ideal terms".

Proponents of a descriptive approach to term research have criticized the interpretation of the term as a stable linguistic unit in the study of the term in terms of its application. According to the above scholars, the peculiarity of terms is that they are words that have a special function, not a specific word. Differences in the use of terms and simple words in non-terminological places are distinguished not on the basis of the specific features of these language units, but on the basis of the process and tasks of their use. In such cases, the term may belong to the language as a unit of language, and in a particular case may be gradually changed and subject to the laws of language<sup>4</sup>.

For this reason, the term can have many meanings, and the term is characterized by the fact that it can consist of synonyms, antonyms and word combinations in the expression of a specific concept. Modern scientific research confirms the correctness of the conclusions of the proponents of a descriptive approach to the study of the term, as many researchers agree with the views of this group of scientists on the subject of the term under consideration.

The lack of a generally accepted description and definition of the term, which includes linguistic, professional-communicative and philological approaches, has led to the development of a new theory in linguistics in modern science.

According to the modern concept of "language substratum", the term includes the following "complex three-layered" structures: "A) a logical substrate that reveals the characteristics of the content; b) the material (sound or graphic) component of the term structure, as well as the ideal (semantic) component of this structure, the natural language substrate that determines whether the term belongs to the lexical system of natural language; c) the expression of the general or abstract concepts of the term in the system of concepts; e) the content and functional properties of the term, which describe a particular area of human knowledge or activity of the term, that allow it to perform its functions and functions, that is, its terminological essence”.

Theoretical proposals put forward by V.M. Leichik in the theory of modern "language subtraction" is also confirmed in the research of the Yu.N. Marchuk and L.Yu. Buyanova. It should be noted that with such an approach to the study of terminology one can see the close relationship between the linguistic and terminological essence of the term and see terminology as an integral part of the lexicon of literary language<sup>5</sup> [Golovin, Kobrin, 1987; Danilenko, 1972, Kandelaki, 1973].

“Thus, if we consider the vocabulary of any language as a comprehensive system consisting of a number of subsystems, the terms and terminology in a common literary language combine the following features: the existence of grammatical categories, names, classes, objects, and individual objects, as well as events, based on their relation to the name. Terms, like common lexical

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<sup>2</sup> Lotte D.S. Osnovy postroeniya nauchno-tehnicheskoy terminologii.

- M., 1961.- 158 p.

<sup>3</sup> Reformatskiy A.A. Termin kak chlen lexicheskoy sistemy yazyka // Problemy strukturnoy lingvistiki. - M., 1968. - S.103-126.

<sup>4</sup> Vinokur G.O. Selected works in Russian. - M.: Uchpedgiz, 1959. - 492p.

<sup>5</sup> Golovin B.N. Zamechaniya k teorii slovoobrazovaniya // Uch.zap.Gork. un-ta. Ser. Lingvisticheskaya. - Gorky, 1967. - Vyp. 78. - C. 3 –85. Danilenko V.P. Terminology and norm. - M.: Nauka, 1972. - 274 p. Kandelaki T.L. K voprosu o nomenklaturnykh naimenovaniyax // Voprosy razrabotki nauchno-tehnicheskoy terminologii. - Riga: Zinatne, 1973. - p. 60-70.

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units in literary language, are also distinguished by their distinctive features of ambiguity, homonymy, and synonymy, and it is these characteristics that, in a sense, ensure the accuracy and unambiguousness of terms."

However, in addition to similar features, there is a significant difference between them, first of all, it is a peculiarity of the term, which is more pronounced at the semantic level, from which it can be concluded that terminology covers a closed lexical and lexical text. At the same time, such boundaries of lexical and lexical composition are determined by the definite and specific social organization of reality.

"Since the problem of the semantic nature of language units is complex and almost unresolved, the study and operation of the semantic system of the language has led to the fact that one of the main issues of the studies conducted on the Russian language is the impossibility of interpreting the terminology units, especially specialized units, beyond the framework of the semantic description. Due to the urgency of this problem, in the second half of the twentieth century, some researchers became interested in the semantic structure of terminological units"<sup>6</sup>

Modern research in the field of terminology is mainly focused on the study and interpretation of the semantics of a foreign word or term used in the language environment. Taking into account the structural-semantic and functional features of the term, it is distinguished by the characteristics of the words formed, their derivatives, as well as the fact that the term is focused on its specificity as a linguistic feature.

"As you know, terminology is directly related to science, and some disciplines, such as economics, are currently undergoing radical changes due to changes in the social media, the rapid development of previously non-existent fields of knowledge. These processes are reflected in the creation of new terminology and complex processes of changing old terms and entire terminological systems. "

### 3. CONCLUSION.

Consequently, the theory on word formation, developed in the 1970s and obsolete in many respects, has gained a second breath in recent years. Therefore, the issue of creation and formation of terms is raised again, and changes in trends and concepts in the creation of terms are clearly visible.

"Recently, a new approach to the problems of terminology has emerged, according to which the process of formation of all terms takes place through the prism of neology, and the classification of term creation leads to the identification of different types of neology"<sup>7</sup>

In the process of forming terms, the main focus is on the possibility of creating new terms, as well as the ability to establish and define the relationship between these terms form and meaning, determined by the structural and semantic features of language.

When a new term is created, information about the desired sign is searched on the basis of existing experience in the language, and this information is revealed in a special "information-terminological field of language". The semantic and semantic clarity of a term is based on the clear and direct connection of the language sign and the reality conveyed through that sign. At the same time, the composition and semantic apparatus of the terminological system of foreign languages, that is, the establishment of linguistic associations in the literary and official languages of industrially developed countries are based on this process.

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<sup>6</sup> Gak V.G. K tipologii lingvisticheskix nominatsiy // Yazykovaya nominatsiya (obshchie voprosy): sb. st. - M.: Nauka, 1977. - p. 230-293.

<sup>7</sup> Superanskaya A.V., Podolskaya N.V. and Vasilev N.V. General terminology // Voprosy teorii. - M.: Nauka, 1989. - 235 s. 94. Tagaeva T. FSP quality in English and Tajik. - Dushanbe, 2006. - 133 p.

**Internet resources**

1. <http://www.gramota.ru>
2. <http://www.philology.ru>
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminology>
4. [https://www.academia.edu/38151335/M\\_Teresa\\_Cabre\\_Terminology\\_Theory\\_Methods](https://www.academia.edu/38151335/M_Teresa_Cabre_Terminology_Theory_Methods)