

The Essential Characteristics Of The Notion Of “Term” In Linguistics

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Annotation. *The study of terms has been of interest to linguists for quite some time now. Repeated attempts have been made to know their theoretical essence, unfortunately, which did not lead to an unambiguous answer. So, for example, there are different points of view on the process of analyzing terms: the inextricable relationship between the term and the text during the study, when the terms are not extracted from the text, but are considered in interaction with it, and, on the contrary, the independence of the term from the text, due to its uniqueness, non-expressivity and the ability to be used in isolation. This article discusses some new views about term in linguistics.*

Keywords. *current state of the term, terminological explosion, cognitive terminology, sign of the term, lexical system, lexical system.*

Introduction. Human linguistic activity is a direct reflection of the constant development of science and technology. In the post-war years, the process of increasing the number of so-called special vocabulary began, which continues in our time. The progress of science and technology, social transformations lead to “A radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new branches of knowledge”, towards education “New concepts, which dramatically increases the need for nominations”. Such processes are reflected in the formation of a large number of new terms, which leads to a change in terminology. “The task of linguists is to turn a “terminological explosion”, which is largely spontaneous, into a controlled process” [1, 5].

The general characteristic of the term depends directly on the state of the language of science and technology, on its (language) development trends. Accordingly, changes in science lead to a change in scientific views and to the creation of new terms, methods for their study. Analyzing the current state of the term, it is important to note its great semantic flexibility, the ability to create new terms based on existing ones.

Methods. Human linguistic activity is a direct reflection of the constant development of science and technology. In the post-war years, the process of increasing the number of so-called special vocabulary began, which continues in our time. The progress of science and technology, social transformations lead to “A radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new branches of knowledge”, towards education “New concepts, which dramatically increases the need for nominations”. Such processes are reflected in the formation of a large number of new terms, which leads to a change in terminology. “The task of linguists is to turn a “terminological explosion”, which is largely spontaneous, into a controlled process” [1, 5].

The study of the “term” has been going on for decades. And, nevertheless, there is no unambiguous definition of this concept. Sometimes linguists in one article provide several definitions at once. So V.P. Danilenko in one of his works notes nineteen definitions of the term “term”, indicating that this is not their finite number [6, 83-86], but B.N. Golovin gives seven options for defining the term [4, 18-19].

It should be noted that the term is an object of study for a number of sciences, each of which is trying to formulate its own definition, taking into account the characteristics specific to this field of knowledge. At the same time, it is not possible to create a single definition of such a multi-aspect concept for a multitude of sciences. So, the basis of the philosophical and epistemological definition of the term is a sign of the term. It is the terms that represent the material result of cognition, being “elements of the scientific apparatus of theories and concepts as well as such significant means as nomenclature, proper names, symbols, indices, as well as their combinations in verbal formulations, symbolic formulas, diagrams, etc” [8, 21]. At the same time, the terms and fix the knowledge gained, and “contribute to the discovery of new knowledge. Being in the “nodes” of a certain theory or concept, the terms are often the growth points of this theory” [8, 21].

From the standpoint of cognitive terminology, the term is considered as a dynamic phenomenon that is born, formulated, deepens in the process of cognition (cognition), the transition from a concept - a mental category - to a verbalized concept associated with a particular theory, a concept that conceptualizes a particular area of knowledge and / or activities” [8, 21].

Studying the problem of defining a term within the framework of terminology, the works of the most prominent linguists were analyzed. According to V.M. Leychik, “the term grows on the lexical unit” of a given language or “the lexical unit of this language is a naturally linguistic substrate of the term”, and, therefore, “the term— is a lexical unit of a certain language for special

purposes, denoting a general, concrete or abstract concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity” [8, 31-32].

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Results. It is important to note the difference between a term and words and phrases (objects of linguistics), as well as the difference in regulatory requirements for one and the other, respectively. And only in this case is it legitimate to say that terms are special words. A.A. Reformed suggested the following definition of the term: “terms are special words limited by their special purpose; words striving to be unambiguous as an exact expression of concepts and the name of things” [11, 115].

S.V. Grinyov offers the following definition, which takes account of its properties and characteristics, distinguishing itself from the term than the term: “the term –nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact name of special concepts” [5, 33].

Discussions. We give a definition of the term from the “Explanatory Translation Dictionary” L. L. Nelyubin, which, in our opinion, most fully reflects all the features of this concept. So, a term is, firstly, *“a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, military, etc.) language, created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of special concepts and the designation of special items”*; secondly, *“a word that does not allow modulation”*; third, *“a word or phrase that is an exact designation of a certain concept in the field of science, technology, art, public life”*; and, finally, *“a word endowed with quality means a scientific concept, which, together with other concepts of a given branch of science or technology, constitutes one semantic system. In a text intended for translation, the term always requires a separate decision for translation, that is, it acts as a unit of translation”* [9, 224].

Trying to determine the place of a term in modern language and attribute it to natural units within the framework of a literary language or to artificially created ones, linguists adhere to two rather contradictory positions. On the one hand, the terms are artificial, bearing in mind their origin, and have a fairly independent character. This means that one can recognize the opinion that it is necessary to take terms beyond the framework of the literary language. On the other hand, the process of the formation of terms on the basis of the natural language and their application in various fields of knowledge do not allow us to consider the term an artificial unit. It is probably important to find a third point of view to solve this problem. V.P. Danilenko proposes to consider the term a natural unit of a scientific language, while the scientific language is an “independent functional subsystem” of the natural national literary language [6, 14]. Also, in her opinion, “we analyze the terminology within the framework of the system into which it naturally enters, that is, as part of the vocabulary of the language of science”.

Terminology in its direct function does not belong to any other lexical system and cannot belong. The terminology has its own special purpose, the implementation of which is possible only in the language of science” [6, 14].

Undoubtedly, the term has many differences from other linguistic units, but even this fact does not allow us to take it outside the literary language. To confirm this thought, let us recall Antoine Lavoisier and his work “Basic reasoning about chemistry”, where he insisted on the unity of science and terminology, emphasizing that all natural sciences are a combination of scientific facts, ideas and terms. And, according to A.A. Reformed language is an important nonrandom element of science, included in it through terminology [11, 115-116]. All this allows us to assert that the terms, reflecting natural phenomena and changes in science and technology, and being natural units within the framework of a scientific language, are inextricably linked with the literary language. In our article we give a definition of the term from the “Explanatory Translation Dictionary” L. L. Nelyubin, which, in our opinion, most fully reflects all the features of this concept. So, a term is, firstly, *“a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, military, etc.) language, created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of special concepts and the designation of special items”*; secondly, *“a word that does not allow modulation”*; third, *“a word or phrase that is an exact designation of a certain concept in the field of science, technology, art, public life”*; and, finally, *“a word endowed with quality means a scientific concept, which, together with other concepts of a given branch of science or technology, constitutes one semantic system. In a text intended for translation, the term always requires a separate decision for translation, that is, it acts as a unit of translation”*[9, 224].

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Cocclusion. All above discussed features, allows us to assert that the terms, reflecting natural phenomena and changes in science and technology, and being natural units within the framework of a scientific language, are inextricably linked with the literary language. Terminology in its direct function does not belong to any other lexical system and cannot belong. The terminology has its own special purpose, the implementation of which is possible only in the language of science” . [6, 14].

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