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SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO “TERMINOLOGY” IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

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This article is dedicated to some analysis of “Terminology” and its scientific theoretical approaches in linguistics. Today, along with other areas of linguistics, the field of terminology plays an important role in the development of linguistics. The number of theoretical and practical terms in this area is growing from year to year. At the same time, today's scholars are conducting an in-depth analysis of the specific features of scientific text materials in different languages, methods of structure and formation of terms, terminology standards and sorting issues. Studying the theme we used some foreign literature and internet resources and tried to clarify the concept.

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Coordinating the similarities and differences of systems in two or more languages allows us to lay the groundwork for a comparative typological study of terms, both in the field of lexical semantics and in the field of systematic self management. There is no unity in the goals, principles, and methodology of research in this area of research, as they are primarily focused on solving specific problems of comparable terminology. Thus, it is necessary to summarize the results obtained, to systematize the existing methods, to determine the prospects for the development of this area.

The initial motivation for the study of terminology was both spontaneous, like the motivation for technology, and theoretical, like the motivation behind the birth of science. During the simultaneous expansion of knowledge and the growth of technology and communications in the eighteenth century, terminology was seen as a necessary tool for overcoming some of the difficulties associated with these multiple developments. Only in the twentieth century has terminology acquired a scientific orientation while at the same time being recognized as a socially important activity ”.

Although the first step to take shape of Terminology was taken in 1930s, as

an independent field of scientific study it has recently acclaimed, even the initial practical activities to name the concepts in the field date from much earlier with the scientific researches of scholar had operated in scopes not relating to linguistics. In the 18th century research in chemistry by Lavoisier and Bertholletor in botany and zoology by Linné showed much attention to the process of naming various scientific concepts. Due to the buoyant proliferation and internationalization of science a number of scientific works have appeared to meet

the growing need for scholars to have at their disposal a set of rules for formulating terms for their respective discipline.

In the 18th and 19th centuries scientists were the leader in terminology; in the 20th centuries engineers and technicians have become involved. The rapid progress and development of technology required not only the naming of new concepts, but also agreement on the terms used. "The Austrian E. Wüster (1898–

1977), considered the founder of modern terminology and the main representative

of what is known as the Vienna School, came from the field of engineering, as did the Russian Lotte D. S. (1889–1950), founder of the Soviet School of Terminology. The first international association of standardization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), was founded in Missouri in 1904".

During the first half of 20th century, neither linguists nor scientists paid special attention to the formulation of new concepts till the middle of century when they began to show any interest. It is interesting fact that linguists were the experts to become less curious about the development of Terminology, instead they have been concerned with developing a theory to account for the principles governing all possible human languages. For linguistic research of the XX - XXI century special attention was paid not only to general vocabulary, but also to special vocabulary, which constitutes a huge layer of lexical reserve of language.

As stated above, modern terminology emerged by one of the renowned representative of Vienna school, the Austrian E. Wüster with his dissertational work ("International speech normalization in techniques, especially in electronics") which presented a number of systematizing working methods in Terminology, establishing a set of principles working with terms and methodology processing terminological data. As Rondeau stated E. Wüster was only concerned the practical usage of terms and methodological standards of technical and scientific communication as the scientist considered terminology as a tool should be used as effectively as possible. "At the opening session of the Infoterm symposium in 1975, Wüster himself named four scholars as the intellectual fathers of terminological theory: A. Schloman from Germany, who was the first to consider the systematic nature of special terms; the Swiss linguist F. de Saussure, who was the first to draw attention to the systematic nature of language; E. Dresen, the Russian who was a pioneer in underscoring the importance of standardization and the principal force behind the ISA, and, J. E. Holmstrom, the English scholar who was instrumental in disseminating terminologies on an international scale from UNESCO and who was the first to call for an international organization to deal with the issue".

Following Auger (1988) we identify four basic periods in the development of modern terminology:

- a. The origins (1930 – 1960)
- b. The structuring of the field (1960 – 1975)
- c. The boom (1975 – 1985)
- d. The expansion (1985 – present)

The first period of development of the study of terminology was characterized by the design of methods for the systematic formation of terms. The first theoretical texts by Wüster and Lotte appeared at this time. In the second stage of development, advancement in mainframe computers and techniques of documentations bolstered the most significant rise in terminology. The third stage – boom of terminology between 1975 and 1985 – is marked by the proliferation of language planning and

terminology projects; some countries like the former USSR and Israel had begun their language policies earlier. The significance of the role of terminology in the modernization of a language became apparent in this period.

Thus, terminology studies terms which can be defined as linguistic expressions that designate items of knowledge within special subject fields. Terminology considers linguistic units from the point of view of special subject fields or domains (such as chemistry, economics, computer science, cycling, environment or law). The notion of "special subject fields" is defined rather loosely in terminology and often corresponds to a scientific discipline (biology, economics or linguistics) or technology (e.g. internet, imaging or auto-mechanics). Economic sectors can also be considered special subject fields in terminology (recycling, steel machining) as well as schools of thought (cognitive or structural linguistics. Even sets of objects have been defined as subject fields).

Important features of terminology are:

- 1) semantic features: specialization, connection to concept, systematization, clarity, motivation, mono-semantic, contextual independence;
- 2) formal features: systematization, invariance, brevity in terms of expression;
- 3) pragmatic features: characterization, established.
- 4) Touristic term is an element of terms systems and a word or word-phrase to express a specific concept in the field.

The basis of the emergence of terminology in Russia is the founder of the Russian school of terminology Lotte D.S. and he developed his own approach to the study of terms, which he later called normative. In the first half of the twentieth century in Russia Lotte made a significant contribution to the development of

terminology . In the middle of the last century, terminology in Russia was recognized as an independent science, and researchers emphasized the specific characteristics, signs and peculiarities of the term (R.A.Budagov, V.P.Danilenko, B.N.Golovin, V.M.Leichik, L.A.Kapanadze, K.A.Levkovskaya and others). The greatest consequence of these stages in the development of terminology was the convergence of practitioners-terminologists (standardizers, creators of IPS

terminology software) and terminologists-linguists.

Scholars who have made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek terminology one is Professor Renat Doniyorov. His book, "Some Issues in the Technical Terminology of the Uzbek Language" has been a major contribution to the study of technical terminology. Of course, in the years of independence, the terminology has not gone unnoticed by linguists. At this time, it is expected to explore new features in terms of terminology. Specifically, I.Pardayeva (Uzbek jewelry terminology: candidate diss.), N.Usmanov (Pedagogical terminology of the Uzbek language: candidate. diss.) A.Plekhanova (Functional semantic and linguistic features of lexemes that represent spiritual values), F.Khalilov (Astronomical aspect of astronomical terms in Russian and Uzbek), L.Abdullaeva (Sphere of International Relations Vocabulary (for example, materials of Uzbek and Russian languages), Mirholikov (Linguistic-spiritual and grammatical features of fish names in Uzbek: candidate diss.)) S.Saidova (Lexical-semantic analysis of kinship terms in Namangan: Candidate diss.), A.Turakhojayeva (Development of Uzbek-language socio-political lexicon in the context of independence) and other linguistic features of the terminology of the fields.

In conclusion, today Terminology has become fashionable in certain linguistic circles. Being bored the attractions of transformational, structural and generative grammar a number of scholars are looking for escape ways out of the blind alley in which they have got trapped and in which they were starting to get exhausted. So they discovered Terminology (as others turned to translation, teaching methodology, the language industry, etc.) as a way out of their theoretical ghetto and to engage in applied linguistics. But

these beginners retain their prejudices and fiercely try to convert terminology into a branch of linguistics, depriving it of its cognitive and social dimension which are its foundation stones. Learning a lot of theories when we analyze terms of a special sphere we should study the field of terminology synchronically and diachronically.

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