



## THE STRUCTURE OF LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTIC STUDY

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### Annotation

The article discusses a linguistic term as a word or subordinate phrase that has special meaning and expresses linguistic concept, which is used in the process of cognition unit and a unit.

**Keywords:** linguistic terminology, linguistic term, specificity of linguistic term, semantic field, semasiology, onomasiology, word-term terms, terms, terminals, terminal elements.

In the conditions of the information society, the study of linguistic terminology in the Russian language changed the traditionally established boundaries of its description and significantly expanded the field of research. Linguistic terminology - a set of terms of the science of language. This concept contains specialized words (linguistic terms), in the description of the meaning of which there is a litter (lingu.) With an indication of the language. Linguistic terminology - reflects the conceptual apparatus of various national scientific traditions, linguistic trends and schools, as well as linguistic theories of individual authors.

Therefore, it does not exist as a single semiological system, but as a «system system». This is due, in particular, to the so-called Polymorphism of linguistic terms, when the same term can mean different concepts in different scientific directions and national linguistic traditions. Linguistic term - a word or subordinate phrase that has special meaning and expresses a linguistic concept, which is used in the process of cognition of linguistic units and relations between them.

The specificity of the linguistic term can be represented by the following features: 1. One-single correspondence of the sign and the signified: the semantic field is the set of language units united by a common meaning. 2. The boundaries of the linguistic term are in direct independence from the terminated concept, compare: semasiology is an aspect of semantics in which the meaning is studied in the direction from the plan of expression to the content plan; Onomasiology is an aspect of semantics in which the value is studied in the direction from the plan of content to the plan of expression. 3. A terminal element acts as a minimum structural unit, which can be





expressed as a separate morpheme or full-valued word: background - phoneme, word - phonetic word. The following structural types of linguistic terms are distinguished: I. Terms: 1) non-derivatives: word, sign; 2) derivatives: dictionary, historicism; 3) complex: ambiguity, unambiguity. II. Words terms: semantic field, simple sentence. Linguistic terms of this type are formed on the basis of the following types of subordinate connections: a) coordination: original word; b) control: expansion of value; c) management and coordination: the law of semantic contraction; d) adjoining and coordination: syntactically conditioned value, structurally limited value. Analysis of the term formation in the metalanguage of linguistics gives reason to distinguish word-formation pairs: word - dictionary, morph - morpheme.

The word-formation paradigm is formed by linguistic terms: sign - meaning, mean. A word-formation nest is represented by linguistic terms: a sign is a meaning, mean, signified, meaning. Productive methods of linguistic term formation include lexical-semantic and morphological. Lexico-semantic way linguistic terms are formed: word, row, nest, origin. This also includes terms from related sciences: morphology, valency, assimilation, tree, branch. These linguistic terms (or terminal) have lost their semantic connection with their derivatives and are considered homonyms. Some linguistic terms were formed by borrowing individual terms or meanings, which led to the appearance of word-formation and semantic cripples, compare: polysemy - polysemy; Valence - compatibility. Attributive terms are considered a productive model -p ← C: consonant sound, regressive assimilation.

The terms-words form semantic fields: sentence - a simple sentence; A complex union-free sentence, complex sentence, complex sentence. The term elements in the composition of the terms-combinations: grammatical meaning, word-formation meaning, lexical meaning are formed in a suffix way, and the term elements are a deaf consonant sound, a voiced consonant is formed on the basis of a lexical-semantic method.

On the basis of the morphological method, terms such as historicism, archaism, neologism, etc. are formed. The description of the structure of linguistic terms provides the basis for the allocation of classes of terminological units in the metalanguage of linguistics, which indicate: 1) minimum units: phoneme, sound, lexeme, morpheme, word; 2) language processes: dissimilation, palatalization, voicing; 3) semantic relations: synonymy, polysemy, homonymy; 4) signs: lexical, phraseological, phonetic; 5) signs of signs: phraseologically, syntactically, primordially.

The origin of the terms and terminal in modern Russian defined: - the development of science and new achievements of linguistics changed individual terms (inference,





proposition, information); - analysis of the semantics of terms formed using term elements as -ik, -nim, -ema (i.e., lost their meanings); - borrowed terms have low discursive activity in a modern scientific style; - Some terminal elements function both as universal and as highly specialized (-logy, -verb-, -ica). N.: Methodology - phraseology, verbal - preverb; - the ratio of synonymy (cognitive-cognitive) is observed; - doubletness (prefix - prefix, indicative - indicative mood); - homonymy (isomorphism, predicate); - Historicisms (i.e. terminological historicisms) are represented in the Russian term system: historiology, literal, discuss (in the sense: judgment). According to O.B. Vlasova, synonyms are an integral part of the linguistic term system and make up 38.2% of the total number of linguistic terms. By synonymous terms, it is customary to understand the terms calling the same concept of a special field of knowledge. Thus, a term is a unit of natural or artificial language that possesses the possession of a Terminological meaning, which can be expressed both in verbal form and in a formalized form. Having studied the classification of linguistic terms, it was revealed that the terms have an identifying perspective that allows them to be separated from other language units and distributed into certain groups. The perspective of this topic of the article can be studied in depth and detailed in the study of linguistic terminology, terminological subsystems in the new conditions, as well as in the consideration of a new composition of terminology. It should be especially noted that taking into account national-cultural aspects is a prerequisite for the development of the creation of textbooks and dictionaries of linguistic terminations.

### **Method:**

Modern methods of linguistic research are very diverse. The problems of terminology are often discussed in connection with the increasing automation of information processes, the use of electronic computers to create banks of terminological data, automated dictionaries. Creation of such dictionaries and data banks is impossible without standardization and unification of terminological vocabulary, study of linguistic problems of terminology, identification of features of term production in each specific field of knowledge. This makes «the need for in-depth study and further development of methodological aspects of terminology construction» (Kulebakin V.S., Klimovitsky A.Ya.).

Currently, «there is no doubt that for a correct, scientifically based solution of terminological problems, it is necessary to study terminology based on the recognition of its naturalness and the regularity of existence in the system of the national language. Within the framework of the above-mentioned style, the study of





terminology issues should be conducted by both linguists and terminologists - representatives of the relevant fields of science and technology» (Gorelikova S.N. 2002).

### **Result:**

Terms, being units of any particular natural or artificial language, having, as a result of a spontaneously formed or special conscious collective agreement, a special terminological meaning, which can be expressed either in verbal form or in one form or another formalized form and accurately and fully reflects the main, essential features at this level of development of science and technology of the corresponding concept, can be structurally different types:

1. Multicomponent terms-phrases expressing single integral concepts with varying degrees of semantic decomposability. Terms-phrases are created by adding concretizing features to the term denoting a generic concept in order to obtain specific concepts directly related to the original one. Such terms are actually collapsed definitions that bring this concept under a more general one and at the same time indicate its specific feature.

2. A term – a compound word is most often a combination of two or more noun bases. A compound word is a term, both components of which denote objects (i.e. machines, mechanisms, devices, etc.), is translated differently, depending on the relationship between these objects.

3. One-word terms are heterogeneous in the number of word-forming components. In accordance with this basis, one - word terms make up the following groups:

- 1) the structure of the term includes one basis;
- 2) the structure of the term is the basis and one or more affixes;
- 3) the term is formed by adding the basics;
- 4) the term is formed by adding parts of words;
- 5) the formation of the term occurs by adding the basics and affixation.

The research material was monograph articles by various linguists considering the problems of terminology. A term (including scientific and technical terms and terms of organizational and administrative documentation) is a unit of a specific natural or artificial language (word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, combination of word and letter-symbols, combination of word and digit-symbols) that has a special meaning as a result of spontaneously formed or special conscious collective agreement. a terminological meaning that can be expressed either verbally or in one form or another and accurately and fully reflects the main, essential features of the corresponding concept at this level of development of science and technology. A term



is a word that is necessarily correlated with a certain unit of the corresponding logical-conceptual system in terms of content.

A. A. Reformatyky defines the terms «as unambiguous words devoid of expressiveness» (Reformatyky A.A. 1959). M. M. Glushko states that «a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and designating objects, possessing, due to its strict and precise definition, clear semantic boundaries and therefore unambiguous within the corresponding classification system» (Glushko M.M. 1974).

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