

THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM AND THE HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the place of linguistic terms in the lexical system and the history of their formation. Opinions and definitions on the issues of «terminology», «terminosistem» taken from the scientific works of linguists dealing with issues of terminology in world, world and Uzbek linguistics were considered. Based on this, certain conclusions were reached regarding the formation of Uzbek language linguistic terms.

KEYWORDS: *World Linguistics, World Linguistics, Uzbek Linguistics, Term, Term, Istilah, Terminology, Terminosystem, Terminological System, Nomen, Word, Combination Of Words.*

INTRODUCTION

It should be recognized that the issue of terminology has taken a large place among the many current problems that are waiting for their solution in the world and world linguistics. Nowadays, terminology has become one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistic research. On the one hand, the reason for the issue's importance is the increasing number of new concepts as a result of the dynamic development of science, and on the other hand, the process of formation and development of terms, their polyfunctionality, has not been researched enough.

The Main Part

Based on the linguistic features of terminology, it can be said that words belonging to the mastery layer make up a very large part of the lexicon, and a word or a combination of words that has a specific tariff in a special field of knowledge, science, industry, art or culture is considered a term.

The semantics of a word represented by a term is interpreted by interpretation in the literature on this topic. Proponents of descriptive linguistics Z. Harris, I.F. Frizys approve the following points about the term: "Utterance is any speech of a person; it can be expressed before or after silence"¹. Each branch or direction of science serves for the development of a special terminological system in accordance with its nature and methods. Such field terminology contributes to the development of the field as an important part of scientific research. The lexicographer B. N. Golovin suggests that the terms "terminology" and "terminological system" be taken as synonyms meaning "a set of terms connected at the levels of interrelated concepts, lexical-semantic, word formation and grammatical levels" in the fields of professional activity.

Other authors, including V.V. Reformaty, emphasize the need to distinguish between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system", that is, a set of terms spontaneously gathered under the concept of "terminology", and "terminological system" is a certain specialized part of human knowledge or activity. Offers to understand a set of organized terms that adequately represent the system of concepts describing the field¹.

In most of the scientific studies devoted to terminology, the units that represent specific concepts of one or another field, have a scientific tariff and mainly perform a nominative function are considered as terms. A.Reformaty defines the term and concludes that «...terms are words specialized for one or another meaning». ²A.V.Kalinin calls the words used in certain disciplines and professions «special lexicon» and divides it into two groups:

1. The special lexicon includes, first of all, terms.
2. In addition to terms, professionalisms can also be included in the special lexicon.

The difference between a term and professional lexemes is that a term means a systematic expression of a concept accepted in a particular science, industry, agriculture, technology, art, and other fields. Professional lexicon is a semi-official word for a profession, specialty, often used in everyday language, but without a strict, scientific description of the concept.³

In the construction of the current Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by its special place and position. There are two views on the role of terminology in the structure of language vocabulary. On the one hand, terminology is included in the independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, and from the second theory, it is evaluated as a group of linguistic units that differ from the structure of the vocabulary of the literary language and is put on a par with types of speech - dialect, slang, etc. V.P.Danilenko considers terminology as an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology).⁴ According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or a set of words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of the terms, the concepts they represent are also recorded.⁵

So, there are different definitions of the term in science. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term.

In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is regulated or limited by representatives of this or that scientific school. Unlike general linguistic terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development, and progress in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms. The theory of marked (marked) and an unmarked (unmarked) unit is considered a new step in the development and improvement of logical division.

Regarding the definition of the term, many opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature. In almost all definitions, it is observed that the term is described in the form of a word/combination expressing a special scientific and technical concept. According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed

consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society.⁶

According to A.S. Gerd, the term is related to a word that means a scientific concept. However, this meaning reflects only the main, important features of scientific understanding. However, the meaning expressed in its definition is broader. It is emphasized that the key to solving the issue of the term is to model the maximally complete structure of this concrete knowledge.⁷ According to O.S. Akhmanova, terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. Along with giving the definition of the term, V. G. Gak also reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He denies that the term is considered as a separate type of lexical units in scientific research and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units.

Terminology is considered as a set of special concepts, a set of special concepts united in a system of terms, representing a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions and specific ideas.⁸ In modern linguistics, different ideas and points of view are visible regarding the emergence of new terms, obstacles in their implementation, principles and methods of creation.

Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. Representatives of the substantive view emphasize that a term is a special word or a combination of words, which is distinguished by its systematicity, context-free, unambiguity, clarity and emotional neutrality compared to other nominative units. The derivational perspective is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new specific characteristics. The reasons for the emergence of new terms are evaluated by the need to express new realities.

In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can be transferred to the system of terms, from purely lexical nominative units to logical (logical) information, as an element of information, they can become scientific terms. It is known that the occurrence of polysemy and synonymy phenomena in terminology is not approved. However, in a number of terminological systems, in the process of expressing a certain object or concept, sometimes there are cases of using two or more synonyms (doublets). For example, in some works focused on issues of terminology, the term /atama/ istilah words are used as synonyms. It is known that after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, as a result of some subjective points of view, the use of the term derivative instead of the term became active.

At first glance, it seems that it is better to use the word of its own layer, which corresponds in all respects to the international assimilation. But a comparison of the definition of term acquisition and the scope of term formation shows that it is inappropriate to use both lexemes synonymously. At the time, A.Hojiev seriously considered the wrongness of replacing the word term with the construction of a term, its causes and consequences. Taking this into account, the acquisition of the term is the words and phrases used in science, technical fields or branches, the names (nomenclature, nomen) conditionally assigned to the term, in particular, the geographical

object, the name of the place (toponym), and the acquisition of the Arabic term is historical terminology. Researches in the aspect, the use of concepts in the text of historical sources is justified.⁹

Obviously, it is impossible to form a complete description of all existing definitions of the term. Therefore, it is appropriate to limit yourself to the most important ones. In her work, the linguist Sh.A.Sultonova noted the historical evolution of the concept of "term" as follows:

- «a word that is the name of a strictly defined concept»;
- «a word, concept indicating a strictly defined philosophical, scientific, technical, etc.»;
- «a word or combination expressing concepts such as some special science, technology, art, social life»;
- «a special (scientific, technical, etc.) vocabulary or combination created (adopted or acquired) to correctly express specific concepts and signs of objects»;
- «artificially invented or specially cultivated word taken from natural language».
- «a word or a combination is a specific name of a special concept for any field of science, technology, production, social political life, culture, etc».¹⁰

There are some objectionable points in the above definitions. First, it is important to note that the Latin word terminus is not an ethnonym of the term, as it is derived from the Greek word for "end, limit". Second, the qualification "special" is not very accurate, since terms are usually classified as belonging to general, specific interdisciplinary, field terms, and other groups.

Proponents of the substantive approach believe that a term is a special word or combination of words that differs from other nominative units by its clarity, structure, and independence of context. Nevertheless, most terms have these characteristics. Most linguists consider this approach to opposite terms «rejected by modern science».

The formation of linguistic terms also goes back to long periods. In some sources, it is recognized that linguistic (grammatical) terms can be accepted as a category of educational vocabulary¹¹. Based on this, the researcher comes to the conclusion that the first examples of Uzbek (Turkish) educational vocabulary are called dictionary-grammars and the development of Uzbek educational vocabulary is periodized as follows:

- 1) X-XIV centuries. Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic bilingual dictionaries-grammars created on the basis of the traditions of Arabic lexicography and served for the Arabic language of the Turkic-speaking population and the Arabs to learn the Turkish language;
- 2) XV-XVII centuries. Artistic, scientific and educational works written in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages, in particular Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian bilingual dictionaries-grammars based on the works of AlisherNavoi;
- 3) XIX-XX centuries. Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian bilingual and literary language dictionaries created during the former Shura era;
- 4) From the beginning of the 21-st century until now. New generation educational dictionaries created in the years of independence¹².

Based on the researcher's conclusions, the formation of linguistic terminology mainly dates back to the 10th-14th centuries. For example, one of our oldest written sources is the work «Devonulug'a-t-Turk» by Mahmud Koshgari, and this work is recognized as the first grammar of Turkic languages. It is known that this work contains information about dozens of linguistic terms that were in use during the time of the scientist. For example, the scientist "... in the work fully reveals the sound system of the Turkish language, its unique features. In such places, the scientist uses the terminology available in Arabic linguistics. When using them, the author refers to the phonetic signs of the Turkish language.¹³

In general, we can see that the following linguistic terms are used in the Divan: Turkish, Khakhaniya language (written literary language), Turkish letter, isba' (used to express the thick a sound), istat (for the thin, front row a vowel), imala (to soften, absorb), noun, artificial noun, root noun, madd (sign of lengthening), dshn (sign of softening), quality, infinitive, root infinitive, artificial infinitives and the names of twenty Turkic peoples and ethnic languages are mentioned. In general, it can be observed that about fifty linguistic terms are given in the work.

When talking about the formation of Uzbek terminology, it is worth noting that the researches of terminologist H. Dadaboev are also important. The scholar's study guide "Uzbek Terminology" contains important points about the stages of formation of terminology. For example, the scientist recommends studying it chronologically as follows: terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X centuries); terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV centuries); terminology of old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX centuries); terminology of the Uzbek language during the Shura period; terminology of the independence period.¹⁴ We think that it is the most correct way to work directly on the scientific literature, taking the above definitions as a basis for periodization of linguistic terminology.

As noted by H. Dadaboev, the work of Mahmud Koshgari mentioned above, the period of the Karakhanids is very valuable as a scientific source that analyzes the characteristics of the old Turkish language¹⁵.

It has already been recognized in Turkology that the grammatical (philological) treatises written in Arabic of the 14th century played a significant role in the formation and settlement of Uzbek linguistics. Kitabul-Idrok li-lisanul-atrok by Abu Hayyan (died 1344), a discussion on the grammar of the Turkic languages, composed in 1245 by Khalil bin Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Konyawi in the Mamluk period (1250-1517) «KitobimajmuaitarjimoTurkivaAjamivaMughali», author unknown «Kitobi at-tuhfatuz-zakiyatu fi-l-lug'atitTurkiya», «Kitobbul'gat al-mushtaq fi-l-lug'atTurkva-l-Qifchak» by JamaliddinTurki. In works like «Al-qavoninu-l kulliya li-zabtil-lugatit-Turkiya» published in Cairo at the beginning of the 14th century, the vocabulary of the Turkish language, in particular, the terminology system, is expressed to a certain extent. We will suffice to note that the Turkic language lexicon, such as the system of terminology mentioned in the works of this period, are divided into the following thematic groups presented in «KitobiMajmuaiTarjimonTurkivaAjamivaMughali»: personal names - such as Alaqus, Aqtay, Altuntas, Bayqars, Sonqur; Astronyms (cosmonyms): geographical names: Sam, Egypt; pet names: horse, ox, mule, donkey, stallion; names of wild animals: lion, hyena, wolf, fox; names of military equipment: ya (bow), kiris (bowstring), shield, soqmar, medical terms: yig/ig (disease, disease), agri (pain), fever; musical terms: duduk (musical instrument), tomru (drum), yaqlik (rubob) are examples.

Since the 70s of the 20th century, Uzbek terminology has developed on the basis of terms borrowed from Western European languages through the Russian language. During the rule of the former Soviets, the terminology of the Uzbek language, including the terminology of linguistics, expanded due to new concepts and a large number of borrowed terms expressing them. It is distinguished by the excessive amount of borrowed terms than pure Uzbek terms.

During the period of independence, terminology rose to a new stage of development. As a result of reforms in social and political life, in the field of science and technology, new technical tools began to enter our lives. Any innovation that entered our life was undoubtedly reflected in the lexicon and terminology of the language. It is good to note that a certain part of the new terms was created through the internal capabilities of our language. If this was not possible in the language, the term itself was adopted. Linguists A.Madvaliev and N.Mahkamov write the following about this: "In the next period, new types and models of compound words appeared in our language, and these are mainly compound terms expressing new concepts. Compound terms, like compound words, are born from our own words, from other language materials, and from the mutual combination of both sources. Compound terms created on the basis of materials of the Uzbek language are mainly the product of acceptance of ready-made common words into terminological systems as scientific terms or nomen."¹⁶

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above comments that the formation of linguistic terms as a system includes several principle and gradual stages. It is important to accept the term existing or acquired in the language as a component of the system, to determine its paradigmatic, oppositional and hierarchical relationship with other terms, to define its semantic, morphological, phonetic form and boundaries within the system corresponding to the term.

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