

THE PLACE OF THE TERM IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE LANGUAGE

Kutlieva Mukhayyo Gulomovna

*Teacher of the interfaculty foreign language department
Bukhara State University*

Abstract – *The article provides general information about the terms, their place in the language and their importance in the lexical system of the language. At the same time, the opinions of scientists related to the terms and their use were explained and analyzed with the help of examples.*

Key words: *terms, lexical system of the language, terminology, modern linguistics, linguistic nature, linguistic norms.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The term is a central component of the language of science. Although the issue of terms and terminology has a long-standing tradition in modern linguistics, the issue of the place of the term in the lexical system of the language, the essence of the term, its linguistic nature, and linguistic norms remain open. At the beginning of the 20th century, foreign linguistics noted the emergence of theories that defined the essence of the term and, accordingly, its place in the lexical system of the language.

According to A.I. Moiseev, in addition to special terminology, there is also "everyday terminology"²⁶. In practice, terms can be any words of the language that perform a strictly nominative function. N.Z. Kotelova also believes that "the terms are characterized by the general linguistic features of words" and "the development of scientific knowledge leads to the expansion of the finished marking method in the language, often taking on a new reality.

II. MAIN PART

Linguistic specificity of the term.

Issues of the term theory, its ontological essence are related to the philosophy of language, the problem of the symbolic nature of the word. This is the starting point for separating the opinions of specialists in two main areas of terminology.

The reason for the different views on the place of the term in the lexical system of the language is that some researchers consider the term as a special sign system, while others believe that the term is the same as another word. The first opinion was expressed by E.N. Tolikina, T.L. Kandelaki, A.S. Gerd and others who are close to their opinion: "The terminological meaning can be controlled, changed, linked to another denotation, but the lexical meaning cannot be controlled. It is about the professional importance of the concept or denotation defined by the term"²⁷.

²⁶Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. -М.:МГУ, 1956.-260 с.

²⁷Lemov A.V. System, structure and functioning of a scientific term. - AKD, N. Novgorod, 2000. - 16 p.

These researchers are united in their views on the "conventionality" of the term, the agreement of experts in a certain field on the choice of a linguistic symbol to represent the named concept. E. N. Tolikina also agrees with this opinion: "There are no terms as linguistic symbols regulated by another mode of semiotic system in the general literary language, but there are words that are terms in origin."²⁸ Other researchers do not contrast the term with ordinary words, since the term is essentially the same two-dimensional sign as the ordinary word in common usage. Only the linguistic function of the term, its sphere of distribution, is unique. Therefore, it is necessary to define the status of the term.

O.H. Sultanov writes: "We try to give the term predetermined properties determined by a narrow special task, and this is a literal struggle with living word elements"²⁹. In our research, we follow L.L. Kutina's point of view about the symbolic nature of the term: "If we talk about the choice of scientific symbols, it is determined by the linguistic tradition, it is traditional, not traditional"³⁰. In general, a critical review of the technical research literature has shown that the notion of the term as a special word has been questioned.

It has been proven that the term is not a special type of lexical meaning, but a function, a type of use. Therefore, if a term is known and used outside a narrow circle of specialists, it does not lose its uniqueness in its field.

Words and terms, no matter how different the conditions of their operation, cannot be imagined completely separated from each other.

Therefore, the language of science is an independent functional variety (subsystem) of the general literary language and is located in a parallel line with such functional features as the language of fiction and colloquial speech. Terminology is not a special vocabulary, but a vocabulary divided into layers of special usage.

One of the most controversial issues in terminology is that it is categorical and partially verbal. The main group of terms belongs to the noun group. The nominative feature of the scientific method expressed in the superiority of nouns over verbs has been noted by many linguists, which is determined by the nature of scientific, abstract thinking.

In Indo-European languages, the system of terms related to the noun group is so developed that there are unlimited possibilities for creating nouns and abstract nouns consisting of adjectives or verbs.

Ongoing research is consistent with the point of view of V.P. Danilenko, A.I. Moiseev, O.S. Akhmanova and others, who consider this term to be a substantive nominative, verbality as a grammatical category of action in technical terminology,

²⁸Tolikina E.N. Some linguistic problems of studying the term // Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. -M.: "Science", 1970 p. 54.

²⁹Sultanov A.Kh. On the nature of a scientific term. Problems of philosophy of language. M., 1996.- 148 p.

³⁰Kutina L.P. Language processes that arise during the formation of scientific terminological systems // Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. - M.: Nauka, 1970, - pp. 82-94..

which preserves the meaning of the action, not the form of the verb itself, but they claim that it is manifested in the form of abstract nouns that combine the meaning of an abstract object. According to some scientists, the systematic nature of terminology is determined by the system of concepts that this terminology aims to define. They also share the view of absolute isolation of the semiotic terminological system from the semiotic system of common language words. Others argue that this term, as a member of the lexical system of the general literary language, is also subject to intra-language systematization.³¹

A term is a member of the lexical system that serves a certain terminological field, belongs to the corresponding terminological category, is formed according to the principle of the same type of stem or word-forming elements, which is its linguistic systematicity.

There are two main approaches to the study of terms: normative and descriptive, the difference between them is that in the first case, the term is perceived as an object of target processing that must meet the specified requirements³².

A.V. Superanskaya also rightly states that "conscious impact on borrowing processes is related to the possibility of systematic formation of terminology"³³.

The law of unity within the language and the rigidity of immunity does not allow a term contrary to or alien to the common language system to take root or come into use. Thus, in our research, we follow the opinion of the supporters of the traditionality of the linguistic sign of the term, because it logically confirms that the adopted terms accept the laws of the receiving language, get used to the system, adapt to the tradition.

III. CONCLUSION

In connection with the increasing importance of these words during the period of rapid development of modern economic relations and the recovery from the world economic crisis, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of in-depth study of terminological units. On the one hand, the development and change of the world economic system is related to the revision of terminology - new words appear, the meanings of existing terms are updated and changed. On the other hand, these units are a source of filling the general literary vocabulary.

The study of economic terminology cannot be effective without applying the whole system of the main principles and laws of dialectical and historical materialism, taking into account the specific characteristics of a certain object of knowledge.

³¹ Kutina L.P. Language processes that arise during the formation of scientific terminological systems // Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. - M.: Nauka, 1970, - pp. 82-94..

³² Berg E.B. Choreographic terminology: AKD - Ekaterinburg, 1999.-16 p.

³³ Superanskaya A.V. General terminology. Theory issues. - M., 1989.

REFERENCES:

1. Berg E.B. Choreographic terminology: AKD - Ekaterinburg, 1999.-16 p.
2. Superanskaya A.V. General terminology. Theory issues. - M., 1989.
3. Kutina L.P. Language processes that arise during the formation of scientific terminological systems // Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. - M.: Nauka, 1970, - pp. 82-94.
4. Lemov A.V. System, structure and functioning of a scientific term. - AKD, N. Novgorod, 2000. - 16 p.
5. Tolikina E.N. Some linguistic problems of studying the term // Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. -M.: "Science", 1970 p. 54.