



MODERN LINGUISTICS AND SOME PROBLEMS RELATED TO TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract.** *The article deals with some issues of modern linguistics and discusses problems related with the terms of ethics in the English language in the XVI-XVIII centuries. Comparative analysis of different points of specialists on this field are given by the author based on the theoretical and practical investigations.*

**Keywords:** *morphology, ethics, society, aspect, system, standardization, unification, lexical-comparative investigation, linguistic aspects, implementation, vocabulary of ethics, national language, branch, typology.*

In the works of most domestic and foreign linguists of recent decades, it is noteworthy that the development of terminology in them is associated with the reflection of not only scientific and technical, but also social, linguistic, cultural and cultural aspects of the development of society.<sup>1</sup> However, the socio-linguistic aspect of the evolution of terminological vocabulary has not yet received wide coverage, such as structural-semantic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic and other characteristics of the formation and functioning of terminological units. However, in the domestic science of recent years, works have appeared seriously and in detail considering this aspect from the standpoint of the philosophy of language<sup>2</sup>.

This gap is probably due to the fact that most of the works are aimed at the study of specific technical term systems, which are studied mainly within the framework of one language and are sufficiently distinguished from the general literary vocabulary. Meanwhile, since terminology is emerging and developing within the framework of the national language system, it should be organically linked to the vocabulary of the general literary language. If the first publications in the field of terminology focused researchers, first of all, on the issues of ordering technical terminology, today terminology has grown into an independent branch of linguistics, which faces a variety of practical tasks: from language teaching and lexicographic systematization, automatic translation and information retrieval, to the problems of rationing and deep structures of terminology as the most mobile and receptive parts of the lexicon of the national language. As a result, fundamental research has emerged that provides an overview of the state and prospects for

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<sup>1</sup> Гришаева М.М. Семантическая структура существительных отглагольного образования со значением движения-перемещения. - Т., 1998.

<sup>2</sup> Askarovna, S. M., & Djurabayevna, D. N. (2019). Some principles of the formation and development of ethical terms in the English language in the XVI-XVIII centuries. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 2(6), 31-39; Shukurova, M. A. (2017). Coherence and cohesion as essential parts in effective writing. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 143-145; Шукурова, М. А. (2021). Анализ специальной лексики английского языка XVI века по аспектам терминологичности. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(2); Askarovna, S. M. (2021, March). Comparative investigation on the semantic meaning of some terms of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries. In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 285-287).



the development of terminology, highlighting the main theoretical and methodological issues related to the ordering, standardization and unification of terminology, with the development of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism. The attention of many is also attracted by the history of the development of terminological systems in connection with the history of a particular branch of knowledge. To a lesser extent, the problems related to lexical-comparative, typological studies in the terminological field have been developed.

The current directions of linguistic study of complex theoretical issues of the creation and development of terminology in national languages, the principles of the formation of term systems and the problems associated with the improvement of terms and their spelling, which require attention from both specialists in various branches of knowledge and linguists, are reflected in collective monographic works of recent years.

The terminology of the humanities was much less often the subject of fundamental monographic and dissertation research. Meanwhile, it is the humanitarian, especially ethical and philosophical terminology, that allows us to trace how the vocabulary of the general literary language is transformed into the language of science. Therefore, the study of the humanities and, in particular, the terminology of ethics seems to be very relevant, since this layer of special vocabulary is the most developed, rich and saturated language of the scientific worldview.

Optimally accurate sampling of data at a certain cross-section of language development allows the method of synchronous analysis. However, in order to establish some general trends, it becomes necessary to trace the changes that are determined by the time factor. This applies primarily to the semantic field, and, as M.A. Halliday aptly noted, the line between changes of an intra-linguistic nature and socially conditioned ones is very vague. It is appropriate to recall this remark in connection with the analysis of the vocabulary of ethics, which is especially socially susceptible and ideologically vulnerable.

The essence of language changes is well defined by M. Samuels in the work "Linguistic evolution". All changes occur according to the laws of language development and, therefore, are in principle distinguishable, although some have defining meanings, while others do not. Along with M. Samuels, R. Jakobson also notes this.

It should be noted that semantic changes are not necessarily accompanied by transformations of the formal structure of linguistic units (affixation, word composition, etc.).

This pattern is of great importance for linguistic research when comparing structural changes in form and content in order to establish the source of transformations. The reasons for such changes are diverse. For example, S. Ullmann points out four mains: 1) linguistic and 2) historical, including: a) change of objects; b) change of public institutions; c) change of ideas; d) change of scientific concepts; 3) social and 4) psychological, including: a) emotional; b) taboo effects.

According to the methodology of modern linguistics, this scheme needs to be somewhat rebuilt, bringing to the fore historical factors reflecting the essence and basic laws of social development. Then there are the social factors in which these laws receive concrete implementation. In the third place are psychological factors that fix the results of



the laws of social development in a particular area, in particular, in the process of communication. And, finally, the fourth stage is the concrete linguistic implementation of all the above patterns. All this fully applies to terminological vocabulary. So, for example, the development and spread of the English language in the XV-XVII centuries to those areas of scientific and philosophical literature in which Latin previously dominated, - V.N. Yartseva notes, – posed with all acuteness the problem of terminology and in general the problem of replenishing the vocabulary of the English language.

It is obvious that V.V.Nalimov, T. Savory, D.Davey and others mean structurally stable and, indeed, in many cases isomorphic chemical, medical, etc. nomenclature. The latter, however, is not an element of the terminological system, since, not being literary and normative, the nomenclature does not mean, but “labels” scientific concepts. In addition, it should also be noted that the nomenclature is a derivative of the “third” order of terms, acquiring a stable, often abbreviated form, and is not a numerous or, at least, significant layer in the total mass of terminological vocabulary.

As for the sphere of philosophical, including ethical, vocabulary itself, in most works on terminology, the authors define the term based on the specifics of the terminology being studied. There are many such definitions, but none of them fits the definition of a philosophical term<sup>12</sup>.

Since the development of the terminological system is determined by the specifics of the field of human activity, the philosophical terminological system is determined, first of all, by the system of concepts and representations of a particular philosophical school, current, or even an individual author.

Based on the above, we define the term ethics as a unit of vocabulary included as an integral component in a particular thematic group of a certain philosophical and terminological system, and quite clearly designating a certain concept within this philosophical and ethical system. At the same time, in the study and description of terminological units, where the impact of the semantic factor is particularly noticeable, the main attention should be paid to the substantive characteristics of the terms, and not to their morphological or morphosyntactic structure, since this concerns the philosophical terminology of ethics and morality.

A term is a reflection by means of the language of an abstract concept. The concepts associated with this area of knowledge constitute a system of concepts, and the words denoting them constitute a system of terms. The greatest difficulty in ordering special words is terminology. At the same time, terminology is the most important part of the special vocabulary, it is it that “actively participates in the production, accumulation, synthesis and generalization of knowledge about the essence of things, phenomena, processes in nature, society and thinking.”

The terminology of this field of knowledge is a set of terms accepted in it. The terminological system is all the terms of a certain field of knowledge taken in their

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<sup>12</sup> Shukurova, M. A. (2017). Useful strategies in teaching grammar in english language classes. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 146-148; Askarovna, S. M. (2021). Historical background on the systematization of the vocabulary of ethics. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 25-29.



interrelation. The structure of a terminological system is the nature of the relationship of its constituent terms, or, in other words, what kind of semantic relations exist between the terms of a given system and which of them (i.e. of these relations) prevail in it<sup>13</sup>.

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