MODERN LINGUISTICS AND A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *The article examines modern linguistics and provides a general overview of the problem of terminology*

Key words: *phonetics, morphology, term, structure, semantic-syntactical parameters, word combination, prepositions, parts of speech, lexicography, lexical meaning, semantics, feature, principle, science, language, philosophy, lexical system.*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslik ko'rib chiqilgan va terminologiya muammosi haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan*

Kalit so'zlar: *fonetika, morfologiya, atama, tuzilish, semantik-sintaktik parametrlar, so'z birikmasi, predloglar, nutq qismlari, leksikografiya, leksik ma'no, semantika, xususiyat, tamoyil, fan, til, falsafa, leksik tizim.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается современная лингвистика и дается общий обзор проблемы терминологии*

Ключевые слова: *фонетика, морфология, термин, структура, семантико-синтаксические параметры, словосочетание, предлоги, части речи, лексикография, лексическое значение, семантика, признак, принцип, наука, язык, философия, лексическая система.*

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. Therefore, those varieties of terminological vocabulary, where the terminologization of words and phrases of the general literary language is most clearly traced, seem to be very interesting for research. Such terminology is peculiar, first of all, to the humanities. It allows the researcher to trace how lexical units denoting well-known phenomena acquire a new component of meaning, and, accordingly, move into the system of linguistic expressions of this science. And philosophy, as you know, studies the most general patterns of the development of nature and society, which are often traced in connection with phenomena and events of everyday life. Therefore, philosophical terminology, where the terminology of ethics is included as one of the main

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components, is precisely the language material in which the connection between scientific vocabulary and general language vocabulary is most clearly highlighted. Optimally accurate sampling of data at a certain cross-section of language development allows the method of synchronous analysis. It should be noted that semantic changes are not necessarily accompanied by transformations of the formal structure of linguistic units (affixation, word composition, etc.).

The first publications in the field of terminology were primarily devoted to the problems of ordering technical terminology, but today terminology has become a separate field of linguistics, which deals with a wide range of practical issues, including lexicographic systematization, information retrieval, automatic translation and normalization issues, since they relate to the most mobile and receptive parts of the lexicon. As a result, a fundamental study was prepared offering an overview of the current state and future prospects of terminology development, highlighting key theoretical and methodological issues related to the organization, standardization and unification of terminology, as well as the creation of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism.

A semantic shift can change the status of a word, turning it from a unit of general literary vocabulary into a terminological unit without changing the morphological structure (shell). This reflects one of the patterns of language development. The content changes faster than the form, and the latter, in the words of E.Sapir, "lives longer than the content contained in it." Both the form and the content, E. Sapir notes, are constantly changing, but in general the form tends to maintain its original state, while the content has "disappeared or changed."

The synchronous analysis approach requires optimally accurate data sampling at a certain stage of language development. However, it becomes especially important to track changes that are affected by the passage of time in order to build some general patterns. "This largely belongs to the semantic field, and, as M.A. Halliday shrewdly noted, it can be difficult to distinguish intra-linguistic changes from socially conditioned ones." It is extremely important to keep this statement in mind when we analyze the lexicon of ethics, which is particularly weak socially and ideologically. The diachronic analysis approach is usually used to analyze the development of the lexical system, because, according to A. Meye, "It is impossible to observe the changes themselves; only their consequences can be seen. Therefore, the only way is to track the development of languages and to track the evolution of languages is only possible by comparing the results."

This pattern is of great importance for linguistic research when comparing structural changes in form and content in order to identify the source of transformations. The reasons for such changes are diverse. For example, S. Ullmann points out four main: 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) the effects of taboos[16].

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 specific linguistic implementation of all the above patterns. All this fully applies to terminological vocabulary. 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 [17].

The needs of social development determine the evolution of a particular terminology. T. Savory, for example, believes that scientific vocabulary does not change meanings over the centuries, explaining this by the stability of scientific vocabulary in form and function, which allows knowledge to be transmitted from generation to generation[18]. Other scientists, such as Nalimov V.V., Samuels M., Davie D. believe that the terms of science have more isomorphism than the words of ordinary language, since they contain more semantic content. This point of view can hardly be recognized as correct, having previously corrected this opinion in the part where it talks about more semantic content. It would be more accurate to say that semantics is more specific than its greater scope. The bottom line is that terminology in many cases develops faster than general literary vocabulary, since the needs of science must be provided with optimal linguistic means, and scientific thinking is ahead of the development of everyday thinking.

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[18] Savory T.H. The Language of Science: its growth, character and usage. –L., 1967. –P.51.

It is obvious that V.V. Nalimov, T. Savory, Davie D. and others mean structurally stable and, indeed, in many cases isomorphic chemical, medical, and other 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[19].

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 the framework of this philosophical and ethical system. At the same time, when researching and describing terminological units, where the impact of the semantic factor is especially 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 word (or phrase) adopted in a certain field of knowledge to denote any concept of this field. 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." A terminological system is all the terms of a certain field of knowledge taken in their interrelation. The structure of a terminological system is the nature of the interrelation 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. Since, by definition, the term designates a concept in its lexical form, the nature of the relationship between the terms of the system reflects the nature of the relationship between the concepts of the relevant field of knowledge. And since terms are lexical units of a certain specific language, they also depend on the characteristics of that language.

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