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TRENDS IN TERM RESEARCH IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Throughout its history, the term has been considered by scientists from different points of view. Despite a large number of works on terminology, many problems concerning the term are still unsolved. No researcher has a monopoly on truth, so terminological work must continue. Terminology as a special field of knowledge is attracting more and more attention from researchers. This is explained by the international nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes of integration and, as a result, the desire to unify terms as a way to overcome language barriers in various spheres of socio-linguistic activity. Linguistic terminology reflects the conceptual apparatus of various national scientific traditions, linguistic trends and schools, as well as the linguistic theories of individual authors.Terminology as a special field of knowledge attracts all more attention from researchers. This is due to the international the nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes integration and, as a result, the desire for the unification of terms as a way overcoming language barriers in various areas of socio-cultural activities.

KEYWORDS

Terms, interdisciplinary terms, polysemy, metalanguage, comparison.

INTRODUCTION

According to N.V. Podol'skaya, N.V.Vasilyev, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Gryaznovoy, T.L. Kandelaki contemporary terminology in linguistics is known as an artificial lexical layer, in which every part of this layer has a limitation to use and necessary lexical condition for development. Every term in terminology is as
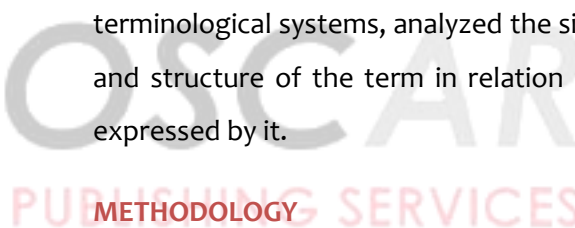
lexical unit makes themselves a linguistic terminology. As we mention theory of terminology we can address to scientific works of A.A.Refortmaskiy, G.O.Vinokur, V.V. Vinogradov, V.P.Danilenko, V.M. Leychik, D.S. Lotte. They did their best to research linguistic terminology. Scientific researches of linguistic terminology began since 20s-30s of the XX century and Terminology became as an independent linguistic discipline it was formed in the early 70s of the same century. .Despite of many scientific works, the notion "term" has not a unanimous the definition. For example, according to Golovin and Kobrin: A term is a word or subordinate phrase that has a special meaning, expresses and forms a professional concept and is used in the process of learning and mastering scientific and vocational objects and the relations between them. Terminology is related to the professional field of activity (field of knowledge, technology, management, culture) a set of terms related to each other at the conceptual, lexico-semantic, word-formation and grammatical levels.[1]

According to I.N.Prokhorova, terms are devoid of emotional coloring. There are dozens of definitions and descriptions of the term in Uzbek and Russian languages, that counted more than twenty. Despite the fact in the views on the term there are discrepancies and contrast approaches and method of researches to explain them, but in many ways, terms are full members of the lexical system of the language, which differ in many ways from other lexical units of the language.

V.M. Leychik in the monograph "Terminology: subject, methods, structures" identifies and analyzes five stages in the formation of Russian terminology [2]. Each stage is characterized by the evolution of knowledge: the data accumulated by generations of researchers are being refined and described in a new perspective, deep and detailed.

G.O. Vinokur. and D.S. Lotte investigated the issues of terminology ordering, the principles of selection and construction of individual terms and entire terminological systems, analyzed the signs, properties and structure of the term in relation to the concept expressed by it.

METHODOLOGY

Studying linguistic terminology became important, that Russian and Uzbek scientists studied systematically them. In contemporary linguistics, two main approaches are known in the study of the term : normative and descriptive. In the normative approach, the term is considered as a lexical unit of a certain type, having a special semantic and grammatical structure that distinguishes it from words of a general literary language. [3].

Linguistic terminology characterized by such parameters as complexity, consistency, structurality,

functional connectivity, multifunctionality, developing integrity, integrativity, continuality, openness, are in a state of dynamic equilibrium under the influence of multidirectional trends towards conservation and semantic changes provided by the evolutionary progressive movement of the development of the metalanguage.

According to Madina Daliyeva, the professor of UzSWLU, Linguistic terminology consists of many subsystems. Terminology is hierarchic and complex system that, are used to describe language phenomenon. This system isn't unanimous and unitary; every term represents various aspects of linguistics.

1. Terms of phonetics and phonology describes sound aspect of linguistics, phonetics studies physical features of sounds, phonology studies functional role of this sounds in the language. For example: sound, consonant, vowel, syllable, fonema, accent and others

2. Terms of morphology studies wide range of word formation, forms, category of word: root, suffix, prefix, noun, verb, adjective and others

3. Terms of syntaxes, describes structures of gaps and sentences, and relations among them: subject, predicate, object, clause, subordinate clause and others

4. Terms of semantics and pragmatics related to the meaning of phrases: polysemy, denotation, connotation, referent, monosemy and others and terms of pragmatics deal with how context influences interpretation: speech strategy, speech act, implicature and others.

5. Terms of stylistics deal with studying the language, taking into account situation or sphere of use words and phrases: style, trope, stylistic colouring, idioms, irony and others.

Even this classification, cannot cover all specters of varieties of linguistic terminology. There are also terms of studying diachrony and synchrony. Syncronic approach to the language research fixes a certant state of the language something unchangeable. On the contrary, the diachronic approach takes into consideration the charges that evolve the history of the language. [4].

CONCLUSION

Linguistic terminology does not exist as a single semiological system, but as a "system of systems". So, the current stage of terminology development is characterized by a number of new features – interactivity, multi-functionality, a new system, which requires the development of new conceptual approaches to The study of this layer of language raises the question of the boundaries of the linguistic paradigm, actualizes the problem of scientific systematization of the terminological units of linguistics, especially in those sections of it that are

formed at the intersection with other sciences. The interactivity of linguistic knowledge determines the growth of borrowing, the development of multi-functionality, the complexity of the terminological system.

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