



## MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



### SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS ON TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

*Djumambetova Gulziba Kongratbaevna*

*PhD student, Department of English language and literature*

*Karakalpak State University*

*E-mail: [gulziba2020@mail.ru](mailto:gulziba2020@mail.ru)*

#### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** term, terminology, research, scientific, theoretical, analysis, linguistics.

**Abstract:** This article deals with the scientific-theoretical views on terms and terminology in linguistics. The theoretical foundations of the terminology are also described. Moreover, it deals with the viewpoints of scientists on this topic and we also offer some types of classification for the definition of terms and terminology. This research paper critically examines the scientific-theoretical perspectives surrounding the concepts of terms and terminology within the field of linguistics. The study delves into the multifaceted nature of terms and terminology, investigating the varying viewpoints put forth by linguistic scholars, theoreticians, and practitioners. By analyzing the historical evolution, theoretical frameworks, and practical implications associated with terms and terminology, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of their significance within the linguistics discipline. Employing a qualitative research approach, the study draws on an extensive literature review encompassing a range of linguistic theories and methodologies. The primary focus is on the conceptualization, classification, and utilization of terms and terminology in linguistics, spanning various subfields such as syntax, semantics, phonology, and sociolinguistics. The analysis aims to uncover commonalities and divergences among linguistic scholars' perspectives, as well as the contextual factors influencing the development and

**Received:** 5.08.23

**Accepted:** 30.08.23

**Published:** 10.09.23

application of terminological systems. The research's importance lies in its potential to contribute to the refinement of linguistic scholarship, education, and communication. By synthesizing and critiquing the diverse views on terms and terminology, the study can help establish a more cohesive theoretical foundation for linguistic terminology, addressing potential ambiguities and inconsistencies. Furthermore, the findings can inform the design of linguistic curricula, facilitating the teaching and learning of terminology in linguistics programs worldwide. Additionally, the research has implications for interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge dissemination. Furthermore, the research's potential to inform pedagogical practices and interdisciplinary collaboration underscores its relevance for advancing linguistic scholarship and facilitating effective communication in both academic and practical contexts.

---

## INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the field of terminology, its content, essence, lexical-semantic, functional-structural aspects has not lost its relevance. The leading and great linguists of their time worked on issues of general terminology until the first quarter of the last century, but after the Second World War, the new generation of linguists had to conduct separate research on each field of science, that is, on special terminology. Most of these scientific works were inextricably linked with the creation of terms. One of the urgent issues faced by scientists in the formation and formation of terms is the emergence of new terms with the internal capabilities of the language and research on the external influence in the process of formation.

Later, this situation was noted separately as intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors of language. Today, the attitude towards advanced technologies is evident in every aspect of our society. This is an achievement of science and technology, of course. However, it should not be forgotten that due to such revolutionary changes, various new terms are being created and assimilated in the language. Their correct and appropriate use in the process of general communication, as well as their inclusion in the lexicon of a specific language, imposes an additional task on

linguists, of course. That is, international terms, occasional, neologisms and new lexical units entering the lexical level of the language as a result of such updates and changes should be controlled on the basis of linguistic criteria. In addition, in today's rapidly developing period, it is necessary for specialists of each field to know the precise expression of concepts and terms related to their profession, to have a complete understanding of their basic content and to have certain knowledge and skills.

It should be noted that various positive and negative scientific-theoretical approaches to terms and terminology play an important role in the establishment of this direction, as well as in the emergence of many serious discussions and opinions among linguists. Over the centuries, the appearance of the word term in different systematic languages, although we can tentatively note various ideas about its origin, it is the result of the combination of the Latin word *terminus*, which appeared in the Middle Ages, and the ancient Greek words *logos* (which means *concept, doctrine*), we can note the appearance of the word terminology more precisely compared to the word term [1]. In the field of linguistics, there is a lot of evidence and a number of hypotheses that the term and concept of terminology began to be used in oral and written speech. In some sources, the concept of *terminus* was first expressed as the divinity of boundaries, and later as a boundary stone, the last or completed point, place, destination, while in the linguistic sources of the Middle Ages, the word *terminus* was used in the sense of identifying and defining (something) [2].

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on Etymonline.com dictionary, we should note that “c. 1200, terme *limit in time, set or appointed period*, from Old French terme “limit of time or place, date, appointed time, duration” (11c.).... Sense of *period of time during which something happens* first recorded c. 1300...” - In 1200, in Old French, this term was used in the sense of *terme* - a fixed time or a time limit. Later, in 1300, *termen* was used in English in the sense of period [3]. This term was first brought to the field of linguistics in 1786 by the German linguist Schultz and used in his scientific analysis [4]. Thus, the concept of *term* was characterized as a word that has a specific

meaning, a specific definition. In the European explanatory dictionaries, the term *word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense* appeared for the first time in the English Oxford Dictionary published under the leadership of the Scottish lexicographer and ethnographer J. Murray (after the scientist's death in 1919).

We see the written definition as *a word or phrase used in a limited or specific sense* [5]. Behind the ocean, in the dictionary "The World Encyclopedia Dictionary" created in the 70s of the last century, the term is defined as follows: "Terminology - the special words or terms used in science, art, business and economy" [6]. Terminology is the special words used in science, art, business and economics. In the early 19th century, before the unanimous definition of the terms was mentioned in the dictionaries, researches related to their specific features, such as their emergence and improvement, began to be noticed in world linguistics.

As a result, various levels of scientific-theoretical approaches to the clarification of the linguistic nature of the term, its creation, and specific linguistic features have been demonstrated by linguists. Linguist scientist F.P. Based on Sorokoletov's opinion that: "it is impossible to make serious generalizations without carefully studying the development of each specific layer and certain aspects of the lexicon, otherwise such generalizations will naturally encounter a crisis at the first encounter with real reality", in our research we use the ideas and considerations given for the definition of terms and terminology [7].

We considered it to classify it into three types, that is, into three different approaches. Including the followings:

- 1) Formal approaches;
- 2) Simple approaches;
- 3) Complex approaches

Formative approaches. Such approaches encompassed many of the approaches that emerged before terminology became a separate branch of linguistics. In addition, the lines given to the ratio of terms can be opinions given based on their shape - appearance, external characteristics, application. For example, in the process of studying terms, G.Kitridge compared them based on mathematical formulas and said:

“Terms are used when members of society communicate for a certain purpose” [8]. G.N.Krumevsky, who chose a method different from the Kittridge method, studied the terms in his research analysis by connecting them with the field of natural science known to him. Under the terminology of the field of natural sciences, the scientist notes the variable names of animals (zoonyms) and plants (flora), and at the same time emphasizes that “natural terminology” does not give way to “artificial terminology” [9].

Also, in his monographs, Eggerbrecht closely connects terms with the science of philosophy and defines them as follows: “A term is a word that creates meaning in a specific and strict order, only on the basis of a specific explanation” [10]. In addition, Lars Gurmund compares the terms to a “weapon” used within the same discipline. In addition, it is noted that the structure of the terminological system of each science is in accordance with the internal structure of this science to a certain extent [11].

In our opinion, the ideas of scientists are considered too simple and primitive, and such ideas are not accepted by modern terminologists at the current level of development of science and technology. The main reason for this is that thanks to today's advanced and modern technologies, the subtle semantic aspects of the terms, the expressions and signs that have arisen in the process of globalization, their specific lexical-semantic, functional-semantic and consubstantial features are being studied scientifically.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Simple approaches. The difference between simple approaches in linguistics and formal and complex approaches is that approaches that are simply and smoothly explained in the vernacular, that is, to understand them, it is not necessary to be an expert, to have deep and profound knowledge. Since the 18th century, the word nomenclature has also been used in a number of Western languages to express the object of a certain field of the existing system. The lexical unit of nomenclature in scientific sources (Latin nomenclature) literally means a list of names or the meanings of a list, and is a set of names used to represent monograph objects in a certain field of science [12]. This lexical unit was used for the first time by the

botanist Linnaeus, who was used in the classification of the names of plants in the field of botany and noted that it means "to name, to write" [13].

In our view, linking them with terminology is somewhat misleading, since nomenclature has a simpler appearance compared to its semantic function. Because, if the nomenclature consists of more common nouns, the composition of terms consists of similar nouns. The approach of A.A. Reformatsky, who is considered one of the leading exponents of Russian linguistics, was also considered simpler. According to him: "A term is a word that is limited by its separate and special signs; it is an unambiguous, clear and concrete word in the fields of science, technology, economy, politics and diplomacy" [14]. This given definition can create a clear and specific image for the common reader. In addition, according to the scientist, the term is not *just a word*, but it is *unusual or new word*, ... even if it can *be invented*, it is first of all a word [15]. Later, the number of such thoughtful approaches began to increase. For example, B. N. Golovin says about the term: "When viewed from the point of view of profession, the term expresses certain professional concepts" [16]. One of the bright representatives of the school of Russian linguistics V.N.Shevchuk approaches the term etymologically: "Term is a word that in the Middle Ages expressed the meanings of *to define*, *to express*. The lexeme *terme* in Old French means "word" [17].

It should be noted that by the second half of the 20th century, Uzbek scientists also appeared to have simple approaches. For example, in 1969, S.F. Akobirov paid attention to the word term for the first time from a scientific and theoretical point of view in his candidate's thesis on the field of terminology of the Uzbek language, commenting that "a term is a special word used in a certain context" [18]. In our opinion, we are not wrong to say that the special word refers to the lexical units that the scientist can give meaning in his terminological field. In his research, foreign scientist U.G.Paul puts forward the idea that "the narrowing of the meaning of words in a certain scope creates the basis for the emergence of terms" [19].

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In his time, U.G. Paul's ideas may have been proven to a certain extent, but the fact that new inventions and ideas that are emerging due to the development of time, and not as a result of the narrowing of the meaning of terms, is explained by extralinguistic factors. A.A. Potebnya, one of the scientists who later approached this issue from a different angle: "...noted that such problems do not affect the terminology" [20]. As Golovin views terminology as a set of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science, "a certain system of terms is correct and compatible with any system of concepts. The terminological system develops together with the progress of science and technology". Terms are introduced differently from common words, and their use is subject to some degree of control. *Terms do not just appear*, on the contrary, the subjects and objects they represent are *invented and created* when they are invented based on a real need, realizing their need [21]. Based on the scientific-theoretical views and approaches described above, it should be noted that during the theoretical analysis and research of terminology by foreign and local linguists, scientists presented terms, mainly simple lexical units of the national language. This, in turn, served to ensure to a certain extent that users of the field or language owners feel the term lightly, think about it, and use it correctly and appropriately.

Complex approaches. It is appropriate to say that this type of expression is special or specialized. Because their complex composition, moreover, the use of linguistic terms in them is difficult for people who are far from it to understand. In particular, the scientist A.V. Superanskaya, who devoted her talent to the theory of terminology, singles out only one of all the available meanings of the word *term*: "A term is a special word or combination of words adopted in professional activity and used in special circumstances, and explains that it is the main conceptual element of the language intended for special purposes. Within its terminological field, the term is used in one sense" [22]. This approach is very appropriate and oriented for specialists, because it is more difficult for an ordinary consumer to understand and understand the main conceptual element. I.A. Beaudouin de Courtenay said about the issues of unusual demarcation of terms: "due to conscious exchanges, many new

expressions, signs, scientific and other technological terms appear only artificially” [23].

However, A. Schirmer studied the terms in his works by linking them to the professional lexicon. His research was carried out on the basis of the scope of the German language, and the content of the vocabulary is divided into two according to the way it is expressed in speech: 1) universal (mass) lexicon; 2) special vocabulary. Through a special lexicon, A. Schirmer showed a number of important features of the terms. However, due to the fact that more emphasis was placed on the interdisciplinary integration of terminology in his research, the delimitation of terms as a professional (professional) lexicon, as well as the phenomena of determinologizing, reterminologizing and transterminologizing, which occur today in the terminology of fields, have not been sufficiently revealed and substantiated [24].

### **RESEARCH RESULTS**

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, normative requirements for the differentiation of the term were first established by D.S. Lotte, the founder of the Russian terminological school. Proposed by Lotte, according to his research, the term: “...it is systematic, context-independent, brevity, methodological neutrality, absolute and relative unambiguity, simplicity and comprehensibility, degree of introduction of the term” requirements [25]. In our opinion, these requirements may be relevant normative requirements of their time, but if approached from the point of view of modern linguistics, at the same time, this line of thoughts increases several times. At the end of the 70s of the last century, V.P.Danilenko, who analyzed a number of scientific works in the field during certain periods, in his monograph on the terminological lexicon of the Russian language, cites 19 definitions representing the concept of “term”, which creates a unique complexity. According to him: “all the definitions of the concept of the term are found in almost every study of the special lexicon, and only a small part of the definitions” [26].

Furthermore, it should be noted that many scientists consider it permissible to refer to the concept of the terminological field when talking about terms. Each term originates, develops and “lives” within the terminological space of the field in which



it is represented. In this framework, the term has all its linguistic signs and can manifest them. This area is artificially limited by terms or unique units, deliberately “protected” from unrelated language units from entering its content. Therefore, belonging to a certain area is explained by the most important features that distinguish terminological units from ordinary lexical units. Because the space for the terminological unit is also the space where the terms of a specific field are collected. They harmonize, coordinate and influence the development of the field with their specific characteristics within a certain discipline or field. N.V.Gyach who put forward the terminological field theory in linguistics, gives the following conclusion: “... if it is known which terminological group members belong to, then they can live outside the context”. Therefore, unlike generic words, terms acquire ambiguity not through contextual conditions, but through belonging to this terminology. Because of this, term words, unlike non-term words, especially pure terms, do not depend on the context” [27].

According to A.S. Gerd, the uniqueness of the term is that “a term is such a word that a meaning related to a scientific concept is attached to it. However, this meaning reflects only the main, important features of the scientific concept, because it is always wider than the meaning expressed in its definition and classification” [28]. After the Second World War of the last century, along with the complex approaches of world scientists, the opinions of Uzbek scientists about terms began to be heard. In particular, R. Doniyorov puts forward the opinion that the difference between the term and professionalisms is that the term is the expression and name of a concept that is official and legalized in a certain science, industrial field, agriculture, technology. Professionalism is a semi-official word that is widely used in the language of a profession, specialty, in many cases in a scientific style, and does not have a strict, scientific description of a certain concept [29].

## **DISCUSSION**

According to the local linguist P.P. Nishonov showed the different aspects of terms from nomenclature. A scientist: “a term applied to an object or reality, first of all, gives a definition and classification to this object or reality”. This is not observed

in the nomenclature. Its function is limited to naming things and objects. Therefore, the opinion that “term” is a broad and specific concept compared to “nomenclature” and gives the meaning of a word with a special function, while “nomenclature” is a term that serves to name similar objects and concepts” is very appropriate in this regard [30]. Also, a complex approach was observed in S.Usmonov's research: “...any innovations in the field of production tools, and in the field of culture and science, first find their expression through language units, or rather, terms”. In this sense, terminology (a set of terms in a certain language) is a witness and a mirror of modern history [31].

Similarly, among the local linguists, H.D.Paluanova, who devoted her research to ecological terms. According to Paluanova: “...terms are such words that their semantic structure is satisfied with the content related to a specific branch of knowledge [32]. Commenting on the mentioned scientific views and approaches, it should be noted that in the process of theoretically complex research of terminology in the field of world linguistics, scientists used terms in a more scientific manner, mainly compared to simple words in the common language. However, our analysis has led to the fact that some of the ideas expressed have not been fully substantiated. For example, one can partially agree with S.Usmonov's views on terms and terminology, because the terms that arise in any field are the needs of a certain profession or reality, although they are used as a new lexical unit in the structure of the oral speech of the language, not all of them are represented by a new name. In addition, the stability of new lexical units can be said to be a part of the lexicon of that language, depending on the perspective of the field in which they appeared. As D. Sageder writes that the points of view on the meaning of terminology in linguistics are quite inconsistent and controversial: “The points of view regarding terminology as a scientific discipline are quite scattered. Currently, there are different interpretations of this field and a number of controversial and controversial issues related to it. Is terminology a science or just a method? Does terminology have the status of a separate humanitarian science with its own theory, or should it be

“grateful” for its scientific-theoretical capabilities from relatively consolidated disciplines?

## CONCLUSION

The importance of the science of terminology cannot be underestimated. It should be considered as a historically significant force due to its chronological evolution and forward movement in the rapidly changing world of modern technology [33]. Until today, almost all scientists dealing with the theoretical and practical problems of terms have their own points of view, and based on these points of view, they have tried to give a definition, description, description, explanation of the concept of the term. Respecting their opinion, we provide the following definition of the concept of the term: “Term” is a modern concept, a lexical unit that expresses a specific concept in all areas of society based on linguistic criteria and performs a special functional task. Structurally, they are in the form of words and word combinations, and from the semantic point of view, they are a lexical unit limited to a special domain. Our analysis shows that in any era, in any society, the acceleration of the flow of information and the improvement of new technology as a result of discoveries caused the boundary between the term and common words to become closer to each other. Advances in science and technology serve to popularize terms and enrich the vocabulary of our national language.

Given that the study explores perspectives on terms and terminology within the broader context of linguistics, it can encourage cross-disciplinary conversations between linguists and professionals in related fields. This dialogue can lead to the development of standardized terminology that enhances effective communication not only within the linguistics community but also between linguists and practitioners in fields such as translation, computational linguistics, and language education. In conclusion, this research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the scientific-theoretical viewpoints on terms and terminology in linguistics. By analyzing the historical trajectory and contemporary perspectives, the study aspires to contribute to the development of a more coherent and systematic understanding of linguistic terminology.

**REFERENCES:**

- [1]. Sonneveld H., Loenning K. Introducing terminology, in Terminology. – 1994. –P. 1-6.
- [2]. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Volumes 1-5. -Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006-2008.
- [3]. [www.Etymonline.com](http://www.Etymonline.com)
- [4]. Sarimsokov H.A. A comparative study of sports terms in English and Uzbek: Philology. science. Dr. (PhD) diss. - Tashkent, 2020. - 12 p.
- [5]. [www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com](http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)
- [6]. The World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary. Volume k-z, Chicago: Copywrite, 1964.-P. 2018.
- [7]. Sorokoletov F.P. History of military vocabulary in the Russian language (XI-XVII centuries). - L., 1970. - S 4.
- [8]. Greenough Kittredge. English Words Their Meaning in English speech. – London, 1923. – P.21-39.
- [9]. Mirzoev Z. Sports terms in Tajik and English language: Dis. ... candy. Philol. science - Dushanbe, 2005. 28 pages.
- [10]. Lieber R., Pavol S. The Oxford Handbook of Compounding – Oxford University Press, 2009. – P. 108.
- [11]. Lieber R., Pavol S. The Oxford Handbook of Compounding – Oxford University Press, 2009. – P. 141.
- [12]. Lars Gurmund. The Problem of Correct Symbolist. –London, 1930. – P. 141.
- [13]. Khayutin A.D. Term, terminology and nomenclature. - Samarkand, 1971. - 214 p.
- [14]. Reformatsky A.A. Thoughts on terminology / / Modern problems of Russian terminology, - M., 1976. - 66 p.
- [15]. Reformatsky A.A. Kak rabotat nad terminologiei. Basic method. - M., 1968. -138 p.

- [16]. Akhmedov O.S. Linguistic analysis and translation problems of tax and customs terms in English and Uzbek languages: Candidate of philology science. ... diss. - Tashkent, 2016. -255 p.
- [17]. Shevchuk V.N. Derivative military terms in English.–M., 1983. -198 p.
- [18]. Akobirov F. Lexicographic development of terminology in bilingual dictionaries. Abstract diss. ... cand. philol. nauk.–Tashkent, Abstract of the thesis. diss. ... cand. philol. Sciences. - Tashkent, -1969. – 25 s.
- [19]. Pavol S. The Oxford Handbook of Compounding – Oxford University Press, 2009.-P. 218.
- [20]. Potebnya A.A. From notes on Russian grammar. Ed. I I. - M., 1958. – Volume IV. - 237s.
- [21]. Golovin B.N. On some aspects of the linguistic and informational study of the term // Scientific symposium “The place of terminology in the system of modern sciences”. -M., 1970. -S. 38-40.
- [22]. Superanskaya A.V. General terminology. - M.: URSS, 2003. - P.56.
- [23]. Baudouin de Courtenay I.A. Selected works on general linguistics.–M.: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1963. S. 6-20.
- [24]. Mirzoev Z. Sports terms in Tajik and English: Dis. ... Ph.D. Sciences - Dushanbe, 2005. 28 bet.
- [25]. Lotte D.S. Short forms of scientific and technical terms. - M.: Nauka, 1971.
- [26]. Danilenko V.P. Russian terminology. Experience of linguistic analysis. - M.: Nauka, 1977.-246 p.
- [27]. Gyach N.V. Abbreviation or symbol? - Uch. app. LGU. -No. 283, Philol. Sciences. Issue. - 56. 1961.
- [28]. Gerd A.S. Once again about the meaning of the term // Linguistic aspects of terminology. -Voronezh: Voronezh University, 1980. - C.Z -12.
- [29]. Doniyorov R. Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language. - T.: Science, 1977.

- [30]. Nishonov P. Comparative-typological study of French and Uzbek legal terminology. Candidate of Philology... dis. autoref.- T.: 2009.- 26 p.
- [31]. Usmanov S. Some issues of Uzbek terminology. - Tashkent, 1968. - 148 p.
- [32]. Paluanova Kh.D. Derivative semantic principles of ecological terms in English, Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages.: Philol. science. d-ri ... dis. autoref. - Tashkent, 2016. - 23 p.
- [33]. Sageder D. Terminology Today: A Science, an Art or a Practice? Some Aspects on Terminology and Its Development Brno Studies in English Volume 36, No. 1, 2010. Тарж. Ш.Абдуллаева.
- [34]. Sarsenbaeva Z., Uteshova Z. Principles of Teaching Karakalpak Students English Speech Etiquette //Humanising Language Teaching. – 2022. – Т. 24. – №. 4.
- [35]. Qizi S. Z. J. The development of intercultural competence as an essential element in learning EFL //Национальная ассоциация ученых. – 2021. – №. 64-1. – С. 21-24.
- [36]. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)