

Structural and Semantic Features of English Terminology

Kadirova Lola Utkurovna

e.mail: lolautkurovna@1973gmail.ru

tel: 909203579

Tashkent Medical Academy

Department of Uzbek and foreign languages
teacher

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the structural and semantic features of the English-language terminological units that function in modern English. The article is based on the principles of the theory of terminological nomination. The paper highlights the main terminological types and their structural and grammatical features. The causes of synonymy and polysemy of these terminological units are revealed.

Keywords: term, term system, terminology, special concept, concept, linguistic nomination, terminological nomination.

In modern translation studies, more and more attention is paid to the study of terms in term systems that reflect a variety of concept spheres. Most researchers recognize that terminology is one main feature of the scientific style, the informative core of the vocabulary of the languages of science. The relevance of this article is due to the fact that highly specialized terminology has not yet been separated from the terminological system as a sectoral one and has not been the object of a separate linguistic study. It is advisable to comprehensively study the structural and semantic features of the terminological vocabulary of the modern English language, including differences in the structure and semantics of terms in those variants that continue to exist despite the trend towards unification of terms.

Such linguists as G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, A.S. Akhmanova, V.P. Danilenko, N.S. Kotlova, S.V. Grinev and others. Most researchers recognize that terminology is one stylistic feature of the scientific style, which is the information core of the vocabulary of scientific languages. A term is usually understood as a linguistic means of expressing a special concept.

Language, as a system, has enough laws and means of forming new concepts that appear in special vocabulary and require nomination. One of the common means of nominating professional terms is the use of polysemantic general language words in a special scientific field. The use of these words in various fields of science is based on the same laws and mechanisms of "formation" of various contents and their use. The structural and semantic potential of the term, its word-formation paradigm is the interest of many linguists. System organization, structural-semantic characteristics and dynamics of nominative processes are determined by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. The latter include cultural mutual influences of peoples, the presence of oral and written contacts between speakers of different languages, the growing relevance of studying foreign languages, the authority of the donor language, the historically determined capture of certain social strata by the culture of other countries,

the state of the language culture of the people whose vocabulary includes a new word. Extralinguistic factors have led to the emergence of borrowings and internationalisms, which make up the vast majority of new terminology. Among the reasons for attracting English terms to the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language, there is a lack of an equivalent word in the native language to designate a new object, concept or person, a tendency to save language resources. External borrowing of terms, that is, the attraction of foreign lexemes to Ukrainian terminology with the preservation or specification of their main definitional parameters, taking into account phonetic-morphological adaptation.

Transterminologization, i.e. the transfer of a ready-made term from one discipline to another with its complete or partial rethinking and transformation into an interdisciplinary homonym is one of the methods of term formation, terminological conversion. It is known that the main feature of the term is its correlation with the concept corresponding to the field of knowledge. Given this property of the term, it is important to trace its semantic connections with the commonly used word. One of the most difficult problems in the lexicographic description of a word-term is the distinction between polysemy and homonymy. As A.S. Akhmanova: "A lexicographer is always fraught with two equally great dangers: artificially combining several different words under one sound complex and no less artificially dividing one word into homonyms" [1, 157c]. If two identical sound complexes are one word, then, in accordance with the existing lexicographic tradition, one dictionary entry should correspond to them, and if they are inherently different, then two, three, etc. However, in explanatory dictionaries, the description of numerous meanings of the same sign is carried out by explaining one meaning through another without explaining the connection between them and without taking into account its generalizing nature of the word-term.

In order to correctly solve the problem of the nature of one or another lexicological phenomenon within a given language, it is necessary to consider it, firstly, within a given linguistic unit and, secondly, in the general system of the language in order to find out whether this fact is a single one, or a normal occurrence. Such a double consideration can redefine the nature of the facts. What was considered homonymy will turn out to be polysemy; that in which polysemy was singled out will act as a unit of the meaning of the word, but such an interpretation does not clarify the understanding of the semantic structure of the term.

In linguistic works on this issue, it is noted that the term is a lexical-nominative unit of the language that correlates with the concept of a special professional sphere. There are three points of view on this issue:

I-terms have the lexical meaning that they mean;

II-terms have a lexical meaning that is that very concept;

III-terms coincide with the concept and have no lexical meaning [3, p.48-56].

Finally, all the points of view indicated above have the right to exist, since, speaking about the semantic structure of the word-term, one should not forget about its structure and internal form. It should be noted that this problem is interpreted in terminological studies in different ways. Describing the semantic structure of a polysemantic word-term, it is important to find in it the general, invariant, on which the connections in the middle of the structure will be based. By generalization, the word-term, which is subject to linguistic analysis, is united by at least one common lexical paradigmatic seme. In this regard, the method of dividing a term into

constituent semantic components in order to model its semantics is quite justified in terminology [4, 155c].

Analysis of the definitions of the term adaptation - adaptation in various terminological systems allows us to qualify such lexical units that have a different set of relevant seme components, united by a common lexical paradigmatic seme - an invariant. For example, in radio electronics, it means the adaptation of the structure and function under operating conditions; in teaching methods - the reduction and simplification of the printed text, adapting it to unprepared readers, in lexicology - expanding the scope of the use of a language unit. All these "different" contents of the term "adaptation" are actually the actualization of the general semantic component of the invariant, which provides an understanding of multiple applications of the same term-word.

So, as a result of the correlation of this term in radio electronics with terms from other branches of knowledge in their semantic structure, the semantic invariant "adaptation to something" combines various special concepts.

From the above example, it can be argued that the qualitative and quantitative composition of the relevant features updated in the definitions is not the same for the term, respectively, the number of components of the term's meaning, which is a derivative of its common component - the archiseme as a quantity, which consists of a number of semantic features, is also not the same.

Since the same term can be defined in different ways, it can be included in different systems. In the process of verbal transfer of knowledge, on the basis of the text informativeness of the term, what S. D. Katsnelson calls "an elementary semantic concept" is formed. Different types of informativeness provide for the presence of certain regularities in the implementation of the semantic potential of the term. If the sign information content is transmitted on the basis of the implementation of semantic features that are identified, and the definitional and classificatory ones are based on the features that are differentiated, then the texts actualize the features that are relevant for a specific communicative situation. Thus, the metatext informativeness of the term forms a set of identified, differentiated and communicative features of the term.

As noted above, the most common way of term formation is the use of commonly used words, which are based both on the generalized nature of the word and on its meaning-creating possibilities. Terms differ from common words in that they have a definition that reveals the most significant features of special concepts. Another way of creating terms is the "specialization" of the meaning of a commonly used word, which arises as a result of various types of "transition" of its main meaning, metaphor, metonymy, etc. So, the terms that denote the same object or phenomenon, inherent conceptual integrity as the main independent layer of the vocabulary of the literary language. The ambiguity of the term in the process of its formation, development and functioning is natural, given that the same form can adapt to the designation of various objects and perform various functions. An analysis of the lexico-semantic connections of terms shows that these connections can be internal systemic and intersystemic. Thus, the ambiguity of one and the same term within the same terminological system is considered to be a systemic semantic phenomenon.

Semantic phenomena of an intersystem nature in the field of philological terminology are represented by the following terminological signs, which are simultaneously used

both for the nomination of concepts (phenomena) of one industry, and for the nomination of concepts of related disciplines.

The meaning of the multi-valued term of intersystem functioning is included as an integral part in the scope of the terminological phrase and at the same time performs the role of the semantic core of the invariant, which concretizes and details the meaning, clarifies information based on the differential feature of the concept.

Thus, intersystem relations can generate both the ambiguity of a single term and homonymy, which, in this case, can be considered already at the level of interscientific contacts.

System-structural features are the main criteria for defining a term in a language system. In one system of language there are no absolutely identical signs, therefore, there are no absolute synonyms, because in one system of concepts there are no two or more different signs that would be called the same term. The same term "roams" from one system to another, acquiring a different meaning [3, p.48-56.].

M.N. Volodina [2, pp. 18 - 19] highlights the generalizing feature of the term as its "cognitive final significance", which is expressed in the fact that the term becomes a "carrier and custodian" of special information belonging to a certain terminological system. The study of structural and semantic relationships between terms suggests the continuity of two plans that are interconnected: a stable invariant semantic component of the paradigmatic plan of the language system and the expression of variable components from the syntagmatic plan of speech, which determine, respectively, different meanings of the use of the word - term. Such systemic relationships between terms reveal the essence of the "transition" of the same word - a term from one meaning to another.

So, the translation of terms is a very responsible task for a translator. Despite the expansion of ties between peoples on the planet, the use of more and more effective means of communication and the mutual understanding of cultures associated with this, the translator must take into account the fact that each language develops independently: it has its own linguistic realities, cultural and historical realities are fixed, new ones appear, which do not yet have equivalents at the time of translation into other languages. But despite this, the translator has to translate materials that also contain such terminological features with which he is not familiar.

This means that regardless of the degree of the translator's proficiency in two languages, the amount of his background knowledge, he will somehow meet with the unexpected in the original text, it can be linguistic or extralinguistic realities. Given this, the translator needs to know and be able to use (except for dictionaries) various encyclopedic reference books.

Literature:

1. Akhmanova O. S. Essays on general and Russian lexicology. -M.: VSH, 1997.
2. Volodina M.N. National and international in the process of terminological nomination. - M.: VSH, 2000.
3. Gerd A. S. The language of science and technology as an object of linguistic study. - Saratov: Soyuz, 2000.
4. Danilenko VP Semantic structure of a special word and its lexicographic description. - Sverdlovsk: RAO, 1991.
5. Karaban V. I. Translation of the English scientific and technical literature. - Vinnitsa: New Book, 2001. - 6. Kovalenko A. Ya.

-
6. Akhmanova O. S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. - M.: Encyclopedia, 1969. - 607 p.