

TERMINOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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ANNOTATION:

This article gives information about terminology and terminological system in modern linguistics. In addition, it provides definitions based on terminology and terminological system.

Keywords: Term, concept, terminology, terminological system, modern linguistics

INTRODUCTION:

One of the main stages in terminology is associated with the name of D.S. Lotte. It was he who created the concept of the "ideal term" and identified its key features. D. S. Lotte is considered the creator of the academic approach to terminological research, which determined the first stage of terminology.

However, in his works, he also pointed out the impossibility of giving the term an absolutely ideal character, since he understood that the term is the same linguistic unit as the word, therefore he recognized the synonymy of terms (for example, "linguistics" - "linguistics") and branch polysemy (for example, "morphology" in linguistics and biology) [1].

A significant contribution to the development of ideas of terminology in that period was made by V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformed. Thanks to their work, the semantic characteristics of the term were developed in detail:

- Stylistic neutrality,
- Internationality (common terminology of different languages)
- Striving for nominativity.

The period of terminology until the 60s of the XX century was of a "prescriptive" nature and was called "prescriptive", which was mainly associated with the formation of terminology as a science [2]. Many problems in that period were not solved, since their solution was hindered by the very specifics of the prescriptive stage. These include: the definition of the nature of the term, the place of terms in the vocabulary of the national language, the problem of the fulfilment of the requirements for the term [3].

All these problems faced terminologists at the beginning of the second, "descriptive" stage, within which attempts are made to separate the term from the rest of the special vocabulary.

In his dictionary of linguistic terms, published in 1966, but at the same time remaining one of the most popular works in the field of terminology, O.S. Akhmanova already distinguishes between the concept of a term and a nomenclature unit. In 1969, the official name of science was adopted - terminology.

With the development of knowledge in this area, linguists gradually began to come to the conclusion that the requirements for the "ideal term" are not always achievable in real life. In 1952, the work of R.G. Piotrovsky "On the issue of the study of the term", in which the author touches on the topic of terminology, that is, the loss of terminological characteristics by the term. The ideas of the scientist were continued by V.N. Prokhorov in her famous work "On the emotionality of the term", in which

she first suggested that the term can also have a connotative meaning.

In the prescriptive period of terminology, it was generally accepted that only nouns could be terms. According to A.A. Reformatorsky "it is more difficult to form words with the same root from adjectives" [4]. However, gradually other parts of speech, as well as phrases, begin to receive the status of a term.

At the present stage, terminology studies various issues of the appearance and functioning of terms in the languages of the world, as well as issues of the essence and structure of the term.

Comparative terminology functions at the intersection of terminology and comparative linguistics. The object of comparative research is always at least two languages. As part of our study, two languages will be considered, as well as their variants (South and North Korean variants of the Korean language). In addition, Russian, English and Japanese languages will also be involved in the comparison. "Peculiarities of language and even more so of culture are revealed when compared, in the comparative study of languages and even more so cultures" [5].

Some new trends in modern terminology allow linguists to talk about the beginning of a new post-descriptive stage in Russian terminology. Terms are studied as lexical elements of the language used for special purposes. In addition, at present, the possibility of computer processing of a large amount of terminological material makes it possible to greatly increase the efficiency of systematization and unification of terminology, which brings applied terminology to a qualitatively new level [2].

An important place in terminology studies is also occupied by questions of special terminology, including military terminology. G.M. Strelkovskiy in his work "Theory and Practice of Translation (German)" [6] explores

the main theoretical issues of military translation, such as genres of military texts, translation transformations used in military translation, translation of military terms, their classification, translation of abbreviations and etc.

A significant contribution to this area of special translation was made by R.K. Minyar-Beloruichev, one of the founders of teaching military translation at the Military Institute of Foreign Languages of the Red Army, author of textbooks on military translation of the French language.

L.L. Nelyubin, one of the authors of the textbook on military translation of the English language (General course. Special course). His work "Introduction to Translation Technique" (2009) deals with such important issues as the translation of terms, abbreviations, abbreviations, conventional signs and symbols, and explores the grammatical features of military translation. L.L. Nelyubin writes: "Difficulties in translating special texts saturated with special terms can arise both at the stage of analysing the form of a terminological unit and its correlation with the content of the concept embedded in it, and when choosing a translation equivalent.

Difficulties also arise in the case of interference between native and foreign languages, the impossibility of a full analysis of the form of the term, if it is alien to the FL or has a complex structural organization" [6].

A special place in Russian terminology is occupied by the cognitive-communicative direction, represented by the works of V.F. Novodranova, L.M. Alekseeva, L.A. Manerko, L.M. Mishlanova and others. The necessity of an anthropocentric approach to the study of special terminology, the reorientation of dictionaries to the human consciousness and his cognitive abilities is emphasized.

V.F. Novodranova writes that the cognitive-discursive approach to the study of

lexico-semantic fields implies a symbiosis of special knowledge in a certain area, as well as ways of their representation in the language, that is, the presence of a serious linguistic and sectoral training of the terminographer [7]. Terminology is considered as "the result of the cognitive activity of specialists, which consists in the conceptualization and verbalization of professional knowledge" [7].

E.S. Kubryakova writes that term formation is conditioned by cognition/cognitive processes that serve to process and process "information coming to a person either from the outside through various sensory-perceptual channels, or already internalized and reinterpreted by a person" [8].

"Recycled special information is stored in the minds of representatives of the scientific community in the form of mental units (concepts) and / or mental (cognitive) representations: images, frames, propositions, etc. Knowledge about these mental units and structures, as well as the possibility of internalization and reinterpretation of the information they fix information is provided by language as a means of their objectification and representation, i.e. because of subsuming mental formations under linguistic designations. Thus, in the process of term formation, the producer inevitably turns to the knowledge of linguistic means of designating scientific (professional concepts) and, in general, to linguistic cognition" [9].

The general theory of terminology by E. Wüster, characteristic of European science in the first half of the 20th century, is gradually being replaced by new views. Considering some of the main directions of foreign terminology, one can single out communicative, sociocognitive and frame approaches. The communicative theory appeared in the works of M.T. Cabra.

"This theory is called the theory of doors ("Theory of Doors"), since it takes into account

cognitive, linguistic and communicative dimensions that help to understand the characteristics of a terminological unit more deeply in special communication, namely, by studying its conceptual connections, terminological variability, the use of various models to the description of the terminological sphere" [10].

The sociocognitive approach is presented in the works of R. Temmerman. This approach focuses on the cognitive potential of terminology in a specific area of language, as well as terminological variability that is associated with verbal, situational and cognitive contexts in discourse and with the wider communicative environment. The term turns out to be closely related to cultural, metaphorical, historical and multilingual contexts. It takes into account the data of the conceptual development of the term through the processes of categorization and conceptualization [11].

The frame approach was developed by P. Faber based on the frame semantics of C. Fillmore. She notes that misinterpreted messages in military communication can have serious consequences, so to ensure mutual understanding it is necessary that the communicants have the same conceptual domain (domain). This goal is easily achieved when terminological resources are context-oriented or frame-based [12].

The frame approach of P. Faber is based on the identification of the main substantive entities, processes, actions and their relationships based on external relations between terms and internal relations between the concepts of the field of knowledge [13]. P. Faber, together with other linguists, also addresses the issues of translation-oriented terminology in his works. The adequacy of the choice of terms in the translation, as well as their perception by the reader, determines the quality of the translation [13].

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