THE ROLE OF TERMINOLOGY IN LEXICOLOGY

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ABSTRACT
Terminology is not just a technical or specific example of common language. In today's society, which values science and technology, the way expert knowledge concepts are named, structured, described and translated has given the term or naming of knowledge concepts. Get the expert up on stage. Information in scientific and technical texts is encoded in specialized terms or knowledge units, which are points of access to more complex knowledge structures. Beneath the information contained in the text are entire conceptual domains, explicitly and implicitly presented, and representing codified expertise. To produce a specialized text, translators and technical writers must have excellent linguistic proficiency in the area of concept, content, and understanding of the recipient or recipient of the text. To translate a text into a specialized language, the translator must go beyond correspondence at the level of individual terms and be able to establish multilingual references to the entire knowledge structure. Only then can they reach the level of understanding necessary to produce an equivalent text in the target language.

Keywords. Concept, translator, linguistic community, glossary, technical writer, terminological unit, cognitive linguistics.

INTRODUCTION
Terminology is not just a technical or specific example of common language. In today's science and technology-focused society, the way expert knowledge concepts are named, structured, described, and translated has given the terminology or naming of knowledge concepts. Expert knowledge under the spotlight. Information in scientific and technical texts is encoded in specialized terms or knowledge units, which are points of access to more complex knowledge structures. Beneath the information contained in the text are entire conceptual domains, explicitly and implicitly presented, and representing codified expertise. To produce a specialized text, translators and technical writers must have excellent linguistic proficiency in the area of concept, content, and understanding of the recipient or recipient of the text. To translate a text into a specialized language, the translator must go beyond correspondence at the level of individual terms and be able to establish multilingual references to the entire knowledge structure. Only then can they reach the level of understanding necessary to produce an equivalent text in the target language.

Although it is not uncommon for professionals with an acceptable qualification in a second language to attempt to write or translate text because of their knowledge of the term correspondences, they often find that writing a articles in other languages are not simple. Likewise, there are writers or translators who believe that their knowledge of the syntax and semantics of one or more languages

warrants an adequate scientific or technical text in a similar or other languages without additional preparation or documentation in advance. Both efforts can be extremely difficult to achieve. Terminological units and their correspondences have a structure that is both modal and syntagmatic. In other words, the terms represent not only specialized concepts, but also syntactic patterns and phrases in the common language. In this sense, single knowledge of term correspondences is often insufficient because these units, inserted in context, affect the text at all levels.

However, it must also be said that language knowledge by itself is not a sufficient guarantee to produce an acceptable text in a specialized field of knowledge. A translator or technical writer must also be aware of the types of conceptual entities to which the text refers, the events to which they participate, and how they relate to each other. This means that writers and translators of specialized texts must also be practicing linguists and be able to practice terminology management as a means of acquiring knowledge. This is one of the reasons why an understanding of terminology and the presentation of specialized knowledge are key factors in the successful creation and translation of scientific and technical texts.

The term as a discipline is relatively new. In fact, it was born out of the growing need to facilitate communication and specialized translation, as well as the transfer of knowledge between users of texts belonging to different linguistic communities and have similar levels of understanding. Theoretical proposals in this area are largely fact-based and focus on the development of glossaries, specialized dictionaries as well as terminology and translation sources. According to Cabré (2000a: 37), "as a discipline field with a clear premise, the term arose from the need of technicians and scientists to unify the concepts and terminology of the disciplinary field of them to facilitate professional communication and knowledge transfer". It is for this reason that Terminology has for some time been a discipline that searches for a theory with premises capable of explaining the specific presentation of knowledge, the organization of categories and descriptions. , as well as semantic and syntactic behaviors. of term units in one or more languages. . For many years, the search for this set of theoretical principles has led linguists to wonder, among other things, whether Terminology should be considered a branch of Philosophy, Sociology, Cognitive Science or Linguistics or not. Instead of saying that Terminology can be derived from any or all of them, we assume that Terminology is essentially a linguistic and cognitive activity. In this sense, a term is a linguistic unit that conveys conceptual meaning in specialized knowledge texts. When understanding the nature of terms, this process of conveying meaning is just as important as the concept or concepts they designate. Thus, term units are the subject of a linguistic analysis. Since this type of analysis can be done in many ways, it is necessary to choose the linguistic approach that best suits the object of study. Such an approach must be lexical and usage-based. It should also focus primarily on the meaning and representation of the concept. As we shall see, that is the case with theoretical approaches based on Cognitive Linguistics. In the past, terminology and linguistics have largely ignored each other. In its early stages, Terminology was interested in asserting its independence from other fields of knowledge and in creating a completely autonomous discipline. This goal has led linguists to go to great lengths to point out the difference between terminology and lexicography to the point of even asserting that terms are not words. At the same time, linguistic theory has largely omitted terminology, perhaps because specialized languages have been and are often seen as a mere special case of common languages. Therefore, it is not considered worthy of serious study because everything about the lingua franca is assumed to hold true for the specialized language as well.

As is often the case, the term has many meanings to many people. A term is a word that can start with an uppercase or lowercase letter. When a term begins with a small t, it refers to units in any specialized area of knowledge. When it begins with a capital T, it refers to the study of a specialized language. In general, term theories can be classified as descriptive or descriptive. The general theory of terminology is valid as the first theoretical postulate in the field that is, in essence, deterministic in nature. As will be seen, subsequent theories have sprung up in response to the general term theory which is descriptive and shows an increasing tendency to incorporate the premises of cognitive linguistics as they focus on social aspects. socialize, communicate, and perceive specialized units of knowledge. The vision they give is more realistic because they analyze the terms as they actually appear and function in the texts. One could say that these new theories represent a cognitive shift in terminology.

However, this is an extremely idealistic vision of specialized communication. Even the fastest examination of texts in specialized languages shows that terminology variation is quite frequent, and this variation seems to originate in the parameters of specialized communication, such as such as speaker knowledge and reputation, text functionality, text content, user groups, etc. The same concept can often be used to refer to more than one term, and the same linguistic form can be used to refer to more than one concept. Furthermore, terms have distinct syntactic projections and may behave differently in texts, depending on their conceptual orientation. This is what happens in texts of all languages and it is a problem that translators and technical writers inevitably have to deal with.

CONCLUSION

Indeed, the usage of terminology is not exclusive to experts, and terminology knowledge is not only necessary for linguists, translators, and linguists. However, the type of knowledge we need depends on our professional activity and learning motivation. In this process, the role of university institutions and centers is important. Their ability to deliver diverse materials aimed at different groups of learners from different backgrounds is one of the most important characteristics we should consider. The ability to provide different possibilities for learners of the term is fundamentally based on the multifaceted nature of the term.

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