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# FORMATION FACTORS OF POLYMER TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

Meyliyev Muzaffar Haydar o'g'li
1st Stage Doctoral Student of the National University of Uzbekistan

**Annotation**
In the context of the rapid growth in the production of polymeric materials used in almost all areas of human life, the process of generating names in this field of knowledge is also taking place, since any language reflects the era, therefore, the consolidation of terminology is often associated with an intensive growth of new knowledge in this area. The study of the features of the terminological system of the scientific and technical branch "Polymer " (on the example of modern English) as a specialized subsystem of the national language is correlated with the study of its vocabulary, most of which are terms.

**Keywords**: terms, terminology, Polymer, Polymer terminology, linguistics.

Terms as lexical units denoting general concepts of special areas of activity are part of the language for special purposes (LSP - language for specific purposes), therefore, the terminological system "Chemistry of polymers" is characterized by functions that characterize the language for special purposes:

1) the function of transmitting information and means of communication;
2) "the function of designation, naming of highly specialized professional concepts (objects, signs, actions, processes);
3) the function of a special name for well-known concepts, which are given increased expressiveness through a special meaning" [1, p. 8].

As an example, we give the terms of polymer chemistry, which refer to:

A) highly specialized professional concepts: addition polymerization ( "polycondensation"), board-shaped polymer ( "rigid polymer"), photochemical aging ( "photochemical aging"), sintering ( "sintering"), mesoporous particle ( " mesoporous particle"), etc.;

b) well-known concepts in a specialized sense: backbone is a well-known meaning of a word in - "main support" (Cambridge Dictionary: electronic resource), a highly specialized meaning in the terminology of polymers in - "the main chain of a macromolecule" (English Dictionary of Chemistry and Technology of Polymers); blooming - the well-known meaning of the word in. - "blooming", "bursting with health" (Merriam Webster Dictionary: electronic resource), a highly specialized meaning in the terminology of polymers in. — "sweating" (English Dictionary of Chemistry and Technology of Polymers); domain **-** the well-known meaning of the word in. - "region", "sphere" (Cambridge Dictionary: electronic resource), a highly specialized meaning in the terminology of polymers in. — "an area of increased density in a polymer" (English Dictionary of Chemistry and Technology of Polymers) etc.

To serve the communicative needs of the industry, the language must have the necessary lexical and semantic means, which are the terms. Normalized professional vocabulary, its accuracy, adequacy, the presence of nomenclature units, special speech turns, syntactic structures underlie the formation of the language of the polymer industry. Terms are part of a certain conceptual system, they are "special words, limited by their special purpose; words that tend to be unambiguous as an exact expression of

concepts and naming things" [2, p. 61]. It is believed that the meaning of the term is a special concept, however, according to the point of view of V. M. Leichik , this thesis requires clarification, since the same lexeme can denote several concepts related to one or more term systems . Also, "several lexical units serve as a means of expressing one concept" [3, p. 34].

How is it possible to determine whether a lexeme is a term? To delimit the term from non-terminological units, referencing criteria, which have begun to be criticized since the 60s, allow. To date, there are many studies in which all or some of the requirements for the term are questioned, which makes this aspect of the study far from an exhaustive solution. The focus of this study is not to review the debatable points related to the criteria for the selection of terms. This paper presents the main features of the term, on the basis of which the vocabulary segments of the term system of polymers were distinguished . Consider the signs of the term according to the classification of S. V. Grinev-Grinevich [4, p. 26]:

1. The belonging of the term to a special field of knowledge and its functioning within the given terminological system . The term does not exist separately. It functions within the system, taking its place, and is in close lexico-semantic relations with other lexemes. High systemic organization is an important feature of terms and their difference from " non-terms ".
2. Content accuracy - clarity, limited meaning of the term.
3. The presence of a definition is considered mandatory for the term, since the the criterion plays an important role in delimiting the term from the vocabulary of the general literary language. At the same time, the definition itself should contain terms and be fully understandable to a professional, and not to an average person [5, p. 21]. V. M. Leichik believes that “not only a term, but also any word or phrase can have a definition, and the concept often denoted by it is multidimensional” [3, p. 24]. In this regard, the scientist notes that it is more correct to define a term as a lexical unit that requires a definition, and does not have one. However, often a terminological unit may be familiar to the "man in the street" and does not require subject competence to analyze its content. This is due to the fact that to create their own industry terminology, chemists mainly used two languages: Greek and Latin, which, of course, influenced the corpus of the polymer terminology system , where we can observe the presence of such a Latin fragment as the Latin prefix "de" (eng. de ), which has a connotation with "removal" or "absence" in terms (English) delamination , denaturation , depolymerization .

In fact, the presence of the “Greek-Latin trace” can be traced in many lexemes of this terminological system, for example: the confix mono (Greek monos - “one”) in the international term “monomer” ( ), monomer (English), monomer (German. ) or poly (Greek polys - "many" and me'ros - "part") in the key term polymer

( ), polymer (English), polymëre (French), polímero ( Spanish ), etc. [6].

1. Stylistic neutrality - the term is recognized as a neutral unit in stylistic and emotionally expressive terms, it should not give rise to additional associations. Considering figurativeness, emotionality and expressiveness as characteristics of a term, it is necessary first of all to turn to metaphorical term formation: “In the field of terminology, there are three types of semantic term formation: metaphorical transfer, metonymic transfer and narrowing of meaning” [7].
4. Contextual independence , according to which the term retains its meaning, going beyond the scope of subject relatedness. In turn, being related to a special area narrows the meaning of the term and makes it unambiguous within the term system, which is achieved by the environment of the words

with which the term enters into connection. We agree with the opinion of A. A. Reformatsky, who believes that a term can exist outside the context, like an ordinary word, since it is an integral part of a certain terminology that acts instead of context. On the other hand, the requirement for a term that there is no ambiguity, described by D.S. Lotte, conflicts with the statement that “terms retain their ambiguity, being lexical units of a certain natural language” [3, p. 24], that is, they are based on a linguistic basis. For example, often the same term can be used in related fields of knowledge with slightly different meanings: inhibitor in polymer chemistry in. "chemical stabilizer", "retarder"; in medicine it is a “depressor nerve”, in ecology it is a “braking factor”, in the oil and gas industry it is a “passivator”, etc.

5. Nominative , meaning the use of mostly nouns as a term.

A review of the literature devoted to the study of terminology makes it possible to single out one more criterion - the absence of synonymy, since this phenomenon contradicts the purpose of the term. Despite the selection of this criterion among the requirements for its meaning, S. V. Grinev-Grinevich explains that “in all areas of terminological vocabulary there are a large number of synonyms, and some types of synonymy are regular” [4, p. 32]. So, some concepts in polymer chemistry have synonymous equivalents, for example: apparent molar mass, apparent molecular weight, apparent relative molecular mass (" average (apparent) molecular mass "); chain-breaking antioxidant, chain-terminating antioxidant ( : "antioxidant breakage of the reaction chain"); tack , interface adhesion ( “interfacial adhesion”), etc. The term exists within a certain subject relatedness, within a term system as a set of terms united by one theory, reflecting the connections of all concepts of the industry. Therefore, systemic organization is an important property of the term in general and is a characteristic feature of the corpus of polymer chemistry units in particular. An example of hyper-hyponymic relations that form a consistent hierarchy within the terminological system are: hypernym polymer particle ( "polymer particle") - a hyponym of polymer microsphere ( "polymer nanocapsule "); hypernym polymerization process ( for polymerization process) is a hyponym
emulsion polymerization ( "emulsion polymerization"), etc.

In general, among the terms in the scientific and technical style, the following are distinguished: “simple - noun terms, abbreviated terms, complex terms, multicomponent terms, verb terms, adjective terms” [8, p. 187]. The latter, in turn, often perform the function of an integral part of term elements in terminology (for example, multicomponent nouns adhering thread, artificial weathering, continuous phase domain, critical micelle concentration, Where adjective is composite element ). Verbs, in turn, do not have an independent lexical meaning and are decomposed into semantic elements: “produce” + “action denoted by the corresponding noun terms ” - polymerize ( “to carry out polymerization”). Nevertheless, M.P. Brandes divides verb terms into two groups: terminological proper and commonly used verbs used to express special concepts. The term system "Chemistry of polymers" is predominantly substantive in nature, the terms-verbs do not function as independent units and correlate with the terms-nouns. Semantically, verb terms convey a narrower concept of a process, while noun terms convey a more general one.

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