

BASIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

(based on English phonetic terms)

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Annotation:

The thesis is devoted to the actual linguistic problem of the study of term systems. In the thesis, in particular, an example of a comprehensive study of the term system of English phonetics is considered. The main issues discussed are: the problem of a scientific approach to the study of linguistic terminology and the choice of general scientific and linguistic research methods used in the study.

Keywords: Linguistic terminology, phonetics, terms, research methods, system.

The study of the features of the formation and development of subject-oriented and conceptually oriented terminological systems is today one of the central problems in linguistics. At the same time, terminological linguistics are of particular interest to wide open term systems (metalinguistic constructs), within which common, general scientific and highly specialized vocabulary interacts. The study of terminological vocabulary in the diachronic aspect makes it possible to establish the reserves of the language, due to which its capabilities in the field of nomination are expanded.

The term systems of phonetics in the broad sense of this naming form, as an integral part, the metalanguage of linguistics and include the terminology of narrower and, therefore, more specialized sections, such as historical phonetics, practical and theoretical phonetics, phonology, intonation, accentology, etc. The terminology used by the sections listed above is partly a specific terminological apparatus of a particular scientific direction as part of phonetics, and partly has an intersystem character, since it is used not in one, but in several sections of phonetics.

The considered term system of English phonetics is, to a certain extent, an established metalinguistic construct. A clear proof of this can be the implementation of the basic conditions for the formation of a terminological system. These conditions include:



- 1) the presence of a special area (the area of English phonetics), which has fairly clearly defined boundaries;
- 2) the presence of a system of general concepts related to this area (for example, phonetics has a well-formed conceptual apparatus);
- 3) the presence of a sufficiently rigorous theory (concept) that describes this area, so that the system of concepts is entirely included in this theory (concept);
- 4) the presence of a certain natural language and a language for special purposes that has developed within its framework, the lexical units of which can be used to designate concepts (objects and their features) of a given system of concepts [1,118-119].

Being one of the types of abstract systems, any term system, including the term system of phonetics, has a number of features that can be defined as system-wide, logical, linguistic and model-forming [3, 78].

The system-wide features of the terminological system include its integrity. An important criterion for isolating this feature is the inclusion in the term system of all necessary and/or sufficient elements of a special area. Relevant criteria are also completeness as a criterion for assessing the integrity and compliance of the sum of parts with the whole. In the case of the term system of phonetics, the terms that make up this system act as such parts, which in their totality should give a complete description of this branch of linguistics.

Other important system features of the terminological system include its relative stability. Thus, the term system of phonetics reflects the system of existing views of a particular area of linguistics, established at a certain stage, or the system of fundamental criteria that reflect the most important objects, concepts, methods, dependencies that appear in this area. In addition, this terminological system is characterized by static character, which, at the same time, is of a relative nature, since the emergence of new scientific data makes it possible to constantly supplement the terminological system with new terminology. Therefore, it can be argued that the term system of phonetics is characterized by a certain degree of openness.

The main logical feature of the terminological system is its structuredness. There are very few term systems that have a linear single-level structure. In most cases, the subject of study of terminologists are term systems that have multi-level hierarchical



structures, where the names of the parts are subordinate to the name of the whole and there are connections by adjacency.

The logical-linguistic feature of term systems is their coherence. It should be noted that usually a distinction is made between content-linguistic and formal-linguistic (linguistic) connectivity. The content-linguistic connection is expressed in the existence of logical connections that take place between the units of the term system, such as hypo-hyperonymic relations, relations of the whole and parts, the so-called diagonal connections, relations of objects and their attributes, etc. [2, 217]. The content-linguistic connection of the term system is realized in various manifestations of formal linguistic, in other words, linguistic coherence. One of the most obvious means of implementing such a connection is the formation of terms - derivatives and compound words based on the original root words: palate - palatal - palatalization; vocal - vocalic - vocalism - vocalization. This also includes the linguistic expression of such connections as antonymy (adhesive sounds - inadhesive sounds), gradation (back vowel - back advanced vowel). Derivative and complex terms can also act as phrases: plosion - lateral plosion [2, 229].

Thus, various aspects of consistency are manifested in the term system: linguistic, logical, systemic, the possibility of implementing them in a complex indicates that the term system is a linguistic model of a certain special area [4, 116].

An analysis of the term systems of individual areas of knowledge and activity makes it possible to see that these term systems, as a rule, have a complex structure. They include various groups of terms, distinguished in relation to the designated concepts by formal features, by place in the terminological system that is the subject of analysis. In this regard, in the course of the analysis of term systems, at least three approaches can be applied: logical, linguistic and proper terminology [5, 50].

The logical approach to the composition of the terminological system allows us to single out the terms denoting the basic, derivative and complex concepts of the corresponding system of concepts. This division is set by the objects of a certain area and the theory (concept) underlying the system of concepts.

The linguistic approach to the term system makes it possible to show what lexical units (in terms of their semantics and form) express the units of this term system. First of all, it should be taken into account that the terms are mostly represented by nouns, however, adjectives, participles, verbs and adverbs can act as separate terms



and term elements. In the case of using nouns, these are common nouns of abstract and concrete semantics. The terms are simple (root), derivatives, compound words, free phrases, usually of an attributive type with their short variants, etc.

And, finally, the third approach to the consideration of the terminological system can be called actually "terminological". It is a synthesis of logical and linguistic approaches. The essence of the terminological approach in the analysis of terminological systems is that it demonstrates the relationship of a term to a terminological system, shows the place of a particular unit in the corresponding system of terminological units. The main methods used for the analysis of terminological vocabulary are dictated by the object of the undertaken research. In order to comprehensively describe the terminological system of English phonetics in a diachronic aspect, it is necessary to turn to general scientific and linguistic research methods, including the comparative historical method, in line with which an etymological, historical and chronological, comparative and comparative analysis of phonetic terminology is undertaken, a descriptive method based on which a definitive and morphological analysis is carried out, a typological method, within the framework of which the structural and typological characteristics of the units of the phonetic terminological system are studied.

The applied use of the above methods of studying English phonetic terminology makes it possible to analyze the internal hierarchical relationships of the terminological space of English phonetics, to determine the main means and methods of term formation used within the term system under study, to establish the degree of formal and semantic correspondence between similar units in related languages, to identify a set of tools for due to which the development and replenishment of the terminological apparatus of English phonetics takes place, to study the terminological system of English phonetics on the subject of doublet terminology, to establish the causes of the occurrence of doublet terms and their share in the total volume of phonetic terminology. This, in turn, allows us to draw conclusions regarding the qualitative and quantitative composition of the English phonetic terminological system as a whole and propose a strategy for harmonizing and systematizing the corresponding terminology.



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