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THEORETICAL VIEW POINTS OF LINGUISTS ON TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: This article analyses terminology, origin of terminology and its features, place of this branch in linguistics. Besides there is shown some scholars` theoretical views on this theme. On the scientific and technical level, terminology is today at the confluence of all disciplines related to communication: translation, technical writing, but also information technology and automated language processing.

Key words: term, terminology, conceptual, translation, publication, dictionary, branch, neologism.

Language: English

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Introduction

A language is not a fixed entity, fixed once and for all: words constantly disappear, die, new words appear, the world changes, and the lexicon evolves.

In world linguistics, the study of the cultural and spiritual wealth of the peoples of the world has scientific and practical value; mutual comparison allows you to appreciate it deeply.

The terminology means "set of terms". Terminology has only recently had a truly recognized meaning. Thus Littré indicates in his dictionary: "This pretended science is only a vain terminology" (1873). In fact, the word terminology, whose creation in European languages dates back to the end of the 18th century, did not come into use with a positive meaning until the middle of the 20th century. This process of naming objects and phenomena has a long history.

Literature Review.

The first collections of terms - from which writing originates - are mainly inventories: accounts of jewelry, precious stones, tools, etc., and concern in particular Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Minoan civilization. The reflection on the relationship between the name and the thing is deepened by the Greek philosophers, in particular Plato (Cratyle) and Aristotle (Organon). It is one of the constants of philosophical trends, from the Stoics to the medievalists, up to the modern and contemporary era.

We say "terminological unit" or "term" and not simply "word". And everyone intuitively understands what a word is, but it is quite difficult to give a precise definition. We speak of "lexical unit", the smallest unit of meaning, we speak of a unit of first articulation (but these are rather morphemes and not words), that is to say of a unit composed of phonemes, isolated character sequence between two delimiters.

Today, terminology is at the heart of several disciplines, notably documentary disciplines.

Analysis.

Terminology is only interested in terms, simple or complex words belonging to a specialized language, it analyzes the networks of concepts to which they refer but it also studies their meaning and behavior. In each language the terminology where the terms play a big role of the formation, the structure etc.

Terminology is far from being a new discipline. We can even trace its origins to Greek antiquity. But one can date its development from the beginning of this century, where, in 1906, the international electro technical commission begins the development of its vocabulary.

The word terminology also designates an activity, the art of locating, analyzing and, if necessary, creating vocabulary for a given technique, in a concrete operating situation, so as to meet the expression needs of the 'user' to produce terms and

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definitions to designate the concepts and realities of a domain.

The terminology relates primarily to the vocabulary of specialty languages (specialized vocabulary); it is also science which studies, on the one hand, the concepts and their denominations within the framework of specialized vocabularies (theoretical study) and, on the other hand, the methods specific to terminological work.

Terminology is the set of theoretical and practical activities relating to systems of concepts and their designations by means of names organized into systems.

There are lexical words, grammatical words, simple words, compound words, words which one wonders if they are compounds or not Words of the current language and words which belong to a specialized vocabulary. Words which seem to belong to everyday language but which have a particular meaning in a specialized field.

According to Felber, terminology all the methods of collecting and classifying terms, neological creation, standardization of terms, dissemination of terms. Terminology all methods of collecting and classifying terms, neological creation, standardization of terms, dissemination of terms.

According to the definition of Terme in the Petit Robert, we essentially retain the idea of limit, delimitation.

A term defines a concept in a specialized field. In linguistic terms, a term is the designation of a concept.

Term, designation using a linguistic unit of a concept defined in a specialty language.

A term can consist of one or more units:

Lexicology studies the words of the language, whether simple or complex, it analyzes their meaning and meaning, their behavior in speech.

Terminology is the set of theoretical and practical activities relating to systems of concepts and their designations by means of names organized into systems.

Terminology is the systematic study of terms used to denote classes of objects and concepts; the general principles which govern this study. (Rey, 79); Terminology is the art of locating, analyzing and, if necessary, creating vocabulary for a given technique, in a concrete operating situation so as to meet the needs of the user. Terminology is the set of terms in a field or discipline.

The terminologist's job is to identify, analyze and, if necessary, create terms to meet the user's need for expression. His word creation work is semantic and etymological in nature. In contrast, nomenclature is the codification of a set of words specific to a specific (generally scientific) field. This codification is then done more, according to syntactic and pragmatism criteria.

Terminology work now presupposes the use of IT tools and in particular database software. Information on terms is referenced in a terminology sheet, of which there are several forms. In general, we find the same types of information in this one: featured term, grammatical information (word class and category, eg masculine noun), definition, source, etc. Terminology work is meticulous work which presupposes absolute compliance with formal data entry instructions.

Before even speaking of terminology, we must speak of a specialty language. Indeed, in each area of knowledge we use very specific terms, which refer to realities well defined in these areas, and which cannot be confused with the same words or well homonyms used in other areas.

Discussion.

Terminology is a discipline which has as its object the theoretical study of the names of objects or concepts used by a particular field of knowledge, the functioning in the language of terminological units, as well as the problems of translation, classification and documentation. that arise about them. We also call terminology the set of terms, rigorously defined, which are specific to a science, a technique, a particular field of human activity. Terminology is the art of identifying, analyzing and, if necessary, creating vocabulary for a given technique, in a concrete operating situation so as to meet the needs of the user.

Terminology and ontology share the same fundamental notion: that of concept. In terminology, a term is the inseparable combination of a name (linguistic expression representing a business word) and a concept (sometimes called notion) which represents its meaning.

This notion (or terminography) applies to specialized languages such as lexicography relates to general language. A notion, a definition, a term: this is the principle behind the development of all terminology; each new notion must be precisely defined and designated by a term, the most suitable, the most meaningful, the clearest possible. It is close to translation, relying on the meaning of a concept to give equivalent terms from one language to another.

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In the context of lexicology and terminology, as constituted sciences lexie is a memorized unit of functioning (or behavior). First, we can distinguish four main categories of lexies:

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a) Simple lexes: a single autonomous lexical element, without affix perceived as such: dog, table, landscape.

b) Derivative lexes

The derivations with affix: a single autonomous lexical element and one or more affixes perceived as such that is to say without lexical autonomy: incredible, amoral, open up, resume, hum, jump, gently, unsuspected ...

c) Compound lexes: formed from at least two independent lexical elements. The whole behaves like a new unit:

hummingbird, housing savings, round table, pentagon, stopwatch, hydrotherapy, oil rig, wage freeze, dishwasher, criminal law, surface technician, prudential rule, hospital center, museum center, autonomy of will.

d) Complex lexis:

Lexicalized sentences, proverbs, certain quotes: what will they say, save who can, willy-nilly, people's opium, valiant heart nothing is impossible, never two without three, etc.

Set of terms specific to an author, a thinker, a current of thought. We thus speak of Kantian, Sulpician, Marxist, or other terminology. It is then

linked to dialectics. Set of terms, expressions specific to a region, to a social group (this is the case with popular terminology).

Complex lexes constitute what is called the phraseology of a language. This phraseology (we also say: phraseologies) is the set of complex memorized units that any speaker of a language spontaneously uses.

Before being a phraseology, a complex memorized unit is a simple collocation, that is to say the frequent appearance of certain words together, in a text. The study of collocations is the study of living terminology, in the process of being formed.

Conclusion.

We will examine the phraseologies and collocations in more detail later.

So terminology is the discipline that deals with scientific or technical vocabularies. Its aim is to study the way in which science and technology designate objects and phenomena. Terminology also refers to the identification, formatting and management of terms, especially in the form of dictionaries and databases.

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