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TERMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN MODERN LINGUISTICS (CULTURAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS)

Abstract: The given research describes the actual state and issue of modern terminology in linguistics as well as a separate field of science and its structural-historical evolution within the Russia and Europe throughout the last hundred years. The concept of "term" in modern science was basically formed by the beginning of the XX century. Terminology research has a long history. The solution to the problem of studying terminological phrases is impossible in isolation from general psychological problems; requirements that are considered specific for terminological systems turn out to be general requirements for the vocabulary of the literary language, for various layers of common vocabulary.

Key words: terminology, term, concept, terminological system, cultural-component analysis, terminological order, vocabulary.

Language: English

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Introduction

The problem of terminology, and at the same time the problem of the definition of the term, seem to be one of the most pressing issues of modern linguistics. In connection with the development of science and technology, the emergence of more and more new branches of science, terminology and terminological systems are rapidly developing and need to be streamlined, thorough analysis and study.

One of the elements of the cultural environment of a person's existence, which is both the result of the development of civilization and one of the means of its formation, is language and, above all, special vocabulary, i.e. "A special layer of vocabulary, the most easily amenable to conscious regulation and ordering, in which the connection between the development of the language and the history of the material and spiritual culture of the people is most clearly revealed" [2, p. 31-35].

Due to the growth of scientific and technical knowledge, a large number of new words appearing in modern languages make up a special vocabulary, including lexical units of a terminological order. The growth in the number of terms in various sciences is

outstripping the growth in the number of commonly used words in the language (why?); At the same time, many terms penetrate into the common language, and terminological problems have an increasing impact on the language as a whole (why?). Therefore, the study of special vocabulary is becoming more and more important and relevant for the development of the lexical system of the language.

The concept of "term" in modern science was basically formed by the beginning of the XX century. Terminology research has a long history. Modern works in the field of terminological vocabulary using the principles of automation and engineering and linguistic modeling in its description (RG Piotrovsky, JT.H. Belyaeva, AC Gerd, B.Yu. Gorodetsky, Yu.N. Karaulov, P.N. Denisov and others) are based on the foundation laid by the classics of Russian lexicography and terminology (AA Reformatsky, V.V. Vinogradov, D.S. attention to the problem of terms and those who were specially engaged in terminology (F. de Saussure, E. Benveniste and others) [3, p 70-73].

The question of the origin of the term has always been the main one in terminology. It was discussed in

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the works of D.S. Lotte and E.K. Dresen [5, p. 62-66]. A.A. Reformatsky noted that "terminology is a property of science, technology, politics, that is, the spheres of intellectually organized social reality ... Terminology is primarily associated with the system of concepts of a given science" [4, p. 15-20].

Revealing the basic properties of a philosophical term, a philosophical terminological system and analyzing the main mechanisms of the philosophical terminology of a particular author is one of the most important tasks of modern linguistics. Philosophical text N.F. Fedorova presents rich material for research from this point of view. The basis of the lexical structure of N.F. Fedorov, the author's philosophical terms are composed - verbalizing philosophical concepts of the metalanguage unit, the meaning of which is determined only as part of the philosophical terminology system of a particular author, or the author's terminology system [7, c. 24-27].

In modern science, the term system is defined as a structure that reflects a special picture of the world. So, L.A. Manerko defines a terminological system as a consciously constructed set of terms identified through categorized and conceptualized information based on logical-conceptual, cognitive-linguistic, discursive and terminological requirements proper. A terminological system is the result of a linguist's conscious ordering of terminological units of a particular discourse. One of the essential features of the terminology of philosophy as an intellectual and spiritual activity is the presence in its composition of several interrelated terminological systems, which are organized according to their own internal laws, have their own rules of formation and functioning. It seems likely that the terminology of Russian philosophy can be described only as a set of author's terminological systems reflecting the individual philosophical pictures of the world of Russian thinkers. In this regard, the description of the author's terminology system N.F. Fedorova is a significant contribution to the study of the terminology of Russian philosophy, which, as a complex phenomenon, has not been linguistically described or analyzed. The importance of studying such terminological systems is determined by the fact that the author's philosophical term exists only within the original ideological concept.

This concept is described by an integral system of interrelated terms. In addition, the analysis of the term system is the only way to describe the meaning of the unit included in it - "there is no isolated author's term" 4. The most important feature of the author's term system is its integrity, which is manifested in the fact that the elements of the term system cover all the necessary and sufficient elements of a special area. Personal philosophical terminology of N.F. Fedorova serves to express a complex of ontological ideas: overcoming death, intelligent control of the forces of nature, turning the world from an "unrelated" state into "kinship and brotherhood", resurrection of the

dead, humanity's exit into space, uniting people in the common cause of resurrection and transformation of the world. Any terminological system can be described both in terms of content, i.e. reflection in it of the modern level of a particular science and practice, and from the standpoint of the logical harmony of building a system, as well as its linguistic design, since the term is directly related to the word, and terminological systems are "formed by means of a natural national language, its general literary form, mainly "[Danilenko 1971: 72].

So, it is advisable to consider the term both from the point of view of its relation to the system of terms, and from the point of view of its place in terminology, "for the term exists only insofar as it is an element of this system" [Averbukh 1985: 4]. Speaking about the consistency of the term, B.Yu. Gorodetsky and V.V. Ruskin noted that "a single term is itself a fiction. It exists only in the system of terms with which it is associated with certain relationships "(links). We agree with the opinion of these scholars that the term primarily refers to the entire class of lexical units, and its belonging to a special vocabulary is a secondary, specific feature, and this specificity is due to the ratio and, in particular, opposition to common vocabulary, since one of the tasks of a linguist, as G. Guillaume pointed out, consists in "considering from a very close distance and with the help of deep reflections of how linguistic entities are formed, which in the languages that are formed and familiar to us took the form of words" [10, p. 78-81].

Many researchers of the problem of terminological systems and terminologies tried to understand the essence of terms not only from the point of view of their formation and organization, but also raised the question of the differences that exist between terminological and common vocabulary. This difference lies in the nature of the language (links). Terms refer to a professional language, they have a special meaning that expresses and forms a professional concept (references). The terms are used in the process of cognition and development of scientific and professional-technical objects and the relationship between them. According to S.D. Shelova, "the word-non-term and the word-term that arose on its basis can and should be studied both from the lexicological and from the strictly terminological point of view [Shelov 2003: 10]. At the same time, the most holistic and voluminous picture, apparently, is obtained precisely when the study ascertains the existence of extreme, polar semantic hypostases of a linguistic sign - terminological meaning vs general linguistic meaning "[12, p 56-61].

As H.H. Melekh, "the process of transition of a term into common vocabulary is marked by shifts in the meaning of terminological units, as well as phonetic, semantic, morphological, graphic, syntactic, pragmatic and psycholinguistic features" [11, p. 31-35].

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Linguistically, the identification of certain semantic and grammatical properties of various terminological systems helps to clarify the concept of the lexical-semantic system of the language as a whole.

In this regard, A.C. Gerd considers the term "a certain type of words, a special lexico-semantic unit", emphasizing that "the specificity of the term is not in terms of expression, but in terms of content" [Gerd 1968: 2].

HELL. Khayutin, considering the term in linguistic terms, noted that "a term can be defined as a word or verbal complex, correlating with an object (concept or material object) of a certain field of knowledge ... and entering into systemic relations with other similar words and verbal complexes, forming together with them a special system - terminology" [9, p. 67-70].

Lare Gurmun, an English linguist, interpreted the terms as "tools used by a particular science", noting at the same time that the very construction of the terminological system of each individual science corresponds to the internal structure of this science [14, p. 33].

Subsequently, in the late 60s, it was proposed to distinguish between terminology and terminology. Terminology is a branch of science that studies the laws of organization and functioning of terms. Terminology is a set of words and phrases expressing specially professional concepts. Pointing to the need to differentiate the concepts of "terminology" and "terminology", R.Yu. Kobrin noted that "1. Terminology - a set (a set of words and phrases denoting special (professional) scientific and technical concepts and serving for scientific, educational or industrial communication. 2. A terminological system is an ordered set of terms with clearly expressed and fixed in dictionaries and classification schemes relations between them" [15, p. 50-53].

Communication is usually understood as a message or transmission by means of language of the content of an utterance. But communication is also an exchange of information between social subjects using a semiotic (sign) system. From the point of view of B.N. Golovin and R.Yu. Kobrin, "communication is possible not only between social subjects ... but also, for example, between a person and a modern electronic computer, as well as between various technical devices" [17, p. 25-30].

According to S.D. Shelova [Shelov 2003: 3], the terms perform "the most important communicative function - ensuring mutual understanding between representatives of various fields of knowledge and scientific disciplines." As V.F. Novodranova, "from

the point of view of communication, the term should be laconic and convenient for use, it must comply with the rules of economy, compactness and must meet the conditions of professional communication" [Novodranova 2003: 151]. In other words, the role of terminology in communication processes is large and multifaceted. The terminological system, as a phenomenon of a different semiotic nature than the system of natural language, enters into it in the position of a private and isolated system of linguistic signs. A term is not an element of a common language until its content is widely known; when the concept denoted by the term goes beyond the system of special concepts and becomes an element of general language vocabulary, the term enters the general language and becomes a word of the general language, remaining still a term in the terminological system [10, p. 15-21]. This position proves that, despite the difference between a term and a word described above, they have a lot in common, mainly the fact that both the term and the word are units of the communicative system of the language. No wonder, defining a term, scientists begin with the fact that a term is a word (or phrase), the main conceptual element of a language [15, p. 35-37].

In English, the same word term is used in the understanding of the concept "term", which has a number of meanings.

In English studies, a language for general purposes and a language for special purposes are currently distinguished - Language for General Purposes (LGP) and Language for Specific Purposes (LSP). Moreover, terms (namely, terms as units of terminology) are used for special purposes [Terminology 1993: 43].

The semantic integrity of terminological phrases is due to "their correspondence to the concept worked out by scientific knowledge" and is considered "at the level of the ratio of the meanings of the individual components of compound terms, the relationship of the meaning of compound terms to their meaning, and in the aspect of constructing a nest of terms" [18, p 10-13].

We consider the terminological combination (and where is the term?) After L.V. Shcherboy as a nominative unit, which is "a combination of words with structural and semantic unity and representing a dismembered terminated nomination" [16, p. 20-25].

The solution to the problem of studying terminological phrases (you don't consider combinations, but the terms themselves) is impossible in isolation from general psychological problems; requirements that are considered specific for terminological systems turn out to be general requirements for the vocabulary of the literary language, for various layers of common vocabulary.

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