



KEY ELEMENTS OF TERMINOLOGY AND LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the fundamental components of terminology and language, emphasizing their critical role in effective communication across various fields. It examines key linguistic elements such as terminology, lexis, semantics, syntax, morphology, pragmatics, and register, highlighting how each contributes to clarity and precision in both everyday and specialized contexts. The article also addresses the importance of consistency in the use of terminology and the impact of lexical choice and context on meaning. By understanding these core elements, readers can enhance their communication skills and better navigate professional and academic discourse.

KEY WORDS: Terminology, lexicology, principles, foundation, knowledge, term

INTRODUCTION

1. Research in the field of terminology: A.S. Gerd, R.Y. Kobrin, V.P. Danilenko, V.L. Nalepin, L.B. Tkacheva, K. A. Averbux, et al. have all done studies on terminology. The 1980s of the 20th centuries can be referred to as the "maturity" period of the scientific discipline of terminology; at this time, manuals and textbooks are still being produced, and terminological institutions are operating. Scholars like V.M. Leichik, S.D. Shelov, S.V. Grinev, Y.N. Marchuk, and A.V. engaged with terminology issues in the 1990s, but work in the field of terminology only lasted until the end of the twentieth century due to political, economic, and other factors that caused science to stagnate. The founding of the Russian Terminological Society illustrates the dominance of final-stage practical advancements over theoretical work by V. A. Tatarinova, which results in the birth of new scientific names like L.M. Alekseeva, M.N. Volodina, I.S. Kudasheva, and G.P. Melnikova. The issues surrounding the study of terminology and terminology have not only become less relevant now but also more significant in light of the globalization that is occurring



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in contemporary society. In the words of V.A. Tatarinov, "the name of the discipline - terminology - appeared when the object of the science of terminology was finally defined" [81, 156 p]. Terminology encompasses advances in science, linguistics, and social research philosophy.

To put it another way, the terminology is "Linguistics and a Special Dictionary, a Complex Scientific Discipline formed primarily based on the Study of Terms" [26, 10 p]. Each science has its own theoretical underpinnings, study objects, topics, and methodologies. The following should be mentioned while thinking about a subject and object issue. The study of terms, their structure, arrangement, and standardization is the subject of terminology. The phrase is also a topic of terminology because the process of creating a scientific discipline was largely based on linguistics (the term and its function in this language were investigated). The phrase is a part of terminology, which is what terminology is about. As previously mentioned, several notions, like the concept of "term," are seen as contentious due to the relative "youth" of this field. There are numerous definitions of the phrase because each linguist has their own ideologies on how they interpret various concepts. However, according to S.D. Shelov, the various term formulations largely do not prevent knowledge of the terms' subjects. A variety of viewpoints can be used to define the phrase. The phrases cover the outcomes of cognition in the form of material objects, as stressed by the philosophical and epistemological definition [34, 12-13 p]. The relationship between the term and the concept is first made clear in the logical definitions of the term. As a result, the phrase is described as "the exact name of a firmly defined concept" by N.I. Kondakov [153,594p].

2. Sociolinguistic Approach to Term Problems

There is no doubt that the development of language today depends on a non-linguistic reality - the social and cultural history, way of life, worldview of the people. The impact of society on language is profound and diverse. In its history, the main reasons for the development of language are hidden. Language changes to reflect a changing world. Y.D. Desheriev argues that the social essence of language is manifested under the influence of social factors. By the social factor, the author understands the social fact or the systematically organized social movement of another structure in society, in a particular area of human activity [33, 7 p]. Social



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factors usually represent a set of social, historical, economic, cultural, ideological, and other nonlinguistic conditions and conditions for the internal, structural, and functional development of a language [33, 110 p]. The French linguist Antoine Meyet was one of the first scholars in the early twentieth century to focus on the interaction of language with one or another structure of society. Currently, the study of the social impact of language is conducted by science - social linguistics or sociology. The term “sociolinguistics” first appeared in 1952 in the work of the American linguist Kerry (Sapu) in “The Projection of Social Linguistics, the Dependence of Speech on the Social Situation”. In the 1930s, E.D. Polivanova's articles state that she studied terminology in terms of the influence of social factors on her [61, 186 p]. In the 60s and 70s, the interest in sociology in our country increased. Dealing with Problems of Sociolinguistic Approach in the Study of Terminology Y. Rosen, V.M. Jirmunskiy, A.S. Gerd, R.A. Budagov, O.S. Akhmanova, and some other scientists are engaged. Today, sociolinguistics understands the concept of “linguistics, which deals with establishing an organic connection between micro linguistic phenomena and the facts of the social life of a particular community” [13, 7 p]. V.N. Yartseva describes sociolinguistics as "a scientific discipline that develops at the intersection of linguistics, sociology, ethnography, etc., and studies the social nature of language, its social functions, the mechanism of influence of social factors on language, and many other problems" [154, 481 p]. The broad meaning of sociolinguistics is a “language and society” relationship that encompasses all types of relationships, such as language and culture, language and history, politics, public relations, and so on. R.A. Budagov based the study of the subject of sociolinguistics on the objective laws of its activity as a result of linguistic research, as well as the study of various types of human influence on language [18, 199 p]. V.Z. According to Panfilov, “the laws of formation and development of language, cannot be socialized, they cannot have a social, social character” (59, 32 p). Any laboratory activity of a person has a social character and as N. B. Mechkovskaya writes, “the social nature, labor, and cognitive activity of the individual imply a constant interaction between people” [57, 9 p]. A terminology is a tool that provides the interaction and interaction of experts in various fields of human activity. Since terminology is a direct reflection of the



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development of science, technology, culture, art, sports, etc., and social relations within society, terminology naturally becomes the subject of sociolinguistics. The formation and development of terminology are clearly defined and largely based on the history of society. R.A. Budagov argues that the appearance of terms is determined by the different manifestations of reality [17, 63 p]. Until the 20th century, the influence of social factors on language was manifested in the form of global changes such as the invention of typography, aggressive wars, revolutions (including in industry). The role of the main sociological factors influencing language in the modern world is everything related to the rapid flow and exchange of information through radio, television, computer networks, i.e. communication channels.

CONCLUSION

- 1.The basic concepts of the scientific science of terminology are terms, the system of terms. The term in this study refers to the lexical unit of a particular language for specific purposes, explicit or abstract - refers to the concept of a particular specific area of knowledge or activity theory.
- 2.The difference between terminology (as a combination of terms) and the terminological system is of a secondary orderly and systemic nature.
- 3.The work on terminology uses methods of both relevant disciplines and terminological compatibility, including methods of theoretical and practical terminology.
- 4.Terminology, as a reflection of social relations within society, is the object of sociolinguistics.
- 5.The object of sociological research in terminology is the emergence, formation, and activity of terminological units, their relationship with the concepts and phenomena of a particular field of knowledge.

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