

Theoretical issues of the terminology

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Abstract

The vocabulary of a language always changes in connection with the development of society; it is renewed and becomes richer. Every innovation observed in different fields causes the occurrence of lexical units serving to generate the adequate reaction at the language being one of the organic attributes of the society according to this innovation, naming new notions and concepts that occurred in connection with progress. In other words, the development of sciences and society makes necessary the occurrence of lexical units serving the naming of separate notions of the learned objects. This process shows itself at different times and in the separate areas of the earth and it is reflected in the language facts of the different languages. That event has an international character. All changes and renovations occurred in the development of the society, sciences, and techniques over all periods of history, and it appears in the terminology layer of the vocabulary.

Keywords: historical, language, science, development, mean.

The terms differ from other word-groups by their expression and meaning, utilization opportunities, the role of the language in different stylistic areas, the level of understanding of the language carriers. Though that there are different ideas about the term and its essence in the linguistics, there are the problems that wait for a solution, because, understood every new notion and concept shall be named by certain language units. Different principles are taken as basis in this naming and different conformities to the law are substantiated. Especially, there are certain differences in the naming of terms. Thus, as naming is after understanding of the object, the semantic relation between the name and the named object and its essence is taken as a basis. So, a special naming (nomination) is realized in the terminological area in the process of expression of different scientific, technical notions and concepts of the terms and appointment of the terms according to their essence, because the meaning of terms is limited by the system of certain scientific-technical knowledge and its meaning is determined in the system of scientific-technical knowledge that they concern. Just the terms in the system of this knowledge serve the naming of notions, processes, and events, etc. and marking them by language units having nominative character.

M. Gasimov wrote: "The function of naming the function of the term from the linguistic point of view may be determined as the nominative function. The terms call the things, processes, the events of objective reality and notions about them. The principal essence of the term consists of it" (1,18).

Nominativeness or naming that has a special role and function in the language is the process of the understanding environment. The terms implement this function like words, but besides, the term appoints the notion from a logistic point of view either. That is to say that the relation as notion-essence, the notion-concept shows itself in the terminological system. Notions are the element of thought and the means of understanding of the matter and reflect principal signs of concepts included in certain areas. Always, the conceptual meaning is based on the meaning of the term. Besides, not only thing-notion meaning but also notion-concept meaning concerning certain areas, limited by certain areas is based on the meaning of such term.

In such a case the term is the sign having a special function. K.A. Levkovskaya wrote: "Besides nominative function implemented by other words (for the expression of other ideas), the terms take a special place within the words of the language from meaning and utilization, as they differ by their definitive function (the function of appointing certain notion). Or, the definitive function is characteristic for the term (scientific) differing from ordinary words". (2,197). V.V. Vinogradov wrote: «The word implements the nominative or definitive function, to tell the truth, it is either exact noting means, it is a wordmark in this case, or logical appointment means, the word is the scientific term in this case (3,12-13).

As it is seen, there are different ideas about principal nominative-definitive function in the theoretical bibliography. The nominative function of the term is the naming of real creatures – things, events, and processes in connection with science and technique. That

nominative function is indeed essential in generally used words. So, basing on the nominative function for the appointment of terms is not enough. Thus, nominative meaning and function are conditioned from the social-historical and thing-logistic point of view. The principal difference of the terminological unit from generally used words is its possession of definitive function. The definitive function differs the term from other words. The definitiveness is stated as organic composition, i.e., a functional aspect. The definitive function means a function peculiar to the terms differing from ordinary words. But the linguistic explanation of the term is one of the actual problems waiting for its solution. Because the definitiveness is the aspect principal for the term, appointing and determining it and a sign differing the term. That is to say that the definitiveness is related to the logical appointment of the notion, and its definition.

The definition is given for principal characters differing a notion from other notions. For example, the notions as “deduction”, “multiplication”, “division” on natural numbers in the mathematics have definitions: thus, the operation of the finding of an item when one of the items and the total is not known is called deduction; the operation of addition of the same items is called multiplication; the operation of finding another multiplier when the sum or one of the multipliers is not known is called division.

As it is seen, the definition has the character of explanation, commentary. The determination is given concretely. In case when defining some notions is not possible, its definition comes to the first place in this case. The only explanation, commentary may appoint such terms. In this case, the explanatory context is considered a definitive context. That context is considered acceptable in the determination of the term. The explanation type of definition is characterized by a functional point of view. In this case, the determination of the semantics of the notion, substantiation of the logical meaning is important for the total understanding of the term. The electric network is used in the meaning of a complex consisting of electric lines connecting the power station with purgatives, auxiliary stations, switchboards, and turning points. Or, “vector” is called the quantity having both price and direction. Let’s state that the terms as definition and determination don’t have the same meaning. Differing from determination, the definition has an explanatory character. Thus, it is not possible to give a concrete determination to a term. In this case, an explanation-definition is given to it taken into account its principal aspects. So, the logical appointment of the notion, that is to say, that its principal aspects are taking into account and determined by the definition. The explanatory context is called the definitive context. The definitive context is used in the explanation of calling of the notion, in the definition criteria of the determination of the term.

So, the contest relates to the essence of the terminological unit and is perceived and described from certain points of view and the contest of the term appoints its form. For example, the contest of an atom is not only the collection of elementary particles that organize it and it is mutual influences realized by the most relevant physical areas of these particles. The form of the atom is relation and attitude arisen in the process of mutual influence of elementary particles and areas. Or, the relations between the beginning and the end speed of the thing and the work fulfilled by the replacer of

exerted influences are determined in the notion “kinetic energy” and it is concluded that “the energy that the thing or particles possess in the result of their movement is called kinetic energy”. Taking into account necessary and conceptual aspects of the notion a definition is given to the term and the concept has obtained the function of the term in the termination process. That name creates a correct idea about its linguistic essence. In this meaning, the aspects of the notion shall be reflected in the structure of the term (“content” and “form”). The solution of this problem forms and expresses the scientific notion of “definitiveness”. So, the term includes necessary notions for their semantic and semiotic aspects, obtains the character of definitiveness and in the result its close definition arises. Thus, the terms form and express scientific notions. Therefore, the terms may be considered as the semantics (marks) of scientific notions and they name concepts concerning different areas of science. Such terms express specific notions exactly formed from a logical point of view in the areas that they encircle and shall correspond to the lexicological-grammatical requirements of the language. The word or the word combination that expresses the notion is terminated through the privatization of subjects, the reality of the events in the scientific fields by passing through scientific thought. It finds its definitive determination using intellectual, scientific perception of the denotation in the traditional terminological notion system. For example, a rectangle in which both sides are parallel is called trapezium a rectangle in which all sides are equal is called square; a rectangle which opposite sides are parallel in pairs is called a parallelogram. As it is seen, the principal signs, characters of every figure are taken into account and a definition is given and the mathematical term is privatized. In this way, special words are précised in physics, chemistry, economics, medicine, and other fields and they are used as terms. A special word encircles the terminological systems of the lexicological units not only of science and technique but also other areas of social activities. The scientific perception and explanation of the denotation of terminological notions are accepted using scientific reflection of the word naming it in all areas. In this case besides individual characters of the things and events, general and individual characters peculiar to them shall be taken into account to name things and events. Just the notion shall reflect general and important aspects of events, processes, and things. For example, a multiface that is a polygon in which two faces are equal and corresponding sides are parallel and the rest faces are parallelogram is called a prism. Herein, the aspects that differ prism from other mathematical objects (trapezium, pyramid) are equality of two faces, the fact that it is a polygon which corresponding sides are parallel, it is a multiface which the rest sides are parallel.

The principal signs of the notion are reflected in these terms and it appears as its brief logical appointment. Therefore, these principles shall be taken as a basis during naming the notions belonging to every scientific area. Especially, joining, expression of the principal signs inside the language unit equivalent to the notion realizes the definitive function of the term by conditioning the classification in many areas of physics, mathematics, chemistry, and technique. The terms are directly coordinated with the system of scientific notions in the general terminological macrosystem and encircle the content of scientific notions based on real practice to gain a definitive determination. Therefore, while speaking about the function of definitiveness, just scientific concepts belonging to different scientific areas are considered. For example, as such

terminological units as value, shareholder audit, capital in the economics, cone, circle, trapezium, radius in the mathematics, current, pressure in the physics is directly related to the system of scientific notions, privatization, the precision of certain meaning in the semantic area of the notion arisen based on real practice stipulates the formation of a definitive term. Thus, the privatization of any word in the meaning, the formation of the definition reflecting necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion of having a special appointment realized the definitive function of the term. The sign determining the notion in the definitive function takes one of the principal places in appointing the notion. The “sign” is the closeness of any object, event or notion with another object, event or notion or character differing from them. Galkina Fedorook wrote: “The investigators consider correspondence of any notion determined and précised in the different scientific areas differing from the word” (4,117). The notion is considered the exit point in the terminological system. The appointment characters of the notion shall be taken as a criterion in the formation and exact appointment of the terminological lexicology.

The notion doesn't only express general and important signs of the objective reality, objects, and events, but also is used in other meaning in the terminology. Thus, the notion systems are the collection of notions related to each other concerning certain areas of science and technique, the content of notions is the collection of the principal signs of the notions, the classification of notions is opening of six-word relations between the notions and solution of problems determines the essence of the definitive function because the logical relation between the term and notion forms the systematic character. Taking into account the above-mentioned facts, certain categories shall be taken as the basis in the determination of the definitive function of the term. Especially, the conformity to the laws shall be taken into account in joint utilization of the terms with certain words in the texts belonging to every area and naming of a concept by a term is appointed among the characteristic signs of the notion. Besides, the relation attitude between the term and notion, event and name are determined. A term is defined as the precision of all signs. The following requirements shall be taken into account in the determination: 1. Principal signs of the notion, its specific characters shall be reflected in the determination. 2. Repetitions shall not be allowed in the determination. 3. A determination shall be short and concrete. 4. Non-standard terms shall not be used in the determination. 5. The determination shall meet the norms of the language. 6. A determination shall differ from the definition. 7. A determination shall express the content of the notion exactly and laconically.

For example, “substances made of different types of the atom are called complex substances and the substances made of the same type of atoms are called simple substances”. As it is seen, concretely all requirements are taken into account in the determination. The determination shall encircle the principal signs, internal content, functional characters of the term. That is to say, that increase of frequency of utilization of an ordinary word and word combination in the same meaning stipulates privatization, the precision of certain meaning in the semantic field and formation of the definitive determination. D.S. Lotte wrote: “Differing from ordinary word and word combination, the term shall have limited and determined content. This content shall belong to the

term not depending on the context, hence the meaning of an ordinary word is determined in a certain context, in the combination with other words” (5,13). Necessary and satisfactory signs are selected from these signs and they can be reflected in the peel, structure of the term. So, the term formation process is characterized by finding the exact status of the notion based on certain conformities to law. The functions of the term are nominative and definitive. Thus, the terms implement the nominative function when they name the things, processes, events of objective realities and notions about them. But the basis of the term is not appointed in naming, it is reflected in the definitive function. The definitiveness appoints the content, the essence of the notion and implements the nominative function by naming arisen notions and implement the function of the definitiveness by appointing the notion from the logical point of view.

Generally, the appointment criterion of the term shows that the term doesn't only name the notion, but also it is formed based on the appointment of the notion, that is to say, that the scientific term is the means of logical appointment. The collection of necessary and important characters of the object found their nomination is reflected in their definitive layer.

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