Systematization of Phonetic Terminology Based on Logical-Semantic Criterion

Kamalova Dilovar Azatkhanovna

senior teacher English language department of applied disciplines-3

English language faculty-3, Uzbekistan state world languages university,

Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: dilyakamalova1@gmail.com, tel: +998 909785608

Abstract. The article deals with systematization of phonetic terminology based on logical-semantic criterion. In recent decades, questions of terminology have been the subject of close attention of linguists. In the light of this interest, the need for a clear and unambiguous definition of the term "term" is of particular importance. The term, being one of the linguistic universals, is difficult to define.

Keywords: phonetic terminology, systematization, logical-semantic criterion, attention of linguists, definition of the term, linguistic universals.

At the origins of domestic terminology, admittedly, is A. A. Reformatsky. His works on the general theory of the term were published at the turn of the 1950s and 1960s, marking a sharp increase in the interest of linguists in this range of issues.

The main work of A.A. Reformed "What is a term and terminology" (1959) is separated from us by more than forty years, and for the history of linguistics in general and domestic in particular, these were years of especially intensive development, culminating at the end of the 20th century with a change in scientific paradigms. However, even after years of prescription, this work still has not lost its significance. It continues to be referred to today, since the foundations of domestic terminology were laid in it. In this regard, despite the presence of a huge number of definitions of the term and terminology, it is advisable to start with the definition belonging to A.A. Reformatsky: "Terms are words limited by their special purpose; words that tend to be unambiguous as an exact expression of concepts and naming things. Terms exist not just in the language, but also as part of a certain terminology.

Terminology is a set of terms of a given branch of production, activity, knowledge, which forms a special sector of vocabulary, the most accessible to conscious regulation and ordering" [Reformatsky, 1967: 110 1U 111].

In recent decades, questions of terminology have been the subject of close attention of linguists. In the light of this interest, the need for a clear and unambiguous definition of the term "term" is of particular importance. The term, being one of the linguistic universals, is difficult to define. Due to the complexity and debatability of such a task in linguistics, there are many different attempts to define terms. Nevertheless, repeated attempts by linguists to formulate a definition of the concept of

"term" that satisfies everyone turned out to be unproductive, obviously due to the versatility of this phenomenon. In this regard, the point of view of Z.I. Komarova on this issue.

As Z.I. Komarova: "There is no unit more diverse and indefinite than the term, and there are several approaches to the definition of the term: some researchers are trying to give it a sufficient logical definition; others - try to descriptively reveal the content of the term, attributing to it characteristic features; the third - highlight the term by opposing it to any negative unit; the fourth are looking for contradictory procedures for highlighting terms in order to then come to a strict definition of this concept; the fifth are trying to give at least a "working" definition so far" [Komarova, 1991: 7].

In particular, representatives of the substantive point of view on the content of the term "term" believe that terms are special words or phrases, which, unlike other nominative units, are characterized by monosemantics, accuracy, consistency, contextual independence and emotional neutrality [Lotte, 1961; Alexandrovskaya, 1973; Da-nilenko, 1987; Golovin, Kobrin, 1987; Petrova, 1987; Kiyak, 1989 and others]. However, the substantive approach to the interpretation of the concept of "term" has always been sharply criticized, since many terms simply do not meet the set of these strict criteria.

Many linguists [Kapanadze, 1965: 75-85; Chupilina, 1967: 25-31; Leichik, 1971: 436-442; Grinev, 1993: 309 and others] adhere to a functional point of view on the nature of the term, the essence of which is G.O. Vinokur formulated it as follows: "any word can act as a term... Terms are not special words, but words in a special function" [Vinokur, 1939: 5].

Although the interpretation of the term in terms of the functions it performs is logical, it should be noted that many of the functions attributed to the terms are, to a certain extent, also inherent in commonly used words. On the other hand, among linguists, the essence of the very concept of "term function" is still debatable.

The position of P.A. Florensky, who believes that "a term is a variant of an ordinary word or a cultivated specially created unit that has both the properties of its fundamental principle and new, specific qualities" [Florensky, 1994: 360].

The controversy about the essence and status of the term began to lose its former sharpness, when the point of view became more widespread, according to which the term is a word or phrase that nominates the concept of a certain field of knowledge or activity [Makova, 1972; Danilenko, 1972; Alexandrovskaya, 1973; Golovin, 1980; Superanskaya et al., 1989; Grinev, 1993; Leichik, 1994; Volodina, 1996; Alekseeva, 1998]. We give here only two definitions of the term, reflecting, in our opinion, most of the existing and complementary points of view have been synthesized [Komarova, 1991: 3-13].

B.N. Golovin writes: "A term is a separate word or a subordinating phrase formed on the basis of a noun, denoting a professional concept and intended to meet the specific needs of communication in the field of a particular profession (scientific, technical, industrial, managerial)" [Golovin, 1980: 276]. This definition is quite capacious, although some of its parts may cause objections. It is doubtful, for example, that all terms are formed only on the basis of a noun [Kiyak, 1989: 6]; such a base can occasionally serve, as noted by V.P. Danilenko, and adjectives, verbs (chess terminology), and even adverbs (musical terms) [Danilenko, 1972: 9]. It is also somewhat unclear what "specific needs of

communication" are, the functions of the term are poorly reflected in the paradigmatic plan, some distinctive features of the terms are not indicated in comparison with commonly used words, etc. I.S. Kvitko, relying on various approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "term", offers an interesting "total" definition: "A term is a word or a verbal complex that correlates with the concept of a certain organized field of knowledge (science, technology), entering into systemic relations with other words and verbal complexes and forming together with them in each individual case and at a certain time a closed system, characterized by high information content, unambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality" [Kvitko, 1976: 21].

Most domestic and foreign linguists, offering their interpretation of the concept of "term", put at the forefront one or another distinctive feature (or a set of distinctive features), which made it possible to distinguish between commonly used vocabulary and terms.

Reference:

1. Ivanov, A.V. System-functional approach in terminology text. / A.V. Ivanov // Res philologica: Scientific notes. Issue. IV. Arkhangelsk: PTU, 2005.-S. 90-100.
2. Kasyanov, V.V. Comparative analysis of modern terminology of financial activity in English and Russian languages: author. dis. . cand. philol. sciences text. / V.V. Kasyanov. M., 2001. - 24 p.