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BASIC APPROACHES AND METHODS OF TERM AND TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: This article analysis that different views on term and terminology are analyzed and generalized. Various approaches to the concept "term" and its definitions are discussed. An attempt is made to formulate the relevant comprehensive definition generalizing the existing ones. It is shown that there exist grounds to treat terminology not only as a set of professional terms, a linguistic field, or a teaching but also as a science operating with statistical and analytical methods in combination. Peculiarity of the proposed investigation methods is due to their generalized synthetic character manifesting in effective unsophisticated synthesis of common and subject field methods, including purely linguistic ones. The relevance of terminological methods to those of natural science and traditional linguistics is elucidated.

Keywords: terms, terminology, methods, approaches, syntactical method, analytical method, concept, characteristics

Introduction

Development of theoretical propositions about the organization of lingual units is an essential part of modern linguistic research, because the linguistic theory is necessary not only and not so much to describe facts but how to identify these. The concepts of term and terminology attract much interest, especially due to recent advances in computational and textual terminology and to fast development of its applications. The process of establishing the concept of a term is long and diverse. On the one hand, this is because this concept is quite complicated. On the other, the concept of "concept" itself is one of the hardest to define and take to mean. Among various approaches to this notion, we will emphasize the one from the international standard, considering it as unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics. Terms are symbols designed to transfer a certain amount of encoded information that is understood only by those who know the appropriate key or code. It turns out then that a term does not denote the concept but, on the contrary, rather isolates it from those not initiated enough. A term as a lexical unit of a language for special purposes that indicates the general, specific or abstract concept of a theory of a particular domain of knowledge or activity. However, there are so many

terminological lexemes representing concepts of practical human activity, namely technical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and agricultural and other terms.

Methodology

The characteristics give reasons to define a domain as a science. This is the presence of sociological and epistemological criteria, where the first group includes the existence of: research groups with a common paradigm, specialized associations, common communication channels, regular events where researchers meet - and the second one implies the presence of: the separate subject of investigation, the principles and methods of research, and the procedures for description and analysis of the material, the theoretical field propositions and their practical implementation such as availability of appropriate university courses, as well as specialized technical, educational and reference materials and common conceptual apparatus. With the sociological criteria being fully satisfied, terminology has a clearly defined research subject, and more or less successful implementation of its theoretical positions within educational courses. At the same time, relevant research methods of terminology that together with the principles and specialties of their application needed also for its theory and

conceptual apparatus, were not elaborated until recently - that did not allow one to consider terminology as a complete science. The idea of the statistical and analytical methods of terminology as a science was stated originally in the preface to the English - Uzbek dictionary of physical terminology. Every well-developed science has two basic methods that complement each other. For example, physics operates with the experimental and theoretical methods: experimental results are always compared with the theoretical predictions, and the theory is derived based on the empirical facts. The linguistic methods may also be divided into experimental and theoretical ones.

Similarly, there are two methods in terminology. Terminology as a science studies the rules and laws of the formation, development and operation of terms in a particular field of human undertaking, and enjoys the statistical and analytical research methods. The comprehensive use of the well-defined investigation methods in terminology manifesting the shift from terminology teaching to terminology-science is equivalent to the transition from critical discourse to the puzzle solving inherent to science.

The methodology is known to outline guidelines, principles, methods, tools and procedures for the analysis of objects of scientific knowledge, there emerged an urgent need to revise habitual lingual canons. Furthermore, in view of active promotion of interdisciplinary studies, syncretism and synthetic character of scientific macro paradigm that the coexistence of several diverse paradigms and presence of intersectional and interdisciplinary interaction, ideas on methodological interaction of different scientific fields are relevant and productive because the contemporary linguistics is overgrowing its traditional limits now.

The statistical method that determines what is customary is to establish the presence of a linguistic fact regardless of its accuracy and correctness, and assumes accumulation of such facts. The principal components of this method are descriptive and observation method and statement stage in a number of linguistic

methods that the method of grammatical analogies and comparative method. Several socio-, psycho- and ethno linguistic methods such as listening to recordings, questionnaires, surveys, testing, associative experiment and collecting field material as a lingual geographic method component, should be also included here. The statistical method that fixes practice of use language of certain language or speech unit, is traditionally applied to oral speech and written texts. The SM does not provide a faultfinding assessment of existing results and transfer of acquired information to a qualitatively new knowledge, and requires therefore an additional interpretational tool. It is obvious that merely passive accumulation of textual material - without due analysis - does not allow one to carry out necessary generalizations or to formulate comprehensive conclusions or recommendations about any linguistic phenomenon. On the other hand, an excess of theorizing - without relying on real facts - conceals a danger of drift from important language laws and regularities that may result in the appearance of new whimsical crooked words or wet language constructs that openly or covertly corrupt language.

The analytical method that determines "what is right," provides critical methodical analysis and allows one to discover scientific validity and feasibility of a given linguistic unit including lexemes and, in particular, terms or operation mode of specific rules. The analytical method components are: induction and deduction, idealization and formalization, method of hypotheses, falsification method, taxonomization, transformation stage of the analysis and synthesis method, comparative historical method such as reconstruction technique, relative chronology, glottochronology, historical and etymological analysis, structural method opposition, distribution, transformation, component and string analysis, method of immediate constituents, functional methods such as lingual, pragmatic, conversation, contextual interpretive, discourse analyses, methods of functional semantic fields modeling, typological, comparative, lingual statistical

method, method of acoustic invariants and others. In the practical work, the required analytical method elements are to be chosen according to the given problem.

In terms of philosophical concepts of dialectics of the nature, of analysis and synthesis, and of quantity and quality, the essence of interaction of syntactical and analytical method is as follows. The analytical method is a tool of study, where the syntactical method, determining the really existing and available language facts, supplies investigation material. As a result, new facts are synthesized that carry modern knowledge. In turn, these fresh facts are subject to further investigation, and so on.

Conclusion

In this article, various approaches to the concepts term and terminology and corresponding definitions are discussed. A relevant comprehensive definition of the concept term generalizing the existing ones has been proposed. Furthermore, different approaches to the concept of "terminology" were analyzed. The conclusion was made that there exist sufficient grounds to treat terminology as not only a vocabulary, part of lexicology or a teaching but also as a separate independent science about term formation and operation, that uses statistical and analytical methods. Investigation methods of terminology as a science were proposed and discussed concerning the general scientific and traditional linguistic methods. In combination, the systemic application of both statistical and analytical methods, taking into account the natural features of the objects of study, recognizes terminology as a full science. Such an approach allows one to formulate the objective hallmarks of an opposite term, carry out a comprehensive and reasonable classification and ordering of synonyms inherent to every advanced term vocabulary, develop practically beneficial recommendations for spelling and use of linguistic units, investigate acoustic features of speech sounds and distinguish their invariant characteristics that make it possible, in

particular, to unify the principles of graphic rendering of foreign

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