

THE HISTORY OF TERMINOLOGY AS AN INDEPENDENT SCIENCE

Kudukova Dilnaz,

Botayeva Dilnaz,

Zakir Adel,

Esentugulova Zhanerke

The faculty of foreign languages –

Translation and interpreting

K.Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University

kudukova.dilnaz@mail.ru ,

botayeva.dilnaz@mail.ru ,

adelkalmaganbetova8@gmail.com ,

j.esentugulova@gmail.com

Currently, following the active development of promising fields of science and technology, the terminological systems of these areas are also undergoing significant changes and updates. The terminological system of any field of knowledge consists of elements, terms that describe various processes, phenomena and names of various objects of a certain field of knowledge. Linguists have been studying terms and terminological systems for a long time, since each of the terminological systems has its own characteristics in a certain linguistic aspect. Terms can consist of a different number of components, but today, due to the active progress in the field of digital technology, there are more and more complex nominations, i.e. such nominations that cannot "fit" in one word. Multicomponent terms are an integral part of any terminology system.

Today, people live in an information society, widely use computer technologies at home and in various branches of their activities, which currently has an increasing impact on the development of modern society. Digital technology has introduced a huge number of special words and expressions into the language, as well as a rich branched terminology.

The field of digital technology is one of the youngest and fastest growing. Over the past few decades, the digital technology sector has radically changed the way people live their lives. Humanity has entered the information age of development largely thanks to computers and networks.

In language as a complex functional paradigm, the main strata (layers) can be distinguished. These layers differ in areas of use (for example, the language of everyday communication, literary language, the language of professional communication, etc.) and the nature of the functions performed (communicative, pragmatic, nominative, cumulative, etc.). However, it is not possible to determine the place of languages for special purposes in this complex paradigm it is so simple, because in the light of the development of communication theory, functional linguistics, language should be considered as a complex communicative whole.

At the present stage of society's development, thanks to scientific and technological progress, we can observe a sharp increase in specific terms available only to specialists in the language. The number of these terms in each highly developed language increases enormously and amounts to tens of thousands, many times exceeding the total vocabulary.

In the era of the powerful development of various branches of knowledge, the ordering of terminological systems is especially important, since they make it possible to create a scientific picture of the world.

It is impossible to say when and how the science of terminology arose, since the study of terminology has developed in an ambiguous way. The term "terminology" itself was born roughly in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, but it cannot be said that no special vocabulary had been studied up to this point.

The first terminological system of physics, chemistry, mechanics, and astronomy was created in connection with the name of M.V. Lomonosov. In the process of studying nature and constructing the conceptual system of science, scientists create and normalize terms [1, p. 69].

According to V.A. Tatarinov, terminology as a science began to emerge in the 30s of the 20th century because the terminological foundations necessary to institutionalize science were created within terminology [2, p. 26].

In the 20s and 30s, rapid technological progress led to the formation of a system of Russian terminology for various fields of knowledge. Terminology became an actual object of linguistic research during this period, and the Soviet school of terminology was formed and took a leading position in the world scientific community.

G.O. Vinokur formulated the problem of the linguistic essence of terminology and played an important role in the development of the terminology [3, p. 45].

In the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, research in the field of terminology was associated with the name of D.S. Lotte. In his treatises, D.S. Lotte addressed issues related to the formation of terminological systems, ambiguity of terms, ambiguity of

constituent elements, synonymy of terms, brevity of terms, simplicity and clarity of terms, degree of implementation of terms, etc [4; p. 32].

In the 50s and 60s, terminological issues were discussed in the works of N.D. Andreev, O.S. Akhmanova, V.V. Vinogradov, T.L. Kandelaki, N.P. Kuzkin, R.G. Piotrovsky, A.A. Reformatzky and others A.A. Reformatzky, and others. However, the subject of most works was the linguistic behavior of terminology in literary texts.

In 1959, the All-Union terminology conference was held, at which V.V. Vinogradov gave an introductory speech; according to V.V. Vinogradov, the problems of terminology and terminology are included in the theory of general linguistics[5; p. 22].

In 1969, V.M. Leychik published a work that planned a transition from the study of the essence of terminology to the definition of the essence of the science of terminology. The concept of synonymy should move to the level of the study of equivalent terms, the change in approach in explaining the ambiguity of terms, the psychological aspects of term creation, etc [6; p. 37].

By the early 70s of the 20th century, terminology had formed its own methodological basis and terminology had reached a new stage of development.

In the 70s and 80s, terminology in special fields of knowledge became the subject of traditional and applied linguistics. The following scientists made significant contributions to the development of terminology during this period: K.Ya. Averbukh, I.N. Volkova, A.S. Gerd, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik, A.I. Moiseev, V.N. Prokhorova, E.F. Skorokhodko and others.

The following four areas of research of this period can be distinguished:

1. Linguistic description of the nature of the term and the organization of terminology;
2. Automated (using computer technology) methods of terminology analysis;
3. Terminology analysis in order to design languages for modern information systems;
4. Standardization of scientific and technical terminology.

It is important to note that the semantic and grammatical organization of the term remained the central problem of linguistics.

E.N. Taranova, in her article "The problems of modern theoretical terminology, achievements and shortcomings of terminological research", studies in detail the influence of the work of predecessors in terminology on modern terminology [7, p. 144].

So E.N. Taranova identifies two points of view on the term [7, p. 145]:

1. A term is a special word in the structure of any developed national language that requires ordering and targeted impact. This point of view was formed by D.S. Lotto and his followers. This concept is based on the industry needs of a specific subject area;
2. Terms are not considered as special words, but as words in a special function. Any word can be a term. This point of view was held by G.O. Vinokur. This concept can be explained by the fact that terminology has a material basis, most of which are linguistic units (words and phrases of natural languages). Moreover, most of the specialists who study the field of special communication are terminologists of "linguistic origin", therefore, during the formation of terminology, at this stage the linguistic concept prevails.

E.N. Taranova identifies the following problems of terminology, which have been actively studied by scientists over the past decades [7, p. 146]:

- Theory of the term (M.N. Volodina, V.M. Leychik, A.V. Superanskaya, V.A. Tatarinov, B.N. Golovin, etc.);
- The structure and processes of formation of terminologies and terminological systems (M.N. Volodina, L.A. Morozova, S.V. Grinev, S.D. Shelov and others);
- Consideration of the term at different levels of language and in different aspects: in synchrony and diachrony (V.A. Tatarinov), functional and semantic (G.V. Khasanshina), lexicographic (S.V. Grinev, V.D. Tabankova, S.D. Shelov), communicative and cognitive (S.V. Grinev), methodological (Ya.A. Klimovitsky), sociolinguistic (O.A. Zyablova);
- The interaction of terminology and phraseology (E.A. Nikulina, I.R. Sheinin), the interaction of terminological and everyday colloquial vocabulary (V.A. Sobyana);
- Comparison of two or more languages (O.A. Kazachkova, S.P. Khizhnyak and others);
- Research of terminological definitions in terminological texts (E.A. Shilova).
- E.N. Taranova considers the lack of a common opinion among linguists on a number of issues to be the disadvantages of modern terminology. The author refers to such issues [7; p. 147]:
- The place of the scientific discipline "terminology" in linguistics, its components;
- Uneven development of terminological research in different languages. The author argues that modern languages can be divided according to the degree of greater and lesser terminological development;
- The problem of distinguishing the concepts of "terminology" and "terminosystem";

- Presentation of "requirements for the term", approximation of the term to the standard;
- Ambiguity of terms, synonyms or homonyms, incorrectly orienting terms.

So we can say that specialists and scientists of a certain branch of knowledge initially carried out the study of terms, but as science and technology developed, terms were popularized.

In the 20th century, many linguists studied terms for constructing linguistic subsystems of certain fields of activity. The same term may have different meanings in different terminology.

The problem of distinguishing concepts such as "terminology" and "terminosystem" remains open, linguists do not have a common opinion.

Scientists B.N. Golovin and R.Y. Kobrin consider the concepts of "terminology" and "terminosystem" synonymous and give the following definition: "a set of terms related to each other at the conceptual, lexico-semantic, word-formation (derivatological) and grammatical levels and correlated with a specific area of knowledge, problem, topic, scientific school and etc [8; p. 82].

Nowadays, we cannot reject the idea that a terminological system is not just a conceptual system, but reflects the conceptual system of a certain theory, and that in principle it is possible to have several equivalent theories, and thus several terminological systems, belonging to one special domain.

In conclusion let us summarize our findings about the term. Current findings suggest that a term is a word that has a meaning formed because of some kind of agreement. This word exists only in the system and correlates with other terms; a separate word is not a term. However many scientists still cannot come to an agreement on the concepts of terminology and terminological system. Consequently, it is difficult to do it. Terminology is a general, established set of terms in a certain area, and a terminological system is an ordered terminology.

References:

- 1 M. V. Lomonosov Rhetoric // Russian Academy of Sciences: Institute of Linguistic Research — St. Petersburg: Nestor-Istoriya, 2017 — 69 p.
- 2 Tatarinov V. A. General terminology: an encyclopedic dictionary // V. A. Tatarinov. - Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 2006. - 26 p.
- 3 Vinokur G.O. On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technological terminology // Trudy MIFLI. Vol.5. – M., 1999 - 45 p.

- 4 Lotte D.S. Fundamentals of the construction of scientific and technical terminology - M.: Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 2000 – 32 - 34 pp.
- 5 Vinogradov V.V., Russian language (grammatical teaching about the word). // Introduction to the grammatical teaching of the word. - Moscow: Higher School, 2019. - 22 p.
- 6 Leychik V.M. Problems of Russian terminology at the end of the XX century // Questions of philology. 2022. No. 2. – 37–43 pp.
- 7 Taranova, E.N. English terminology of international tourism at the national level : based on the material of the Russian language // Language as a factor of integration of educational systems and cultures : international scientific and practical conference, Belgorod, 2012 : collection of scientific articles. 2012. - Issue 7, part 1.- 144-147 pp.
- 8 Golovin B.N., Kobrin R.Y. Linguistic foundations of the doctrine of terms - M.: Higher School, 2007 – 82-84 pp.

РАЗВИТИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ НА ОСНОВЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Мадиева Г.Б.

Актюбинский региональный
университет им.К.Жубанова, г.Актобе
madievakunanova@bk.ru

Аннотация В статье представлен современный взгляд на формирование профессиональной речевой компетенции студентов в процессе изучения русского языка, определено понятие национально-языковой личности; обосновано понятие «языковая компетенция» как обобщенное понятие интегрального свойства личности, включающее три основных блока: языковой, речевые и коммуникативные компетенции. Основная цель - показать, что при преподавании русского языка творческая восприимчивость обучающихся реализуется в процессе обучения только в творческой работе. Развитие творческих способностей является одним из методов поощрения интереса студентов к изучению русского языка.