

Terminology As An Informative Part Of The Language

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Abstract. The elements of the terminological system are communicatively correlated not only to each other, but also with the system as a whole. If such a system develops spontaneously, does not contain all the concepts related to a particular area, is not formed in a strict order and consists of pre-terms, quasi-terms and pseudo-terms, then in this case we are dealing with a set lexical units, called terminology.

A.V.Superanskaya draws her attention to the fact that the terminology is the part of not only a certain area, but also "the totality of areas of scientific knowledge" [1, –246 p]. A similar interpretation of this term is found in the works of Yu.V. Slozhenikina. Thus, the terminology is:

- 1) the totality or some definite set of terms in general;
- 2) aggregate terms (concepts and names) of any particular branch of knowledge or activities

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Introduction

Some linguists (B.N.Golovin, R.Yu.Kobrin, etc.), on the contrary, they define terminology as an ordered set of terms, comparable, as a rule, with a certain field of activity (field of knowledge, technology, management, culture) [2, –188–199 p]. At the same time, the terms included in its composition are related to each other on the conceptual, lexico-semantic, word-formation and grammatical levels. In general, many linguists agree that the terminology is the central and most informative part of the language. Terminology reflects the process of gradual accumulation of knowledge in a certain area. Replenishment of terminology is carried out at the expense of commonly used words, which, in turn, greatly enriches the layer of such vocabulary. Like other lexico-semantic groups, the terminology is

characterized synonymy, antonymy, gradation and generic relationships. If the system of terms is "the result of conscious ordering or constructing from natural, but specially selected units that are full-fledged terms" [6, –54–55 p], is formed on the basis of a certain theory or concept, and for the formation of concepts that function within the framework of this system, necessary to have a logical connection, then it is called terminological system (terminal system). It is worth pointing out that not all linguists and terminologists share this point of view. So, in the works of B.N.Golovin "terminology" and "terminal system" act as interchangeable concepts. At the same time, B.N.Golovin argues that terminology has a systemic character, since the world itself is systemic, within which it exists [2, –53 p].

Table 1: In general, differences in terminology and terminological system can be presented as follows:

Terminology	Terminological system
spontaneous	Systemic
disordered	Structured
unstable	relatively stable

does not contain all the concepts of a particular areas of knowledge	contains basic concepts specific area related among themselves logically
develops naturally	consciously formed based on a certain theory or concepts
contains preterms, quasi-terms, pseudo-terms	contains complete terms

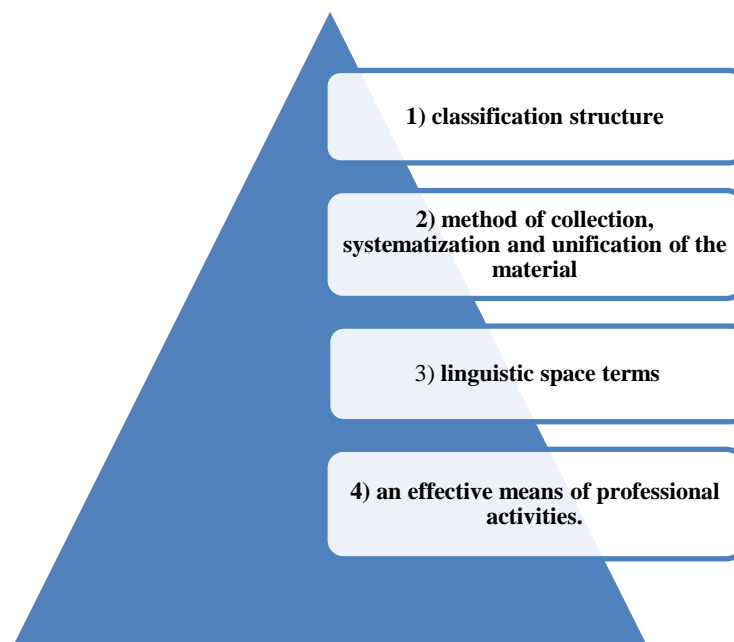
In view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that the terminology is spontaneously formed set of terms, while the term system is a consciously formed system, the main features of which are integrity, relative stability, hierarchical structure and connectivity.

Materials and methods

Representing a set of concepts belonging to a particular areas of knowledge, the terminological system is a key element of a broader system called the terminological field. The concept of "terminological field" developed by A.A. Reformatskiy is still studied by many linguists, due to the fact that "his definitions do not coincide at all, while others doubt in the need to highlight it" [3, – 200 p]. So, according to L.A.Morozovoy terminological field is a system of links between the terms of one professional area [12, – 92 p].

R.A.Safin considers the terminological field as a set of concepts and a set of words expressing these concepts, as well as a set of techniques and principles for describing linguistic phenomena [4, –501 p]. Another group of linguists defines the terminological field as a system of formation of a content plan, to which, in terms of expression, correspond language means of the terminological system: lexical units, as well as word-formation morphemes and syntactic devices, providing a connection between them. A.V.Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya and N.V.Vasilyev consider the field as an artificially created and closed area of existence term, which forms its key characteristics. At the present stage of development of terminology, terminological field is a complex concept and is understood as:

Table 2:



As part of solving the problems of this issue, the most objective consideration of the term field proposed by E.V.Susimenko: The terminological field is a special area of functioning in which a

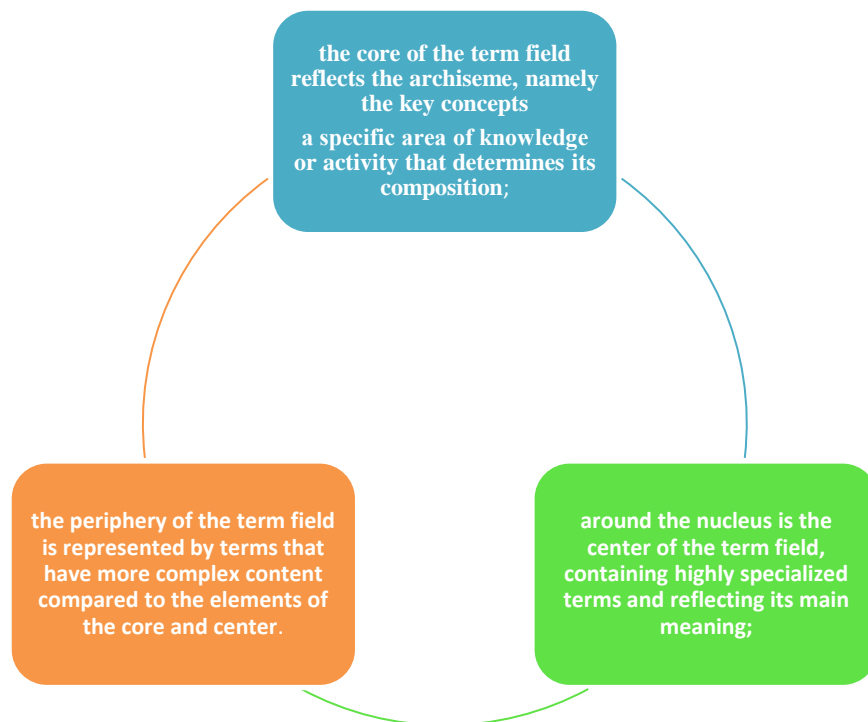
special meaning is assigned to lexical unit of a certain professional field of knowledge" [5, –137 p]. Thus, the terminological field is a more universal concept that goes beyond linguistics,

while the term system has an exclusively linguistic character. "Being an extralinguistic given, the terminological field creates conditions for the formation, functioning and transformation terminological systems as certain linguistic categories".

Discussion

Any term field includes a number of interrelated and interdependent elements arranged in a certain order:

Table 3:



Such units are weakly separated from the elements of other areas and provide their connection with a separate terminological field.

In accordance with the purpose of this article it seems necessary to consider the structure of the term field using the example of terms from the field of nanotechnology. The complex structure of the term field determines a number of its main features:

1) the term field has a horizontal arrangement. When, if the term field includes one or more micro term fields, its structure is presented as a hierarchy of elements;

2) the functions of the term field are distributed between the core and the periphery. At the same time, the boundaries between these field components are blurred;

3) the same terms can be simultaneously located in the core of one term field and on the periphery of another;

4) individual terminological fields may eventually move into each other;

5) one term field can contain elements that have different linguistic organization, and units with the same type of linguistic organization, in turn, may belong to different terminological fields.

Conclusion

The uniformity of the structure of the terminological field, and in the future, terminological systems in English and Russian due to the presence of:

1) international terms in the considered pair of languages: adsorption (adsorption), dialysis (dialysis), diffusion (diffusion), dispersity (dispersion), emulsion (emulsion), tunneling (tunneling);

2) borrowings of English terms in the field of nanotechnology and

nanomaterials in the terminological system of the Russian language: ablation, actuator, indenter, crazing, targeting (targeting), chip (chip).

So, we can conclude that the terminological system is closely related with a terminological field - a special system of communication between elements a certain area, which has in its composition the core, center and peripheral region.

The structure of terminological field provides relative stability terminological system and establishes relationships between its elements, while the linguistic means of the terminological system allow to fully embody the term field units in the language.

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