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TERMINOLOGY, NEOLOGISM AND WORD RELATION IN LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Annotation

This article is dedicated to the study of notions “term”, “word” and “neologism”. In linguistics, the problem of “term and word” appeared many years ago, and although many scholars have been written about its use and expression, it remains one of the issues that scientists are still thinking about. It is known that the wealth of each language is measured by the sum of its language units. Each unit will have its own form and content. In this work we will try to reveal the essence of the term, neologism, and combination of words from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

Key words: Term, neologism, word, word formation, speech units.

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ, НЕОЛОГИЗМ И СЛОВООТНОШЕНИЕ В ЯЗЫКЕ И РЕЧИ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена изучению понятий «термин», «неологизм» и «слово». В лингвистике проблема «термин и слово» возникла много лет назад, и хотя о ее использовании и выражении писали многие ученые, она остается одной из проблем, над которой ученые размышляют до сих пор. Известно, что богатство каждого языка измеряется суммой его языковых единиц. Каждый блок будет иметь свою форму и содержание. В данной работе мы попытаемся раскрыть сущность термина, неологизма и словосочетания с научной и теоретической точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: термин, неологизм, слово, словообразование, речевые единицы.

TIL VA NUTQDA TERMINOLOGIYA, NEOLOGIZM VA SO‘Z MUNOSABATLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola “termin”, “so‘z” va “neologizm” tushunchalarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Tilshunoslikda “termin va so‘z” muammosi ko‘p yillar avval paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lib, uning qo‘llanishi va ifodalanishi haqida ko‘plab olimlar tomonidan yozilgan bo‘lsa-da, hali ham olimlar o‘ylantirayotgan masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ma‘lumki, har bir tilning boyligi til birliklarining yig‘indisi bilan o‘lchanadi. Har bir birlikning o‘ziga xos shakli va mazmuni bo‘ladi. Bu tadqiqotimizda atamaning mohiyatini, neologizmni, so‘z birikmasini ilmiy-nazariy nuqtai nazardan ochib berishga harakat qilamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar: Termin, neologizm, so‘z, so‘z yasalishi, nutq birliklari.

Introduction. Studying the theoretical views made up to now, it can be clear that although there were attempts to explain the differences between terms and words in most of the works of scientists, this issue was not fully explored. In the English Oxford Dictionary published under the leadership of the Scottish lexicographer and ethnographer J. Murray, the word term is first “word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense” – scattered. “a word or phrase used in a limited or specific sense”, (after the scientist's death in 1919) - was given a written definition[1]. S.F Akobirov first paid attention to the word “term” in his candidacy work written in 1969. “Term- a special word used in a certain circle”, he explains[2].

How do the terms we use differ from ordinary words? G.O.Vinokur, one of the mature representatives of terminology, paid attention to their lexical-semantic features when distinguishing between words and terms, and approached them with two different definitions: 1) specificity in the meanings of terms (relative to a special field), accuracy and conciseness in the boundaries of meaning; 2) intellectual transparency, ... metaphorically and emotionally neutrality[3]. Agreeing with these opinions, R.A Budagov states: “The term is a strictly clear idea... the term strives for unambiguity”. From these opinions of R.A.Budagov, in the literature published earlier, more profound views on the concept of the term were put forward. For example: “The term differs from words not only by its tendency to be ambiguous, but also by its “deprivation” of features that express feelings,” it is noted[4]. If we pay more attention to the given definitions, we can come to the conclusion that actually the terms do not reflect such characteristics as effectiveness, creative brilliance, sharpness or feeling.

Literature review. In the monographs, when clarifying the concept of “term”, criteria based on its four signs are listed:

- 1) term - a word or phrase consisting mainly of nouns;
- 2) the term clearly expresses a certain concept;
- 3) the term is mainly used within the field to which it belongs;
- 4) there is no ambiguity in the term. We can observe similar definitions and comments in the works of B. N Golovin.

According to him: “Terms do not appear by themselves”, on the contrary, they are “invented, created” as a result of vital necessity and need[5].

Taking into account the active use and widespread use of the terms, we refer to the third sign of the above criterion, that is the term is mainly used within the field to which it belongs, in this process it is understood to select and analyze texts related to a certain field as a source. In this case, the importance of speech units is also important.

Based on the characteristics of our research, we agree with A.A.Reformatsky's opinion that “The terminological field is a set of terms of a certain field”. [6] The concept of “terminological field” is actually used in terminological monographs as a term that opens the way to reveal certain features of terms. Although the word “field” in terminology is a foreign phenomenon compared to pure terms, in some cases this rule may not be fully applied, it may help to determine the features of “multiple meaning, multi-functionality of this or that term”[7].

The above-mentioned points are considered very important for the functional signs of terms and term-lexemes and are sufficient to indicate the participation of the concept of “term” in science within certain fields.

If we treat the terms as a product of science and technology development, naturally they first enter the speech unit as a neologism. V. M Solntsev notes that “one of the main features of occasional words is not their effectiveness, but their belonging to

speech and their use and expression in unusual word forms".[8] As you know, occasional words are neologisms that have a clear author. As the language develops, along with neologisms, occasional neologisms also enter our language.

Occasionalism ("occasional" is derived from the Latin random means) is a neologism created by the author based on language norms.[9] They are words created by poets, writers, linguists and scientists in unconventional ways. They are always used in narrow circles like slang and are not included in the vocabulary of the language. Occasional words are not very different from ordinary words. However, in most cases, the text (context) in which the word is used is necessary to understand them. The emergence of casuals in the field of sports is somewhat more interesting than in other fields. Because in this field, occasions are not created by poets, writers, linguists or scientists, but by athletes or coaches. A new movement or technique created by an athlete or coach is named after its inventor.

Research methodology. Word formation in linguistics eponymy method is also called. The comments given in Z.Mirzoev's monographs essentially mean that neologisms are active in consumption as speech units. He notes that in linguistics there are also terms similar to the same words among occasional words, and such words are called "author terms". In our opinion, the term "author's terms" should be applied either to a new term not previously mentioned by monographers, or to a new naming of an existing reality (based on its own characteristics). These terms are a little unclear without specific explanations or texts (contexts) and can also be figurative (idioms). If such words do not create a new form and appearance in the process of renaming something already known and existing, the probability of their "living" in science for a long time is low, of course. As proof of this, we can cite the fact that only 5% of the 106 linguistic terms proposed by L.Elmoiev have been preserved today[10]. Interdependence between terms and occasional words naturally leads us to neologisms.

It should be said that linguists include neologisms among speech units, of course. Neologism - a word from the Greek language (neo- new +logos - word). When we refer to the Oxford Dictionary published in the English language, which appeared in the early 19th century, it has two meanings of neologist we encountered the word: 1) Neologist - a person who made a new discovery or used a new word form; 2) Neologist - a person who deals with theology or religious issues[11]. Of course, our views are consistent with the first definition and it is appropriate to study the word neologism from the point of view of this definition.

P.Newmark, a linguist who devoted a number of his works to neologisms, says that neologisms are newly created words, phrases, expressions, new meanings of existing words, and words taken from another language that have not yet been included in the dictionary.[12] In addition, Newmark divides neologisms into twelve types according to their formation. M. Iriskulov, agreeing with Newmark's opinion, in his book: "It is natural for words to become obsolete in languages, so it is natural for new words to enter the language, ... new relations, expressions of new things and events arising as a result of development, to accelerate production new words created to define related concepts are called neologisms"[13]. The scientist classifies neologisms according to their formation into two, i.e. lexical and semantic neologisms. He noted that semantic neologisms are the use of existing words in the language in a new sense and lexical neologisms express a new concept based on the addition of existing words and morphemes in the language, and are formed as a result of acquiring words from other languages[14]. According to our opinion, the use of words in the language in a new sense is actually among the words made by the semantic method.

According to Sh.Rakhmatullaev, a neologism can belong to the language in general, and at the same time, it can be characteristic of the speech of individual persons. The first one is called a universal neologism, and the second one is a speech neologism related to an individual person[15]. Universal neologism is actually studied in lexicology, which is a branch of linguistics. Neologism of individual speech is considered as a stylistic phenomenon. However, any neologism is initially characteristic of individual speech.

H.Ahmad, a monographist at the University of Surrey, writes that "the creation of neologisms is a unique phenomenon that supports changes in the language and shows the ability of a specific language to protect against negative pressure from other languages and cultures"[16].

Without denying H. Ahmad's opinion, it should be said that neologisms are new speech units that cannot fully demonstrate their potential. They fully demonstrate their potential only when they are accepted by society enter into an active relationship in all types of general communication, and are accepted as terms or words for general consumption after passing from the unit of speech to the unit of language.

D. Kristel and a number of other writers defined neologisms as "nonce" (same case) in their work. According to D. Kristel, neologisms are newly created words, adapted to speech, "tortured" and "survived to live" in the process of communication. As the scientist rightly points out, neologisms are created by linguists or speakers based on certain language norms. It is adapted to a speech by consumers who are members of society, if it causes difficulties in its use, it is expressed by other words, after it is included in the vocabulary, that is, after it is absorbed into the vernacular, it loses its position as a neologism and enters the ranks of common words[17].

V.Solntsev writes about the unit of language and speech: "Words are a unit of language, they act as grammatical, nominative purpose-oriented, sentence fragments specific to the norms of the language, they perform certain tasks. According to the language unit, the words that are considered as a speech unit do not have any possible or random nature but are a product of reality. Due to the generality of their functions, words considered as speech units can be considered as alternatives or substitutes for words considered as language units. Sometimes the transition of words from the category of the speech unit to the category of the language unit is an exchange event of the existing reality".[18]

Analysis and results. Can term, neologism and word be similar meaning? To answer this question, it is appropriate to turn to Bryson's thoughts:

"Though the Dutch were only a passing political presence in America, their linguistic legacy is immense. From their earliest days of contact, Americans freely appropriated, Dutch terms – blunderbuss (literally 'thunder gun') as early as 1654, scow in 1660 and sleigh in 1703. By the mid-eighteenth century Dutch words flooded into American English: stoop, span, coleslaw, boss, ..., bedpan, cookie, waffle...".[19]

From the above-mentioned examples, it can be understood that the emergence of new concepts and terminological expressions is a very active process in a dynamically developing and developing science. Since most of the new words are derived from previously known words in this field by the method of derivation, new concepts in the form of phrases (figurative meaning) and lexemes are quantitatively lacking. Occasionalisms also appear in similar cases. The role of these terms, so-called language units, in the emergence of scientific ideas in science is incomparable, and they are an integral part of the system of logical concepts.

G. Yule expresses his views on this matter as follows: “We very quickly notice a new word (neologism) that appears in our language and immediately begin to interpret it in various forms, at will. This ability occurs in the process of word formation in our language”[20].

Many linguists have explained the relationship between terms and words in different ways. In particular, G.O Vinokur concludes: “Terms are not separate words, but only words that perform a separate task”. He also puts forward the idea that: “Any word, no matter how trivial it is, can serve as a term”[24]. In fact, some words become trivial (they lose their meaning) under the influence of political changes in society or the dominant language. Over time, these words, which have lost their power, can return to the content of speech in the form of terms. A. A Reformatsky emphasizes the idea that “nominative function is common not only for terms, but also for all lexemes”[25].

One of the scientists of our country E.A Begmatov: “Words are studied both in lexicology and grammar. In lexicology, the lexical meaning of a word is studied, and in grammar, in particular, in morphology, the grammatical meanings of a word are studied. The lexical meaning of the word is that it refers to concepts of objective existence (thing, sign, action, etc.). The meaning expressed according to the morphological structure of the word and their interconnection is called the grammatical meaning of the word”[27].

The studied sources show that the acceleration of the flow of information in society and the improvement of technology caused the border between term and non-term words to become closer to each other. The popularization of scientific and technical achievements has turned some terms into regular, regularly used words. D.Khudoiberganova, in her scientific article on the development of lexemes related to sports, scientifically justified the processes of the introduction of neologisms (in speech) to sports terms, which developed in the post-independence period.[28] Agreeing with the scientist's opinion, it should be said that all types of pragmatic acts interact, but the lexical units used in this connection are not considered language units. They are theoretically an extralinguistic factor.

Conclusion. Unlike the results of their research, in our research, we evaluated the similarities and differences between terms and words in the following eight cases:

1. Both the term and the word have a linguistic function. In most cases, the word has a polyfunctional character, it is used in relation to a specific subject, object, process, or reality, it is coordinated with their class type and classification. A term is a specialized language unit that has a narrower meaning than a word.

2. Terms, like words, are considered lexical units and exist as objects of various dictionaries and monographs. Terms can also be studied at different levels of linguistics.

3. The function performed by the term is limited to the word. In some cases, a word can temporarily assume the function of another word or term while performing the function of a word group.

4. A word can move from one category to another with its meaning or meanings, but this is not the case with the term. Words can also express human emotional states, emotions, affectiveness, depression, aesthetic experiences, and the term is a neutral word.

5. From a structural point of view, a word can be single-component or multi-component (compound word). The term can appear both individually and in combination, as well as in the form of word combinations.

6. A term, like a word, can enter into a syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationship. Terms can deviate from reality and even be disconnected from it, while words are related to reality, very minimally deviated from it.

7. The term allows the formation of individual concepts characteristic of scientists and specialists, and in other words, this process is not individual, but mass.

8. A term can be both a speech unit and a language unit, like a word, without expressing effectiveness, creative brightness, acuteness and emotion.

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