STUDYING LINGUISTIC TERMS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The article analyzes the history, theoretical foundations, and current trends in the study of linguistic terms in the field of world linguistics. It highlights the fact that terminology as an independent science emerged from the theory of general terminology by Eugen Wüster, its onomasiological approach, and the principles of unambiguity. In the context of Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralism, the role of terms in the language system is examined. Modern research based on the communicative theory of Teresa Cabre, the cognitive-socio-cognitive approaches of Rita Temmerman and Pamela Faber, the Kageura term dynamics model, corpus methods, and lexical semantics are analyzed.

Keywords: terminology, linguistic terms, Eugene Worcester, onomasiological approach, communicative terminology, cognitive linguistics, corpus methods, terminological management, lexical semantics, ontology.

TILSHUNOSLIK TERMINLARINING JAHON TILSHUNOSLIGIDA O‘RGANILISHI

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada tilshunoslik terminlarining jahon tilshunosligida o‘rganilish tarixi, nazariy asoslari va zamonaviy tendensiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Terminologiya mustaqil fan sifatida Eugen Wüsterning umumiy terminologiya nazariyasidan boshlab shakllanganligi, uning onomasiologik yondashuvi va bir ma’nolilik printsiplari yoritiladi. Ferdinand de Saussure strukturalizmi kontekstida terminlarning til tizimidagi o‘rni ko‘rib chiqiladi. M.Teresa Cabrening kommunikativ nazariyasi, Rita Temmerman va Pamela Faberning kognitiv-sotsiokognitiv yondashuvlari, Kyo Kageuraning terminlar dinamikasi modeli, korpus usullari hamda leksik semantika asosida zamonaviy tadqiqotlar tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: terminologiya, tilshunoslik terminlari, Eugen Wuster, onomasiologik yondashuv, kommunikativ terminologiya, kognitiv tilshunoslik, korpus usullari, terminologiya boshqaruvi, leksik semantika, ontologiya.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В МИРОВОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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Аннотация

В статье анализируются история, теоретические основы и современные тенденции изучения языковых терминов в мировом языкознании. Освещается тот факт, что терминология как самостоятельная наука сформировалась, начиная с теории общей терминологии Ойгена Вюстера, ее ономасиологического подхода и принципов однозначности. В контексте

структурализма Фердинанда де Соссюра рассматривается роль терминов в системе языка. Анализируются современные исследования на основе коммуникативной теории Терезы Кабре, когнитивно-социокогнитивных подходов Риты теммерман и Памелы Фабер, модели динамики терминов ке кагеуры, корпусных методов и лексической семантики.

Ключевые слова: терминология, лингвистические термины, Юджин Вустер, ономасиологический подход, коммуникативная терминология, когнитивная лингвистика, корпусные методы, терминологический менеджмент, лексическая семантика, онтология.

Linguistics relies on special lexical units – terms – in the process of forming and developing its scientific system. Terms constitute not only the descriptive but also the theoretical foundation of linguistics. In world linguistics, the study of terms began to take shape as an independent discipline – terminology – from the middle of the 20th century. This process occurred at the intersection of linguistics, logic, ontology, information technologies, and specialized subject fields. Terminology started to form as an independent science from the 1930s. The Austrian engineer and linguist Eugen Wüster (1898–1977) is considered the founder of modern terminology theory. In his work "Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie," he defined terminology as a borderline field between linguistics, logic, ontology, and specialized subject sciences[1]. Wüster's main idea is that a term is primarily related to a concept and, unlike a word, must possess monosemy (unambiguity) and a precise definition. According to Wüster's theory, terminological work is based on an onomasiological approach: first the concept is defined, and then a corresponding term is selected or created. This approach differs fundamentally from the semasiological approach of traditional lexicography[2]. Helmut Felber developed Wüster's ideas, elaborated a practical manual of terminology, and played an important role in organizing international terminological activities within the framework of UNESCO.

In the 1970s–1980s, the science of terminology was further consolidated. In his work "A Practical Course in Terminology Processing," Juan C. Sager provided a detailed account of practical methods for processing, managing, and standardizing terms[3]. Sager regards terminology not only as a theoretical but also as a practical science and emphasizes its connection with translation, documentation, and information systems.

In "Course in General Linguistics," Ferdinand de Saussure defined language as a system of signs and introduced the concepts of "signifiant" (signifier) and "signifié" (signified)[4]. This distinction later served as a basis for understanding the relationship between a concept and its expression in terminology. Saussure distinguished language (langue) from speech (parole) and emphasized the social and systemic nature of language. Terms, in turn, constitute a special layer of the language system, since, unlike general language units, they function within the framework of precise concepts.

Within the structuralist school, terms were studied as elements of the language system. However, classical structuralism did not pay sufficient attention to the specific features of terms (monosemy, systematicity, standardization). This gap was filled by Wüster and his followers.

At the end of the 20th century, M. Teresa Cabré advanced the communicative theory of terminology in her work "Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications"[5]. Cabré softened Wüster's strict onomasiological and monosemy principles and proposed studying terms within communicative situations, speech activity, and texts. In her view, a term is not merely the expression of a concept but a unit that functions in speech and social contexts.

Rita Temmerman developed a sociocognitive approach in "Towards New Ways of Terminology Description"[6]. She regards terms not only as logical concepts but as units related to human cognition,

experience, and social practice. Drawing on prototype theory, Temmerman recognized the "soft" boundaries and variability of terms.

Pamela Faber developed terminology theory on the basis of cognitive linguistics. In her work "A Cognitive Linguistics View of Terminology and Specialized Language," terms are analyzed in connection with human mental structures, frames, and conceptual metaphors[7]. This approach makes it possible to study terms not as purely formal units but as part of the process of cognition.

Kyo Kageura created a theory describing the dynamics of the formation and growth of terms in "The Dynamics of Terminology"[8]. He examined terminological growth both quantitatively and qualitatively and demonstrated its connection with the emergence of new concepts. Kageura evaluates terms not merely as dictionary units but as dynamic components of knowledge systems.

In contemporary research, corpus linguistics is being widely introduced into terminology. In "Working with Specialized Language," Lynne Bowker and Jennifer Pearson provided a detailed account of the practical application of corpus methods in the study of specialized language[9]. On the basis of corpora, the real usage of terms, their collocations, and contextual features are identified. This method, unlike traditional introspective approaches, is based on empirical evidence.

Ingrid Meyer and Kristen Mackintosh emphasized the importance of phraseology in improving methods of terminographic concept analysis[10:1-26]. Their research shows that the full meaning of terms is revealed not only through individual units but also through stable combinations and phraseological context.

The two-volume major work "Handbook of Terminology Management," edited by Sue Ellen Wright and Gerhard Budin, covers the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology management[11]. This handbook provides a detailed treatment of the collection, analysis, standardization, storage in databases, and application of terms in translation processes. Terminological work acquires significant importance within the framework of international standardization organizations (ISO, Infoterm).

In "Terminology: An Introduction," Heribert Picht and Jennifer Draskau briefly and clearly presented the basic concepts, methods, and practice of terminology[12]. Their work has become a core textbook for terminology courses at many universities.

John Humbley analyzed the relationship between terminology and translation and demonstrated that specialized language is a necessary condition for translation[13:1-18]. This approach makes it possible to evaluate terminology as an integral part of applied linguistics.

In "Lexical Semantics for Terminology," Marie-Claude L'Homme applied methods of lexical semantics to terminology and opened up possibilities for a deeper analysis of the semantic structure of terms[14]. She studies terms not merely as expressions of concepts but within the framework of lexical networks, synonymy, antonymy, and other semantic relations.

In the 21st century, terminology has become closely linked with digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and ontologies. The creation of terminological databases, thesauri, and knowledge ontologies is expanding the practical application of terminology. This process continues Wüster's original ideas – the systematic organization of concepts – on a modern technological basis.

Blaise Nkwenti-Azeh particularly emphasized the connection between terminology and documentation and demonstrated the role of terminological work in information management[15:255-270]. Today, terminology is no longer merely an internal problem of linguistics but an important instrument of the knowledge economy, digital transformation, and international communication.

The study of linguistic terms in world linguistics has followed a long and complex path. From the legacy of Saussure, through Wüster's general theory of terminology, Cabré's communicative approach, the cognitive-sociocognitive theories of Temmerman and Faber, Kageura's dynamic model, and modern corpus and digital methods – all of these have shaped terminology as an independent and developed science.

Today, terminology unites the theoretical and practical directions of linguistics and plays an important role in systematizing knowledge systems, improving the quality of translation, analyzing specialized texts, and creating digital ontologies. In the future, the development of artificial intelligence, large language models, and multilingual terminological resources is expected to further enrich the science of terminology.

Thus, the study of linguistic terms is necessary not only to meet the internal needs of linguistics but also to systematize human knowledge and ensure international scientific communication.

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