THE PROBLEMS OF LINGBIOTIC DESCRIPTION ON THEATRICAL VOCABULARY IN MODERN SCIENCE

Khayitbayeva M.I

Doctorant, translation theory and practice of Tashkent State

University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

The terminological system as an object of linguistic research

ABSTRACT

With the development of linguistic knowledge, there is a growing interest in terminology, which currently represents an independent scientific and applied linguistic discipline.

According to many linguists, such as V.M. Leychik, A.A. Reformatsky, and others, the term denotes a specific or abstract concept. The concept of the systematic nature of the term is revealed in philosophical science by P.F. Yolon, who believes that "abstraction is considered as an element only within the theoretical system, in the categorical composition of which it is included". "The terminological system reflects not just a system of concepts, but a system of concepts of a certain theory".

In this regard, it should be noted that equivalent theories lead to the coexistence of several terminological systems. Each new theory is enriched with the content of terms and is preserved as terminological elements in a new terminological system.

Thus, the term system depends on the individual term and on the theory. The terminological system is based not only on a scientific theory, but also on a generalizing idea. For example, there are no definite theories at the heart of the terminological systems for describing theater, sports, fishing, etc. According to Kryuchkova T.B., in the social sciences, terminological systems are determined not only by theory, but also by a system of views - a worldview (Kryuchkova 1989).

The terminological system is formed as the theory of science is formed. There are three cases of the formation and functioning of a terminological system:

- transition from the period of absence of theory to the period of its existence (periodic table of elements by D.I. Mendeleev);

- the growth of knowledge within the accepted theory, when facts do not destroy, but only enrich it (the development of genetics in the 80s of the XX century);

- a change in theory, a change in the terminological system (the introduction of new terms).

In this regard, it should be noted that "without theory there are no terms, and without terms there are no theories".

"The terminological system as a model of a certain area of knowledge and activity appears at the stage when this area has developed sufficiently, has its own theory, has identified and realized its main objects and connections between them".

N. G. Chernyshevsky believed that: "A sure sign of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory condition science — the satisfaction or unsatisfactoriness of its terminology". At the same time, in order to form a terminological system, the following conditions must be met:

1) the presence of a special area with fairly well-defined boundaries;

2) the existence of a system of general concepts related to this area;

3) the existence of a sufficiently rigorous theory (concept) describing this area, so that the system of concepts is entirely included in this theory (concept);

4) the presence of a certain natural language and a language developed within it for special purposes, the lexical units of which can be used to designate concepts (objects and their features) of this system of concepts.

The terminological system is formed not artificially, but consciously. The spontaneous formation of a set of terms is called *terminology*. If the terminology system contains subjective points, then the terminology reflects a certain special area, i.e. the terms may not have a sign of consistency; outdated, traditional elements remain in it.

The system-wide features of a terminosystem include its integrity. The main criterion is that all elements of the special domain are covered by the elements of the terminological system. "So, in the simplest system of names of months of the year (according to the Gregorian calendar) there are names of twelve months; together they form an integral system)" (Leychic 2006, p. 120).

An important systemic feature of the terminosystem is its relative stability. The term system reflects a system of views in a certain area, established at a certain stage, or a system of basic criteria reflecting the most important objects, methods, and dependencies appearing in this area.

The main logical feature of terminological systems is their structuring. There are very few terminological systems with a single-level linear structure. There are many more terminological systems with a hierarchical structure.

The logical and linguistic feature of terminological systems is their coherence. The content-linguistic and formal-linguistic connectedness of

terminological systems differ. "The content-language coherence is a reflection of the logical connections that take place between the units of the terminological system such as generic relations, relations of the whole and parts, cause and effect relationships, the so-called diagonal connections, all relations of mathematical logic (inclusion, union, intersection), relations of objects and their signs, etc." (Shelov 1987, p. 111-112).

The content-linguistic coherence of the terminological system is realized in various manifestations of its formal linguistic, otherwise - linguistic coherence. One of the most visual means of implementing such a connection is the formation of derivative terms and complex words based on the original root words: theater — *theater - theatricality - theater expert; choir - choral - choirmaster - choreography*. This also includes the linguistic expression of such connections as antonym (weightless theater - counterweight theater).

Derivative and complex terms can also appear in the form of phrases: *role — output role*. A characteristic way of expressing the linguistic coherence of terminological systems — is the use of generic terms in species as term elements: *the scene is final, mass, mimic, side, and mute.*

So, in the theatrical terminological system, various aspects of consistency are manifested: linguistic, logical, and actually systemic. Thus, the theatrical terminological system is a linguistic model of a certain special area.

In terms of resistance to external influences, closed and open-term systems can differ. The analysis of the material showed that the theatrical terminology system is open. New terms and whole new subsystems are included in it - in cases when the field of knowledge or activity develops or involves a new subdomain. Terminological systems that have stopped in their development are closed. Open terminologies are adaptive, but not self-regulating. Perceiving new elements, they may turn out to be redundant, and gaps may form at the same time. In this case, the regulation is carried out by users, eliminating partial synonyms and filling in gaps.

According to the principle of organization, terminological systems can be *single-level, hierarchical,* or *multidimensional.*

Terminosystems, as a rule, have a complex structure — they include different groups of terms, different in terms of designated concepts, formal features, and place in the terminosystem. At the same time, this issue has three approaches: *logical, linguistic, and terminological*.

A logical approach to the composition of the terminological system allows us to identify terms denoting the basic, derivative, and complex concepts of the

corresponding system of concepts. This division is defined by the objects of a certain field and the theory (concept) that underlies the system of concepts.

The logical approach makes it possible to identify units in the terminological system that denote concepts of different levels of abstraction: at the first stage there are terms denoting classes of specific concepts (what in philosophy are called terms of observation): *the theater of the absurd*. Above are the terms denoting the classes of classes: *European theater* — and the classes of classes of classes: *theater*. These are generic terms that are combined in philosophy into the category of theoretical terms (you cannot observe specific objects of the *"theater"* class, but only objects of the *"theater of the absurd"* type).

Thus, from a logical point of view, generic and specific terms (of different levels) are distinguished. As a result of applying a logical approach — from concepts to terms, from a system of concepts to a terminosystem — a scheme of relationships between concepts is built, on which a set of terms denoting these concepts is superimposed. In the most generalized form, such a system of concepts is presented in the works of T. L. Kandelaki, where this system has the form of a multistage cylinder; It shows (from bottom to top): subjects, processes, states, modes, properties, quantities, units of measurement, sciences and industries, professions and occupations. At each level, there may be separate terms connected by horizontal connections in the form of a network (Kandelaki 1977, p. 27).

The linguistic approach to the terminosystem allows us to show which lexical units (in terms of their semantics and form) the units of this terminosystem are expressed. It should be noted that the terms are mostly represented by nouns, but adjectives, participles, verbs, and adverbs act as separate terms and term elements. In the case of using nouns, these are common nouns of abstract and concrete semantics. The terms are simple (root), derivatives, complex words, free phrases, usually of an attributive type with their short variants, as well as stable constructions — from phraseological combinations to phraseological expressions.

The terminological analysis demonstrates the relation of the term to the terminological system, and shows the place of one or another unit in the corresponding terminological system.

Terminology is on the verge of linguistics and terminology. In some cases, interlanguage synonyms - equivalents appear in terminology: *the public - the viewer; the hand of the master - the handwriting*. At the same time, terminology does not differ in any way from any lexico-semantic group of a natural language. Relations of partial synonymy are established between units of terminology. In the same terminology, lexical units can be used in different meanings. At the same time,

polysemous words quickly disintegrate into semantic homonyms within terminology. For example, the term *concert* was divided into two semantic homonyms:

1) the use of several works (musical or literary) by one or more performers in a certain period;

2) type of musical composition for soloist and orchestra (piano concerto, etc.).

The phenomena of ambiguity and synonymous homonymy are inherent in terminology. In addition to synonymy, they include antonymmy based on the opposite of objects or their signs. E.A. Fedorchenko gives numerous examples of antonymous terms that relate to all types of antonymy (Fedorchenko 2004, p. 91-100).

Terminology goes through a long path of formation, which is usually associated with the formation of a certain field of knowledge or activity. Incomplete terminology is formed during this period. Typical for the period of terminology formation is the linguistic fact of borrowing a term from another terminology or the sphere of non-specialized vocabulary, most often in a metaphorical sense. L.M. Alekseeva believes that metaphor is present at all stages of the formation of terms and terminologies (Alekseeva 1998).

Basically, the "terminology" is not created specifically, but the case is conducted with a fund of specialized designations that do not clearly stand out from the general vocabulary, namely, the values of the most important elements of professional knowledge that have developed in a team of specialists. Such funds are called "natural terminology" or "spontaneously formed terminology". The task of the terminologist in this case is to streamline the spontaneously formed "terminology", to bring it to such a level of scientific understanding that it can be called a ter- minosystem. In this case, the following steps are necessary:

- comprehension;
- explication of the composition of the units of the "logos";
- classification of terminable concepts;
- definition,
- streamlining the level of "vocabulary", that is, understanding and improving (where necessary) the defined concepts of the industry.

The reason for the complexity of the sequence of stages lies in the ambiguity of the classification of concepts, i.e. it is not possible to classify them without sufficiently precise definitions.

Thus, *terminology* is a linguistic formation of a paradigmatic type, which has coherence, but not integrity and can be an unordered or partially ordered set of lexical units. Lexical units can be terms or terms, i.e. units that do not meet a number of requirements.

Based on the research of scientific literature in the field of terminology, we have come to the conclusion that terminological systems are formed and function as the theory of science is formed. Terminology, covering all possible aspects of the theory of science, forms terminological systems.

It should be noted that in modern linguistics there is no clear definition of the concept of "term". Many scientists, such as S.V. Grinev, V.V. Vinogradov, and others, are of the opinion that terms are special concepts that arise not in everyday life, but in the relevant fields of science, and have their own semantic, syntactic and pragmatic properties.