

The Features Of Not Unambiguous Terms In Linguistic Views

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Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 16 April 2021

Abstract: This article analyses about the features of terms that have polysemantic meanings in linguistics, the solution of the problem of different terms by non-terminological words by most linguists, tendency of monosemantic terms as one of their features ,also the scholars opinions and analyses.

Key words: semasiology, lexical, terminology, specific, structural, lexicology, semiotics, potential, lexicospecific, attraction.

Introduction

It is well known to everybody, that the tremendously increasing the interest in the study of terminological problems in recent years has led to an expansion of the volume of terminological research. Nowadays, attention to terms is perceived as a work that requires daily scientific training, regularity. However, it must be acknowledged that linguistics is actively engaged in the terminology of other disciplines, and little attention is paid to private, that is, linguistic terminology, despite the practical and theoretical need. Undoubtedly, the analysis of linguistic terms provides an opportunity to study general terminological problems.

Problems in identifying polysemantic and monosemantic terms

Many linguists point to the ambiguity in the tendency of terms as one of their features, while solving the problem of terms being different from non-terminological words (A.A. Reformatsky, 1961; A.S. Gerd, 1968). In fact, this feature of the term is not considered absolute, because in practice there are many polysemous terms. However, V.P. Danilenko admits that polysemy manifests itself differently in terminology than in the general literary language (in general, other linguistic processes: homonymy, synonymy, antonymy) (VP Danilenko, 1977). Thus, in terminology, polysemy is not carried out through all possible channels, but terminological ambiguity develops above all as a result of metonymy and its various manifestations - the migration of the name on the basis of synecdoche.

It is worth noting that in the lexicological and semiological terminology of the languages in question, the ambiguity that arises as a result of metanemic migration has its place. For example, the Uzbek scientist A. Khodzhiev introduced the word "semiotics" in his book "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" as an ambiguous term. Mahkamov described the words "lexicon" and "semantics" as ambiguous terms in I. Irmatov's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms". Also, the German term "Semasiologie" is included in T. Lewandowski's book "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" as an ambiguous term.

1. Learns about meaning that belongs to semantics

2. The study of word meanings in lexical semantics with its diachronic and synchronic aspects means that in the field of linguistics (as opposed to semantics that studies the semantic aspect of all language units) it studies lexical meanings and their historical changes (T. Lewandowski, 1973; 1975: 596-597).

Based on the above definitions, the first and second meanings of the term are intertwined in metonymic relationships: learning about the meaning of language units, and learning about word units in general, which means that in these examples an inclusive relationship or gender relationship is observed.

The term "semantic" is also mentioned as an ambiguous word in T. Lewandowski's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms":

1. Related to meaning (expression word meaning).

2. It belongs to semiotics.

3. Linguistic analysis, or related to the linguistic aspect or level of language, examines the relationship of language units to objects and processes (semiotics, sigmatics, referent semantics, and logical semantics). ... The second definition of the term "semantics", which refers to the term "semantics", needs to be expanded (read) as follows: the study of word meaning, and the study of linguistic units in general. If we compare the lexical meanings of the terms "Semasiologie" and "Semantics", we can see that the attitude to the meaning of the term "Semantics" is quite different from the meaning of the term "Semasiologie".

As we have described above, the meaning of the term "semasiologie" is located in metonymic relations, more precisely, in inclusive relations. For example, the first meaning (speech turnover or word content,

meaning) refers to the second meaning as the object of study of science, which studies this object. The same applies to the first meaning (speech turnover or word content, meaning) to the third meaning (one of the research plans or levels of language that distinguishes the relationships of language units that define their processes, subjects) Thus, some of the meanings of the term "semantic" are related to the meaning in their relationship, so it is worth noting that in this context of interference: the object - science (who studies this object) is closely interrelated.

An analysis of the definition of the term "terminology" (in German) shows a similar approach, and it has two meanings:

1. A set of terms of a particular specialty, a specific lexicon of a scientific field, a field of science, production, etc., which constitute an important feature of language lexicon.

2. A study of terms in a particular specialty (T. Lewandowski, 1973: 798). The first meaning of the term "terminology" is the study of an object, which means a set of terms in a particular field of science or technology. The second meaning of this term is the study of a set of terms in a particular field of science or technology. A study of terms in a particular specialty (T. Lewandowski, 1973: 798). The first meaning of the term "terminology" is the study of an object, which means a set of terms in a particular field of science or technology. The second meaning of this term is the study of a set of terms in a particular field of science or technology.

This view of the monosemantic of terms became known as categorical ambiguity, in which symbols were introduced in relation to the content of these terms belonging to several categories at the same time (How to Work on Terminology, Keak, 1968: 40). This view of ambiguity is characteristic of terminology, we use the term "categorical ambiguity" in this work to limit its ambiguity that arises as a result of other manifestations of metonymic migration. The terminology under study has categorical ambiguity, as well as the German terms "Lexique" and "Lexikostatistique" and a number of other terms.

Thus, in the analyzed terminology, it is known that metonymic migration occurs on the basis of: inclusive relations and object-science relations (categorical polysemantic).

Materials and methods

Linguistic terminology contains terms used in different branches of linguistics and is therefore given in the dictionary of linguistic terms as terms that do not have the same meaning. For example, the term "Attraction" in German has many meanings in Y. Knoplox's glossary of terms and is used in many branches of linguistics:

I. Learning about sounds;

- 1) assimilation;
- 2) phenomena of singormanism in the Uralic languages, for example: lip attraction, linguistic.

II. Learn about meaning:

- 1) According to the linguist G. Sperber, affective attraction is the affective ability to organize the attachment of vocabulary material to one field and, accordingly, the organization of rich in synonymy;
- 2) semantic attraction - content attraction - occurs in the case of a change of gender, for example: the term "die Cas" corresponds to the analogy with "die Laft";
- 3) Equating the meanings of words that have similarities in the plan of content and in the plan of expression is called attraction.

III. Learn about the word:

- 1) the transfer of words from etymologically related languages to the sounds of related languages, which means etymological attraction;
- 2) similarity attraction and paronymic attraction, compare: folk etymology;
- 3) homonymous attraction of the linguist A. Doza called contamination.

IV. Syntactic attraction (or sentence structure attraction).

It also has its place in formal attraction, in the compound sentence it follows, and in the connected compound sentence. Conjunctive attraction has its place in the distinction of relative clauses between the preposition and the adverb. (J. Knobloch, 1965: 204). According to dictionary articles (they are partially cited), the term "attraction" is defined differently in syntax, semantics, lexicology, and phonetics, so it always has different units, such as: sentences, words, phrases, and sounds. Sometimes these appearances of terms that do not have the same meaning (the use of such terms in different sections of linguistics as terms that do not have the same meaning) can be explained as isomorphisms at different levels of language. In the isomorphic system of language levels, similar phenomena at different levels of language are explained and described by the same terms. For example, the German term "Markmal" is interpreted in Kennedy's dictionary of linguistic terms as follows: "A sign is a partial identity that exists within the elements. They can be interpreted as follows, regardless of the appearance of the signs and elements listed by the concepts:

1. Phonetic sign - it is necessary to determine the differences between relevant and non-relevant signs. Distinctive relevant signs in the opposition of language content ...;

2. Semantic marker : the semantic specificity of forms (meaning the word). Semantic units under the name “content figures” are recognized in semantic research.

3. Syntactic sign: partial peculiarities that occur in words in a sentence. It has been used since 1965 as a result of transformational grammar (R. Gokrad, 1975: 165-166) ”.

In the above examples, we observe that the terminological relevance of a language level is determined by the definitions of the terms "semantic", "syntactic", "phonologist". We explain the isomorphism of language levels by the fact that such terms as “differentiation”, “frequency”, “marque” in French are not synonymous. In any case, these terms are given as ambiguous terms in the dictionary of linguistic terms, and the issues of ambiguity or ambiguity of the term need to be studied and resolved under a single terminological system, at least under lexical and semiological systems. Only then does the term "Markmal" enter the field of ambiguity in all areas of linguistics, as an unambiguous term under the above-mentioned terminological system. It is also known that the terms "Markmalbündel" and "differentiation" apply.

Result and discussion

Linguist I.S. Kvitko acknowledges that non-ambiguous terms are often reflected in general or interdisciplinary terms, and that they are evolving (I.S. Kvitko, 1976: 53). Indeed, general scientific terms such as “category”, “relationship”, and “class (class)” are often non-synonymous terms without the relation of certain terminological systems. It is incorrect to call these manifestations of terms that do not have the same meaning - ambiguous in the specific sense of the word, so, as noted above, it is advisable to solve the problem of ambiguity or ambiguity of terms under a particular terminological system or terminological systems.

These two forms of non-identical general terms and non-identical terms used in different branches of linguistics can be called intersystem non-identical terms. Hence, intersystem non-homogeneous terms may be allowed to be explored through a particular terminological system or a method of relating terms to subsystems.

As for the ambiguity that results from metonymic migrations, it is worth noting that the medium (text) that allows it is the text. In fact, the term is not subject to text (context), as A.A. Reformatsky admits (A.A. Reformatsky, 1961). However, in the context of the ambiguity of the terms in the text (context), the context plays a certain role.

The context (text) is understood in a non-uniform sense. Therefore, A.P.Khazanovich, T.V.Stroeva, M.G.Arseneva in their books give several views of the minimum text (context): reading: a) with the preface; b) with the next word; c) with the preceding and following words; g) two prefixes; d) the next two words; e) with two preceding words and two subsequent words; j) with all the words in the sentence (A.P.Khazanovich, T.V.Stroeva, M.G.Arseneva, 1966). The specified forms of minimal text (context) are suggested by the authors to remove the ambiguity of common literary words and can be used from them, at the same time, as terms.

In linguistic terminology (as well as in other terminologies), in addition to the appearance of terms that do not have the same meaning, there are also noteworthy phenomena: there are different interpretations of the same terms by different schools and different linguists. Such phenomena are recognized by VP Danilenko as an important semantic process specific only to terminology: “It is possible to define some other phenomena within the linguistic boundaries of science, however, the problem of classification is very difficult for universal language, which constitutes lexical-semantic processes. Because the terms that are the same by different authors and different schools are called the same phenomena” (VP Danilenko, 1977: 83).

Linguists have tried to explain the causes of these phenomena by showing the concepts of term variability. For example, according to NZ Kotelova, variability is: “It is the origin of the description of two important terms. First, it is their conventional nature Second, it is a common misconception that the term is ambiguous (unlike polysemy, the meaning of monosemia is not yet considered in its specific meanings in polysemous situations). The reasons given can be taken to mean that the terms are ambiguous. Indeed, the conventional nature of most terms sometimes leads to an increase in homonymy and ambiguity with them, and an appeal made on their own initiative. Therefore, different interpretations of the same phenomena, called this phenomenon, are reflected in the definition of terms, and at the same time, the terms always have more than one definition.

It should be noted, that not only the interrelationships of the properties of the described object and the different views of scientists on the relationship to it (the reasons for the variability of interpretation of terms), but also the close relationship between different approaches of researchers to the study is clarified as an object.

Thus, the reasons for the variability of the interpretation of terms are as follows:

- 1) conventional description of terms;
- 2) features of the described object;
- 3) different views of researchers on the attitude to the object of study;
- 4) the relationship of terms with the achieved levels of knowledge and the level of study of the object.

Conclusion

Having concluded about the article, we can say that all of these reasons are interrelated and therefore often come into play. It has been mentioned above about the different views of researchers on the relationship

between the characteristics of the object being described and its level of study. In turn, the degree to which an object is studied is in some sense related to the properties of the object being described: complex, multifaceted objects are relatively difficult to study, so insufficient study is the object's perpendicularity and consequence. In turn, it should be noted that the variability of the interpretation of a term differs from its ambiguity in common language, forming important manifestations of its ambiguity in terminology, as they are presented with different arguments than the latter. All three factors of interpretive variability of the terms analyzed by us are unique to terminology. In common parlance, the phenomenon of polysemy is caused by a variety of factors. In particular, the linguist E.N. Tolikina admits the following: "On the one hand, the basis for unambiguous-ambiguous compatibility creates a complex character in universal semantics, on the other hand, intersects the relationship between semantic and subject groups" (E.N. Tolikina, 1970 : 55).

Thus, the following manifestations of ambiguity of terms in linguistic terminology were observed:

- 1) the basis of ambiguity lies in metonymic migration (categorical ambiguity as a special case);
- 2) as a result of the development of intersystemic ambiguity, terms are used in various branches of linguistics;
- 3) variability in the interpretation of terms.

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