



Different and Semantic Features of Terms

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Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol. 12 (4)

<https://jett.labosfor.com/>

Date of reception: 07 Apr 2021

Date of revision: 06 Aug 2021

Date of acceptance: 05 Oct 2021

Sabina Almammadova (2021). Different and Semantic Features of Terms. *Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers*, Vol. 12(4). 23 – 29.

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ABSTRACT

The terms differ from other word groups by their expression and meaning, utilization opportunities, role of the language in different stylistic areas, the level of understanding of the language carriers. Though that there are different ideas about the term and its essence in the linguistics, there are the problems that wait for solution, because, understood every new notion and concept shall be named by certain language units. Different principles are taken as basis in this naming and different conformities to law are substantiated. Especially, there are certain differences in naming of terms. Thus, as naming is after understanding of the object, the semantic relation between the name and the named object and its essence is taken as basis. So, special naming (nomination) is realized in the terminological area in the process of expression of different scientific technical notions and concepts by terms and appointment of the terms according to their essence, because the meaning of terms is limited by the system of certain scientific-technical knowledge and its meaning is determined in the system of scientific-technical knowledge that they concern.

Keywords: terminological area, term, semantic features, linguistics

INTRODUCTION

First of all, it is necessary to appeal to the word that has general meaning in order to understand the essence of the term correctly, because the term is a word. The word is the principal unit of the language. The word is the lexicological category. The term is the lexicological category too. The terms have nominative character as the word and expresses the things, events and certain notions (Al Khazaleh, 2021). The term has historical category as the word. It appears, form and has certain meaning in the certain period of the history of the language. But the terms are not special words, they are the words that have special function (Leychik, 1982). Besides the nominative function implemented by other words of the language, the terms are distinguished by their definitive function and that is why they take special place among the words of the language from the point of view of meaning and utilization (Agamirzoyeva, 2013).

They show that besides some general characters, there are very serious differences between these two units of the language. Mainly, the term expresses any notion determined in the sectors as science, technique, art and etc. “While speaking on the matter of attitude of the term and notion, it is necessary to state that it is the relation between the appearance forms of the objective reality and their names in the logical meaning” (Agayeva, 2007). The term and the notion appear at the same time under the condition of close mutual relation. There is the relation of event and essence, form and context between the term and notion. The term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is appointed by the term. The meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, then the term is not known either, that is to say that the term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is attached to it. Therefore, as the general rule, we speak not about the lexicological meaning of the term, but about its content. The content of the term is its appointment. Besides, the practice of the work on creation of the terminological systems shows that the terminological area is related to certain limits.

The first limit is that the terms included in the terminology of science and technique are the names of certain notions and therefore they are expressed in the form of noun.

The second limit is that special names are separately called terms.

The third limit: the nomenclature names are not included in the object of the terminology. But adjustment of the terminology of different areas shall be implemented on the basis of adjustment of the nomenclatures. For example, the nomenclatures used in the terminology of chemistry, physics, mathematics are included in the arsenal of the terminology. The term is a word and is included in the row of words that have special meaning. The specification of the terms shall be defined while distinguishing the terms from generally used words. Mostly, the specification not of the term, but of the object expressed by them is considered.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

V.Adilov wrote: “The difference between the terms and generally used words may be investigated in some directions: according to their utilization circle, in compliance with semantic aspect, functional aspect, diffusion degree and etc.” (Adilov, 1980).

The aspects differing the terms from generally used words are the followings:

1. It is obvious while comparing the specific characters of the terms with generally used words: The lexicological units used more in the language, understood by everybody and making the basis of the language are called generally used words. The term encircles specific notions that are formed exactly from logical point of view in the different areas of science and technique.
2. As the terms express scientific-technical notions, they are used in the scientific style more among the functional styles of the literary language. The scientific information is delivered to the reader in the exact and close form. Generally used words are used in all functional styles.
3. As the terms express the notions, concepts used in the different sectors of science and technique, the meaning of those notions are understood by the specialists. Generally used words are lexicological words that are clear for most people.
4. The terms are inclined to monosemy more. Thus, mainly the terms used in any field of science has strongly fixed one meaning. For example, while pronouncing such terms as triangle, function, atom, number, current, angle, speed, rhombus, square, formula, theorem, magnet, liquid, gas each of them has a meaning notwithstanding the content.

The context (word environment) explains more generally used words.

P.A.Budagov wrote: “The context doesn’t only appoint the meaning of a word within a sentence, it is simply a chance, sometimes the context of a word combination exerts influence on the meaning of other word combination or other word combinations, sentences, complex sentences and even great chapters and determines their general and special meanings (Budagov, 1956).

The context is not necessary in the terminology. Any term is used in the same meaning out of the as in the area where it is included. For example, the word “vacuum” means as a space from which the air has been removed. This term is used only in one meaning both within and out of the context. In this way, lens means “transparent substance that is limited by spherical or other surfaces”, molecule means “particle formed by the group of combinations of atoms of different chemical elements”, square means “right-angled geometric thing which opposite parts are equal”, resonance means “the event having the biggest amplitude of compulsory dances of the thing when the change frequency of the obligatory strength is equal to the particular dance frequency of the thing”. As it is seen, monosemy is complete expression of the sign of the language in the system of certain notions.

But sometimes one term may be used in some fields of science and technique. For example, “semantic method” may be used both in the mathematics and linguistics, “metabolism” is used both in the mathematics and biology, “mutual influence” is used both in the mathematics and physics.

From the first of view they are seen as polysemy, but it is used in one meaning in the area where it is entered. Thus, the meaning of every term is appointed by the terminology of a certain scientific field with the system of notions. For example, the term “differentiation” means division of a whole into different parts, forms, layers and degrees in the mathematics and splintering of unique organism group into two or more directions according to one of the directions peculiar for evolution in the evolution process in the biology, division of a social whole or its part into elements having mutual relation in the economy, one of the principal processes that characterize the development of the relative languages in the linguistics, as the collection of physical-chemical processes forming the rocks having different composition or consisting of the same minerals in the different correlation from magma in the chemistry.

It is difficult to imagine that the common aspects may be neutralized. Therefore, monosemy is not in the context in the terminology, but it is related to the area that it concerns. But polysemy is an ordinary case in the generally used words, different words doesn’t make hindrances to each other, that is to say that they make no difficulties, misunderstanding in the process of intercourse, because general text, condition plays an important role in explanation of the meaning of any word.

It is not possible to say it about scientific terms.

Notwithstanding above-mentioned facts, it is not possible to understand the character of monosemy in the terms. It is obvious from above-mentioned examples that sometimes the term is used in the different meanings. It is not possible to deny it. As G.O.Vonokur wrote: “special scientific-technical terms sometimes cannot escape from polysemy.” (Vonokur, 1959).

As the result, it is necessary to state that the requirement that shall be met by the terms is their utilization in one meaning in the certain fields of science and technique or relative fields. But it is correct not to speak about monosemy, but the inclination of monosemy here.

5. One of the characteristic aspects for the terms is their exactness. The terms are the nominees of the system of notions of science and technique. Therefore, the principal signs of the notion shall be reflected in those terms.

The necessity of correct selection of the signs distinguishing certain objects from other objects occurs as there are a lot of fields having the system of language signs in the field of science and technique. Exact expression of some notions, their calling contributes to differing that notion from other notions in the terminology.

Stating the importance of consideration of the specifying, distinguishing character of the terms, M.Sh.Gasimov wrote: "The nature and the society requires to learn the events exactly and to define their names, thus, the term doesn't only state such or so concepts, but also precise them and distinguishes them from related close concepts" (Gasimov, 1973).

Sometimes one concept is used by different terms in the terminology. For example, the macroscopic parameter that characterizes the ability of polarization of the dielectric is expressed both by the terms as "dielectric stability" and "dielectric powerness" in the physics /ACE, III ж, 1979, 324/, the process of spreading of anxiety both as "wave" and "wave surface" and "wave front"/ACE, III ж, 1979, c.319/; the law of "the sum of total of some numbers with any number is equal to the total of the sums obtained from multiplication of the item to any number" is expressed both by the terms as "distributivity" and "distribution law", the sum of some same multiplications is expressed both by the terms as "raise in power" and "power" /ACE, III ж, 1979, page.292/ in the mathematics.

This process (parallelism) observed in the field of terminology is harmful for the terminology. D.S.Lotte stated specially the synonym in the terms and showed that implementation of this requirement made no hindrance in the natural process of the formation of the term systems under constant neologism condition (Lotte, 1982). Certainly, it is possible to agree with this idea in the case when the process of becoming out of date and replacing any term is reflected in certain terminological dictionaries. It is necessary to state that the terminological lexicology is more stable in comparison with the lexicology of the literary language.

The practice shows that the same new notion is not expressed by one nominee by different scientists in the terminology. Attitude to a new notion, its explanation, estimation by different people shows itself. At the same time the criterion of correct estimation of each name given to a new scientific notion is uncertain. Besides, the process of selection of the terms expressing the same name more exactly is long-term and new term version of that notion may be created over this period. Thus, the reason of expression of the notions by the terms more exactly in the terminological system, violation of exactness comes forward sometimes by utilization of new terms by the author not being aware of other term or sometimes by not taking into account the possibilities of the native language. For example, creation of electromagnetic waves by alternating current or charged particles moving urgently is called emanation in the classic electrodynamics. /ACE, VIII ж, page.57/. But besides, the term "radiation" is used in the terminology of physics. The first term expresses the notion more exactly. Sometimes the parallelism is observed in the term, term-word combinations created on the basis of internal possibilities of our language. For example, the wave front, the length of the wave, the wave surface; mathematical waiting, mean value; reactive force, reactive pulling; beginning meridian, zero meridian; atmosphere pressure, weather pressure. Expression of certain idea by different words is possible in the literary language. But every notion shall be expressed only by one term in the terminology. At the same time every term shall serve to expression of only one notion of the field of science, technique that it is related to. If it is not so, misunderstanding may occur in learning of different knowledge areas, delivery of the achievements of science and technique to the population. Besides being exact, the scientific-technical term shall be suitable in order to apply it independently, that is to say that to use it as the integral part in the combined or compound terms. The meaning of separate parts of every term shall not be contradicted with the meaning of the term.

Non-correspondence of the meaning of separate terms to their context comes forward from not paying attention to the signs, aspects that distinguish such or so objects from other.

6. The terms are neutral from the point of view of style. That is to say that the terms are used in the same meaning in the artistic work as they used in the fields of science. For example, the combination of term "magnetic area" is used in the meaning as "the area characterized by mechanical power exerting influence on electric current directed in the certain order" both in the artistic work and scientific work. As well as such terms as square, function, triangle, ion, fluid, neutron and etc. are used in the meaning of the name of the notions in any area.

The terminological lexicology is dry in itself. Therefore, the terms are used in the same meaning not depending on the text where it is used, on the words that they are encircled and etc.

But some investigators followed P.G.Piatrovsky and wrote that it was not possible to speak about total stylistic neutrality of both scientific and professional term. The term losses its own expressiveness and attains meaning shade belonging to the special context. This idea of Piatrovsky is not correct. If we are really speaking about certain terminological system, it is neutral from stylistic point of view. For example, atom keeps its meaning as the least particle keeping all chemical and most physical characters in itself, atmosphere means as layer of weather encircling the Earth. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish exactly the terminological area where the term is neutral with the non-terminological area where it has lost its neutrality in order to understand the term as a term.

Besides, expressing a notion related to a certain field, the term has only one meaning. It losses the right to be the term of a certain area when it is used in other meaning. In this case that term becomes a word or the term of other area, or it becomes an ordinary generally used word. The origin of the term, its root plays an important role here.

7. The matter of terms and emotionalism, expressiveness

General words have such characters as emotionalism, expressiveness, modalism and etc. characters in the literary language. Thus, if the terms express different concepts, ordinary word combinations don't only express the concepts, but at the same time show the attitude towards them. For example, in the sentence "Your daughter-in-law mixed everything" negative attitude of speaking person is obvious. But notwithstanding availability of the affix "cik" in the Azerbaijani language of the sentence "helium atom nucleus that are ionized twice, that is to say that lost their electrons are called alpha particles", no attitude or emotionalism is expressed here. So, figurativeness takes an important part in the ordinary word combinations.

8. The meaning of ordinary words is formed and changed in the conversation process. Different contexts where the words are included play an important role. The contexts bring nearer or estrange the meaning of words. The condition is not so in terms. The internal context of terms changes in connection with the re-grouping of notions in such or so scientific area and with development of science.

9. A specific aspect peculiar to the terms is first of all related to the fact that they are the units of scientific language. The terms that are the exact expressers of the scientific notions typify them by being used in the scientific style. Utilization of terms in the real meaning in the scientific style is necessary. It is related to the duty of the scientific style. The scientific style gives exact and correct information about natural and society events and is a style that is used to explain their essence and conformity to laws. Not the emotional shade, but the meaning of a word plays an important role in this style. At the same time it is necessary to take into account that the purpose of the scientific explanation is exertion influence on the sense and logical understanding. The scientific style is not for emotional understanding, but for logical understanding. Thus, utilization of the terms not in the metaphorical meaning, but in the true meaning is required, because the scientific style is used for giving correct and exact information on the natural phenomenon and events of the society and to prove the conformities to laws. Thus, the terms shall be used in one and exact meaning.

Besides, there can be exceptional cases in the terms in the emotionality and expressiveness. Figurative and emotional expresses are used in the polemic of the representatives of two antagonists when there is a struggle between two opposite lines.

RESULTS

At the same time the same term is used by the people representing different faiths and ideological fronts by putting them in a special form. Such exceptions come forward from difference of the composition of the terminological system. The cases of emotionalism and expressiveness in the terminology of sciences are less that in the terminology of social-political sciences. But as we stated before, emotionalism cannot be constant character of terms here. Because the shade of context is taken as a basis in science. Thus, the terms have the following specific peculiarities:

1. The terms express scientific-technical notions and belong to certain field.
2. The terms are the sign of the scientific notion as the unit of the scientific language.
3. The term bears nominative and definitive function.
4. There is concrete definition in the area where the terms are used and this definition is formed on the basis of the meaning that the notion expresses.
5. The meaning of the term doesn't depend on the context.
6. The terms are exact: they have neither emotionalism, nor expressiveness.
7. The terms are inclined to the monosemanticity.
8. The terms are neutral from the stylistic point of view.
9. The terms are the units of the scientific style.

The number of terms increases day by day in our language in connection with development of science and technique. Analysis of these terms from the linguistic point of view, giving scientific explanation of their semantic and syntactical characters are one of the matters set as a task.

The terms available in the language are the names of the things, processes, objective realities, events and the notions about them. It is the basis of principal essence of the terms. The term is the word or word combination conforming directly with the scientific notion of the language and serving to its expression.

1. Thus, the term is the word or word combination that conforms to certain notion in the system of notions of science and technique as the language sign. But disputable matters occur in determination of the terms from the functional point of view. Thus, the term encircles necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion as the language unit. Reflection of the signs of the notion in the structure of the term involves attention of the scientists. Positive solution of this problem contributes to combination of the "meaning" and the "context" in one totally formed language unit. Therefore, the investigators tried to establish language codes in order to express the notions in such or so scientific areas. Thanks to the efforts of these scientists (Piotrovski, 2004) the mankind obtained solution of a lot of special matters solved without mistake not from the linguistic point of view, but from the logical point of view. For example, joining of the signs of

the notions inside the language unit equivalent to the word was proved in the examples of chemical, mathematical terminology. It stipulates formation of the special type of terms- definitive terms.

The term definitive is taken from the word “definition” from the Latin language. Its meaning is the brief logical appointment keeping the most principal signs of any notion. The terms keeping the necessary and satisfactory signs of any object, notion having meaning and context structure in itself and having brief logical appointment are called definitive terms.

2. The reason of looking for linguistic and semantic styles for formation of the signs of the structuralized notion is that the term may be accepted as the appointment\logic of the notion. Such idea was pronounced from the ancient time. This idea was developed and the academician V.V.Vinogradov wrote about special definitive function of the term: “The word has nominative and definitive function, i.e., it is an exact signing means. In this case it is a simple sign or the mean of logically appointment of the word, the science is the term” (Vinogradov,1972).

In such word combination as “axis of z-s” was determined from the logical point of view belonging to the mathematics. That is to say that this term has expressed totally a notion. The definition is written as a sign to the term, it determines the structure of the appointment of the notion of necessary and satisfactory signs.

The investigators acknowledge the possibility of formation of the terms that reflect, keep in themselves and the necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion state that this style has limited possibilities.

But it is possible to form stable terminological combinations meeting the requirements of the exactness.

It is possible to give as an example the work of Lotte about scientific-technical terms having three elements, as well as the standards of terms suggested for synthetical materials for the efforts to establish the system of terms of definitive type.

The practical importance of such investigations is that it contributes to wide distribution of standardization of the scientific and technical terms having international importance. Availability of the investigation work belonging to the analysis of semantic development of word as a matrix of termination notions brought to formation of terms having more than 15 formats (morphemes) for example, in chemistry biology and etc.

It is more than it is in ordinary words.

It is not accidental that the terms of mathematics, physics, chemistry that are considered the standard of the terminological systems of definitive type principally belong not to the oral speech, but also to writing. It is interesting that the idea of aspection that is to say that semantic aspection was developed in the bibliographic information that praises the idea of definitive analysis belonging to Ranganat and they are not applied only at Ranganat’s works. The formation of aspect was missed in the work “terminological rules” and formation of aspects with natural language means of the structuralized notion.

Notions formed in the result of development of science and technique express some concepts. Nominative word and word combinations that mean the notion are termed by the way of specialization passing through the fields of science or scientific thinking of the objects, events, reality. That is to say that the term is not only a scientific-technical lexicological unit, it is also the lexicological unit of the language of other areas of the social activities. It finds its definitive definition in by means of intellectual scientific understanding in the system of traditional terminological notion. For example, electric loads – collection of different events related to their movement and mutual influence; power- quantity that expresses the influence by the material world to the particle; thermometer-device for measuring temperature according to changes of the physical characteristics of substances; acceleration-vector quantity that characterize changing of the value and direction of the material point according to time; graphic – geometric description of the functional dependence on the plane (Egerova,1983). Such understanding of the term was suggested for the first time by P.V.Veselov in the Russian linguistics (Veselov, 1971).

DISCUSSION

This idea provides precision of special words of different fields as terms. Special word is used in the wide meaning here. Thus, it encircles not only science and technique, but also the terminological system of the lexicological units of different areas of social activities. It is necessary to state that other areas of social activities (religion, sport, terminology of culture) differ from the scientific terminology by their specific characters (Veselov, 1971). The terminological notions in other fields are accepted by the way of scientific understanding and explanation of denotates, scientific reflexes of the words naming them. That is to say that, besides the individual characters of the things and events, it is necessary to take into account general and important characters peculiar to them in order to call them. Different and alike features of the things are called their signs. The notions shall reflect general and important signs of the things. For example, the important feature of the notion “square” is the fact that they are equal and right-angled (Egerova,1983).

The term definitive is taken from the word “definition” from the Latin language. Its meaning is the brief logical appointment keeping the most principal signs of any notion. The terms keeping the necessary and satisfactory signs of any object, notion having meaning and context structure in itself and having brief logical appointment are called definitive terms.

The reason of looking for linguistic and semantic styles for formation of the signs of the structuralized notion is that the term may be accepted as the appointment\logic of the notion. Such idea was pronounced from the ancient time. This idea was developed and the academician V.V.Vinogradov wrote about special definitive function of the term: "The word has nominative and definitive function, i.e., it is an exact signing means. In this case it is a simple sign or the mean of logically appointment of the word, the science is the term" (Vinogradov,1972).

All point of square are not as the same distance from its center. The head points are located in the furthest distance and the middle points of sides are the nearest points. Or, while speaking about circle, we imagine that is consists of a closed line. But the idea that not all closed line is a circle was not occurred at once. This idea appeared after having compared the circle with closed lines, as well as rectangle, triangle and other figures and having understood important signs of the circle. Closed line of the circle is not its important sign and the sign that differs the circle from other mathematical objects (rectangle, triangle, trapezium) (Piotrovski, 2004).

But notwithstanding that we take the character of the circle composing of the points at the same distance from a point on a plane as the definition of the circle. The circle will differ from rectangle, triangle and other figures consisting of closed lines.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, every science has the notions peculiar to itself in learning of terms. The principal matter of mathematics consists of learning of the space forms in the real world and the quantity correlations.

A lot of notions are formed in the mathematics in solution of this matter and included in the system. Ideas are advanced about many things and inventions are made. Every made mathematical idea are expressed by words thanks to the words attached to each other. That is to say that, analysis of the same objective process or event by means of different methods may bring to establishment of real systems and notions of real conditions according to them of the view differed from each other.

While speaking about definitive terms the first place of the scientific terminology in the macro system of the general terminology, because the scientific term is directly related to the scientific notion. Every term is differed in the scientific system that it belongs by its monosemy and exactness.

As to the character of the definition of the rest part of the general terminological macro system the terms are agreed directly with the system of scientific notions, the term formed on the basis of real practice gives the interpretation of the context of the scientific notions and determines its limits in order to get definition. For example, the rectangle which the front sides are parallel, that is to say that is located on the straight lines is called parallelogram. The parallelogram which all angles are right angles is called the rectangle. The rectangle which all sides are equal is called right-angled square. The parallelogram which all sides are equal is called rhomb.

In the mentioned definitions the relation of the parallelogram, then its distinguishing character is stated. At the same time there is no information about the angles in the definition about the parallelogram. The sign that all angles are right bears the function of difference between the parallelogram and the rectangle.

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