

# Functional-Semantic Aspect of Psychological Terminology Collocations in English

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**Abstract.** The proposed article studies the functional-semantic aspects of the translation of adjective-substantive terminological phrases (TS) in the English language, reflecting the scientific concepts of psychology. The paper attempts to develop methods for translating TS, taking into account the syntagmatic aspects of the interaction of the meanings of its components. The main attention is paid to determining the influence of the features of the development of the terminological meaning of the TS on the choice of the method of its transfer in translation. On the basis of a comparative analysis of the functional, lexical-grammatical and derivational features of the TS of the English and Uzbek languages, the following groups of adjective-substantive phrases are distinguished, differing in the level of semantic fusion: non-free, partially free, relatively free and free. It is concluded that the process of transition of the TS from English into Uzbek is influenced by such factors as the level of semantic fusion of the TS and the communicative significance of its adjectival component.

**Key words:** translation of terminology, phrases, psychological terminology, semantic syntax, functional syntax, derivation, semantic changes

When analyzing the meaning of a term, it is important to take into account the derivational features that represent the content of the corresponding concept. In this regard, D.S. Lotte notes that “the semantic content of the term is determined by the concept that it expresses. However, if the constituent words continue to be used in live speech, the semantic duality of the term is preserved, and in this case one can say about the correspondence or discrepancy between the literal meaning and semantic content. Comparing, for example, the concepts expressed by the terms impact force, striking force and living force, it is easy to make sure that the word "force" is used here in three different meanings: in the sense of "strength" (impact force), "energy" (living force), "impulse" (impact force) "[11, p' 76].

When studying the semantics of a term, it is especially important to avoid a one-sided approach to the study of motivation that exaggerates the importance of motivational features in the structure of meaning. According to N. D. Golev, some traditional concepts of motivation “seem not to notice the conventions of motivation, its belonging to a form”, considering “motivating meanings among other semantic features that make up the lexical meaning”[3, pp. 29-391].

Despite the high degree of conventionality in terminological nominations, the question of their motivation continues to be the focus of attention of researchers. One of the reasons for this interest is its practical significance. S. D. Shelov in the monograph “Essay on the theory of terminology: composition, conceptual organization, practical applications” among the areas of practical application of the results of the study of term motivation indicates the development of terminological standards and the preparation of collections of recommended terms. When solving these problems, the question, as a rule, “is posed in the following form: what terms - motivated or unmotivated - should be preferred and why?

The study of the problem of the motivation of terms is aimed at solving such problems as describing the semantic models underlying terminological units, establishing the most frequent types of interaction between motivational structures and the content of the designated concept;

identification of the main models of term formation and determination of the degree of productivity of such models, etc.

It is obvious that the existence of two types of terminological collocations (TC), which differ in the presence or absence of thermoelements in their composition, reflects two differently directed trends in the development of the terminological system: free TC arise in cases where the formation of a new concept occurs based on already existing scientific concepts, and the appearance of non-free TC becomes the result of the qualification of the designated object or phenomenon on the basis of a characteristic chosen quite arbitrarily. Due to the subjective nature of the nomination, the attribute underlying the nomination of scientific concepts can reflect both the essential side of the named phenomenon and its peripheral aspects.

The subjective factor in the choice of naming method probably plays a more significant role at the initial stage of the formation of a specific terminological system, when new scientific concepts are compared with phenomena for which there are words in the common language.

Correspondence of the internal form of the term with its conceptual content is usually indicated as one of the requirements for the "successful" linguistic design of the term. According to P. Florensky, "a successful name (term) is based on years of careful scrutiny, on the knowledge of closely cohesive and stable interweaving of many features and on understanding exactly how these complexes relate to various others of the same order".

Continuing the discussion of the features of the interaction of motivational features and the conceptual content of TC, let us dwell in more detail on the principles underlying the above-mentioned classification of terms by D.S. Lotte, in which TC are divided into four groups depending on the "degree of decomposability". The most free TC include nominal groups consisting of commonly used words, each of which is used "in the usual, not distorted sense" (for example, impact force and specific gravity). If a word with a terminological meaning appears in a phrase, the degree of its decomposability decreases. Thus, the presence of the terms pressure and automatic coupler in the composition of the vehicle, high pressure and the mouth of the automatic coupler, according to D.S. Lotte, leads to a decrease in the "degree of decomposability". TCs are even less prone to division, in which one or two components are used in a "distorted meaning" (for example, in TC iron tree the meaning of the word "iron" is "distorted", and in TS the Maltese cross is distorted both words are subjected). [11, p. 79-841].

It is obvious that D.S. Lotte connects the "degrees of decomposability" of the TS, first of all, with the correspondence or inconsistency between the "literal meaning" of the components and the meaning of the TC. In other words, the coincidence of the commonly used meaning of a word that is part of the TC with one of the units of the lexical meaning of the entire TC indicates a high level of decomposability of this TC. And, on the contrary, the loss of its first meaning in the composition of the TC by a commonly used word leads to the fact that this meaning does not reflect any of the features that underlie the semantics of this TC.

The acquisition of a secondary meaning by the TC component as a result of the designation of a new denotation related to the field of special knowledge, D.S. Lotte understands as a "distortion" of the original meaning, without considering its influence on the development of the semantics of the word. The attention of the researcher is focused only, in modern terms, on the level of awareness of the primary meaning of the components of the phrase. It remains not completely clear why in some cases the general literary meaning of the word is included in the semantics of the TC, classified as "free" (for example, impact force and specific gravity), and in other cases this meaning is "distorted" (for example, high pressure). It seems that the peculiarities of the development of the meaning of the adjective in the composition of the TS can be associated with the communicative significance of the indicated feature, which is determined by its function in the composition of the TC:

1. An identifying feature, which serves as the basis for the nomination of a certain category of objects or phenomena, has a high communicative significance, is rarely rethought as an independent lexical unit, keeping its first meaning unchanged (for example, impact force and specific gravity).

Probably, it is not entirely legitimate to classify such phrases as "free" only on the grounds that the general literary meaning of its components remains actualized in the semantics of the TC. A high level of awareness of these units does not mean that the semantics of the entire TS is their sum.

Rather, the assignment to a new denotation leads to a new meaningful content of the combination of these lexical units, giving the first meanings of the components a peripheral role in expressing the significative meaning. The illusion of “freedom”, the semantic independence of the components of such a TC is created due to the fact that not every word separately, but the entire phrase as a whole, is subjected to rethinking in the process of terminology.

2. Qualitative sign, denoting a property that is distinguished in a wide variety of categories of objects, and therefore has a weak connection with the noun being defined. Such a feature is initially characterized by broad compatibility, and the adjective denoting this feature can act in a predicative function. A qualitative sign is characterized by the desire to separate from the denotation.

However, functioning as part of a nominal group, which performs a predominantly nominative function, leads to a rethinking of a qualitative feature as an essential and stable property of the denoted denotation. As a result, such a sign acquires semantic presuppositions that allow compatibility only with a certain category of objects, and in some cases forms an independent terminological meaning (for example, the iron sign in the TC iron tree).

In the psychological terminological system, there are many TCs in which the adjective, originally “intended” to function as a predicate, after being included in the TC, is interpreted as a stable feature that has its own terminological meaning (for example, the adjective vulnerable (vulnerable; vulnerable) in the TC vulnerable populations acquires meaning "having a mental disorder"). The process of rethinking the meaning of the adjective leads to an increase in the semantic solidarity of the TC.

Along with the process of phraseologization of the structure of the TC, the tendency to unmotivated, noted by many researchers, in speech there can be a desire for motivation, for awareness of the secondary meaning of the linguistic sign. According to T. A. Sidorova, who studies the motivation of a word in a cognitive aspect, motivation is “not only the answer to the question whether the motivating feature expressed by the generating stem or root is included or not included in the lexical meaning of the word. It is also the discovery of a connection between the conceptual structures behind the morphemic syntagma and the lexical meaning of the word” [7, p. 66].

With regard to a terminological phrase, the conceptual structure behind its component can be not only its commonly used meaning, but also a certain knowledge structure that reflects the essential features of the conceptual content of the term, but initially had no language implementation. For example, in the phrase operant conditioning, initially, probably, only the first meaning of the adjective operant (“working”, “acting”, from Latin operari “to work”) was realized, and the conceptual basis of the nomination was the idea that the designated type of behavior “affects” environment, causing the appearance of reinforcements (“this type of behavior operates on the environment to produce its reinforcers”) [8, p-313].

However, in the process of functioning, the lexeme operant was rethought and in modern dictionaries it is defined as “involving the modification of behavior by the reinforcing or inhibiting effect of its own consequences” [3, 22] This example shows that a lexical unit, which initially did not have an independent terminological meaning, gradually acquires the ability to perform not only a representative function, but also to act as a cognitive unit that preserves and transmits special knowledge.

The process of developing the meaning of the lexeme operant is associated with the expansion of ideas about operant conditioning and the emergence of new concepts that generalize knowledge about various aspects of this phenomenon. The inclusion of the adjective operant in the name of such concepts allows creating terms whose linguistic form reflects the essential features of the phenomenon: operant reserve - the number of operant reactions produced by the body after the completion of reinforcement; operant level - the level at which the operant appears before the reinforcement ^^, etc.

Thus, the motivation of TC can be associated not only with the general literary meaning of its components, but also with their secondary special meanings that arise as a result of the development of the conceptual system of a certain field of knowledge.

It should be noted that TC operant conditioning, in which the identifying feature, which initially acts mainly in a representative function, forms its own terminological meaning, illustrates a model of

meaning development that cannot be attributed to the most productive. In most cases, the meaning of an adjective denoting an identifying feature does not correspond to a separate scientific concept (for example, classical conditioning).

Understanding the specifics of the development of the meaning of the TC is important, in particular, for such a practical task related to the field of translation studies as the choice of the most effective way of borrowing a foreign language term.

Traditionally, when discussing the advantages and disadvantages of various methods of borrowing TC, it is emphasized that tracing, which preserves the motivational features of the original term, makes it possible to achieve "transparency" of the internal form of the borrowed term, while the use of transcription and transliteration leads to the creation of terms, the name of which does not contain lexemes that reflect the essential features of the designated concept. For example, following this logic, when translating the phrase behavioral intervention, preference should be given to the variant behavioral intervention, which conveys the primary meaning of the nuclear component by means of the target language.

However, the analysis of the functioning of this TC and its variant created with the help of transliteration (behavioral intervention) shows that both variants of the term occur in the specialized literature with approximately the same frequency. It seems that the prevalence of the behavioral intervention variant formed with the help of transliteration (as well as the widespread use of many other terms that preserve the outer shell of the original) can be explained, among other things, by the fact that for specialists who are aware of the terminological meaning of the TC components, their inner form seems quite transparent.

In this regard, A. V. Lemov notes that "many borrowed terms that are accused of lack of motivation may actually be fully motivated, orienting to the concept assigned to the term". Knowledge of the conceptual system of a particular subject area is often a sufficient condition for understanding the motivating features that underlie the meaning of TC.

It is indicative that none of the existing translations of the TC behavioral intervention in Uzbek - behavioral intervention and behavioral intervention - retains the external form of the adjective behavioral, although this adjective has two well-established translation equivalents "behavioral" and "behavioral". However, in some other phrases, the adjective behavioral is translated as "behavioral" (for example, behavioral therapy is more often translated as "behavioral therapy", although the translation option "behavioral therapy" is also possible).

The difference in the ways of translating the adjective behavioral in the TC of behavioral intervention and behavioral therapy is explained by the fact that in the first case the adjective behavioral is used in the general literary meaning - "related to or associated with behavior", and in the second case the terminological meaning of this words - "using the methods of classical and operant learning" [5, 13]. When translating an adjective denoting a scientific concept, its external form is usually preserved, updating the secondary, terminological meaning of this component: behavioral therapy - behavioral therapy. The level of awareness of the first, general literary meaning of the adjective in a relatively free TC is quite low, and therefore the use of tracing is not entirely appropriate here.

The preservation of the external form of the adjective behavioral in translation, which is used in the terminological meaning in the TC of behavioral therapy, allows us to emphasize its connection with the designated scientific concept, while when translating a word in a common sense, it is more important to preserve its semantics.

An analysis of the factors that determine differences in the ways of translating the adjective behavioral shows that the borrowing of terminological elements (i.e., components of the TC that correlate with a separate scientific concept) is more often carried out using transliteration and transcription, while components that do not have an independent terminological meaning, As a rule, they are transmitted using interlingual synonyms that reflect their semantics as accurately as possible.

Returning to the discussion of the specifics of the derivational process underlying the change in the meaning of nominal TC, let us dwell in more detail on the interaction of the communicative and logical-semantic organization of TC of various types (the first type of TC includes an identifying feature, the second - a qualitative feature).

The distribution of the communicative load in adjective-substantive TC is to some extent determined by the peculiarities of their logical-semantic organization: the generic concept included in the structure of the term corresponds to the subordinating element of the TC, and the specific attribute - to the component in the subordinate function. In this case, we can say that the syntactic hierarchy of adjective-substantive TC reflects our understanding of the generic relations of the structural elements of the designated concept.

However, according to D.S. Lotte, logical-syntactic relations may not reflect the distribution of the information load between the components of the TC. Using the term "center of gravity" to designate the structural component that carries the main information load, he writes: "In linguistic literature, the view of the root as a morpheme is very common, concentrating in itself the " main meaning of the word ", which is, as it were, the center of gravity in the word. This view of the role root is hardly acceptable for scientific and technical terms" p. 85]. The same point of view is shared by T. L. Kandelaki, who notes: the hummock is more important than the role of the trait - the closest species concept ".

The assumption about the high communicative significance of the adjectival components of the TC, denoting an essential feature, is confirmed by the high productivity of the derivational model, in which such a component acquires a terminological meaning (for example, the adjective vulnerable (vulnerable; vulnerable) in the TC vulnerable populations acquires the meaning "having mental disorders").

And, on the contrary, for an adjective that acts mainly in a representative function and has a low communicative significance, the development of a terminological meaning is less likely. This is explained by the fact that, as noted above, the identifying feature serves as the basis of the nominative noun phrase, thus forming a strong connection with the word being defined. Such a phrase forms the terminological meaning as an integral unit in which each component carries its share of the communicative load, without being comprehended as an independent terminological unit.

Using the example of the development of the meaning of the adjective operant, which is part of the phrase operant conditioning, one can trace the features of derivational models characteristic of phrases with an identifying feature as an attribute: initially, the connection of the identifying feature with the object of the nomination is very strong, since this feature appears, first of all, in a representative functions, not always reflecting the essential characteristics of the designated concept; then this sign is rethought, filled with independent conceptual content, begins to be perceived as a stable entity in abstraction from the object of the nomination, and as a result, can be combined with objects belonging to other categories.

Along with adjective-substantive TC, in which the attributive component initially performs a predominantly representative function (in such as operant conditioning, classical conditioning, etc.), TC are widely represented in the psychological terminological system of the English language, in which the adjective reflects a qualitative feature of the designated phenomenon or concept.

For example, in such phrases as tangential thinking (superficial thinking, inability to focus on the main topic of conversation) and asyndetic thinking (disturbance of thinking, manifested in a constant and unmotivated change in the topic of conversation), the commonly used meaning of adjectives continues to be realized (tangential - directed tangentially to a given curve; asyndetic - unionless, not coherent) [22], receiving some rethinking due to being related to a new denotation - thinking. Such phrases can be classified as relatively free, given the high level of awareness of the commonly used meanings of attributive adjectives in the semantic structure of the term.

Due to the fact that adjectives in such TC are not correlated with individual scientific concepts and do not have an independent conceptual content, there is no need in translation to preserve their external form, borrowing through transcription and transliteration. More preferable would be a translation that preserves the general literary meaning of the original attributes - this will achieve "transparency" of the linguistic form of the term.

Thus, on the basis of a comparative analysis of the functional, lexical-grammatical and derivational features of the TC of the English and Uzbek languages, the following groups of adjective-substantive phrases were distinguished, differing in the level of semantic fusion.

Non-free TC, in which not individual components are rethought, but their combination within the framework of a phrase, comprehended as an integral semantic unit and correlated with a certain scientific concept. An adjective denoting an identifying feature in such phrases performs a predominantly representative function (for example, classical conditioning - classical conditioning). The borrowing of such TC is usually carried out with the help of tracing, which preserves the first values of the components in the translation. The need to preserve motivational features is due to the high level of actualization of these values in the semantic structure of the original TC. The development of ideas about the denoted denotation can lead to the understanding of the identifying feature as an independent term element that correlates with a separate scientific concept.

2. Partially free TC, in which the adjective has a terminological meaning. Such an adjective can denote a feature that initially acted as an arbitrarily chosen basis for naming a new scientific concept and formed a terminological meaning in the process of functioning (for example, operant conditioning - operant conditioning).

The borrowing of such TC is usually carried out with the help of transcription and / or transliteration, since the preservation of the external form of the original term makes it possible to simplify the establishment of a connection between the TC and the concept it denotes.

3. Relatively free TC, in which the adjective denotes a feature that reflects the essential property of an object or phenomenon. Unlike non-free TC, in which the choice of the attribute underlying the nomination is based on the subjective perception of the designated object, personal experience data, associations, etc., in relatively free TC, the adjective in a certain sense performs a predicative function, providing information necessary for the correct understanding the essence of the subject (for example, vulnerable populations - population groups with mental disorders).

Such adjectives tend to break away from the denotation. This explains the relatively low level of semantic fusion of relatively free TC. As already noted, in the translation of such TC it is important to preserve the primary meaning of attributes, since it continues to be recognized as the basis for the formation of a derivative terminological meaning. However, in some cases, when it is not possible to find an interlingual synonym that accurately conveys the semantics of the original word, a descriptive translation can be used. For example, tangential thinking ( lit. tangential thinking) - superficial thinking, inability to focus on the main topic of the conversation; asyndetic thinking (lit. unionless thinking) - a violation of thinking, manifested in a constant and unmotivated change in the topic of conversation.

The use of relatively free TC in the identifying function, in some cases, leads to the fact that the feature denoted by the adjective begins to be comprehended as a stable entity that correlates with a certain scientific concept. Such adjectives often become a derivational basis for adjectival nouns (for example, the vulnerable populations (population groups suffering from mental disorders) - the vulnerable, a disabled person (a person with disabilities) - the disabled).

4. Free TC, in which the adjective or verbal noun acts as a nuclear component, and the adjective has an independent terminological meaning (for example, forensic treatment - forensic psychological and psychiatric care; behavioral therapy - behavioral therapy).

For phrases, the nuclear component of which is designed as an adjective or verbal noun, a low level of semantic fusion is characteristic, due to the fact that the substantive type of expression of a qualitative characteristic or process leads to certain semantic shifts in the structure of the TC. In particular, emphasizing the qualitative characteristics of an object leads to the understanding of this feature as a certain stable entity that has boundaries, and therefore is capable of representing a feature without spatio-temporal characteristics, in abstraction from trait carrier.

In a scientific text, adjective or verbal nouns act mainly in a nominative function, therefore, in translation it is important to preserve the motivational features that underlie the terminological meaning (for example, behavioral therapy - behavioral therapy). However, in cases where verbal nouns with procedural semantics are similar in their function to the predicative, translation at the phrase level is quite often used, allowing the replacement or omission of the adjectival component of the TS. For example, Forensic treatment of offenders requires special knowledge about the criminal justice system , and the personality characteristics and / or behavior frequently observed in offenders

– To provide psychological and psychiatric assistance to criminals requires specialized knowledge of the criminal justice system and an understanding of the personality and/or behaviors that characterize criminals [2].

The comparative analysis of the derivational and lexico-grammatical features of the psychological terms of the English and Uzbek languages showed that the following factors influence the process of transition of the TC from English to Uzbek:

- the level of semantic solidarity of the original TC: the higher the semantic dependence of the TS components, the more important is the preservation of motivational features in the translation that underlie the semantic structure of the phrase. The first meanings of TC with high semantic coherence are not subject to rethinking in such TC as independent semantic units. As a result of correlation with a new denotation belonging to a special field of knowledge, the TC is rethought as an integral semantic unit in which individual components are devoid of independent terminological meaning. Their transfer in translation with the help of tracing allows you to save the internal form of the language units, reflecting the point of view of the nominator on the subject of designation. When translating partially or relatively free TC, in which adjectives either already have an independent terminological meaning or form it, the task of emphasizing their connection with the designated concept comes to the fore: in such cases, transcription / transliteration can be used (if the “alien” external form does not make it difficult establishing a connection with the designated concept) or translating with the help of an interlingual synonym that most accurately conveys the emerging terminological meaning.

- the level of communicative significance of the attributive adjective in the composition TC: if the adjective that is part of the TC, acting mainly in a representative function, has a low communicative significance, it is enough to keep its internal form in the translation; if the adjective, which is part of the TC, has a high communicative significance, converging in its function with the predicative, in translation the emphasis is shifted to the transfer of terminological aspects of its content.

Concluding the discussion of the influence of the functional, lexical-grammatical and derivational features of the English language TC on the choice of the method of their translation, we note that in the scientific literature, blurring of the boundaries between terms and non-terms is usually indicated as one of the sources of translation difficulties. It seems that the approach proposed in this paper to the consideration of the features of the development of terminological meaning in the content structure of the TC, taking into account the interaction of its derivational and syntagmatic aspects, can serve as a basis for developing translation methods that take into account the dynamic nature of the processes of terminology and determinology.

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