

Scientific And Technical Terminology as A Vocabulary of The Language of Communication of Specialists

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Abstract: The scientific and technical style is a space for the functioning of scientific and technical communication. Within each functional style, some language features can be distinguished. The difference between languages is manifested not so much in the nomenclature of units, but in their compatibility, which is most often the result of a partial or complete mismatch in the volume of meanings of equivalent words and forms.

Keywords: scientific and technical style, term formation, term and terminology, special vocabulary.

The terms "term" and "terminology" are used interchangeably. The fact that the main layer of all new words that occur in different languages every day is a distinct vocabulary resulted in a significant leap in the progress of science and technology. In this context, it is necessary to research and streamline particular vocabulary units. What is the difference between scientific and technical terminology? STT, or scientific and technical terminology, is a complicated and crucial component of science and technology; it is a collection of phrases that work in a certain domain. The value of STP, according to I.D. Lyutkin, is determined by the precision of the term as well as the accuracy of its translation into another language [15]. Because the qualities and behavior of a word are dictated by the field of knowledge to which it belongs, terminology (the science that studies specific lexical units) [31, c. 9] acts as the principal object of terminology (the science that studies special lexical units). Despite the fact that linguists have been investigating terminology difficulties for over a decade, there is currently no universally recognized meaning for the term "term." For decades, the science of terms has been searching for a definition of the term "term," the most appropriate essence of the matching object [27, p. 795]. Each of them, according to Leichik [13, p. 20], displays its own flaws, logical mistakes, and disparity between the properties and attributes of the word created by definitions and its real, linguistic, and spoken appearance [13]. The fact that there are so many distinct definitions is related to the fact that the scientific discipline in which the phrase would first appear did not exist at the time these definitions were written. Furthermore, the phrase is linked to a number of sciences, each of which emphasizes only those aspects of the term that are directly related to it. A term, according to R. F. Pronina, is a word or phrase that has a specific, well-defined meaning in a field of research or technology. In his work, the author views the phrase as a technical term with varied meanings depending on how it is used in different domains of knowledge. Raisa Fedorovna further points out that each term has a certain meaning, and the term itself is usually clear. Compound terms, according to L. V. Shcherba, are made up of words that have structural and semantic unity and indicate a deconstructed terminating nomination. Taking into account the aforementioned conditions, we believe that S. V. Grinev's definition of the term is complete, describing it as "a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact designation of special concepts" [4, p.22]. A term is an emotionally neutral word or phrase that is used to accurately characterize the concept or purpose of items, according to V.P. Smekaevev [24, p. 8]. The term is always exact, aesthetically neutral, and suggests a clearly defined meaning given by a logical definition. If the same terms are employed in works from different disciplines of study, they can have 15 different interpretations. In this instance, the translator must be able to work freely and competently with specialized vocabulary specific to a specific business. Each term's advantage, according to D. S. Lotte [14, p. 22], is its precision, intelligibility, ease of memorizing,

and development. In his work, the author pays attention to Russian technical terminology, which is distinguished by a huge number of foreign terms borrowed in a literal or distorted sound form or, finally, representing a translation of a foreign term (often without taking into account the specifics corresponding to foreign terminology). As mentioned above, terminology is a group of terms that functions in a specific area. Based on this definition, it becomes necessary to find out what terms are in terms of form, as well as what difficulties may arise in the translation of scientific and technical terms.

When preparing a future specialist in a higher education institution, great importance is given to the formation of a terminological culture of professional communication, as a culture of building relationships between specialists, since the development of social production and science entails a continuous increase in the volume and complication of scientific and technical information. This process leads to the emergence of many special names and their ordering, as a necessary condition for the implementation of scientific and professional communication. Being the vocabulary of the language of science and technology, terminology is inherent in any field of knowledge and is the object of interdisciplinary research. Scientists of various fields of knowledge address questions of terminology. However, each of them considers only those aspects of terminology, the study of which can become the subject of its theoretical interests or practical application. The full range of problems related to the issues of terminological vocabulary remains outside the scope of each specific area of knowledge. In linguistics, terminology is the subject of theoretical analysis, and in applied terminology and computer science, it is an object for solving practical problems, such as automatic text processing, including machine translation, speech recognition and synthesis, which are widely used in technical fields, including communication equipment. , optimization of teaching a foreign language in the preparation of specialists for professional communication and reading foreign literature in order to extract new scientific and technical information. In the first case, terminologists are mainly interested in the standardization and regulation of terminological vocabulary, in the second case, it becomes the material for creating artificial languages of information and didactic systems. Based on this, the theoretical foundations of terminology include:

- the study of the semiotic nature of the term and its place in the system of the corresponding sublanguage and the language as a whole;
- study of the relationship between the system of concepts of the sublanguage (term field) - the system of terms (term system)
- the development of real technologies for processing terminological vocabulary in various fields of knowledge. Practical activity on the creation of terms takes place in the process of development of the material and spiritual culture of the people. "The history of the terminology of any sphere of science, production activity is, at the same time, the development of knowledge about nature and society" [1, p. 6]. Each special branch of production or science has its own terminology. The study of terminological systems in various fields of science and technology has shown the presence of an interweaving of general linguistic patterns that affect the vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge. Terminology is a property of science, technology, that is, the spheres of intellectually organized social reality. It has a central place in the lexical composition of the sublanguages of science and technology due to the fact that it carries the greatest nominative informational load in professional speech. From other categories of words of the functional style of scientific literature, the terms differ in their huge information richness. They concentrate the creative efforts of scientific thought, fix certain stages of scientific knowledge, and create conditions for effective scientific activity. . The terms are able to demonstrate the connection between the used linguistic means and mental formations within the framework of the conceptual picture of the world: categories, concepts, prototypes and other phenomena related to the structure of human knowledge. Terminological vocabulary in its formation, as a rule, obeys the general laws and norms of the language. "Terms are characterized by a natural language origin and can be adequately assessed as full-fledged elements of the language of science, sublanguage or language for special purposes". Specific terminological systems are formed on the basis of the general lexical system of the language, therefore, linguistic aspects are of great importance in the study of specialized vocabulary. The terms are related to each other at the conceptual, lexical-semantic, word-formation and grammatical levels. Therefore, it is possible to understand the nature of the term only by comprehending and studying it at all the above levels. The

term, therefore, is the main structural and semantic unit of a special language, which serves to name objects, phenomena, their properties and other properties of the objective world and has a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical features of the language. When studying terminological vocabulary, it must be remembered that a term is a word whose meaning is professionally defined. Only an accurate and correctly formulated definition helps to carry out the main communicative function of terminological systems - communication between specialists. At the same time, we must not forget that terminology does not form a separate language in the full sense of the word: the terms are included in the speech of a specialist in the laws of the national language, outside of which full-fledged cognitive activity is impossible. In the process of development of science and technology, the need for new terms is constantly developing and deepening. Linguists, of course, cannot stand aside from the active normalizing influence on this process. Specific terminological vocabulary is formed and studied on the basis of the general lexical system of the language. Therefore, in the work on terminology, its linguistic aspects are always of great importance. Speaking about the role of terminological vocabulary, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that terms are one of the means of embodying the style features of the scientific functional style, such as: abstractness, consistency, accuracy, objectivity, clarity, brevity. At the same time, we must not forget that, although ideally a term should strive for unambiguity and avoid synonymy, in practice we often deal with polysemantic terms, synonymous terms, i.e. the uniqueness of the connection of terminological units with the concepts they denote is violated. Another lexical feature of terms is their multicomponent complex structure. Such a structure of terms makes it difficult to some extent to decipher the meaning of terms through the analysis of its composites (components). Therefore, when considering the internal (morphological, phonetic) form of a term, the most common models of compound words should be identified and studied [2, p. 104]. When studying, terminological vocabulary must be divided into categories as extremely semantic groups. The most important categories are: the category of the subject; process; properties; quantities. Summarizing all of the above, it should be noted that the study of special terminology as the vocabulary of the language of science and technology has a double meaning: it makes it possible to learn the patterns of professional communication; makes it possible to better understand the patterns of development of the national language, since any term system is part of the latter and develops according to the language laws common with it.

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