

Term and Word: Specificity, Generality

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the term and word and their specificity and generality. In this work, we consider various conceptual characteristics of the term as a linguistic concept within the framework of the current state of linguistics. The author also covers some issues of the process of formation of terminology in domestic and foreign linguistics.

KEYWORDS: *lexical system, term, word, conceptual characteristics, linguistic concept, terminology, paradigmatic relations, abstract concepts, human mind, inter-lexical interaction.*

As we know, within the framework of the conclusions made on the basis of research and scientific-theoretical analysis, real and unreal realities in the world surrounding humanity are interrelated. Therefore, although a person does not have the opportunity to quickly learn everything physically, but he notices that real and abstract things have a relationship of interaction with each other. We know that none of the realities and phenomena in nature and society exist separately or apart from others. Therefore, even if it seems that the lexical units at the language level are used independently only according to their form, they differ from each other in various aspects. They are: semantics, function, stylistic features, derivational models and other aspects, and if we give this distinction with a general name, they are called paradigmatic relations. We should also consider that relations are not only paradigmatic relations. We know that all the words in our language form a whole lexical system, and the internal side of this system is inter-lexical interaction. In this regard, V.M.Solntsev: "A system is a whole object consisting of interacting elements."¹, - is consistent with this idea.

The birth of a new thought in the human mind is caused by various events and phenomena that appear in the existence surrounding humanity, and any thought that arises in the human mind is nothing but a reflection of the existence. A person can reflect in his mind on the basis of sometimes general and sometimes specific signs of things and events in existence, which means that humanity is given such a natural power. He thinks through his mind, and at the same time he perceives the external world with the help of his senses. However, it is also necessary to emphasize that abstract concepts in existence, that is, those that are complex to be reflected in the human mind, are mastered with the help of language. A system is the depth of abstract concepts expressed through language in the field of linguistics, which is formed and developed in this field as well. At the same

time, systematic linguistics is a branch of science that is based on the theory that the material world and its constituent elements form a whole based on specific rules and movements within specific fields. "Language is a system of elements forming a whole. It comes from the existence of each element that makes it up," writes Ferdinand de Saussure, who is considered the founder of this trend. Indeed, a linguist makes this theory very clear.

In this process, in the course of revealing the specific aspects of the subject, humanity learns about the connections and relationships with a certain thing and event because it has the ability to generalize and differentiate the events and processes happening around it. For scientific knowledge, it is necessary to take into account and study all the details of things and events. We know that as a person's ability to distinguish increases, his level of emotional awareness rises to the level of intellectual awareness. "Through our sense organs, we feel the properties and characteristics of things, and thanks to intellectual knowledge, we are able to know their material basis, essence."².

Having studied the research works and monographic studies carried out in the field of linguistics, we have come to the conclusion that although in most of the researchers' works, the general and specific aspects between terms and words have been described, this issue has not been fully studied. In this part of our research, the specific and general nature of the paradigmatic relationship between the term and the word is explained from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

Based on the research conducted by linguists and the opinions expressed by them, the meaning of language units can generally be studied based on the relationship within three aspects, which are as follows:

- A. paradigmatic relationship - based on the relationship of certain language units with language units of another paradigmatic series;
- B. syntagmatic relationship - based on the relationship of specific language units with other language units in speech;
- C. denotative relationship - on the basis of existing things-events, signs, actions-states that the language units themselves express and mean.

The general relationship between word and term is reflected in many cases through paradigmatic relationships in the field of linguistics. The main reason for this is that they are unified according to their general meaning and differentiated according to their specific meaning.

¹Solntsev V.M. The course is of general linguistics. - Moscow, 1977. -19 P.

² Tulenov J., Gafurov Z. Philosophy. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1997. - P. 238.

a) We think that it is appropriate to pay attention to its etymological aspect during the definition of the paradigm and its various meanings. Because this unit appears for the first time in the Latin word paradigm, but the original origin of this lexeme goes back to the Greek language. Actually, it is *napapáδειγμα*, together with the addition of the prefix *para* - and when translated the word "*deigma*" in the form of a sample or model.

Paradigmatics is described in some sources as follows: "paradigmatics is one of two aspects of the systematic study of language, which is determined by the selection and opposition of two types of relations between language elements or language units - paradigmatic and syntagmatic; a branch of this branch of linguistics dealing with paradigmatic relations, their classification and scope of application"³, is quoted.

The specific aspects of terms in relation to words are manifested through paradigmatic relations. On the basis of these relations, it is possible to divide and analyze the terms representing the names of lexical units related to the field of electricity and energy into the following paradigms:

Formal paradigm (similarity relation according to form sign).

For example, strength. The current in amperes that superconductors can carry continuously under operating conditions without exceeding their temperature rating.

Semiotic paradigm (according to the sign of meaning, nesting relationship). For example, an appliance is a utility equipment that is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions, such as washing clothes, conditioning, mixing food, deep frying, etc., usually built in standardized sizes or types.

Functional paradigm (relationship of responsibility according to the performance of the task). For example, possible, easy. Quickly accessible for use, renewal or inspection, to overcome or remove obstacles or portable ladders;

Structural paradigm (according to the sign of construction, structural relation). For example, it is possible. (Applies to conduit methods.) May not be removed or exposed without damage to building structure or finish, or permanently sealed with building structure or finish.

The above paradigms are formed on the basis of a certain sign and a certain attitude emerges in it⁴.

The linguist scientist F. de Saussure and his followers studied the mutual associative relationship of language units of different levels as a paradigmatic relationship and united certain language units into paradigms according to common signs. A paradigm is a grouping of language units according to one or another common sign. In addition to having a common characteristic, the members belonging to the same paradigm also have specific characteristics, each of which differs from the other. The fact that the members of a paradigm have their own characteristics allows them to

contradict each other and live in the language system as a separate linguistic unit. This shows that "members of a paradigm united under a common sign consist of a set of mutually different signs. Therefore, each paradigm member will have a specific structure⁵. Indeed, if the members of a paradigm are united under a common sign, so is a complex of mutually different signs.

"Mutual associative relationship of syntactic compounds independent of space and time is a paradigmatic relationship. Syntactic units that are mutually associated on a certain basis are considered members of a paradigm. The generalization of the members of the paradigm creates a certain generalization, a category. A generality and specificity relationship exists between a paradigm and its members. Any generality (invariant) is manifested through particularities (variants). So the form of manifestation of generality is particularity"⁶, they said.

b) In syntagmatic relationships, the mutual relationship between words and terms is definitely reflected. A syntagmatic relationship is formed based on the relationship of specific language units with other language units in speech. We know that the sequential speech relationship of a specific syntactic unit with another syntactic unit in our speech creates a syntagmatic relationship, of course.

c) Denotation - a reality or thing is known using language units. A meaning that directly represents a denotation is a denotative meaning. "The denotation is not only directly reflected in the meaning, but also the characteristics of human thinking, understanding, and mastery are attached to it. In meaning, denotations are perceived as generalizations, not as individualities. These show that the linguistic meaning is closely related to the concept. Simply put, denotation becomes meaning through perception"⁷. Denotative attitude is the attitude towards existing things-events, signs, actions-states that the language units themselves directly express and mean. We know that the meaning and grammatical structure of words is determined depending on their position in the paradigm, in the semantic field. On the basis of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, denotative relations arise. If the study of lexemes in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships serves to clarify their meaning and essence, the denotative relationship serves to connect language units with non-linguistic objects.

Based on the theoretical opinions and linguists who have conducted research in this regard, we can conclude that when these units enter into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, the need for a certain terminological field arises, the terms are considered somewhat inactive in these relations, because the above **a**, **b**, **c** the terms of any field enter into relations only within this field. This process is the identity of terms.

As can be seen from the relationship, "the active and inactive meaning of words has been a constant challenge for linguists. This challenge was sometimes light and sometimes very difficult. Based on the conclusions, it is worth noting that if there were no asymmetric feature of word semantics, there

³ Great Russian Encyclopedia - electronic version

(PARADIGMATIKA). Date accessed September 12, 2021. Archived from the original on November 9, 2021.

⁴ Azamov S.M. Structural-semantic analysis of English-Uzbek texts and light industry terms: Philol. science. Dr. (PhD) diss. - Andijon, 2020. - 36 p.

⁷ Hakimova M. Semasiology. Tashkent, 2008. - B.14

would be no difficulties in theoretical and practical learning of the language.⁸

We know that many studies have been done to determine the relationship between words and terms, many studies have been done on this topic. Also, M.A. Alieva analyzes the general aspects of the philosophical principles used by our great people from the Eastern world, such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina and Abu Rayhan Beruni, and points out that they have five principles in common:

1. Substantial approach to the object. It takes into account the dialectic of generality-particularity, essence-event, possibility-reality.
2. To reveal the conflicting nature of the object. It is shown that any object of research consists of internal conflicts, and these conflicts are the basis of continuous development of the object.
3. Elucidation of the systemic nature of the object. For this, it is shown that each object is a whole formed by the interaction of a certain larger whole.
4. Taking into account the dialectic of form and content. It illuminates the interaction of this dialectical relationship.
5. Types of relationships between elements of equal value and units of different value (whole and part, type and species) are explained.
6. Based on the results of our research, we clarified that there is a possibility to propose a sixth basis.
7. The attitude of the object according to its pragmatic aspect;
8. There is also a relation of the object according to its linguo-cultural characteristics.

Based on the cited research works and sources, we can say that humanity relies on the system of relations between them in classifying things and events in the world thanks to words, in dividing them into species and genders, special meaning groups. Attitude is the basis for revealing the essence of language units. "Therefore, the stability and viability of a language does not depend on the quantity or quality of its elements, but on the level of organization and formation of relations between the elements. The more colorful, perfect and stable these relations are, the richer the language, the more expressive possibilities and the larger the scope."⁹

There have been several disputes regarding the difference between terms and ordinary words, and foreign and Uzbek linguists and researchers have expressed their opinions on this matter.

Also, the Russian linguist M.V. Lomonosov is the leader of this linguistic process, and this issue has its own research history. The book "Russian Grammar" was published by the linguist in 1757. "In order to express our opinion, one of the independent words enters a syntagmatic and paradigmatic

⁸ Gak V.G. On the dialectics of semantic relations in language // Principles and methods of semantic research. – Moscow, 1976, - P. 74.

⁹ Sobirov A. Researching the lexical level of the Uzbek language based on the principle of the system of systems. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 2004. - B. 125.

relationship with the other," he says. According to Bloomfield: "A word is a free form that does not correspond to larger (two or more) free forms, ... that is, a word is a minimal free form." And L.V. Shcherba: "On the basis of all dictionary systems there are words with a certain concept"¹⁰, notes. A. A. Reformatsky, the scientist whose opinions are mentioned above, gave an equal assessment of the possibilities of terms and words among the definitions given by linguists regarding terms and words. According to him: "The nominative function is common not only for terms, but also for all lexemes."

In R. Lado's research on the study of the linguistic features of words, the analysis of words is divided into three parts: a) depending on the form (the construction form of the word); b) depending on the meaning; c) depending on classification¹¹ writes that it will give an effective result.

Famous linguist E.A. Begmatov: "Words are studied both in lexicology and grammar. In lexicology, the lexical meaning of a word is studied, and in grammar, in particular, in morphology, the grammatical meanings of a word are studied. The lexical meaning of the word is that it refers to concepts of objective existence (thing, symbol, action, etc.). The meaning expressed according to the morphological structure of the word and their interconnection is called the grammatical meaning of the word"¹², he says.

G.O. Vinokur analyzed the general and specific aspects of terms and words in his research work. The linguist scientist, paying attention to the lexical-semantic features of words and terms, and distinguishing one from the other, said to approach based on two types of definitions, which are more effective, and these methods are as follows: 1) specificity in the meanings of terms (relative to the field in which they are used), accuracy and conciseness in the boundaries of meaning; 2) intellectual transparency, ... metaphorically and emotionally neutrality¹³ emphasized the likes. R.A. Budagov also agrees with this opinion, "the term is a strictly clear idea... the term strives for unambiguity"¹⁴, - he says. R.A. Budagov's deeper views on the concept of the term are presented in the published literature. Also, "the term differs from words not only by its tendency to be ambiguous, but also by its "deprivation" of features that express feelings."¹⁵, - notes. If we conclude from the above-mentioned theoretical ideas, the terms do not embody such features as creative brightness, impressiveness, emotion, sharpness, and in our opinion, these features are characteristic only of words.

"A term is a unit that has the same linguistic properties as a word, but it is used only in a specific field"¹⁶. M. T. Kabre

¹⁰ Shcherba L.V. The term and its functions. – M., 1987. – 62-69 p.

¹¹ Lado R. New in foreign linguistics. – M.: Progress, 1989. –32-36 p.

¹² Begmatov A.E. Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: Science, 1988. -56 p.

¹³ Vinokur G.O. About some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology / Tatarinov V.A. History of Russian terminology. T. I. Classics of terminology. Essay and reader. – M.: Moscow Lyceum, 1994. – P. 218 – 284..

¹⁴ Budagov R.A. Human and ego language. - M.: MGU, 1976. - P.176.

¹⁵ Bragina A.A. Znachenie i ottenki v termine. // Terminology and culture. - M.: Nauka, 1981. P. 37–38

¹⁶ Cabre M.T. Terminology Theory, Methods. John Benjamin PH. 1999. 278 p.

noted these points about the similar qualities of the word and the term.

If we look at the research and sources in this field, we can see criteria based on four characters that clarify the concept of "term":

1. term - a word or combination of words consisting mainly of nouns;
2. the term clearly expresses a certain concept;
3. the term is mainly used within the field to which it belongs;
4. the term is not prone to ambiguity.

In the works of B.N.Golovin, he expresses his ideas with definitions and comments such as: "terms do not appear by themselves", on the contrary, they are "invented, created" as a result of vital necessity and need. In the research of Uzbek linguist S.F. Akobirov: "a term is a special word used in a certain context"¹⁷, - commented. Consistent with these ideas, based on the nature of the term, professor A. Nurmonov says to divide the relationship between the term and the word into two:

- a. relationship of units belonging to the same level;
- b. relationship of units belonging to different levels.

In our opinion, the opinions of the scientist in this regard are reasonable, and we can say that terms belong to one level, and words belong to different levels. According to A. Nurmonov: "units belonging to the same level and having the same value are united into a group nest based on a certain common sign is called nesting relation"¹⁸, he says. The term is actively used mainly within the field to which it belongs, the use of terms is often carried out in order to select and analyze texts related to a special field. The importance of speech units is one of the main ones in this process.

Linguists have studied neologisms more as speech units. Neologisms are another linguistic unit that keeps the word and the term in a general relationship. As we know, neologism is a Greek word *neo* - new+ *logos* - is mentioned in the sources as a word.

"Newly created words, word combinations, expressions, new meaning of an existing word and words taken from another language are neologisms, - says P. Newmark.¹⁹ If we pay attention to the opinion of a linguist who has devoted many works to neologisms, we can see that neologisms can be registered as terms until they enter the dictionary, and then as studied units among words with linguistic characteristics.

"Just as it is natural for words to fall out of use in languages, it is also natural for new words to enter the language, called neologisms are new, not yet assimilated words created to express new relationships, new things and events, and to define concepts related to the acceleration of production."²⁰,

- says M. Iriskulov. The scientist shares these points, agreeing with Newmark's points.

"The creation of neologisms is a unique phenomenon that supports language changes and demonstrates the ability of a particular language to protect against negative pressure from other languages and cultures."²¹, - writes scientist H.Ahmad. It can be said without denying his views that neologisms are new speech units that cannot fully demonstrate their potential.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the attention paid by our country to the field of electricity and energy, comprehensive reforms, are driving the regular development and gradual improvement of the terminology of this field. After all, the language develops gradually, dynamically, due to the need to express a fact, event or every object, due to the need to name them. In this context, researching the terminological system units of the Uzbek language related to the field of electricity and energy, in particular, many terms and neologisms entering our language, is one of the urgent problems of our linguistics.

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¹⁸Nurmanov A., Shahobiddinova Sh., Iskandarova Sh., Nabieva D. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: New century generation. 2001. -P.9.

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