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Terminology and Features of Terminological Metafora

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Abstract: The article provides a scientific analysis of the features and aspects of terminological metaphor and lexical terminology, revealing research approaches.

Key words: terminology, vocabulary, aspect, feature, metaphor, approach, function, lexicography.

In modern science, the tendency to shift terminology from one field of research to another, and at the same time to expand the scope of terminological metaphors, is becoming more global than in previous years. For example, we compare the areas of activity of the following terms: reference, node, model, argument, format, text, field, discourse, grammar. Thus, the use of the term "reference" begins with the theory of reference and covers various areas of lexical, morphological, syntactic semantics and applied linguistics. The field of application of the term "model" includes structural linguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, computer linguistics, phonology, word formation and others.

Such terms are characterized by metaphor and ambiguity. The desire to be more precise in their use usually leads to synonymy. Moreover, many terms are carriers not only of the relevant concept, but also of certain connotations about the sources of their formation - direction, school, author, and so on. For example: sociolinguistics - sociolinguistics, actant / zirconstant - distributor.

This situation is due to the process of formation of the terminological system of theoretical linguistics, as well as the rapid development of its practical and related fields, as well as the complexity and multiplicity of the subject, the different research approaches to it.

If we turn to the analysis of the sources of the emergence of linguistic terminology, it is not difficult to be convinced that they are very diverse, especially today. First of all, these are words related to the ancient period and the period of formation of scientific terminology in Western Europe [1]. They are mainly derived from ancient Greek and have a grammatical-philosophical and rhetorical orientation, e.g. bustrofedon, catachresis, pleonasm, apo-dozis, synonym, prosody, xiatus, anaphora, augment, diphthong, hyperbola.

The main components of these terms, which form the basis of linguistic metatism, are Latin and Greek morphemes created by linguists in recent times, for example: subject, prefix, infinitive, morpheme, logogram, laryngeal, variant, genealogy, synharmonism, incorporation, static, hypertext, perfect, partitive, causator, bilingualism, vocalism, semantics, affricate, syntax, aspect, confix, modus, reciprocal.

It is known that many of these types of terms in the Uzbek language have variants, along with which the terminological metaphor has entered the local linguistic tradition.

However, there are also terms that are difficult to define due to their specific aspects. They are mainly derived from works representing the Eastern tradition and have been relatively recent in linguistics. They are not metaphorical, but unambiguous, and are usually idiomatic, for example: sandxi, samprasarana, baxuvrihi, savarnya, devanagari, izofa, masdar, harf, poroda, katakana, nigori.

Recently, there has been a close connection of linguistics with other disciplines and the active adoption of terminology from physics, geology, mineralogy, mathematics, biology, sociology, psychology, literature and others, which is characterized by the involvement of new research methods.

Many of these terms have a Greek-Latin basis, for example: compression, catalysis, valence, distribution, structure, synchrony, identification, integral, scenario, rigidity, relevance, symmetry, segmentation, compact, commutation, dissipation, tactics, phenotype, partitioning, conversion , interpretation.

In modern linguistic terminology, the words "authorship" play a key role. They can be created according to the traditional Greek-Latin pattern, for example: interdependence, chronothesis, predicative, actant, praseogeny. Often a new terminological meaning is the result of a lexical-semantic change of already known terms (determination, constellation, linearization, tensor, vector, prototype, sorite, synapse, etc.) or commonly used words, e.g., frame, scheme, framework {conceptual grid} , invoice, genre.

In all these cases, especially in the latter case, the understanding and interpretation of the terms is possible only within a certain theoretical system. If they are made in one language - usually English, German or French, then it poses a problem for bilingual lexicography⁵. When mastering such terms, the metaphor becomes present in their interpretation.

When translating terms into Uzbek, the metaphor becomes "open".

Attitudes toward terminological metaphor change over time. According to a tradition dating back to Aristotle, metaphorical speech leads to confusion and becomes a riddle [2]. The presence of metaphor in the text, therefore, must undoubtedly have a negative effect on the scientific style, for it requires, first and foremost, clarity and precision, not figurativeness of language. Image scientifically impedes the adequacy of the statement, even distorting and obscuring the true meaning of the events described.

This view is largely based on one of the most prominent "symbolists" of twentieth-century linguistics, E.J. Consistent with the cashier's conclusions [3]. He connects the metaphorization of a concept not with scientific thinking but with mythological thinking.

Thus, in view of these considerations, linguists should not allow metaphorization in the use of terms. Such an approach takes metaphor out of the scientific circulation. It was this that dominated linguistics until the early 1970s, when anthropocentric, cognitive-pragmatic trends in science were just taking shape. Studies on cognitive activity have proven that metaphorization is an important cognitive process [4]. Metaphor is not just a linguistic phenomenon, we use it to perceive the world: "From the inside, metaphors work as cognitive processes, through which we deepen our understanding of the world and create new hypotheses." [5] , is a key element in the categorization of thinking and perception.

Thus, the metaphor is manifested, on the one hand, as a poetic tropa, and, on the other hand, as an "irreplaceable weapon of the mind, a form of scientific thought" [6], that is, as a terminological metaphor. Clearly, metaphor serves a variety of functions in poetry and science.

In poetry, he carries a unique metaphorical information, limited to context and situation, which exists only in the world of the created image, the

authorship of which is not peculiar to the speech practice of the whole language community. The poetic metaphor is subjective, introspective. It is observed that at least two frame structures are activated, and there is a clear, iconic similarity [7] between them. Metaphor increases the semantic space of a word - the amount of knowledge on a topic (denotation, referent) or the amount of concept.

Terminological metaphor has universal-typological and systemic significance. It has an heuristic potential to help the theory and formulation of propositions and hypotheses, and it acts as a promising and unique force that drives science. Terminological metaphor serves to create a new concept to reveal more deeply the nature of linguistic phenomena. It is objectified and independent of context. The nature of the similarity of the interrelated phenomena in it is symbolic, standard, stereotyped.

The above considerations of the nature and essence of the metaphor do not, in our view, contradict each other. Indeed, ontologically, science must operate with coherent, conceptually "transparent" terms, and from an epistemological point of view, the study of science cannot but lead to a change in attitudes toward it, to a new level of generalization - generalization or particularization.

Obviously, any basic concept of science has both metaphorical and metonymic origins, for example: metaphor, dialect, conjunction, rhyme, case, rhyme, task, agreement, complement, function, component, connective, order, adjective. At a certain stage of development, such words became carriers of the "dead metaphor" and gained ontological status [8]. This is still the case today: some of the terms included in a generally accepted scientific paradigm certainly gain such status. For example, the structure of language; sign language system; genealogical classification of languages.

The function of the terms in ontological order reinforces the position of the accepted linguistic interpretation. But this leads to a decrease in

information delivery and an increase in semantic entropy. The formation of a specific view of a particular science raises the problem of its "linguistic expression." This leads to the emergence of a terminological metaphor, in which a new perspective becomes relevant.

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