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PECULIARITIES OF FORMING TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The article is about peculiarities of forming special terminological lexicon of the English language from the point of view of its starting period of formation. The author puts forward his own original viewpoint on the problem and tries to suggest scientifically grounded arguments in favor of his position.

Key words: terminology, historical perspective, formation, development, cognition, reflection, abstraction, evolution.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена особенностям формирования специальной терминологической лексики английского языка с точки зрения его начального периода становления. Автор выдвигает свою оригинальную точку зрения на проблему и пытается выдвинуть научно обоснованные аргументы в пользу своей позиции.

Ключевые слова: терминология, историческая перспектива, формирование, развитие, познание, рефлексия, абстракция, эволюция

Аннотация. Мақола инглиз тилининг дастлабки шаклланиш даври нуқтаи назаридан махсус терминологик луғатни шакллантириш хусусиятларига бағишланган. Муаллиф муаммога ўзининг асл нуқтаи назарини илгари суради ва ўз позицияси фойдасига илмий асосланган далилларни илгари суришга ҳаракат қилади.

Таянч сўзлар: атамашунослик, тарихий истиқбол, шаклланиш, ривожланиш, билиш, акс эттириш, мавҳумлаштириш, эволюция.

Introduction

The formation of scientific (in the broadest sense of the word) vocabulary in England during the formation of the national language (15th century) was characterized by two factors. The first is the impact of national specifics of socio-economic and cultural development. The second is a reflection of the main trends in general language evolution. Such lexical units reflected various levels of abstraction in thinking and cognition of the world. Initially meaning only specific objects and visible situations, they indicate that the movement from concrete to abstract was reflected not only in the name of units of the language, but also in the nature of their functioning.

Terms, as you know, are a linguistic explication of a certain stage in the development of cognition, when boundaries blurred in the awareness of the difference between the material and the ideal, cause and effect, personality and surrounding nature, when the laws of perception still had a certain effect on the processes of abstraction [1]. In terminology of this order of this period, we came across words that, at first glance, refer only to the field of natural and psychological disciplines or, in general, as if they contain nothing concrete [2]. However, when we correlated them with the attempts of philosophical understanding of the authors of the terms, it turned out that these lexical units undoubtedly have the character of a terminological orientation [3].

Analysis

The bulk of the terms was created on the basis of borrowings from classical languages and by rethinking the meaning of words and combinations of the general

literary national language. At the same time, imagery and connotation played a special role. This turned out to be a remarkable feature of the formation period of English terminology.

The process of the formation of English science led to the further growth and spread of both oral and written English. It turned out that in the era of the most rapid social transformations, there are also rapid processes of improving the language. The process of borrowing from other languages, as well as the entire system of word production, is activated.

The material under study showed that the formation, evolution of English national vocabulary of a terminological nature occurred in independent ways, which determined the “face” of national terminology, when a large number of lexical units that existed in the ordinary language and the language of science are defined terminologically and rise to the level of philosophical concepts, giving words with a narrow limited specific meaning, generalized logical-conceptual meanings. The transformation of the basic concepts of English terminological vocabulary of the formation period of the English national language (XIV-XVII century), which determines the language situation, is associated both with the socio-cultural and philosophical worldviews of the corresponding era, however, the qualitative specificity of the formation of the determinants of the genesis of scientific knowledge and, accordingly which form the system of terms in terms of language, have completely different forms in different eras, which constitute the stages of the emergence and approval of dominant new scientific concepts and directions.[4]

Discussion

The study showed that the processes of abstraction and generalization - in the linguistic aspect – in the English language did not exist unchanged at all stages of historical development. The formation of abstract meanings and their formal, verbal shells is closely related to the development of the abstract category and therefore represents the undoubted mutual interest of philosophy and philology, because the development of language and, in particular, linguistic meanings and categories, is a

necessary component of the study of the laws of development of human thinking and cognition, an integral part of the theory of knowledge of any scientific system.

The study also showed that the terms in English are units used in the functions of hard-informative nominators of the phenomena of reality within the framework of a scientific and terminological system that reflects the worldview of a particular scientist or school, which characterizes their originality and national specificity.

The main trends in the development of English general scientific vocabulary of the research period (and further replenishment of its conceptual apparatus), the speech expression of which was manifested in the vocabulary, were the following three main directions: firstly, the expansion of the composition of English scientific vocabulary in its content reflected the emergence of qualitatively new phenomena in the language societies of the period of formation and formation of a nation; secondly, a characteristic feature of this period was the emergence of new words to express already known concepts. To a large extent this was due to the abundance of French borrowing. But there is another reason – this is the incompleteness of the English dictionary in the early New English period, which led to the diversity and instability of the expression of certain concepts. This feature of the English national language is also characteristic of scientific vocabulary; thirdly, the introduction, assimilation and interpretation of new words were mainly facilitated by the authors' targeted goals.

We also established some patterns of the linguistic organization of scientific texts of the studied period, which are as follows: a) texts that reveal various aspects of scientific knowledge created by authors who are different in their professional inclinations and vocation, nevertheless, contain a certain set of lexical and vocabulary – grammatical units of the language system and demonstrate a similar picture of the syntactic design of text fragments; b) the main compositional-speech form of the thinker when creating his scientific works is “reasoning / reflection”; c) the main line of work of a scientific nature of the period is either explanation, or justification, or evidence or refutation.

The study also showed that the English scientific terminology of the era under study was a developing metastable system in a relatively stable state and subject to

various kinds of micro- and macroevolutionary changes. Despite the highly dynamic nature of the terminological system, the elements of statics that make up its core prevailed over the elements of dynamics that form the periphery of the system.

In the XIV-XVII centuries the replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language as a whole and the creation of scientific terminology, in particular, was largely due to Roman borrowings, mainly from Latin. Secondary borrowing of the English terminological system is largely associated with the high susceptibility of the English language of the XIV-XVII centuries to borrowing in general and to term-creation, in particular[5]. It is this feature of the English language, its “openness” to borrowing and the ease of this process that during the period under study had a favorable effect on its gradual exaltation as the international language No. 1 in modern conditions. It was the long and absent-minded “absorption” of other people's words without scientific and bureaucratic obstacles that allowed the English language to reach a wide range of intercontinental, interregional, interstate and interethnic relations become an effective means of humanity's communication in the context of expanding globalization in the modern world.

In general, the studied material testifies to the strength and versatile nature of the influence of Latin on the vocabulary of the English language and covers the main areas of activity of English society in the XIV-XVII centuries [6]. For the period of formation (XIV-XV centuries) and development (XVI-XVII centuries) of general scientific vocabulary. The replenishment of the thematic series by Romanisms and, especially, Latinisms is due to the fact that, firstly, this historical period was the beginning of a systematic presentation in English the first scientific works, and, consequently, the beginning of the formation on the English soil of the semantic core of modern English professional terminology. The use of this vocabulary in the works of various genres is one of the characteristic features of the XIV-XVII centuries. At the same time, there is a process of gradual professional differentiation of the language of science in connection with the specialization of knowledge, the design of each direction in a separate science. This process is accompanied by the terminization

of individual words and their lexical-semantic variants, an increase in the number of terminological phrases.[7]

Modern literary English, which grew mainly on the foundation of classical languages, has become the first world language today, largely due to the timely formation of a system of scientific terms in it.

The historical and hermeneutical analysis of the formation and development of the categorical-conceptual apparatus of English scientific terminology seems promising in solving the problem of the relationship of science directions. The historical and genetic relationships revealed by such a study of a different register of words can serve as additional material in solving the complex problem of developing a terminological system and its dialectics, in particular, in determining and refining the initial beginning in its formation.[8]

The combined efforts of philosophy and linguistics in the study of the process of complex formation of the English vocabulary of the period under study can make a significant contribution to the further development of dialectics, the evolution of its terminological base.

Semantic parallels in the content of words in the process of their formation in English thinking serve as the basis for the conclusion about the fundamental unity of the formation of ideas about this vocabulary.[9]

Conclusion

Moreover, finally, one cannot fail to note the following circumstances: the complex and long historical path of the formation and development of the system of terminology and scientific concepts in English is instructive in many respects for the Uzbek reality and the Uzbek language. In our opinion, two completely separate and independent periods in the formation and development of the term system and concepts in the Uzbek language require special attention: a) the period of the VIII-XVI centuries and b) the period of the XIX-XX centuries. [10] They had their distinct features. However, on the other hand, they are internally interconnected, since it was one language at different stages of its development and in various historical eras and political situations. With such a statement and understanding of the meaning of our

research, we can understand and understand the fundamental position that we study the history of our own and other countries and peoples not for the sake of studying, but for practical tasks, in this case, to clarify and justify further ways of developing and improving the language sciences in independent Uzbekistan, systems of its categories and conceptual apparatus.

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