



 Research Article

CONCEPTS OF DEFINING TERM AND TERMINOLOGY INCLUDING ITS DIFFERENCE WITH THE WORD

Submission Date: March 16, 2024, **Accepted Date:** March 21, 2024,

Published Date: March 26, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-04-03-14>

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Primqulova Oybahor Abdisalom Qizi

Andizhan State Institute Of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Today, as the field of science is progressing day by day, our language is being enriched with new terms and words. They are related to different fields of science and it is a requirement of the time for every professional to know the terms related to their fields. In some cases, there are differences between the concepts of words and terms. While many believe that these two concepts have the same meaning, others believe that they are completely different concepts. Therefore, researching the concepts of terms and words helps to understand the differences and similarities between them.

KEYWORDS

Term, terminology, word, terminography, standardization, traductology, conceptual content, terminographer.

INTRODUCTION

Language is considered as the system of utilizing words to convey with other human beings. In the meantime specialized language also has the identical function yet on a divergent extent. The chance to understand particular topics and communicate about them would be given by

acquiring knowledge on the vocabulary of a domain. For example, for conversing on politics we have to know the proper terms of the context to be able to use them in our conversations. You firstly need to know the vocabulary of the domain if you are keen on reading articles about film or

art. The utilization of terminology initiates from very elementary occasions in our usual life and expands to the higher communicative grades. Nonetheless, if terminology for non-professionals is a choice, for specialists it is a need!

According to Cabre: “Terminology is a necessity for all professionals involved in the representation, expression, communication and teaching of specialized knowledge. Scientists, technicians or professionals in any field require terms to represent and express their knowledge to inform, transfer or buy and sell their products. There is no specialty that does not have specific units to denominate their concepts”

Terminology has a crucial place in the comprehending of specialized texts and contexts. Apprehending the complicated terminological details of the scientific and technical texts assists students to understand what the basic message of the context is, and specialists transmit the content more efficiently with the help of it.

It is obvious that human language is a complicated physiological activity impacting and influenced by an extensive variety of systems. Thus, it becomes difficult to fix a word for a specific meaning and attach a cultural meaning to words. Here it confuses a translator and interpreter mentally. The role of teaching terminology in a translation class is obvious that supplies a bright conception of term, word, terminology, terminologists, terminography and terminographers with a diversity of examples. Understanding their meaning and differentiating them from each other helps to have true

comprehension of it. In the following order we will see the meaning of each terms give above. First of all it would be proper to understand the word “term” itself.

The word term dates back to Medieval Latin ‘terminus-term’ in the meaning of “limit in time, set or appointed time”, and ‘end, boundary’. Naming principles in the sphere of natural sciences like chemistry, zoology, botany, medicine and mathematics was initiated in the late nineteenth century by Sonneveld and Loening.

Then industrialization caused the creation of terminology and standardization of technical and scientific terminology. Methodists called terminology as the activity concerned with the systemization and representation of concepts or with presentation of terminologies on the condition of established principles Helmi and Kurt reciting the definition of ISO-1087 said: ‘A terminology is a set of terms representing the system of concepts of a particular subject field’. Lynne Bowker mentioned the emergence of terminology resources as term bases prepared by translators, term banks produced by terminologists, electronic dictionaries, and online dictionaries of special terms in a specific discipline. Bassey Eden Antia mentioned that terminology is part of elaboration in Haugen’s model, an aspect of intellectualization in Garvin’s language development, a part of modernization in Ferguson’s scheme, and a component in Neustupny’s cultivation approach, claiming that the challenges in the way of implementation or



use of a selected code is the main reason of work on terminology.

The words term interlinks with terminology and terminography conceptually. A term may be the constitution of words. According to some sources term is a word including linguistic characters, and systems. Term closely connected to a specialized conceptual content as sign. Current time 'systematic terminology' is associated with the idea of science owing to being a well formed language. The dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics defines it: "A unit of expression which has universal intuitive recognition by native-speakers, in both spoken and written language".

According to Ananiadou a single word or a multiword unit may be term. A term and a word differentiate from each other based on nature of reference mainly. Term includes linguistic (lexical, syntactical and semantic) and concepts (generic, portative and casual) constraints. Academics determined and made clear the differentiation between 'word' and 'term'. A summary of their works is given here: Jennifer Pearson has cited the conventional and pragmatic explanations of terms. She quoted that "term is basically a linguistic sign in the Saussurian sense; it has a significant and a signifie."

Pearson quoted Sager's different definition between 'term' and 'word': "... the items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline are the 'terms' of the discipline, and collectively they form its 'terminology'; those which function in general reference over a variety of sublanguages are simply called 'words' and

their totality is the 'vocabulary'. Yang says that 'sub-technical terms' are the words which have exceptional reference with a use in more than one field. As Pearson noted a term may involve one or more words and according to this they can be divided into two: simple term or complex term. Besides that some words includes symbols, and a word can be considered as the smallest linguistic unit expressing specific meaning which can be capable of existing as a separate unit in a sentence.

Jennifer Pearson mentioned two kinds of terminologists; "Traditional Terminologists" who study terms in isolation without its context, and "Modern Terminologists" who keep in view its usage determining its meaning according to textual variations. She further added that both 'traditional and modern' terminologists shared same view that is rooted in theoretical terminology of Eugen Wuster in early 19th century.

Carolina Popp mentions that terminography is the practical side of terminology. It compiles, classifies and properly organizes nomenclatures which are terms sets of a particular field. It is a practical discipline of applied science based on theoretical foundation . Its objectives and aims being a practical activity, as Carolina suggested, are to solve problems of communication . Carolina backed terminography to Plato and Aristotelian age having special place in the archaeology of knowledge. Due to advancement in automation terminographer paid attention to the business of terminographic description using the basic



knowledge of linguistics, pragmatics and cognition.

Lynne Bowker determined that Terminology is a special area which concerns about collecting, processing, describing and presenting terms being lexical items which belong to a specialized subject discipline. These items can be in the field of engineering, medicine, law, art history or library science. Marcel Thelen and Frieda Steurs enlarged on the meaning of terminology, its effect and significance. They say that “terminology affects more than just translation”, because its effects are multi-dimensional and multi-cultural due to which modern countries update their language and translation policies to meet the new demands of globalized society as translating a bio-energy, or diabetes or interpretation at an International Court of Justice, in which correct communication is not possible without a clear concept of terminology Popp reckoned terminology closed to epistemology which is considered as the theory of knowledge. Owing to the global significance of translation and interpretation in the contemporary world a crucial need to teach terminology as a subject that supplies all hypothetical and empirical features for students to fill the gap.

Chinese scholars have converted and assembled some basic books on terminology. As well as this Zheng said that there is a need for constructing a course on the sphere of terminology in the institutions. Owing to the vast need and significance of terminology China National Committee for Natural Scientific Terms was established in 1985 that further renamed as

China National Committee for terms in sciences and technologies (CNCTST) in 1996.

This organization published the agreed upon linguistic expressions i.e. terminology in exceptional areas. In order to coordinate and to exchange scientific and technological terms, Chinese scholars and institutions supported relationships with the International Standardization Organization (ISO).

As it is known that translation can be the world's one of the most ancient profession. It came through different periods of teaching initiating from utilizing it as the only tool of teaching in religious fields and then all other educational institutions. To teach terminology in a class room with a affluent syllabus and methods has far attaining influences not only in the translation areas but in all other connecting fields of studies. To arrange proper syllabus and to approach quality method for the teaching of terminology can have an essential role in restraining the complications indicated by the scholars of this area as mentioned above.

With the help of induction of terminology in a class room as a whole syllabus created for multi objectives will enhance the translators and interpreters to deal with the terminological issues in their practical experience without any doubt. It will allow them to play dual role as a translator as well as terminologist. To teach terminology will create capacity of coining new terms among the learners in such a crucial situation where dictionaries don't succeed in supplying any appropriate version.

Terminology assists learners to understand the cooperation between the units of texts which are specialized and the entire context which is often latent mechanism of acquired knowledge. It also expands interests in the shaping of new words and terms.

By studying terminology, scholars realize the tasks of different term formation mechanisms, how each mechanism have an effect on the meaning and methods to effectively manage the usage of terminology in written and oral productions. Terminology have to be studied by translators to acquire knowledge on how they can employ terminological resources (i.e. term banks, glossaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, etc.) to make more reliable and reasonable translations. Linguists depend on the study of terminology in order to learn how terminological activities influence and develop their grasp.

Studying terminology is considered as the foundation of all subject areas. Aside from making solutions to the terminological problems and difficulties a number of specialists or non-specialists consider it as the way for the progress of the languages and terminology that enhances the standard of communications, either internationally or nationally. Without learning terminology, technicians and specialists would probably never understand how crucial preserving and protecting a language is for communicative intentions and identity which is cultural.

Not only scientific and technical specialists unavoidably require terminology, but also all

communicative arbitrators who are devoted to promotion and science popularization , specialized translators and interpreters, supervisors, technical writers, teachers of language for particular intentions and also language planning specialists need to get to know with terminology.

In addition to this, studying terminology improves the usage of national or local languages by escalating the awareness about the anticipated communicative and cognitive difficulties the usage of foreign languages would generate.

Indeed, the using terminology is not restricted to specialists and knowing terminology is not only required by terminologists, translators, and linguists. Nevertheless, the type of knowledge we need relies on our professional activities and the motivations for learning. In this process, the role of institutions and academic centers is important. Their competence in providing diverse materials which aims at specific groups of learners with backgrounds is one of the most important characteristics that we should take into account.

Terminology assists individuals comprehend the cooperation between the units of texts which are specialized and the entire context that is often a latent mechanism of acquiring knowledge. It also expands interests in the formation of new words and terms.

Terminology has a vital role in many spheres of everyday life; studying it is basic for many vindications, both for specialists and non-experts.

Terminology plays an important role in helping to realize particular topics and spreading this knowledge to non-specialists, given the fact that without acquiring knowledge on specific terms, there could not be a whole comprehending of specialized texts without a doubt.

So, terminology is crucial not only for specialists, but also for translators who utilize terminology to make their translations more clear and coherent, and as well for documentalists who depend on terminology to advance their work with classifying, indexing and cataloguing. The enhancement terminology provides the rank of national and international communicating make this a priceless source for different fields, such as business and journalism.

As it enlarges communication and, hence, enhances the effectiveness of companies and assists to avoid cultural and/or linguistic miscomprehensions, for business and marketing, a consistent and modern terminology is vital. This is why companies should be encouraged to invest in terminology.

In journalism, reporters do not often depend on translation, which is thought as an automatic and invisible practice. Nevertheless, terminology and translation should play an essential role in the press in assisting journalists lessen misunderstandings, enhancing the communication and increasing their visibility and credibility.

As mentioned before, terminology also has an influence on traductology which gives meaning to particular terms and forming new ones. As for

this last aspect, the study of terminology is handy now that it assists keeping and protecting a language while improving its cultural identity.

REFERENCES

1. Cabré, M. Teresa 2002, "Análisis textual y terminología, factores de activación de la competencia cognitiva en la traducción." In *La traducción científico-técnica y la terminología en la sociedad de la información*, Amparo Alcina Caudet & Silvia Gamero Pérez (eds), 87–105. Castellón: Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I.
2. Guha, M. (2016), "Collins English Dictionary (Reference edition)", *Reference Reviews*, Vol. 30 No. 4, pp. 20-28, Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited Copyright © 2016, Emerald Group Publishing Limited
3. Terminology: Applications in Interdisciplinary Communication Editors, Helmi B. Sonneveld, Kurt Leopold Loening ; Publisher, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993 ; ISBN; Length, 244 pages.
4. Gelinias-Surprenant G. and Hussman G. (2015). Canadian Terminology. Standardizing Terminology for Better Communication: Practice. *Handbook of Terminology*, 1, 304-323. DOI: 10.1075/hot.1.ter5
5. The dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics
6. Pearson, J. (1998). *Term in Context*. John Benjamin Publishing.