

THE FORMATION AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF LINGUISTIC TERMS

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются особенности формирования лингвистических терминов, их роль в научной коммуникации и деривационные характеристики. В ходе исследования были изучены источники возникновения лингвистических терминов, морфологические и семантические способы их образования, а также функциональные особенности в научных текстах. Результаты исследования показали важную роль терминов в обеспечении научной точности и понятийной устойчивости.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, лингвистические термины, деривация, семантика, научный язык.

Abstract: This article analyzes the formation of linguistic terms, their role in scientific communication, and their derivational features. The study examines the sources of linguistic terms, morphological and semantic methods of term formation, and their functional characteristics in scientific texts. The findings demonstrate the significant role of terms in ensuring scientific accuracy and conceptual consistency.

Keywords: term, terminology, linguistic terms, derivation, semantics, scientific language.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada lingvistik terminlarning shakllanishi, ularning ilmiy kommunikatsiyadagi o'рни hamda derivatsion xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Terminologiya tilshunoslikning muhim sohalaridan biri sifatida fan va texnologiyaning rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Tadqiqot davomida lingvistik terminlarning paydo bo'lish manbalari, ularning morfologik va semantik shakllanish usullari hamda ilmiy matnlardagi funksional xususiyatlari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot natijalari terminlarning aksariyati xalqaro terminologik birliklar asosida shakllanishini va ularning ilmiy kommunikatsiyada aniqlik hamda ixchamlikni ta'minlashini ko'rsatdi.

Kalit so'zlar: termin, terminologiya, lingvistik terminlar, derivatsiya, semantika, ilmiy til, kommunikatsiya.

Since the earliest stages of human development, people have relied on communication to exchange ideas, express emotions, and interact with one another. The primary means that enables such interaction is language. Language is one of the most important mechanisms for human cognition, knowledge exchange, and social interaction. It not only performs a communicative function but also plays a fundamental role in the perception of reality, the formation of concepts, and the transmission of knowledge from one generation to another.

As society advances, science and technology continue to develop, the lexical system of language undergoes constant enrichment. Consequently, specialized lexical layers emerge to serve

Journal: <https://ifsmrc.org/index.php/aijrm>

the needs of particular fields of human activity. One of these layers is terminology, which comprises a system of terms used to denote concepts in specialized domains such as science, technology, economics, medicine, law, and other professional fields. Terminology plays a crucial role in ensuring precision, consistency, and efficiency in scientific and professional communication, thereby facilitating the dissemination and development of knowledge across disciplines.

Even before terminology emerged as an independent scientific discipline, a considerable number of specialized lexical units were already in use in various spheres of human activity. These included professional terms associated with traditional crafts and occupations such as pottery, blacksmithing, and jewelry making, as well as military vocabulary denoting concepts related to warfare and military organization. Terms equivalent to spear, sword, shield, commander, and army leader were widely used to describe military equipment, ranks, and strategic functions. Similarly, commercial and economic activities contributed to the development of specialized vocabulary, including lexemes denoting customs duties, coins, caravans, and merchants, which were frequently employed in everyday communication.

However, these lexical units were not yet regarded as elements of a systematic terminological framework. They functioned primarily as specialized words used within particular professional or social contexts. It was only during the twentieth century, particularly in its second half, that terminology began to develop as an independent field of linguistic inquiry. With the establishment of terminology as a scientific discipline, scholars started to classify and systematize specialized vocabulary according to specific domains of knowledge and professional activity. As a result, distinct terminological systems were formed, and the study of terms became an important area of linguistic research aimed at analyzing their structure, meaning, formation, and functions in scientific and professional communication.

In modern linguistics, terminology is regarded not only as a component of specialized vocabulary but also as an essential instrument for the systematization and transmission of scientific knowledge. Every field of science and professional activity possesses its own conceptual framework, and these concepts are represented and communicated through terms. As carriers of specialized knowledge, terms facilitate the precise description of phenomena, processes, and theories within a particular domain.

One of the primary functions of terms is to ensure precision, conciseness, and unambiguity in scientific communication. Unlike general vocabulary, which may allow multiple interpretations depending on context, terms are intended to convey clearly defined concepts. This characteristic significantly enhances the efficiency of information exchange among specialists, researchers, and professionals. Consequently, terminology plays a crucial role in maintaining consistency and accuracy in academic discourse and professional communication.

Furthermore, terminology contributes to the development and organization of scientific thought. Through the creation, standardization, and classification of terms, scientific knowledge becomes more accessible, structured, and transferable across disciplines and linguistic communities. For this reason, terms are considered fundamental elements of scientific communication and serve as indispensable tools for the advancement of research, innovation, and intellectual progress.

Linguistic terms deserve particular attention because they serve as essential tools for investigating and describing language itself. As the fundamental units of linguistic inquiry, these terms enable scholars to analyze, classify, and interpret various language phenomena in a systematic and scientific manner. Different branches of linguistics, including phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis, rely on specialized terminology to represent their core concepts and theoretical frameworks.

Terms such as phoneme, morpheme, syntagm, discourse, and presupposition denote specific linguistic concepts and provide researchers with a shared conceptual system through which linguistic phenomena can be examined and discussed. The use of standardized terminology ensures consistency in linguistic research and facilitates effective communication among scholars working within different theoretical traditions and linguistic communities.

Moreover, linguistic terms play a crucial role in the development of linguistic theory and the accumulation of scientific knowledge. By providing precise labels for language structures, processes, and functions, they contribute to the organization and systematization of linguistic concepts. Consequently, linguistic terminology constitutes an integral component of linguistic scholarship, serving not only as a means of scientific description but also as a foundation for theoretical development and the continuity of research in the field of linguistics.

In the context of globalization and increasing scientific integration, the significance of terminology continues to grow. The rapid development of new scientific disciplines, innovative technologies, and international cooperation has led to the constant expansion and transformation of terminological systems. As a result, numerous new terms are being introduced into different languages to denote emerging concepts, processes, and technological innovations.

For example, terms such as artificial intelligence (AI), interface, digitalization, virtual, data, and chat have become widely used across various fields, particularly in information technology, digital communication, and computer science. Many of these terms have entered other languages through direct borrowing or adaptation, reflecting the growing influence of global scientific and technological discourse. Their widespread use demonstrates how terminology evolves in response to advances in knowledge and the emergence of new communicative needs.

The continuous enrichment of terminological systems highlights the importance of studying the mechanisms of term formation, their linguistic characteristics, and their functions in scientific communication. Consequently, the analysis of linguistic terms has become one of the most relevant areas of contemporary linguistic research. Investigating how terms are created, adapted, standardized, and utilized not only contributes to the development of terminology studies but also enhances our understanding of the relationship between language, knowledge, and scientific progress.

Today, as a result of globalization and the increasing integration of scientific knowledge, linguistic terminology continues to expand and evolve. The emergence of new theories, methodologies, and research directions contributes to the creation of new terms and the enrichment of existing terminological systems. Consequently, the study of the mechanisms underlying the formation of linguistic terms has become one of the most relevant issues in contemporary linguistics.

The establishment of terminology as an independent scientific discipline was largely influenced by the contributions of scholars such as Eugen Wüster and Dmitry Lotte. Their work laid the theoretical foundations for the standardization and systematic organization of terms. In subsequent decades, terminology studies developed further through communicative and cognitive approaches, which broadened the scope of terminological research and emphasized the relationship between language, knowledge, and communication.

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the formation patterns of linguistic terms, their derivational potential, and their functional significance in scientific discourse. Particular attention is given to the linguistic mechanisms that contribute to term creation and development within the field of linguistics.

The research employs descriptive, comparative, and semantic analysis methods. Scientific articles, textbooks, and terminological dictionaries related to linguistics were selected as the primary research materials. Special emphasis was placed on examining morphological derivation, semantic extension, and the borrowing and adaptation of international terms as major processes involved in the formation of linguistic terminology.

In addition, contemporary academic texts were analyzed to identify the frequency of use and functional characteristics of linguistic terms in scientific communication. The study also investigates the structural models of terms and explores the linguistic patterns that govern their formation and usage within specialized discourse.

The findings of the study indicate that linguistic terms are formed through several principal mechanisms. One of the most productive methods is **morphological derivation**, whereby new terms are created through the addition of affixes to existing lexical bases. Many linguistic terms have been formed using elements derived from Greek and Latin, which have traditionally served as the primary sources of scientific vocabulary. Terms such as grammar, morphology, phonetics, semantics, and lexicon originate from Greek and Latin roots and have become internationally recognized components of linguistic terminology. Likewise, the term linguistics is ultimately derived from the Latin word *lingua*, meaning “language” or “tongue,” and refers to the scientific study of language.

Another important mechanism of term formation is **semantic derivation**. In this process, words that originally belonged to general vocabulary acquire specialized meanings within a scientific field. As a result, existing lexical units are reinterpreted to denote specific concepts. For example, terms such as root, field, and model were initially used in their general meanings but later developed specialized functions within linguistic discourse. The term root originally referred to the underground part of a plant; however, in linguistics it denotes the fundamental lexical element of a word that carries its core meaning.

An illustrative example can be found in the Uzbek word *baxtsizlik* (“unhappiness”), where *baxt* (“happiness”) functions as the root morpheme. A similar pattern can be observed in English. In the word *teacher*, the element *teach* represents the root morpheme, while the suffix *-er* is a derivational morpheme that forms a noun denoting a person who performs a particular action. Such examples demonstrate how morphological and semantic processes contribute to the formation and development of linguistic terminology, providing a systematic means of representing complex linguistic concepts.

The study also revealed that the borrowing and adaptation of international terms constitute one of the most significant characteristics of modern terminology. In particular, a considerable number of linguistic terms originating from English have become widely used across different languages. Terms such as discourse, corpus, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics have gained international recognition and are actively employed in contemporary linguistic research. This phenomenon is closely associated with the globalization of scientific communication and the increasing exchange of knowledge among international academic communities.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that linguistic terms play a crucial role in ensuring precision, conciseness, and conceptual consistency in scientific texts. By providing clearly defined labels for linguistic concepts and phenomena, terms facilitate effective communication among researchers and minimize the risk of ambiguity or misinterpretation. As a result, they contribute to the clarity and coherence of academic discourse.

The research also demonstrates that the standardization of terminology is essential for the uniform interpretation of scientific information. Standardized terms enable scholars from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds to share and understand specialized knowledge more effectively. Consequently, terminological standardization serves as a fundamental prerequisite for successful scientific communication, interdisciplinary cooperation, and the continued development of linguistic research.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that linguistic terms are formed through various mechanisms, including morphological derivation, semantic extension, and the borrowing of international terminology. The findings reveal that linguistic terminology plays a crucial role in ensuring precision, consistency, and efficiency in scientific communication. Furthermore, the increasing influence of globalization and scientific integration has accelerated the adoption of international terms, contributing to the continuous enrichment of terminological systems.

At the same time, the widespread use of international terminology highlights the importance of maintaining a balance between borrowed and native terms in order to preserve the linguistic identity of national languages. Therefore, the study of linguistic term formation remains a significant area of research, contributing to a deeper understanding of language development, knowledge representation, and scientific communication in the modern world.

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