



Research Article

ASPECTS DIFFERING THE TERMS FROM GENERALLY USED WORDS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 11th, December 2015
Received in revised form
18th, January 2016
Accepted 10th, February 2016
Published online 31st, March 2016

Keywords:

Term, Terminology, Linguistics, Word, Language, Category, Lexicological, Rule, International, Vocabulary, Development, Lexical, Science, Innovation, Systematization, Mean, Logical, Semantic, Understand, Functional styles, Literary language, Information, monosemy, Polysemy, Ordinary, Feature, reason, Sign, Structuralize, Notion, Idea, Pronounce, Ancient, time.

ABSTRACT

Every innovation observed at different fields causes to occurrence of lexical units serving to generation of the adequate reaction at the language being one of the organic attributes of the society according to this innovation, naming new notions and concepts occurred in connection with progress. In the other words, development of sciences and the society makes necessary occurrence of lexical units serving to naming of separate notions of the learned objects. This process shows itself at different times and at the separate areas of the earth and it is reflected at the language facts of the different languages. That event has an international character. All changes and renovations occurred in the development of the society, science and technique over all periods of the history appear on the terminology layer of the vocabulary. Every newly arisen denotation shall be named by the lexical unit of the language not depending on the place of the Earth where they occurred and it is realized by terminological means. Enrichment, systematization and putting in order of the terminological layer at the account of changes and renovations occurred in this layer of the language at all historical periods of the society and the language is on the focus of attention as one of the most necessary processes of the language. Utilization of the term "terminology" in the linguistics in the meaning of the section of linguistics learning the terminological system of the language including the terminological lexicology concerning all sections of science shall be considered expedient. That is to say that the problem of term, terminology is included in the general linguistic theory and the notion of terminology is the section of linguistics learning the terminological system in one meaning. It is the result of the reaction shown to multiple terminological nales formed by modern science and production that recently the linguists have shown serious interest to the terminology. Thus, notwithstanding a lot of research work implemented in the general linguistics in connection with the terminology the problems related to this section have not been totally solved. Though that the notions as term and terminology have been in the focus of attention of the linguists for a long time, there are different ideas about their essence and nature. It is known that in the historically developed areas of technique the terminology of the Azerbaijani language has been formed enough. But there are certain terminological areas where formation of the terminological units – terms upon those areas has recently become active and it is related to the development of those areas. Formation, regulation and unification of terms in the different areas stimulate development of the terminology.

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INTRODUCTION

First of all it is necessary to appeal to the word that has general meaning in order to understand the essence of the term correctly, because the term is a word. The word is the principal unit of the language. The word is the lexicologic category. The term is the lexicologic category too. The term has nominative character as the word and expresses the things, events and certain notions. The term has historical category as the word. It appears, form and has certain meaning in the certain period of the history of the language. But the terms are not special words, they are the words that have special function (Vinokur, 1939, p.3).

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Besides the nominative function implemented by other words of the language, the terms are distinguished by their definitive function and that is why they take special place among the words of the language from the point of view of meaning and utilization. (Budagov, 1977, p.197). They show that besides some general characters, there are very serious differences between these two units of the language. Mainly, the term expresses any notion determined in the sectors as science, technique, art and etc. "While speaking on the matter of attitude of the term and notion, it is necessary to state that it is the relation between the appearance forms of the objective reality and their names in the logical meaning" (Cahangirov, 1989, p. 11). The term and the notion appear at the same time under the condition of close mutual relation. There is the relation of event and essence, form and context between the term and notion.

The term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is appointed by the term. The meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, then the term is not known either, that is to say that the term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is attached to it. Therefore, as the general rule, we speak not about the lexicological meaning of the term, but about its content. The content of the term is its appointment. Besides, the practice of the work on creation of the terminological systems shows that the terminological area is related to certain limits. The first limit is that the terms included in the terminology of science, technique are the names of certain notions, and therefore they are expressed in the form of noun. The second limit is that special names are separately called terms. The third limit: the nomenclature names are not included in the object of the terminology. But adjustment of the terminology of different areas shall be implemented on the basis of adjustment of the nomenclatures. For example, the nomenclatures used in the terminology of chemistry, physics, mathematics are included in the arsenal of the terminology. The term is a word and is included in the row of words that have special meaning. The specification of the terms shall be defined while distinguishing the terms from generally used words. Mostly, the specification not of the term, but of the object expressed by them is considered. V. Adilov wrote: "The difference between the terms and generally used words may be investigated in some directions: according to their utilization circle, in compliance with semantic aspect, functional aspect, diffusion degree and etc" (Adilov, 1990, p. 10). The aspects differing the terms from generally used words are the followings:

1. It is obvious while comparing the specific characters of the terms with generally used words: The lexicological units used more in the language, understood by everybody and making the basis of the language are called generally used words. The term encircles specific notions that are formed exactly from logical point of view in the different areas of science and technique.
2. As the terms express scientific-technical notions, they are used in the scientific style more among the functional styles of the literary language. The scientific information is delivered to the reader in the exact and close form. Generally used words are used in all functional styles.
3. As the terms express the notions, concepts used in the different sectors of science and technique, the meaning of those notions are understood by the specialists. Generally used words are lexicological words that are clear for most people.
4. The terms are inclined to monosemy more. Thus, mainly the terms used in any field of science has strongly fixed one meaning. For example, while pronouncing such terms as triangle, function, atom, number, current, angle, speed, rhombus, square, formula, theorem, magnet, liquid, gas each of them has a meaning notwithstanding the content.

The context (word environment) explains more generally used words. R.A. Budaqov wrote: "The context doesn't only appoint the meaning of a word within a sentence, it is simply a chance, sometimes the context of a word combination exerts influence on the meaning of other word combination or other word combinations, sentences, complex sentences and even great chapters and determines their general and special meanings (Budaqov, 1956, p. 13). The context is not necessary in the

terminology. Any term is used in the same meaning out of the as in the area where it is included. For example, the word "vacuum" means as a space from which the air has been removed. This term is used only in one meaning both within and out of the context. In this way, lens means "transparent substance that is limited by spherical or other surfaces", molecule means "particle formed by the group of combinations of atoms of different chemical elements", square means "right-angled geometric thing which opposite parts are equal", resonance means "the event having the biggest amplitude of compulsory dances of the thing when the change frequency of the obligatory strength is equal to the particular dance frequency of the thing".

As it is seen, monosemy is complete expression of the sign of the language in the system of certain notions. But sometimes one term may be used in some fields of science and technique. For example, "semantic method" may be used in both the mathematics and linguistics, "metabolism" is used both in the mathematics and in biology, "mutual influence" is used both in the mathematics and in physics. From the first of view they are seen as polysemy, but it is used in one meaning in the area where it is entered. Thus, the meaning of every term is appointed by the terminology of a certain scientific field with the system of notions. For example, the term "differentiation" means division of a whole into different parts, forms, layers and degrees in the mathematics and splintering of unique organism group into two or more directions according to one of the directions peculiar for evolution in the evolution process in the biology, division of a social whole or its part into elements having mutual relation in the economy, one of the principal processes that characterize the development of the relative languages in the linguistics, as the collection of physical-chemical processes forming the rocks having different composition or consisting of the same minerals in the different correlation from magma in the chemistry (ACE, 1979. p. 481). It is difficult to imagine that the common aspects may be neutralized. Therefore, monosemy is not in the context in the terminology, but it is related to the area that it concerns. But polysemy is an ordinary case in the generally used words, different words doesn't make hindrances to each other, that is to say that they make no difficulties, misunderstanding in the process of intercourse, because general text, condition plays an important role in explanation of the meaning of any word.

It is not possible to say it about scientific terms.

Notwithstanding above-mentioned facts, it is not possible to understand the character of monosemy in the terms. It is obvious from above-mentioned examples that sometimes the term is used in the different meanings. It is not possible to deny it. As G.O.Vonokur wrote: "special scientific-technical terms sometimes cannot escape from polysemy." (Vinokur, 1939, p. 4).

As the result, it is necessary to state that the requirement that shall be met by the terms is their utilization in one meaning in the certain fields of science and technique or relative fields. But it is correct not to speak about monosemy, but the inclination of monosemy here.

5. One of the characteristic aspects for the terms is their exactness. The terms are the nominees of the system of

notions of science and technique. Therefore, the principal signs of the notion shall be reflected in those terms. The necessity of correct selection of the signs distinguishing certain objects from other objects occurs as there are a lot of fields having the system of language signs in the field of science and technique. Exact expression of some notions, their calling contributes to differing that notion from other notions in the terminology. Stating the importance of consideration of the specifying, distinguishing character of the terms, M.Sh.Qasimov wrote: "The nature and the society requires to learn the events exactly and to define their names, thus, the term doesn't only state such or so concepts, but also precise them and distinguishes them from related close concepts" (Qasimov, 2007, p. 24). Sometimes one concept is used by different terms in the terminology. For example, the macroscopic parameter that characterizes the ability of polarization of the dielectric is expressed both by the terms as "dielectric stability" and "dielectric powerness" in the physics (ACE, 1979, p.324), the process of spreading of anxiety both as "wave" and "wave surface" and "wave front" (ACE, 1979, p. 319); the law of "the sum of total of some numbers with any number is equal to the total of the sums obtained from multiplication of the item to any number" is expressed both by the terms as "distributivity" and "distribution law", the sum of some same multiplications is expressed both by the terms as "raise in power" and "power" (ACE, 1979, p.292) in the mathematics. This process (parallelism) observed in the field of terminology is harmful for the terminology. D.S.Lotte stated specially the synonym in the terms and showed that implementation of this requirement made no hindrance in the natural process of the formation of the term systems under constant neologism condition (Lotte, 1961, p. 23). Certainly, it is possible to agree with this idea in the case when the process of becoming out-of date and replacing any term is reflected in certain terminological dictionaries. It is necessary to state that the terminological lexicology is more stable in comparison with the lexicology of the literary language.

The practice shows that the same new notion is not expressed by one nominee by different scientists in the terminology. Attitude to a new notion, its explanation, estimation by different people shows itself. At the same time the criterion of correct estimation of each name given to a new scientific notion is uncertain. Besides, the process of selection of the terms expressing the same name more exactly is long-term and new term version of that notion may be created over this period. Thus, the reason of expression of the notions by the terms more exactly in the terminological system, violation of exactness comes forward sometimes by utilization of new terms by the author not being aware of other term or sometimes by not taking into account the possibilities of the native language. For example, creation of electromagnetic waves by alternating current or charged particles moving urgently is called emanation in the classic electrodynamics. (ACE, 1979, p. 57). But besides, the term "radiation" is used in the terminology of physics. The first term expresses the notion more exactly. Sometimes the parallelism is observed in the term, term-word combinations created on the basis of internal possibilities of our language. For example, the wave front, the length of the wave, the wave surface; mathematical waiting, mean value; reactive force, reactive pulling; beginning meridian, zero meridian;

atmosphere pressure, weather pressure. Expression of certain idea by different words is possible in the literary language. But every notion shall be expressed only by one term in the terminology. At the same time every term shall serve to expression of only one notion of the field of science, technique that it is related to. If it is not so, misunderstanding may occur in learning of different knowledge areas, delivery of the achievements of science and technique to the population. Besides being exact, the scientific-technical term shall be suitable in order to apply it independently, that is to say that to use it as the integral part in the combined or compound terms. The meaning of separate parts of every term shall not be contradicted with the meaning of the term. Non-correspondence of the meaning of separate terms to their context comes forward from not paying attention to the signs, aspects that distinguish such or so objects from other.

6. The terms are neutral from the point of view of style. That is to say that the terms are used in the same meaning in the artistic work as they used in the fields of science. For example, the combination of term "magnetic area" is used in the meaning as "the area characterized by mechanical power exerting influence on electric current directed in the certain order" both in the artistic work and scientific work. As well as such terms as square, function, triangle, ion, fluid, neutron and etc. are used in the meaning of the name of the notions in any area.

The terminological lexicology is dry in itself. Therefore, the terms are used in the same meaning not depending on the text where it is used, on the words that they are encircled and etc. But some investigators followed P.G.Piatrovsky and wrote that it was not possible to speak about total stylistic neutrality of both scientific and professional term. The term losses its own expressiveness and attains meaning shade belonging to the special context. This idea of Piatrovsky is not correct (Iskhakov, 1987, p.15). If we are really speaking about certain terminological system, it is neutral from stylistic point of view. For example, atom keeps its meaning as the least particle keeping all chemical and most physical characters in it self, atmosphere means as layer of weather encircling the Earth. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish exactly the terminological area where the term is neutral with the non-terminological area where it has lost its neutrality in order to understand the term as a term. Besides, expressing a notion related to a certain field, the term has only one meaning. It losses the right to be the term of a certain area when it is used in other meaning. In this case that term becomes a word or the term of other area, or it becomes an ordinary generally used word. The origin of the term, its root plays an important role here.

7. The matter of terms and emotionalism, expressiveness. General words have such characters as emotionalism, expressiveness, modalism and etc. characters in the literary language. Thus, if the terms express different concepts, ordinary word combinations don't only express the concepts, but at the same time show the attitude towards them. For example, in the sentence "Your daughter-in law mixed everything" negative attitude of speaking person is obvious. But notwithstanding availability of the affix "cik" in the Azerbaijani language of the sentence "helium atom nucleus that are ionized twice, that is to say that lost their electrons are called alpha particles", no attitude or

emotionalism is expressed here. So, figurativeness takes an important part in the ordinary word combinations.

8. The meaning of ordinary words is formed and changed in the conversation process. Different contexts where the words are included play an important role. The contexts bring nearer or estrange the meaning of words. The condition is not so in terms. The internal context of terms changes in connection with the re-grouping of notions in such or so scientific area and with development of science.
9. A specific aspect peculiar to the terms is first of all related to the fact that they are the units of scientific language. The terms that are the exact expressers of the scientific notions typify them by being used in the scientific style. Utilization of terms in the real meaning in the scientific style is necessary. It is related to the duty of the scientific style. The scientific style gives exact and correct information about natural and society events and is a style that is used to explain their essence and conformity to laws. Not the emotional shade, but the meaning of a word plays an important role in this style. At the same time it is necessary to take into account that the purpose of the scientific explanation is exertion influence on the sense and logical understanding. The scientific style is not for emotional understanding, but for logical understanding. Thus, utilization of the terms not in the metaphorical meaning, but in the true meaning is required, because the scientific style is used for giving correct and exact information on the natural phenomenon and events of the society and to prove the conformities to laws. Thus, the terms shall be used in one and exact meaning.

Besides, there can be exceptional cases in the terms in the emotionality and expressiveness. Figurative and emotional expresses are used in the polemic of the representatives of two antagonists when there is a struggle between two opposite lines. At the same time the same term is used by the people representing different faiths and ideological fronts by putting them in a special form. Such exceptions come forward from difference of the composition of the terminological system. The cases of emotionalism and expressiveness in the terminology of sciences are less than in the terminology of social-political sciences. But as we stated before, emotionalism cannot be constant character of terms here. Because the shade of context is taken as a basis in science. Thus, the terms have the following specific peculiarities:

1. The terms express scientific-technical notions and belong to certain field.
2. The terms are the sign of the scientific notion as the unit of the scientific language.
3. The term bears nominative and definitive function.
4. There is concrete definition in the area where the terms are used and this definition is formed on the basis of the meaning that the notion expresses.
5. The meaning of the term doesn't depend on the context.
6. The terms are exact: they have neither emotionalism, nor expressiveness.
7. The terms are inclined to the monosemanticity.
8. The terms are neutral from the stylistic point of view.
9. The terms are the units of the scientific style.

The number of terms increases day by day in our language in connection with development of science and technique.

Analysis of these terms from the linguistic point of view, giving scientific explanation of their semantic and syntactical characters are one of the matters set as a task.

The terms available in the language are the names of the things, processes, objective realities, events and the notions about them. It is the basis of principal essence of the terms. The term is the word or word combination conforming directly with the scientific notion of the language and serving to its expression. Thus, the term is the word or word combination that conforms to certain notion in the system of notions of science and technique as the language sign. But disputable matters occur in determination of the terms from the functional point of view. Thus, the term encircles necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion as the language unit. Reflection of the signs of the notion in the structure of the term involves attention of the scientists. Positive solution of this problem contributes to combination of the "meaning" and the "context" in one totally formed language unit. Therefore, the investigators tried to establish language codes in order to express the notions in such or so scientific areas. Thanks to the efforts of these scientists (Lotte, 1983, p. 223) the mankind obtained solution of a lot of special matters solved without mistake not from the linguistic point of view, but from the logical point of view. For example, joining of the signs of the notions inside the language unit equivalent to the word was proved in the examples of chemical, mathematical terminology. It stipulates formation of the special type of terms- definitive terms.

The term definitive is taken from the word "definition" from the Latin language. Its meaning is the brief logical appointment keeping the most principal signs of any notion. The terms keeping the necessary and satisfactory signs of any object, notion having meaning and context structure in itself and having brief logical appointment are called definitive terms. The reason of looking for linguistic and semantic styles for formation of the signs of the structuralized notion is that the term may be accepted as the appointment/logic of the notion. Such idea was pronounced from the ancient time. This idea was developed and the academician V.V.Vinogradov wrote about special definitive function of the term: "The word has nominative and definitive function, i.e., it is an exact signing means. In this case it is a simple sign or the mean of logically appointment of the word, the science is the term" (Vinogradov, 1958, p. 12-13). In such word combination as "axis of z-s" was determined from the logical point of view belonging to the mathematics. That is to say that this term has expressed totally a notion. The definition is written as a sign to the term, it determines the structure of the appointment of the notion of necessary and satisfactory signs. K.A.Levkovsaya defines the definitive function of the term and states that besides the nominative function carried out by other words of the language, as the terms differ by their definitive function (the function of appointing certain notion), they take special place among the words of the language from the point of view of meaning and utilization (EI Ubryatova, 1948, p.27).

The investigators acknowledge the possibility of formation of the terms that reflect, keep in themselves and the necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion state that this style has limited possibilities. But it is possible to form stable terminological combinations meeting the requirements of the exactness. It is possible to give as an example the work of Lotte about

scientific-technical terms having three elements, as well as the standards of terms suggested for synthetical materials for the efforts to establish the system of terms of definitive type. The practical importance of such investigations is that it contributes to wide distribution of standardization of the scientific and technical terms having international importance. Availability of the investigation work belonging to the analysis of semantic development of word as a matrix of termination notions brought to formation of terms having more than 15 formats (morphemes) for example, in chemistry biology and etc.

It is more than it is in ordinary words.

It is not accidental that the terms of mathematics, physics, chemistry that are considered the standard of the terminological systems of definitive type principally belong not to the oral speech, but also to writing. It is interesting that the idea of aspect that is to say that semantic aspect was developed in the bibliographic information that praises the idea of definitive analysis belonging to Ranganat and they are not applied only at Ranganat's works. The formation of aspect was missed in the work "terminological rules" and formation of aspects with natural language means of the structuralized notion.

Notions formed in the result of development of science and technique express some concepts. Nominative word and word combinations that mean the notion are termed by the way of specialization passing through the fields of science or scientific thinking of the objects, events, reality. That is to say that the term is not only a scientific-technical lexicological unit, it is also the lexicological unit of the language of other areas of the social activities. It finds its definitive definition in by means of intellectual scientific understanding in the system of traditional terminological notion. For example, electric loads – collection of different events related to their movement and mutual influence; power- quantity that expresses the influence by the material world to the particle; thermometer- device for measuring temperature according to changes of the physical characteristics of substances; acceleration- vector quantity that characterize changing of the value and direction of the material point according to time; graphic – geometric description of the functional dependence on the plane (Scharle, 1985; Zhuravlev, 1983; Kazim-bey, 1939). Such understanding of the term was suggested for the first time by P.V.Veselov in the Russian linguistics (Veselov, 1969, p.45).

This idea provides precision of special words of different fields as terms. Special word is used in the wide meaning here. Thus, it encircles not only science and technique, but also the terminological system of the lexicological units of different areas of social activities. It is necessary to state that other areas of social activities (religion, sport, terminology of culture) differ from the scientific terminology by their specific characters. The terminological notions in other fields are accepted by the way of scientific understanding and explanation of denotates, scientific reflexes of the words naming them. That is to say that, besides the individual characters of the things and events, it is necessary to take into account general and important characters peculiar to them in order to call them. Different and alike features of the things are called their signs. The notions shall reflect general and important signs of the things. For example, the important

feature of the notion "square" is the fact that they are equal and right-angled. All point of square are not as the same distance from its center. The head points are located in the furthest distance and the middle points of sides are the nearest points. Or, while speaking about circle, we imagine that is consists of a closed line. But the idea that not all closed line is a circle was not occurred at once. This idea appeared after having compared the circle with closed lines, as well as rectangle, triangle and other figures and having understood important signs of the circle. Closed line of the circle is not its important sign and the sign that differs the circle from other mathematical objects (rectangle, triangle, trapezium). But notwithstanding that we take the character of the circle composing of the points at the same distance from a point on a plane as the definition of the circle. The circle will differ from rectangle, triangle and other figures consisting of closed lines.

Therefore, every science has the notions peculiar to itself in learning of terms. The principal matter of mathematics consists of learning of the space forms in the real world and the quantity correlations. A lot of notions are formed in the mathematics in solution of this matter and included in the system. Ideas are advanced about many things and inventions are made. Every made mathematical idea are expressed by words thanks to the words attached to each other. That is to say that, analysis of the same objective process or event by means of different methods may bring to establishment of real systems and notions of real conditions according to them of the view differed from each other. While speaking about definitive terms the first place of the scientific terminology in the macro system of the general terminology, because the scientific term is directly related to the scientific notion. Every term is differed in the scientific system that it belongs by its monosemy and exactness.

As to the character of the definition of the rest part of the general terminological macro system the terms are agreed directly with the system of scientific notions, the term formed on the basis of real practice gives the interpretation of the context of the scientific notions and determines its limits in order to get definition. For example, the rectangle which the front sides are parallel, that is to say that is located on the straight lines is called parallelogram. The parallelogram which all angles are right angles is called the rectangle. The rectangle which all sides are equal is called right-angled square. The parallelogram which all sides are equal is called rhomb. In the mentioned definitions the relation of the parallelogram, then its distinguishing character is stated. At the same time there is no information about the angles in the definition about the parallelogram. The sign that all angles are right bears the function of difference between the parallelogram and the rectangle. D.S.Lotte wrote: "Distinguishing from ordinary word or word combination, the term shall have limited and determined content. Not depending on the context the context shall belong to the term, hence the meaning of an ordinary word is précised in the combination with other words. (Lotte, 1983, p. 13). As the dependence on the text has the term definition, that is to say that the word and word combination has special appointment it is eliminated after the terminization. The term depends on the context in the formation and definition. That is to say that increase of utilization frequency of an ordinary word and combination in the text helps to privatization, precision of certain meaning in the semantic area and formation of definition around it. Hence, the context plays

a great role in privatization of the meaning of the word combination, getting special appointment to a certain area, i.e., in the formation as a term. Then the term gets free from the dependence inside the text and gets the independence of the system, the phenomenon of independent special terminological meaning. The following cases shall be taken into account for the purpose of calling the term as the special notion, correct expression of the word from the logical point of view, standardization of the definitive term:

1/ The language meaning overlaps with the meaning of the notion. It means that the necessary and satisfactory signs of non-linguistic objects are directly reflected in the semantic structure of the term. For example the terms of definitive type: atom, neuron, function, analysis proton, resonance, molecule.

The standardization gets the form of the optimization of the terminological system, that is to say that it provides formation of the satisfactory and necessary signs, term in the semantic structure. In this case it is not required to give a definition to the term.

2/ There is no language meaning. The notion has necessary and satisfactory signs expressed in the definition. For example, the term that has no literal sense plays the role of symbol but expresses a notion.

3/ The notion has no meaning. For example, from the point of view of physics of the XX century, the term "phlogiston". The efforts of the scientists are directed to elimination of such signs.

4/ The notion meaning overlap with the with the language meaning. It is explained that the language meaning encircles the individual signs of the object, the notion encircles general signs. The volume of the language meaning may be narrower than the volume of the notion or contrary. There may be direct relation between the language and the notion. Two and more language units (parallel terms) and contrary (homonymy of terms) may correspond to the meaning of one notion. It bears the character of the standardization and unification of the scientific-technical terms or the optimization character.

As it is seen differing from the word semantics, the term semantics is considered here. It is necessary to pay attention to two aspects in the semantics of terms. That is to say that the semantics of the term is double (binomial), it is the synthesis of notion and language meanings. The notion meaning of the term keeps the necessary and satisfactory (different) features of non-linguistic objects in itself. These features are divided into separate limits while classifying them, that is to say that they are divided into under majorities according to some grounds. But the word bears the meaning as the element of the lexicological system of the language. Such meaning (lexical or complex lexical meaning) plays the role of the method of giving satisfactory and necessary features within the framework of the linguistic unit. Reformatsky wrote that the term appears as the "servant of two entrepreneurs". "Logos" logic of the concrete science and "lexis" daily used communication language (Mayorov, 1967, p. 76).

In the above mentioned cases all attitudes of these two meanings are principal. The definitiveness of the term /terminological combination/ is elucidated so that the terminological notion is called only by one nominative unit. This attitude provides I:I correlation between the semantic system and the nominative system of the term. There are a lot of terminological combinations in the terminology. It doesn't mean that we cannot include them in the row of definitive terms. The internal possibilities of the language were important. For example, the combination "unceasing function" used in the terminology of mathematics may not be used by one term. Because the term "unceasing" elucidates the type of the function. The first part explains the second part in the terminological combination such as "linear function", "wrong function", "multiciphered function" and etc. Therefore, it is not possible to order so much to the matter of calling a terminological notion only by one nominative unit. It is true that the shortness, compactness is important in the terms. Besides, it is necessary to take the term which expresses the notion exactly from the point of view of form and meaning. For example, the same notion was called by two terms distribution\division equality\sameness, neper logarithm\natural logarithm. Generally it makes heaviness in the terminology. Therefore, it is necessary to take the term that expresses the notion more exactly. That is to say that not the correlation 1:2, but the correlation 1:1 is important in the definitive terms.

While speaking about the systematic character of the terminology, we consider the double systematic character – the systematic characters of the notion and signs. Correspondence of these two systems eliminates polysemy, homonymy, even partial doubling. All of them meet the requirement of the terminology and definitive terms. One of the principal features of the term is that it expresses the notion, represents it and the meaning of the term is reflected in its definition. But in some of the terms the definitive explanation may be instead of the definition of the term. But the terms that can obtain the definition passed from the "scientific abstraction" are the terms that can obtain the definition. Differing from the scientific technical terms instead of the exact definition of the notion, its descriptive explanation is given in the social-political terms. This ideological content is formed by the influence of the social-political text. Therefore, the definitive terms are more in the scientific technical terminology.

Semantic termination of own words of the language, obtaining terms, borrowing as a translation loan word, formation of terms by the method of grammatical methods. S. Khalilova wrote: The most optimum condition from the factors of getting term and internationalization is formed when both the foreign membrane and internal meaning of the term and the definitive descriptive content are composed maximum closely to each other in the different languages (X lilova, 1991, p. 28). The terms formed in such optimum condition may form international funds. Most of the international terms meet the requirements of the definitive terms. The sexual systematic character has found its model form. The definitive terms differ from the commemorative terms by their formation method. Thus, formation of the commemorative terms is related to certain historical event. For example, the surname of the captain Ch.K.Boycott is on the basis of the term "boycott". This Irish captain was the owner of the proper house in the Ireland and he behaved the lessors cruelly. Special decision was taken

by the league of land of the Irish lessors in order to isolate him in 1880 and the decision was named after Ch.K.Boycott. Afterwards, his surname became generalized and the term "boycott" was formed. Such commemorative terms are used in the terminology of mathematics and physics. For example, the law of Charles is one of the ideal gas laws: it was named after the French physician J. Charles. Or Debay law that appoints dependence of a solid thing on temperature of heat capacity near absolute zero was determined by D.Debay in 1912. Euclidean geometry is the geometry that is formed on the basis of absolute geometrical axioms and Euclidean axiom of parallelism. The systematic commentary was given in the III century BC by Euclid. Euler angles are generalized coordinates that determines the movement of the thing that has one immovable point. It was entered into science in 1748 by L. Euler. The meaning precipice occurs between the notion and concept in such terms. That is to say that semantics, meanings is not taken as basis in concept. The most necessary features are taken as basis in the definitive terms. Thus, innovation is realized in the material form of the word in the commemorative terms and in the logical meaning of the word in the definitive terms.

The definitive terms include not only the terms consisting of a simple term, but also the terms in the combination form. It is true that increase of the terms having multiple components (that is to say that, four five...p number of components) decreases the frequency of optimum utilization of the terminology. Notwithstanding that increase of the components of the term helps to the representation of the principal aspects of the notion, its voice form makes the language heavier. A dilemma appears here. Thus increase of components correctly appoints the term from the semantic point of view and specifies its meaning. But such terms excludes the terms from the terminology. Besides the first feature, the second feature is taken as basis for the definitive terms, because the semantic exactness shall be reflected in the definition of the term. Nomination shall be realized in high level and shall correspond to the lexicologic-phonetic criteria of the language. Therefore, the matter of reformation of the terms of multiple components is put in the definition of the terms.

But terminologies of a lot of fields have been adjusted and standardized up to date. It is not possible to allow purism in the terminology for the purpose of formation of definitive terms. Total or partial unification of the terminology helps to better understanding of the lexicological-semantic content of the terms. But the differences between the objective structures of the languages of different systems, internal development conformities and intralinguistic characters of the languages impede to their realization both by artificial and natural way. The problems in solution of the problems of unification of the terminology is deepened so that terms are obtained from the languages differed from each other by their structure-typological characters origin and social functions. Therefore the idea of unification of the foreign membrane of the terms is appeared in the world languages. Hence, there is total language correspondence and a lot of definitive terms according to the unification from the point of view of form. "The unification matter of the terminology may be realized only after the internationalization of all terminological system of the language, and it is not a matter that is possible in real form" (Baskakov, 1961, p. 57). All principal characters of the

terminology, the requirements on ideal terms, unification of the terminological system and terminological field, regulation problems and other matters have appeared on the basis of the materials of the scientific technical terminology and from the theoretical point of view. Increase of the lexical-terminological materials in connection with understanding of the newest problems occurred by means of increase and development of the relevant areas of science from the point of view of reorganization is usually realized by traditional methods. Obtaining of new words and terms from other languages or in some cases attaining a new meaning of the words and terms in the language takes an important place and it organizes the first and principal line of enrichment of the language. Sometimes notwithstanding wrong composition of the term or combination in the language, its utilization in ready form in the original or intermediary language gets stable. Though that wide mass of people refuse utilization of such strange terms, the specialists of narrow areas of specials accept them and have conservative position against re-composition of such units. Certainly, it doesn't cause to so much objection in the scientific terminology, because total differing of the terms from ordinary words of the language is allowed in that terminological system, there is a liberal attitude to this matter in the literature of linguistics. But this matter is otherwise in the social-political terminology. The terms related to this area shall have way to the national speech and so, fundamental differing of the term from ordinary words of the language is not allowed, otherwise, the term will not be used every day. Herein it is not possible to allow determination of incorrectly composed term. D.S. Lotte wrote: "We consider wrong this point of view spread among some linguists: if a "wrong" term is used in the language, it shall not be touched, a new term having analogical structure may not be suggested. It is hardly expedient to follow this point of view in the terminological work" (Lotte, 1983, p.157).

Availability of distinct terminological rows helps to correct composition of the term. It is necessary to compose a term borrowed from other language by comparing the foreign membrane of the term with a like terms existing for a long time in the terminological system of the language. As to the problem of wrong utilization of the term, it shall be written in the individual massive of the author. Utilization of correctly composed term by making amendments is not related to exact determination of that term. Wrong utilization of the term (as a paranomic mistake) is an individual matter. Correct composition of the term means determination of the form meeting the internal requirements of the receptor language maximum close to the form in the origin language. Misrepresentation of the term means wrong utilization of that unit. The scientific terms differ by being a stable system, existence inside "close" limits. But it is not possible to concern this clause to the terminological group called social-political lexicology unconditionally. Social and political terms are known and lucid for everybody in connection with participation of the people in the social and political life of the country. Despite typical terms which the meanings are clear for a certain group of people show themselves. An important part of social-political terms consists of generally used words having terminological meaning. The character of the terminology upon the history is that it is not possible to put limit between term and non-term: contrary, the investigators state that there is an entire lexicological strata. A concept reflects general necessary and satisfactory aspects of notion. The meaning of the term

notion is closer to concept. The followings are principal in connection of the term with the concept in the definitive terms:

1. Concept is wider than meaning, that is to say that the meaning of the term reflects only some characters of concept. A concept may be clear only for specialists. For example, cosmos, atom, atmosphere, electric and etc.
2. Concept has the quality of the meaning of the term and terminological combination. That is to say that it includes satisfactory and necessary aspects of notion. But differing from scientific terms, word is related to certain descriptions besides concept. Word can reflect feelings, dreams and willings, attitude to a creature. In the scientific terms the meaning of the term is the relation between the term and the image of the thing. The meaning of the term plays a role of a basis in formation of a notion and it is a mean that forms and develops the concept. As we know, appearance of a concept is related to thought. Emotional volitional, esthetic aspects of reflection of the additional creature is available in thought. Thus, besides that the meaning of a word is connected with concept, it includes emotional, volitional and etc. aspects. Only concept is appointed from the logical point of view in the term and terminological combination. That is to say that its principal qualities, the aspects directly related with human thought are taken into account. For example, while speaking about the terminological combination "four roses" in the mathematics, first of all we understand that the roses are four, but this combination has other meaning. That is to say that "four roses" means "sin 20 function graphic to "r". So, material voice volume concept is reflected here, in the reality word shall be considered the sign of concept. When a thing influences thought, image of the thing, an idea about the thing shall appear in conscience. But as the logical aspect is superior in the definitive terms, reflection of the voice volume of the term, that is to say that relation with understanding (significative meanings) is weak.

It is known that reflection of the foreign world, things and events in the conscience is called perception, idea, concept. But, is there a relation between the meaning of the term (significative) and this event? Feeling, idea, perception and concepts are different forms of reflection of the foreign world in the conscience. The forms of conscience are principal in the meaning of the definitive terms. As the logical category is important in the definitive terms, it is the same for all languages and the aspects of the term related to concept make no hindrance in translation and it is easy to find the equivalent of its object-logical meaning. For example, the equivalent of the definitive term "spectral function" in the Russian language is "spektalnaya funktsiya" and it expresses the same meaning in all languages.

3. As a scientific concept may be expressed by a special term it can be expressed by a combination either. That is to say that the concept is wider than the meaning of the term, therefore it cannot be reflected in one term. For example, "dynamic programming", "electromechanical model", "conditional mathematical expectation", "total differential equation", "module of natural logarithms" and etc. The notion of the second combination expresses wider meaning. But the first combination is important from the point of view of compactness and shortness. Besides, it is suitable

for the specialists. While speaking about concept, we consider absolutely scientific concepts belonging to the scientific areas.

While speaking about concept in the terminology, we speak about scientific notions belonging to science. For example, mathematics: number, function, integral, equation, graphic, square, root, theorem, parallelogram, rhombus, cone, integral; physics: atom, neutron, ion, ray, radiation, wave resonance, electric, strength, atmosphere, speed; economics: value, budget, coefficient, surplus value. At the same time concept is the generalized reflection of homogenous events particular to the foreign world in human brain. Concept formed about certain things and events reflects all-important aspects peculiar to that category. That is to say that it separates important aspect available at the thing from the secondary aspects. The specialist thinks thanks to concepts, the concept is appeared in terms, terminological combinations.

As the academician Mirzejanzade wrote, determination of concepts where the theory of physics relies on comprises the essence of the matter. In the reality, concept is the category particular to logic, word to linguistics. But it becomes clear from the investigation of the definitive term that concept is the principal category of linguistics besides logic. Thus, if concept is the generalized reflection of the thing in human conscience, the voice composition of word reflects this thing. The term is related to a thing only thanks to its meaning. Therefore, voice composition of the term shall not be considered artificial or conditional, because the voice composition of any term is related to the meaning on the basis of social practice in the historical development process. Therefore, meaning is taken as basis in the definitive terms. That is to say that the voice volume is established on the basis of meaning. For example, as the things in the terminological combinations as "multangular pyramid", "right angled triangle" influence vision organs, its image is formed in our conscience. In the result, it is necessary to state that the term expresses specific notions formed exactly from the logical point of view in the different branches of science and technique. Calling of notions, concepts appeared in the result of fast development of science and technique is necessary. This necessity stipulates formation of terms. Formation of terms leans against the matters of general theoretical derivation of the scientific language, thus, all properties and qualities of terms appear only in the professional areas. Hence, formation of term is such a process that exactness and determination of its definition is important in this process. Besides utilization of all arsenal of word building means, there are specific term formation methods in the terminology. In case when it is possible to appoint certain part of these methods on the basis of some signs, general explanation of their certain part is indefinite and they are stated as exception. Especially, theorem, postulate reactions and laws are discovered and concepts are formed in the technical terminology. These notions are not expressed by terms, but symbols and signs. Symbols and signs are not used in all fields of science. These symbols are a lot in mathematics, chemistry, physics, medicine. These symbols and signs used in different scientific areas play a role of communication, information carrier between the specialists of those areas. B.Chobanzade wrote that science has no native land, the first international, universal work born in human thought is science. An idea that is not useful and incorrect around the world may not be considered science. The

language of this science shall be universal and international. Universalism shows itself in today's science too. The languages of such sciences as technology, medicine and mathematics are the same for 90 percent. An English doctor and a Turkish, or a Chinese doctor can understand each other easily and may read the receipts of each other. Really international signs, numbers, stoned graphical expressions and formants are a lot in medicine, mathematics, chemistry, physics music too. Such signs are accepted as in the origin in all languages and used as the units of the scientific language. V.Z. Zlatkin states that the sign is considered as sign when it expresses object or collection of objects. The principal character of the sign is substitution of the notion that it expresses. Besides, signs give certain additional information about the object. Therefore, there is great inclination to signs in some branches of science. Naturally, the language expresses all reality, the mathematical or logical language expresses abstract objects, for example, it expresses numbers and relations between them. Depending on the abstraction of the investigation object the mathematical and logical language is inclined to formation of artificial symbolic languages.

The principal aspect of the relation between the sign and term is expression both sign and the notion of the term. While speaking about the relation of the term and notion, it is necessary to state that direct objective is the relation between the appearance forms of reality and their name in the logical meaning. Appearance forms of reality are any concrete or abstract facts or collection of facts. There are two principal ideas about the genetic relation of term and notion. Some of the investigators state that the term appeared before the notion, others state that the notion appeared before the term. In the reality notion appears before, term appears as its expression form. Scientific notions appear thanks to thought. Understanding of essence subjects and events is related to abstract thought. The process of understanding of subjects and events happened in the reality occurs by development of thought, that is to say that the notion and term are established in the mutual relation. The principal aspect of the term is its expression of the notion (notion appears before the term: notion-term). There is the relation of event and essence, form and content between the term and the notion. The term doesn't only call the notion, the notion is appointed by the term. That is to say that the meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, the terms are not known either. So, the notion and the term appear in the condition of mutual relation. There is certain succession between the sign and the term. It is their formation succession. Thus, as the science develops, a thought related to any process appears. Development thought causes to formation of concept. A.Akhundov wrote: "But concept is not only reflection of reality. Reflection of the objective reality becomes a concept when it is expressed by word" (Axundov, 2003, p.77). So, concept stimulates formation of notion, therefore, appointment of notion is necessary in appearance of the term. T.Y.Kandelaky wrote about it: The content commented in written and oral form of terminized notions are at the disposal of specialists. The collection of important signs of named object is reflected in definition. Necessary and satisfactory signs are chosen among them. They are reflected in voice volume of terms (Kandelaki, 1970, p.8-9) But signs are not far from semantic unity and it has no language meaning. Availability of accordance between marked (meaning) and marking one (voice component) is required from the term from

semantic point of view. If this accordance is not acquired, the requirements on term are violated in the terminological system. Principal essence of the term is that it is the name of notions belonging to the lexicology of concrete areas of practical activities and in this case it implements both nominative and definitive function. Subjects and events are called according to such characteristic indications that they differ from other subjects and events on the basis of this naming. The indication peculiar to the called subject is implemented on the basis of necessary and satisfactory signs of function, duty, size, form and concept. That is to say that besides the function of making idea about nominative-object implemented by other words of the language, the terms implement the function of appointing definitive-relevant notion (scientific) too. Names given to notions in symbols, signs have conditional character, the terms meet the complex of requirements by their shortness, systematism and accelerate development of science. But though that signs and symbols implement the function of replacement of terms in different texts, these signs shall not really be accepted as terms, because the term expresses, names two aspects – voice complex or voice component, notions related to that voice complex in the system of notions of certain areas of science and technique, but symbols and signs are not included in the vocabulary of a language as terms and have no lexical meaning.

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