TERMINOGRAPHY AS A LAW OF DEVELOPMENT TERMS

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to one of the important issues of terminography - the problem of classification of terminological dictionaries. Here is revealed the tasks facing terminography to explain the ways and methods of material presentation. The study of a dictionary entry of terms expressing a linguistic characteristic is a specific object of research.*

Key words: *term, terminography, dictionary, terminology, lexicology.*

The lexicographic description of the terms is dealt with by terminology, lexicography or terminography. It is defined as theory and practice compilation of dictionaries of special, terminological, vocabulary. Questions and tasks were put forward by theoretical terminography and many researchers like: Yu.D.Apresyan, I.N.Volkova, E.M.Vereshchagin, V.G.Gak, A.S.Gerd, S.V.Grinev, P.N.Denisov, Yu.N.Karaulov, V.G.Kostomarov, V.M.Leichik, A.A.Leontiev, Yu.N.Marchuk, V.V.Morkovkin, L.A.Ovikov, V.P.Sorokoletov and many others worked on linguistic terminology.

Despite active research into the problems of this area of knowledge, there are still different opinions among researchers about terminography. According to A.S.Gerd, terminography is a section of lexicography and can be called "Scientific and technical lexicography" [1, p. 3].

In his research, S.V.Grinev wants to prove a close connection terminography with terminology, defining terminography by the section of lexicography [2, p. 15].

Z.I.Komarova, in determining the place and status terminography, proceeds from the fact that "theoretical terminography is not based on lexicography and terminology. Terminography, as a relatively young discipline, has close connections with terminology, lexicography, general linguistics and logic"[3, p. 41-42].

Terminography is undoubtedly closely related to terminology, since terminology deals with problems, without the solution of which it is impossible to create a terminological dictionary: classification of terminological units and issues of including each of them in the dictionary; morphological, grammatical characteristics of the term, its combination properties, derivational term nests, rules for the formation of new terms on the basis of existing ones, etc.

"All special languages include logical operations of conjunction, disjunction, negation, implication, equivalence, quantifiers of generality and existence."[4, p. 163].

We might conclude that terminography, being an independent scientific discipline, in its development is based on the achievements of both terminology and lexicography.

One of the important issues of terminography is the problem of distinguishing a terminological dictionary into dictionaries of a philological type or to encyclopedias. This question arises in the process of selecting definitions by compilers of dictionaries, inevitably faced with the problem of distinguishing encyclopedic and philological types of definitions.

In the works of L.V.Sherba, V.V.Vinogradov, V.P.Filin, A.A.Reformatsky and other researchers, the difference between encyclopedic and philological types of definitions is reduced while differencing tasks performed by encyclopedias and

dictionaries. Since the tasks facing the encyclopedia and the dictionary are different, then "the objects of explanations are also different, the ways of explanations and methods of material presentation are also different."[5, p. 175].

Glossary entries of the terminological dictionary, as a rule, represents a versatile linguistic characteristic of the term in explanatory terminological dictionaries, the definition of a terminological unit contains information about the essential features of a term (its denotation) that distinguish this term in the terminological system of that area knowledge to which it belongs.

In definitions of the dictionary of the philological type, the denotation of the term is revealed within the limits of the concept (essential signs of the first order are revealed), in the encyclopedia - in accordance with a scientific concept at a certain point in the development of scientific knowledge.

However, from the point of view of the general literary language, the information contained in terminological dictionaries about special knowledge in various fields of science and technology is rather extra linguistic in nature, which brings terminological dictionaries closer to encyclopedias.

The intermediateness of lexicographic works is reflected in the definitions of the meaning of the term, using elements characteristic of both Encyclopedias and philological dictionaries: the etymology of the term, its word-formation nest, etc.

Thus, special knowledge, explicitly expressed in terminological vocabulary, is accumulated in terminological dictionaries, which are "a special type of lexicographic descriptions, they are different from encyclopedias in the sense that their objects are components of sign system, not things-objects, and similar with them focusing on scientific knowledge in the subject descriptions.

Terminological dictionaries are similar in belonging to dictionaries of the literary language. Their objects are to the sign system and differ from them areal capture of objects, predominantly focused on describing conceptual component of meaning, a greater degree of use of scientific knowledge in the subject descriptions" [6, p. 124].

Normative terminological dictionaries are intended to the conscious regulation, normalization and ordering of terminology, fixing the term and its meaning and are a special type of terminological dictionaries, since they represent terminological systems in the form in which they are really exist in a specific period of time.

Issues related to the difference between terminological dictionaries and normative terminological collections, are considered in the works of I.P. Smirnov, I.N. Volkova and others "The most essential difference of terminological standards from other terminological dictionaries is their strict normativity, the obligatory use of the terms and definitions contained, within established for each specific standard scope and scope" [7, p. 202]. Brings together normative works with a terminological dictionary that, firstly, the creation of both is subject to strict laws; secondly, both those and others implement the system approach to terminology and terminology systems; thirdly, the area of distribution of the vocabulary of both is limited to one scientific or technical discipline.

Addressee of industry encyclopedias, encyclopedic dictionaries of specific sciences (encyclopedias of linguistics, physical encyclopedias, chemical encyclopedias, etc.) are specialists who know the terminology included in the encyclopedia of the field of knowledge. However, their relevance to encyclopedias is due to the encyclopedic principle of interpretation and description. Objects presented in the encyclopedia. Industry encyclopedias do not contain information about extra-linguistic reality, not presented information characterizing the term as a member a certain terminology system.

One of the defining tasks of our time is the classification of terminological dictionaries. The solution to this problem is of great theoretical and practical importance, since the compilers of dictionaries must have a clear understanding on the volume, thematic scope, functions and purpose, content and form of the designed dictionary. The problem of constructing a typology of terminological dictionaries is solved within the framework of the general theory lexicography. The typology of

dictionaries is based on the allocation of four interconnected coordinate systems: linguistic, psychological, sociological and semiotic.

"Linguistic coordinate system is set and refined as a result of the analysis of various aspects of the lexical system of the language, groups and series of words, as well as the formal features and semantic categories that unite them. The psychological coordinate system involves taking into account the psychological characteristics of a person. Semiotic coordinate system determines the choice of a suitable meta-language, and other ways of fixing and presenting the vocabulary information. Sociological coordinate system requires the solution of all linguistic, psychological and semiotic problems of the dictionary in relation to the specific conditions of place and time "[8, p. 67]. He made a great contribution to the development of types of dictionaries L.V.Sherba, who used an effective oppositional method and, in accordance with it, singled out:

academic dictionary - reference dictionary,

encyclopedic dictionary - general dictionary,

thesaurus - normal (explanatory or translation)dictionary,

ordinary - ideographic dictionary,

explanatory - translation dictionary,

non-historical -historical dictionary [9, p. 265].

In these oppositions the main types of dictionaries are presented. Principle opposition is all the more important because it makes it possible to classify dictionaries according to "intersecting" criteria: it becomes possible to classify one the same dictionary for different reasons at the same time into different groups.

The typology of dictionaries proposed by L.V.Sherba became the basis for the development of subsequent classifications of dictionaries for the general literary language and the language of specialty.

The classification of dictionaries, proposed by R.Yu.Kobrin is distinguished by a concise formulation of differentiating bases. According to the researcher, the following types of dictionaries can be distinguished:

1) bilingual translation dictionaries,

2) dialectological,

3) ideological (conceptual),

4) explanatory,

5) philological,

6) phraseological,

7) encyclopedic,

8) frequency [10, p. 268].

Detailed and most complete typology terminological dictionaries presented in the work S.V.Grineva "Introduction to terminology", built by the author on the basis of identifying various parameters of the author's attitude when creating a lexicographic work:

1) thematic orientation:

a) general scientific dictionaries,

b) multi-branch dictionaries,

c) industry-specific dictionaries,

d) highly specialized dictionaries;

2) chronological orientation:

a) etymological dictionaries,

b) historical dictionaries,

c) dictionaries neologisms (notebooks of new terms);

3) dictionaries reflecting their purpose:

a) translation dictionaries,

b) reference dictionaries - explanatory dictionaries,

c) educational dictionaries,

d) information dictionaries (which include descriptive dictionaries, information thesauri, classifiers, rubricators);

4) targeting:

a) general dictionaries,

b) specialized dictionaries;

5) description level:

a) pronunciation dictionaries of terms,

b) dictionaries of spelling of terms,

c) dictionaries of terminological elements,

d) dictionaries of terminological compatibility,

e) frequency dictionaries;

6) vocabulary function:

a) inventory dictionaries,

b) normative dictionaries;

7) vocabulary size:

a) large dictionaries,

b) medium dictionaries,

c) small dictionaries,

d) dictionaries-minimums;

8) formal order:

a) alphabetical dictionaries,

b) continuous dictionaries,

c) direct dictionaries,

d) reverse dictionaries,

e) permutation dictionaries;

9) the order of the dictionary entries:

a) nested dictionaries,

b) word-formation dictionaries,

c) lexical nested dictionaries,

d) chronological dictionaries,

e) frequency dictionaries;

10) thematic order:

a) thematic-alphabetical dictionaries,

b) ideographic dictionaries,

c) hierarchical dictionaries,

d) associative dictionaries.

According to the author, the list of terminographic parameters is not complete, which indicates the need to continue work on identifying and analyzing the parameters of terminological parameters dictionaries [11, p. 235-236].

An excursion into the typology of dictionaries of the general literary language and the language of specialty helps to demonstrate how the variety ways of descriptionvocabulary in dictionaries of different types, and changes in the description of lexical units in the process of development linguistic knowledge and vocabulary.

In recent years, general lexicography has made a big step in its development, many dictionaries of the general literary language of various types: frequency, thematic, vocabulary of compatibility, cognitive, generative, etc. Words spoken Y.D.Apresyan about lexicography in general, - "the current era is often defined as the golden age lexicography "[12, p. 14] - can be safely attributed to terminography.

Modern terminography deals with a number of important issues: classification, genres, types of terminological dictionaries; theory of creation new types of dictionaries; the ability to computerize vocabulary; drawing up card files; planning and organizing vocabulary work; working out and the formulation of rules for lexicographic work; standardization of terms; quantitative and the qualitative problem of including a term in a dictionary; ways to define the meaning of a term, etc.

Such a wide range of problems solved within terminography, allow researchers to consider it as an independent area of knowledge [13, p. five].

Conclusion

1) Terminology is the theoretical basis of terminography, since only terminology is able to provide complete information about the systemic nature of the term, about its lexical and semantic features;

2) Lexicography and terminography are defined as practical activity on the design and compilation of dictionaries; such important problems as typology of dictionaries, principles of selection of lexical material, ways of presenting lexical units, etc. are common to both sciences;

3) According to most researchers, a term is a word in a special function, therefore, it can be considered fair P.N.Denisov's opinion that the term should treat as a word and word as a term" [14, p. 204].

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