1 БӨЛІМ.
ТІЛ БІЛІМІ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТТАНУ

РАЗДЕЛ 1.
ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ И ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ

SECTION 1.
LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES

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LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF LINGUISTIC TERMS

Abstract. The article defines the development trends of modern lexicography in the field of systematization and unification of linguistic terminology, as well as the principles of selection and the features of describing the semantics of linguistic terms in specialized (industry-specific) dictionaries in Russian and English. The tasks associated with a comprehensive description of the terminological system of linguistics require the use of general scientific and proper linguistic research methods, such as a comparative-historical method, a descriptive method, and a typological one. The lexicographic and metatextual characteristics of a terminological definition are paramount when fixing the meaning of a term in a terminological dictionary. The results of the study can be used to create a balanced linguo-terminological support for the existing databank and to carry out a comparative analysis of the completeness of the lexicographic representation of linguistic terms in the dictionaries of various types. The results can also be utilized in lexicological and lexicographic practice as an additional source when compiling dictionaries of industry terminology.

Key words: terminology, term, definition, terminological dictionary, lexicography.

Introduction

The set of names of scientific facts and phenomena is based on a certain system of concepts that characterize the corresponding scientific direction. Thus, the terminology of linguistics is based on concepts that constitute the conceptual foundations in the study of a subject. In the study of linguistic terms, it is extremely important to study them not only in the system of terminology but also more broadly within the system of metalanguage.

The relevance of the research is determined by the poorly understood and unresolved problems of terminology related to terminological nomination and terminological formation, which are the fields of nominative activity where the human creative possibilities are especially clearly revealed being aimed at the formation of special names.

The main goal of the study is to establish the optimal ways of representing linguistic terminology in the relevant industry dictionaries, taking into account the peculiarities of the lexicographic description of the units of the linguo-term system.

The results obtained will make a certain contribution to the determining the essence of various units of special vocabulary and identifying the main patterns of development of functional subsystems of the language. They can be significant for creating an adequate linguo-terminological support for the existing databank, and they can be used in lexicological and lexicographic practice as an additional source when compiling dictionaries of industry terminology.

Materials and methods

More than 20,000 terminological units from dictionaries of linguistic terms in Russian and English served as the research material. The sources of the linguistic material were 8 dictionaries of linguistic terms, including 4 dictionaries in Russian: "Dictionary of linguistic terms" by D.E. Rosenthal, M.A. Telenkova, "Dictionary of linguistic terms" O.S. Akhmanova, "Dictionary of linguistic terms" T.V. Zherebilo, "Complete Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" T.V. Matveyeva and 4 dictionaries in English: "A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics" by R.L. Trask, "Dictionary of Language and Linguistics" by H. Bussmann, "Oxford Concise Dictionary of Linguistics" by P.H. Matthews, "A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics" by D. Crystal.

Tasks associated with a comprehensive description of the terminological system of linguistics required the use of general scientific and proper linguistic research methods: 1) the comparative-historical method, in line with which the etymological analysis of linguistic terms was undertaken; 2) a descriptive method, on the basis of which a definitive, semantic and morphological analysis of linguistic terms is carried out; 3) the typological method, within the framework of which a component, structural and typological analysis of the terms and terminology elements of linguistics was carried out. An integrated approach allows us to give an answer to the question on the degree and boundaries of the implementation of general terminological properties and phenomena of special vocabulary in the studied branch of knowledge, and to ensure the completeness of the collection of terms and identify the shortcomings of terminology, analyze the issues of the correspondence of terms and related concepts, including the adequacy (inadequacy) of the meanings of terms to the corresponding concepts.

Results and discussion

It is interesting to note that linguistic terminology is rarely involved in general terminological problems; terminology specialists initially agreed that – in comparison with

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the terminology of exact sciences and technology – "linguistic terminology is not a rationally organized, semiotically flawless system" (Akhmanova, 1990, p. 509). "Despite a lot of research, in the presence of the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" (1990) and a truly huge number of dictionaries of linguistic terms, this assessment of more than twenty years ago, unfortunately, retains its sharpness" (Kulikova, Salmina, 2020; Akhmanova, 2004).

Along with the deepening of traditional aspects in terminology, new areas of terminology have emerged, such as cognitive, onomasiological, typological, sociolinguistic, etc., within which different views on the essence, structure and functioning of a term and various terminological systems are considered. Scientific discussions cover a number of problems of modern terminography associated with the peculiarities of the typology of terminological dictionaries (Nielsen, 2018); methodology of lexicography and terminography (Schierholz, 2015; Salgado, 2021); an interdisciplinary approach to the knowledge accumulated in linguistics and informatics (Granger, Paquot, 2012; Fuertes-Olivera, Bergenholtz, 2011), etc. Today, any lexicographer needs to be aware of the possibilities of the digital environment (Trap-Jensen, 2018) to create dynamic and reliable lexicons, enriched with semantic, conceptual and statistical information with interconnected data from different resources. A number of scholars, discussing the nature of interdisciplinarity in lexicography [Nielsen, 2018; Costa, Roche, Salgado, 2022; Grimm, 2022), argue that the work of the lexicographer and the terminologist should complement each other.

However, special studies on the aspects of terminological nomination of interest to us are few and do not contain a comprehensive analysis of the term and terminological nomination in the field of linguistic terminology, taking into account the latest achievements in the field of study the nature of the word and linguistic nomination.

The current heated debate among linguists seems to be about the purposefulness of the very process of term formation, since the opinions of scientists differ on the issue of direct human participation in the creation of a new term. According to the first point of view, the terms do not "appear", but "are invented", "created" (G.O. Vinokur, A.D. Khayutin) "created" (E.N. Tolikina), "constructed" (S.S. Vilchinsky) as they become aware of their necessity.

Supporters of the second point of view believe that invented words practically do not exist (L.G. Vedenina), just as the original "new" word does not exist (E. V. Rosen). Researchers distinguish rethinking and borrowing as the source of the appearance of new words, substantiating this statement by the fact that a foreign word rarely enters a language with all meanings. In our understanding, these points of view are not fundamentally opposite, since on the one hand, we can talk about the nomination of a new concept in the life of society and on the other hand, about the nomination within the existing terminology system.

An analysis of the place and role of ancient languages in the creation and development of the metalanguage of European linguistics shows that the basic terminological layer, covering all the main departments of linguistics, was created by the philologists of Ancient Greece and Rome, and subsequently borrowed and assimilated with known modifications in the scope of meaning by the new European languages.

We believe that in the linguistic terminology system, the most common types of borrowings are those that structurally coincide with foreign language prototypes, that is, changed graphically and transmitted by appropriate phonemic means without any structural modifications (*афа́зия – aphasia*); as well as borrowings, morphologically

designed by means of the borrowing language (*асимметри́чный – asymmetric*). It is this terminology that forms a common terminological fund, which has a Greek-Latin basis and in the overwhelming majority of cases coincides from the formal-structural point of view in European languages. Most linguistic terms that have a Greco-Latin base are characterized by the presence of significant semantic correspondence within the framework of various semiotic codes, which in most cases provides a direct transfer of information when translated from one language to another.

The necessary information about the terminology of a particular science is concentrated in the terminological dictionary. The primary and realistically feasible task of metalinguistics is the lexicographic description of the language through which linguists communicate with each other. "The intermediary role of terminography between linguistics, which deals with the linguistic properties of terms, and other sciences that focus on the study of its conceptual sides, should be emphasized" (Dubichinskiy, 2020, p. 548).

The main component of the microstructure of any terminological dictionary, including the dictionary of linguistic terminology, is the definition of a term. A definition in a linguo-terminological dictionary, in contrast to dictionaries of a general orientation, is built both using the means of a natural language (object language) and using units of the metalanguage of linguistics (a language of description).

The semantic level of description of heading units in dictionaries of linguistic terms is not of the same type. The statement about the absence of a generic concept in operational definitions is relative. An operational definition (similar to a generic one) contains a generic concept, yet its specific characteristic does not indicate the essential properties of the term but, by transforming linguistic elements, determines its specific features, for example:

альтерна́нт – вариант как чередующийся с другими вариантами той же эмпирической единицы, как связанный с другими вариантами отношением чередования (**alternant** – a variant as alternating with other variants of the same empirical unit, as associated with other variants by the relation of alternation) (Akhmanova, 2004, p. 41);

дисфеми́зм – троп, состоящий в замене естественного в данном контексте обозначения какого-л. предмета более вульгарным, фамильярным или грубым (**dysphemism** – a trope, consisting in replacing the natural designation in this context. subject more vulgar, familiar or rude) (Akhmanova, 2004, p. 137);

морфе́ма деривацио́нная – аффиксальная морфема, видоизменяющая лексическое значение корня и образующая новое слово (**derivational morpheme** – an affixed morpheme that modifies the lexical meaning of the root and forms a new word) (Akhmanova, 2004, p. 241);

adjunct – a category which is a modifier of a lexical head without being subcategorized for by that lexical head and which could in principle removed without affecting well-formedness, e.g., in the sentence *I saw Lisa in the park yesterday*, the phrases in the park and yesterday are adjuncts of the verb (Trask, 1993, p. 8);

constituent – any part of a sentence which is regarded as forming a distinct syntactic unit within the overall structure of the sentence, on the ground that it behaves as a unit with respect to certain criteria, such as displacement, coordination, ellipsis and the possibility of its serving as antecedent to a pro-form (Trask, 1993, p. 57);

infix – an affix which occupies a position in which it interrupts another single morpheme (Trask, 1993, p. 141).

The listed examples in dictionaries of linguistic terms in Russian and English

indicate that the defining concepts of operational definitions contain such generic concepts as *a variant; trope; affixed morpheme; a modifier; any part of a sentence; an affix*. Specific characteristics indicate the way of transformation of the defined concepts. In definitions in Russian, *the alternant* rotates with other options; *dysphemism* replaces the natural designation of an object with a more vulgar one; *derivational morpheme*, by adding, changes the meaning of the root and forms a new word. In English definitions, *the adjunct* can move within a sentence; *constituent* is moved or omitted within the sentence; *infix* interrupts another morpheme, i.e., inserted inside the base (*interrupts another single morpheme*).

The revealed signs of definition in the terminological dictionary of an explanatory type allow us to consider it as a metatext. Metatext elements and metatext are inherently secondary to the original text. In general, the metatext activates the semantic perception of the recipient, helping him to interpret the material of scientific knowledge. Metatext is the result of linguistic reality, helping the recipient not only to navigate in it but also to focus attention on its most significant fragments.

In the definitions of the analyzed dictionaries of linguistic terms in Russian and English, metatext elements are most often used, the features of which, according to K. Highland's classification, refer to *text metatext*, namely, *transitional ligaments*, *endophoric links* (*intratext reference*) and *explanations* (Hyland, Tse, 2004, p. 169). Considering the severity of the definition, it should be noted that the textual features of the metatext are not always used in the definitions of linguistic terms. However, as noted above, the definition in its essence is already a metatext, since it is aimed at understanding the language as an element of the real world.

In the definitions in Russian, text metatext elements function: transitional ligaments: *and therefore, especially, and, and also, mainly; frame signs*: 1)…, 2)… (*firstly, secondly*); endophoric signs: *see*; explanation signs: *i.e., for example*. There is also an interpersonal metatext element of the barrier: *maybe*.

In English definitions: transitional ligaments: *also, either / or, additionally, or, therefore, hence, and, especially;* endophoric signs: *Cf.* (*confer*); explanation signs: *for example, such as, more rarely, like*.

Conclusion

The metalanguage of linguistics, denoting the essential ontological characteristics of a language, is recognized as isomorphic to the system of concepts of linguistics to the extent that the isomorphism of the secondary language-description and the primary language-object, based on the fundamental ambivalence of the word, can be recognized. The semantic ambivalence of the word and language as a whole allows for the verbalization of special linguistic knowledge in the process of changing scientific theories.

An explanatory terminological dictionary is a type of compressed text that belongs to the descriptive type of metatext. Describing metatext should be understood as the definition itself, which through minimal text defines the meaning of the term. In this case, the metatext (metalanguage) nature of the definition is manifested.

The processes of universalization of the semantic space proceed with greater intensity and efficiency in the field of scientific terminology, since the terminology systems of different languages, and in particular, the international part of terminology systems, are characterized by strong semantic connections, which are actualized as a common basis for mutual understanding in the communication of speakers of different languages.

The alignment and universalization of the semantic space, the conventionalization of meanings is largely supported by the use of standard meanings of Greek and Latin lexemes and derivational elements.

The complex (heterogeneous, multilayered) structure of a term as a unit of a metalanguage implies the versatility and multidimensionality of terminological analysis. Being the designation of a certain scientific concept, the term arises and functions not in the language as a whole, but within individual sublanguages, the most representative part of which is terminology, which forms a single interlanguage space and provides an "exit" beyond the limits of specific languages.

Systematization, unification, and standardization of linguistic terms entails the need to create a lexicographic base that is adequate to the modern level of development of the metalanguage of this branch of knowledge.

The study of the metatext nature of terminological definitions in dictionaries of linguistic terms allows us to consider the metatext of the definition in a narrow and broad sense: as a metatext in a text and as a metatext itself. The lexicographic and metatextual characteristics of the terminological definition are paramount when fixing the meaning of the term in a terminological dictionary of an explanatory type. The location of the definition in the microstructure of the dictionary is due to its metatext nature.

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ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯСЫ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада лингвистикалық терминологияны жүйелеу және біріздендіру саласындағы қазіргі лексикографияның даму тенденциялары, сондай-ақ орыс және ағылшын тілдеріндегі мамандандырылған (салалық) сөздіктердегі лингвистикалық терминдердің семантикасын іріктеу принциптері мен сипаттау ерекшеліктері айқындалады. Тіл білімінің терминологиялық жүйесін жан-жақты сипаттауға байланысты міндеттер жалпы ғылыми және лингвистикалық зерттеу әдістерін, атап айтқанда салыстырмалы тарихи әдісті, сипаттамалық әдісті және типологиялық әдісті пайдалануды талап етеді. Терминнің мағынасын бекітуде терминологиялық дефиницияның лексикографиялық және метамәтіндік сипаттамалары терминологиялық сөздікте басты маңызы бар орын алады. Қолданыстағы деректер банкін теңгерімді лингвотерминологиялық қамтамасыздандыруды құру және әртүрлі типті сөздіктердегі лингвистикалық терминдердің лексикографиялық сипаттамасының толықтығына салыстырмалы талдау жүргізу мақсатында зерттеу нәтижелерін пайдалануға болады. Алынған нәтижелерді лексикологиялық және лексикографиялық тәжірибеде салалық терминология сөздіктерін құрастыруында қосымша дереккөз ретінде де қолдануға болады.

Түйінді сөздер: терминология, термин, дефиниция, терминологиялық сөздік, лексикография.

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ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

Аннотация. В статье определяются тенденции развития современной лексикографии в области систематизации и унификации лингвистической терминологии, а также принципы отбора и особенности описания семантики лингвистических терминов в специализированных (отраслевых) словарях на русском и английском языках. Задачи, связанные с комплексным описанием терминологической системы языкознания, требуют использования общенаучных и собственно лингвистических методов исследования, а именно сравнительно-исторического метода, описательного метода и типологического метода. Лексикографические и метатекстовые характеристики терминологической дефиниции имеют первостепенное значение при фиксации значения термина в терминологическом словаре. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для создания сбалансированного лингвотерминологического обеспечения существующего банка данных и проведения сравнительного анализа полноты лексикографического представления лингвистических терминов в словарях различных типов. Результаты также могут быть использованы в лексикологической и лексикографической практике в качестве дополнительного источника при составлении словарей отраслевой терминологии.

Ключевые слова: терминология, термин, дефиниция, терминологический словарь, лексикография.

Authors contribution

Azamatova A.Kh. – conceptualization, formal analysis, methodology, writing – review, editing.

Akhmetbekova A.M. – conceptualization, formal analysis, methodology, writing – review, editing.