



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERMINOLOGY AND THE TERMINOSYSTEM

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Abstract:

This article discusses the theoretical foundations of the study of sports terminology. In addition, information is provided on the relationship between terminology and the terminosystem.

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Some believe that the term is only a noun or a phrase with a nominative nucleus (S.V. Grinev Grinevich and others). These terms are closer to the "ideal term", i.e. are nominative. Adjectives and verbs play the role of term elements or are derived from nouns and can be transformed back into them. Other scientists (O.S. Akhmanova, V.M. Leichik, V.P. Danilenko, A.V. Superanskaya and others) are of the opinion that terminology is inherent in any part of speech, and not only nouns can act as terms, but also verbs, adjectives and even adverbs and participles.

In reality, the problem does not have an unambiguous solution: it depends on the position of the scientist, as well as on the peculiarities of the specific terminology. So, in sports, specific actions and their description are of great importance. Hence, the terminology of almost any sport consists of a significant number of verbs or verbal nouns denoting processes.

Apparently, it would be fair to say that a variety of parts of speech is involved in the terminological nomination, but their role is not the same. Therefore, M.N. Latu distinguishes free parts of speech (noun and verb), semi-dependent (adjective and adverb), dependent (numeral and preposition); at the same time, "a noun is the only part of speech, with the help of which both basic and classifying terms are formed" [1].

Usually, in works that investigate industry terminology, it is not customary to consider the essence of the industry term. More often, the term is studied as an element of larger formations - terminologies and terminological systems. Nevertheless, it seems important to understand what is behind the combination "sports term", what concept it verbalizes and what distinguishes the sports term and the concept.

In the explanatory dictionary, ed. T.F. Efremova, we also meet a complex definition: "sport is an integral part of physical culture - complexes of physical exercises (gymnastics, wrestling, games, tourism,

etc.), aimed at developing and strengthening the body, as well as competitions in such complexes and the rules for their conduct » [2].

In turn, in the modern Russian-language sports explanatory dictionary A.N. Bleer, the concept of "sport" is defined as follows: "strictly regulated competitive activity, preparation for it, as well as specific attitudes, norms and achievements associated with this activity" [3]. Thus, if we compare these definitions, then two basic general semantic variants come to the fore: sport as a regulated and / or institutionalized competitive activity and sport as a physical activity.

In addition, sports are divided into groups based on distinctive features. A detailed classification is given by E.I. Gureev and distinguishes dynamic (winter, summer and air) and static (proper intellectual and technical-model) sports. The researcher also gives a conceptual microsystem of a separate sport, which includes the concepts of "place", "athlete", "technical and tactical techniques", "projectile", "ammunition", "quality", "quantity" [4].

All of the above is the conceptual content of the concept of "sport". Sport as such and its conceptual system consist of many components and conceptual subsystems. Moreover, sport borders and sometimes merges with other conceptual micro fields.

In the language of sports, you can find terms that simultaneously name concepts of both physical and medical nature (for example, designations of injuries, chemicals, features of physical development); terms included in the field term "sport" and "law" (names of violations of regulations, rules, anti-doping legislation, etc.), etc. A natural question arises: what linguistic signs are considered sports terms. More precisely, what concepts does sports terminology refer to?

O. Shafranova understands sports vocabulary as a layer of the vocabulary of the language, reflecting the professional and recreational [5]. A.A. Elistratov writes that "sports terms include concepts for the most



common sports, as well as for the theory and methodology of physical culture, related scientific and academic disciplines (biomechanics, psychology, pedagogy, hygiene, sports physiology, sports medicine and biochemistry) "[16].

In sports dictionaries, vocabulary-denoting concepts common to many sports are marked as general sports or allocated into a separate group. In specific sports, as mentioned earlier, the terms refer to places of activity, athletes, technical and tactical techniques, shells, ammunition, quantitative and qualitative concepts.

Each special subject area, as a rule, is served by a different number of terms, the aggregate of which forms the terminology of a given conceptual area. According to V.M. Leichik, terminology is "a spontaneously formed set of lexical units with semantic commonality and similarity (closeness) of the formal structure, which jointly function in one of the languages for special purposes, denoting general concepts of the field of knowledge and (or) activity served by this NSC".

In the "Dictionary of linguistic terms" O.S. Akhmanova's "terminology" has a comparable meaning: "a set of terms in a given branch of production, activity, knowledge, forming a special sector (layer) of vocabulary, the most easily amenable to conscious regulation and ordering".

Comparing these two definitions, one can conclude that any terminology is a relatively spontaneous collection of terms, amenable to conscious ordering within the framework of a given LSC. It is customary to attribute to terminology such qualities as spontaneity of its origin coherence, but not wholeness; disorder or partial ordering of lexical items; the presence of not only terms, but also preterm (units that do not meet a number of terminological requirements), as well as other properties that are considered undesirable for the term (synonymy, polysemy, etc.).

Unlike terminologies, a terminology system is not just a set of terms and special expressions: the basis of a terminology system is a certain (not necessarily scientific) knowledge system that organizes the set of terms of a given LSC and establishes their relationships (which are not always hierarchical). Most terminological systems are complex structures, consisting of different types of terms with paradigmatic and hierarchical relationships between them, which in turn reflect the relationship between the concepts called these terms.

The formation and development of the terminological system is one of the central problems of modern terminology. A set of special vocabulary can

become a terminological system only after its ordering and systematization. Moreover, under the systematization of G.P. Melnikov implies the classification and explication of terms. Hence, the terminological system is a set of industry-specific vocabulary (terminology), available for classifications according to various criteria and having definitions that reflect the conceptual (intersystem) connection of its constituent terms.

Indeed, in a certain sense, the opposition of terminologies and terminological systems may turn out to be irrelevant: first, it is sometimes difficult to draw a line between simple terminology and ordered terminology.

Secondly, in the modern world, where there is a rapid development of various fields and the so-called "terminological explosion", the transition from terminology to a terminological system is accelerated by the conscious lingual-terminological activity of a person.

Thirdly, not all terminological systems lend themselves to strict codification or need it due to the peculiarities of the nature of the studied objects and the theory.

Finally, fourthly, special (professional) knowledge, objectified by terminology, can hardly be unsystematic.

Nevertheless, the distinction between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminology" seems to us important. According to V.M. Leichik, "the concept of terminology is on the verge of linguistics and terminology, while the concept of a terminological system is its own concept of terminology".

The transition of terminology to a terminological system is characterized by a certain artificiality and scientific character: terminologies are formed, and terminological systems are constructed (moreover, according to certain principles: formal-logical, linguistic, epistemological, etc.).

Hence, the activity of streamlining and systematization is important, which takes place both at the lexical and conceptual levels. The presence of a terminological system in the area of knowledge indicates the "maturity" of this area. In addition, it seems that every researcher of industry terminology is trying to build a terminology system in this area and understand the relationship between the professional conceptual and linguistic systems.

Thus, the features of terminological systems are, in a sense, both a way of distinguishing them from terminologies, and a condition for the transition of terminology into a terminological system. The terminological system is not only constructed, but also in the process of acquaintance with the terminology it



is "discovered", "built up". To "find" the system behind a set of terms, a formed theory of the given sport is needed.

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