



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH  
(Scholarly Peer Review Publishing System)

# SPECIAL TEXT SEMANTICS IN LINGVODIDACTIC ASPECT

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## ABSTRACT

The resolution of the President of the republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improvement the study of foreign languages" puts a great challenge for university teachers. One of the tasks of teaching English in higher nonlinguistic schools is to form communication skills, which is impossible without studying terminological vocabulary of sublanguage speciality, i.e. a deep knowledge of the language theory is urgent. Under the terms of professional communication terminology appears as a supportive unit of the transmitted content. Therefore, the aim of the academic description of terminological vocabulary is primarily lies in its semantization, i.e. providing students with particular knowledge on terminology will lead to their properly and freely usage in the field of scientific communication. The article considers the juridical terminology training problems in lingvodidactic aspect.

**Keywords:** Special text, lingvodidactic, the term, onomasiological, the terminological lexicon, additional methods, sub-language, semantic, information.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of analysis of lingvomethodological interpretation of sublanguage terminological system is inseparably connected with ontological and epistemological characteristics of the term as a special language unit, i.e. with a theoretical problem of defining the status of terminological word.

One of the major problems of lingvodidactics is to achieve an adequate educational material of the studied language phenomenon, "the functional description of terminology as a major sub-language science system (speciality) gets you closer to the solution of this problem"

Considering the current state of terminology, one should admit the sayings by B.N. Golovin: "... the science of language still does not have a reasonable and consistent theory of terms ...", is still actual to this day.

## 2. SCOPE OF STUDY

The analysis of numerous studies in this field shows that they can all be referred to the following two opposite areas: 1) the term is presented as isolated from lexical system of the language, the unit which is uniquely relevant to the scientific (special) concept. (".. the term is beyond the language system and absolutely is not available to any semantic rules"; 2) the term is presented as a word, i.e. as a linguistic sign, belonging to the lexical system of the language in the function of designation of scientific, professional concept. Term is not a particular word, just a word in a particular function, function of denomination of special concepts.

Systematic principle of relations between designated concepts lies on the basis of terminology system. Subordination of the units of term system is hierarchical: the same term may be presented as specific, as well as generic term. Thus, the term "crime" which is included in the highest hierarchical sequence, in relation to the term "offense" is specific, at the same time being included in the lower hierarchical sequence, with respect to the terms "intentional crime", "careless crime" is generic.



Each generic concept represented by the term is considered to be the organizing center (according to the terminology theory of V.N. Golovin) of terminological microsystem .

Currently, a tendency of interpreting the term as an object of linguistic research in a multiple-aspect highlights any absolute trait. Accordingly, the following aspects of linguistic interpretation of the terminological word are being determined.

One of the most developed areas of onomasiological analysis is the so-called derivational onomasiology, the main provisions of which are presented in the works of M.Dokulila, Y.S.Kubryakova, I.S. Uluhanov, LA Kapanadze, L.A. Shkatova and others.

### 3. THE BASIC PART

The object of derivational onomasiology is a word formative structure of terms and its relationship to the designated concepts. It includes such categories as onomasiological basis which indicates a specific conceptual class, i.e. a generic concept; onomasiological sign indicating specific differences, distinguishing object (concept) within a class. These categories are the basis of word-building categories.

Didactic value of the derivational onomasiological studies is expressed in description of word formation structure of terminological nominations in accordance with denoted conceptual categories, identifying productive word-formation models and the specific means of naming the concepts of particular thesaurus. For example, the study of terminological nomination categories of the person in jurisprudence shows that civil law term system is the most productive one:

- suffixal method of term formation: the plaintiff, the defendant, the heir, the hirer, the trustee, the guardian, tenant etc.
- for the term system of criminal law and process - along with suffixal way of transposition (substantivizing of adjectives and participles) the victim, detained, arrested, the suspect, accused, convicted, guilty, sane and so on.

In the study of language terminology system the problem of differentiation of terms comes to existence. In this connection, a comparison of definitive features is complemented by the analysis of syntagmatic relations of each synonym, in particular its lexical combinatory. Thus, the main criteria in establishing the degree of the synonymous relations is the interchangeability of words in the same context.

One of the major methodological problems of teaching English in non linguistic high schools is to develop verbal communication skills in the fields of future profession. Hence, the interest of English language teachers to theoretical issues of social-professional differentiation of language is growing rapidly.

The most successful is the term "sub-language", as it indicates belonging to a common language system.

So, one of the sources of replenishment of all micro system of juridical terminology is the vocabulary of general literary language. A word becoming a term semanticized not in lexical meaning, but through definition (i.e. conceptual definition), including the necessary signs of a special concept. In this case the word loses the ambiguity and expressive color of meaning, even though the semantic relation of the term with common words is often kept. For example, «termination of an execution of the punishment» and «responsible person», «circumstances softening or aggravating responsibility», «make a panic among population».

The notion of terminology as a system is traditional and based on the results of the logical-conceptual analysis. Terminology system is defined as "a complex dynamic stable system, elements of which are selected according to the certain rules of lexical units of any natural language, the structure of which isomorphic to the structure of the logical links between the concepts of a special field of knowledge or activity, and the function in its turn serves as a (language) sign model in the area of knowledge or activity".

Additional methods of semantization of the word is the description of its syntagmatic relations in the form of lexical compatibility and deflation of composite terminological denominations.

The importance of such description cannot be overestimated in terms of academic and methodological practicability since, the fixation of terms compatibility favors the fully representing of its semantic structure, as compatibility stands as a major and extremely subtle instrument of the analysis.

A systematic principle of relations between denoted concepts lies on the basis of the terminology system. Term system units subordination carries an hierarchical character: one term may present a specific, as well as a generic term. Thus, the term - wrongdoing/ crime is included in the highest hierarchical series, in relation to the term - «administrative offence; subject occurred as an instrument of administrative offence» is specific; at the same time being included in the lower hierarchical series with respect to the terms «crime with complex blame», «intentional failure or shifted seal» is generic.

### 4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the terminological lexicon as a part of a special text is the bearer of basic information. It should be noted that the lexical compatibility of the term is characterized through limitations caused by specifics of thesaurus of a particular branch of science. The list



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of terms operating in a particular text or texts, united by by the content, is a lexical-thematic group representing the thesaurus, i.e. a complete semantic information on any topic of professional knowledge. This fact determines the academic-methodological value of exarticulation of terminological lexical units from lexical array of the text.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT ( footnotes)

<sup>1</sup> Borisova L.T. About system approach to representation of terminology in the industry dictionary // The theory and practice of a scientific and technical lexicography and the translation. - Gorky: Gorky un-t, 1990. –P. 23-31; Volodina M. N. Cognitive and information nature of the term. - M.: MSU, 2000. – 128

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