

TERMS IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: The complexity and multidimensional nature of people's professional activities imply a significant variability in the forms of speech communication, and with a fairly broad view of things, all speech genres that have developed in the process of communication in the professional field of activity can be defined as professional speech. In order to adequately perceive terms that relate to a certain area, it is necessary to form basic rules designed to understand existing terms and create new ones.

Key words: social communication, communication speech, professional speech, differentiation of language, interjargon, term elements

ТЕРМИНЫ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

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Аннотация: Сложность и многоаспектность профессиональной деятельности людей предполагают значительную вариативность форм речевой коммуникации, и при достаточно широком взгляде на вещи все речевые жанры, сложившиеся в процессе коммуникации в профессиональной сфере деятельности, могут быть определены как профессиональная речь. Для того, чтобы адекватно воспринимать термины, которые относятся к определённой сфере, необходимо формирование основных правил, предназначенных для понимания существующих терминов и создания новых.

Ключивые слова: социальнойкоммуникации, речевая коммуникация, профессиональная речь, дифференциации языка, интержаргона, терминоэлементов

KASBIY FAOLIYATDA TERMINLAR

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Annotatsiya: Odamlarning kasbiy faoliyatining murakkabligi va ko'p qirraliligi nutq aloqasi shakllarining sezilarli o'zgaruvchanligini anglatadi va salmoqli qarash bilan professional faoliyat sohasidagi aloqa jarayonida shakllangan barcha nutq janrlarini kasbiy nutq sifatida aniqlash mumkin. Muayyan sohaga tegishli atamalarni yetarli darajada idrok etish uchun mavjud atamalarni tushunish va yangilarini yaratish uchun mo'ljallangan asosiy qoidalarni shakllantirish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy aloqa, nutq aloqasi, kasbiy nutq, tilni farqlash, interjargon, atama elementlari

INTRODUCTION

The problem of terms in professional communication is one of the most relevant topics of modern terminology (Leychik 1981; Bylinovich 1984; Kolesnikova and Dolgina 2001; Asimov and Shchukin 2009; Kremenetskaya 2009; Mitrofanova 2009; Larionova 2010; Danilenko 2011; Sergevnina 2011; Kopreva 2011; Tatarinov 2016; Volodina 2017; Kharin 2018; Popovych et al. 2020). In this article, we will try to highlight some of the problems associated with terms in professional communication. Terminology is one of the most important channels of social communication, which has a huge impact on the existence of the language as a whole. Terminology creation can be represented as a purposeful search for necessary information based on existing linguistic experience and its consolidation in the "information and terminological sphere" of a particular language, where national and international terminological information created and perceived by a person is encoded and decoded, stored and processed [7]. In other words, all speech communication related to professional activity, regardless of whether it takes place in written or oral form, in an official or informal setting, that is, communication as a special, auxiliary type of activity that ensures the implementation of the main professional activity and subordinated to its goals as goals of a higher order, is professional speech. The indisputable factor influencing the quality and features of professional speech is the formality or informality of communication. Moreover, this

quality changes dramatically, even if professionals communicate on a professional topic, but not in a strict official setting.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The social differentiation of language, which is one of the results of society's influence on language, reflects both the current state of society and its previous states with characteristic features and changes in its structure at different stages of society's development. The social structure of language and the structure of speech behavior of people in society have specific features due to the social nature of language. These are, for example, types of variation in the means of language, depending on the social characteristics of speakers and on linguistic conditions, which can be caused by both social and intra-linguistic reasons. The distribution and consolidation of language resources occurs depending on the spheres and conditions of communication. In order to adequately perceive terms that relate to a certain area, it is necessary to form basic rules designed to understand existing terms and create new ones. As V.M. Leychik pointed out, the unit of the term content plan is a scientific or technical concept, sounds (letters) cannot be units of its expression plan; the smallest unit of the expression plan is the "term element" [1,78].

METHODOLOGY

Currently, numerous socio- and professional group jargons, which were previously separate systems, show a clear tendency to openness and, entering into active interaction with the codified literary language, colloquial language and vernacular, lead to the formation of a specific functional layer in the Russian vocabulary - national jargon, or inter-jargon, or national (unlike socially closed) slang.

ANALYZES AND RESULTS

It should be noted that the definition of "business speech", unlike the definition of professional speech, cannot be considered a term, it is rather a household definition. At the same time, this definition cannot be ignored, since it is constantly used in both scientific and popular literature. In any terminology, there is a specific set of term elements with an established understanding of their terminological meanings and patterns of their association into words. The concept of a term element was introduced

by D.S. Lotte: "The vast majority of terms are made up of other terms or words having one or more independent meanings. These words (sometimes they, in turn, are terms), using the so-called formal accessories of words and service words, form simple or complex terms and can be called term elements. Each complex term consists of several term elements of words that have an independent meaning" [4, 44]. Later, many scientists attempted to give their own definitions of the term element. A.P. Danilenko means by the term element "a broad concept that includes, on an equal basis, a producing base, a word-forming morpheme (affixes), a word composed of a special type of symbolist" [8,35]. V.F. Novodranova sees in the term element "a regularly recurring and reproducible element of derived terms, which, as a rule, occupies a certain place in the structure of the term and gives a fairly stable generalized meaning" [8,23]. A large number of terms are formed using the syntactic method, forming a category of terminological phrases. V.M. Leychik points out that "a term by definition can consist of several words, represent a phrase" and within its framework it is possible to identify "as many term elements as there are morphemes (or words) expressing the concepts of a given field of science or technology." In his article, he talks about the dominant trend in the use of phrases consisting of two or three words as terms in fields such as computer science, and notes that in Russian the bulk of verbose terms consists of nouns and adjectives, and nouns can be used with and without prepositions, and some nouns may depend on from other nouns [1].

The morphological nature of the elements of the phrase is associated with the allocation of the core word. Against the background of the morphological valence of parts of speech, the concept of a core word invariably relies on the semantic side of parts of speech. So, in a verbal phrase it can be a verb, in a substantive – a noun, in an adjectival – an adjective.

The core, i.e. the substantive component of a phrase, indicating its belonging to a certain semantic category, according to V. N. Bylinovich, "it is legitimate to consider it as a categorical term element, and the defining complex with it as a specific term element" [4]. In the most stable forms of phrases, phrases consisting of a definable element – a noun and a defining element standing in front of it are most often used as

terms, the latter can be expressed by an adjective, less often by a participle, sometimes an adverb becomes a dependent word. Combinations of terms with one of the components in the form of a verb are rarely reflected in dictionaries. Two-element terms, in which the defining and definable elements are openly present, are the simplest form of such phrases. Basically, substantive and attributive term combinations prevail. This was pointed out by V. A. Tatarinov, speaking about the greatest prevalence of substantive term combinations [8].

CONCLUSION

To sum up the two-part terminological phrases that form a single terminological unit with nouns include mostly adjectives denoting physical parameters, or less often metaphorically reinterpreted adjectives.

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