

## Information Sources of Lexical and Terminological Units



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**ABSTRACT:** Nowadays, like other language units, lexical and terminological units play an important role in shaping the global information environment. Based on this feature, information is formed and enriched in the orbit of a single terminological and informative function. A linguistic phenomenon that has both a lexical and terminological nature is undoubtedly considered typical of scientific speech. The nature of information in a literary text leads to the creation of new lexical and terminological units. Depending on the change in information, new lexical and terminological units are included in the text every time. The article discusses the types of information (intellectual, mental), emotional, etc. The problems of presenting certain types of information by lexical and terminological means are highlighted, the ways of presenting scientific information in dictionaries and scientific works are solved, and the degree of information provision by individual industry terms is explained. It also reveals new potential meanings of informative terms, and thus reveals the meaning of terminological units in this area, which are an important tool for scientific thinking.

**KEY WORDS:** lexical and terminological unit, information, information load

### INTRODUCTION

Generally, information, its creation, benefit to people, with the help of which means it is created, spread, given, transferred, as well as its perception is a long-lasting process. In this subchapter, we will not talk about all kinds of information, but about the information load of lexical and terminological units and the means of transferring information.

Language is a system of signs that convey certain ideas and thoughts. Lexical and terminological units are also one of those signs. Those units have multifunctional features. One of those features is that it (a lexical and terminological unit) "has a strictly defined meaning and spreads this meaning as information" [7, p. 164]. When saying the defined meaning, the semantics acquired in the text by turning the word into a term is understood. It should be noted that words with a special function differ in that they have a high level of information load. This information load and meaning are included in the fact that the term transfers things, processes, objective reality events and concepts about them in the form of information. K.Levkovskaya mentions the presence of information structure in the term, along with language-structure and conceptual features [7, p. 43].

Covering the issue of terminological innovation and information, T. Guliyev writes: "One of the most necessary conditions for the formation of a certain field of activity is new information. It is with new information that the distinguishing features of the fields of activity appear. This distinction manifests itself, first of all, in lexical and terminological units that belong to separate fields of activity. Information intensity makes the meaning of those words specific and concrete. As a result, in accordance with the unique information process in each field of activity, special terms begin to be formed. When intensive information in terminology weakens, its field boundaries also collapse. In other words, the terms forming a special field of activity are included in the general lexicon due to their semantic features. Each new information obtained determines the emergence of a new concept in the language and its vocabulary. Therefore, new concepts themselves are also determined through information intensity... Each new and important information creates a new concept in the language and dictates the formation of terms that ensure its expression and presentation. Also, new concepts themselves are transferred from one language to another with the help of information intensity" [1, p. 4].

Information about the terms can be found in terminology books, articles, monographs, press, mass media, social networks, TV and radio programs, information agencies, internet information resources, etc. These can be considered sources of information about terminological units.

Here is what we found in the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On mass media": "The establishment of mass media, their ownership, their use, management, searching, obtaining, preparation, transmission, production and broadcasting cannot be

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restricted except for the cases stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on mass media. These means are the following:

1. The verity, actuality, authenticity, reliability, validity, accuracy (correctness) of the information. The verity of the information given in a scientific style is reflected through the terms.

2. Accuracy, integrity, completeness of information.

3. Accuracy, verity, authenticity, correctness of information.

4. Value, price, importance of information. If the field is valuable, then the information given about the terms representing that field is also valuable. Take, for example, the fishing industry. Historical sources show that the fishing profession played an important role in the economic life of Turks. Some information can be found in ancient written sources about the Azerbaijani Turks also engaged in fishing. Thus, Herodotus, who lived in the 5th century BC, writes that along the Araz River lived people who ate raw fish and wore seal skin [1, p. 14-20].

This historical information is undoubtedly valuable. The most valuable is the article called "Fishing Terminology in Turk Languages" by I. Kazimov in "Terminology Issues" magazine. The article is so valuable because it contains interesting scientific information about the archaic elements of many fishing terms 3, p. 18-27].

The author divides fishing terms into 3 groups by their origin: 1) terms of all-Turk origin; 2) areal fishing terms; 3) special fishing terms. In this group interesting information about fish species like "beluqa", "bass", "catfish", "crucian carp", "pike", "sazan", "khan", "bekire" and etc. is given.

This article focuses on the term "*anchovies*". This term gives information about a small herring-like fish.

In general, it is clear that dictionaries are the source of information for terms related to the sea. The "English-Azerbaijani marine terms" dictionary can be cited as an example of those dictionaries. This dictionary describes the signing of any document through a term. In English: "*Accomenda*"; agreement about the order of the cargo owner to the ship's captain to sell the cargo and divide the profit between them [4, p. 30-34].

Or: In Azerbaijani: "*movement*", "*action*" (*on the ship*), in the mentioned dictionary, there is a saying about the term "*action*" in English: *Actions speak louder than words; – that is a person is recognized not by his words, but by his actions, actions are more important than words* [4, p. 30-34].

5. Timeliness of information. Through the term the author wants to give information about minerals. In his article he uses the term "apatite". And besides, the author expands the information through this term. And for this, the term "apatite deposits" is also used.

6. Clarity, ease, comprehensibility of information.

7. Availability, convenience, simplicity of information. Availability of information about a term is that it is convenient to use only one of the parallel terms. For example, It is not considered suitable to use the term "*blockade*" derived from English, when there are terms like "*mühasirə, təcrid*" in Azerbaijani. Or when we have the term "*bağlaşma*" in our language, perhaps the use of the terms *contract, agreement* is not suitable and acceptable.

8. Shortness of information.

9. Relevance of information. The relevance of each terminological unit depends on the period in which it was created and developed. Most of the processes taking place in society find their expression in terms. From this point of view, the abundance of information, the increase of interest in these processes makes information provision more relevant.

10. Topicality of information.

12. Protection and acquisition of information. Terms are protected as well as acquired. The information on acquisition refers to the borrowed terms. Information is provided at phonetic, orthographic, grammatical and semantic levels. For example, the borrowed lexical and terminological units in semantic acquisition enter the functional-semantic system of the Azerbaijani language and are used in a special field, and also have independent and precise semantic shades. In this process, the fact of choice of meaning becomes the main factor. Foreign, i.e., the existing meaning in the language from which the term is taken is lost, new meaning and information is revealed in the receiving language. For example: "*password*" (*in English*), "*parol*" (*in Russian*) a secret word in the source-standard language used to identify people in the military or in secret organizations.

In general, both *intellectual* and *emotional* information is given through the lexical and terminological unit [3, p. 188].

The first information manifests itself mentally and intellectually. For example, the musical term "*apiosis*"; "Uzeyir turned fifty years old two days ago. He had just finished one of the most beautiful pieces of music in his new opera. Nigar had read the beautiful *apiosis* like herself [3.p. 112]

The emotional and stylistic role of the term is indicated in the second information. E.g.: the artistic information about the "word" strengthens the emotional and stylistic intensity of the text:

*An unsaid word is made under the tongue,*

*The word will pierce the hearts if it is not said.*

*A word loses its value as it is repeated,*

*The one that doesn't say a word, won't care for you* [3, p. 69].

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The means of providing information of lexical and terminological units directly coincide with the requirements given to the term. Thus, in the special communication process, each lexical and terminological unit must objectively fulfill its task. From this point of view, the lexical and terminological units that have acquired the right of citizenship are taken as the basis. Newly formed terms must also comply with the requirements of previously accepted terms. If the newly created terms meet the requirements of the system, then they are also included in the system. It is from here that the requirements for individual lexical and terminological units or the terminological system as a whole emerge. Those requirements are many. Also, these requirements are related to different perceptions. Let's note that there are also those that are compatible with the informational means we have shown above. Here are the ones that comply:

- 1) The terminological unit that transfers information must be precise and express the main content and essence of the intended concept;
- 2) The lexical and terminological unit that transfers information should be short and clear;
- 3) The lexical and terminological unit that transfers information should play a certain systematizing role.

This means that if we have to apply, the information provided by lexical and terminological units should be precise, short and clear, as well as systematic.

We want to make such a match-comparison:

**1. Accuracy of the term - the accuracy of the information provided by the term:** Accuracy includes the concepts of honesty, rightness, correctness, relevance. Behind each lexical and terminological unit are useful concepts and at the same time important information.

Since the expression of scientific opinion requires precision and concreteness, lexical and terminological units should be precise and concrete.

**2. Shortness of the term - the shortness of the information provided by the term:** The shortness of the lexical and terminological unit is the main condition for its easy acquisition, good retention in memory and, in general, using less words in scientific language.

**3. Systematicity of the term - systematicity of the information structure provided by the term.** System, systematicity - includes the meanings of rule, method, order. Just as the technical structure of the term is a system, a certain system must be observed in providing the information given through the term. That is, the information should be neat and consistent.

Information begins with the field to which the term belongs. Let's take the medical field for example. If the field is not clear, then it is difficult to provide information about that term. Because the same term is used in different fields. M. Gasimov correctly writes that, "*the ideal state of knowledge in separate fields of human activity ensures the mutual unequivocal compatibility of the expresser and the expressed in lexical and terminological systems. Such a semantic system limits the sign in terms of the function and information it carries. However, it should be taken into account that the lexical and terminological system also uses the language sign for the purpose of transmitting certain information and uses the language sign according to the laws of natural language*" [2, p. 15].

For example, different information about the lexical and terminological units "norm", "coding" is transmitted in different fields of science and technology. At the same time, this term is also used in language and linguistics. The information provided in this field differs from the information provided in other areas. Let's get acquainted with the information given in general linguistics: In the study of the theory of "language culture", as well as in the practical activity of the Prague Linguistic Association, it is important to put forward the concepts of "norm" and "coding" and differentiate them terminologically. B. Havranek solved this problem in regard to the theory of literary language. According to his theory, the norm is a set of fixed (that is, regularly used) tools that exist in the language itself and the regularities of using them; coding is the systematization of these norms, which itself is the systematization of the existing regularities of the literary language in terms of the historically perceived level [5, p. 128].

Now let's talk about the information of other lexical and terminological units. For example, information about the term "appellation": *An appellation (appellatio-Latin for appeal) is a review procedure by a superior judge under non-enacted procedural law.*

*The concept of appellation was used in France and it dates back to the 13th century. At that time, an appellation was considered a personal verdict issued by a court against injustice. In the law book published in 1667, it is noted that an appellation can be made not to the court, but to the verdict issued by the court.*" [7, p. 16].

Information about lexical and terminological units is provided in the "Disclosure" section of the "Information Security" book, which expands the knowledge of students working in this specialty. For example:

About the term **expert**. *It is derived from the Latin word expertus, which means skilled) and means a professional who is invited or hired to solve a certain problem. An expert is invited for a certain amount of money to give a more correct and qualified opinion on the issues being investigated or solved by people who are not related to this field. Experts intervene in the work of specialists, masters, even creators, and express their opinion about it. From a scientific point of view experts are divided into specialists who study technical and economic fields* [7, p. 185].

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This information about the lexical and terminological unit belongs to the field of information security. You can get detailed information about these explained terms in other sources. For example: Enough information about "*semantics*" can be found in I. Mammadov's voluminous work "Semantics of the Azerbaijani language". The term "*semantics*" was first introduced to the system of scientific terminology in 1897 by the French linguist M. Breal. In modern scientific literature, meaning is treated as the most important and integral part of language, one of its permanent ingredients. The main category of semantics is the central conceptual meaning [3, p. 25-26].

Researchers consider the lexical and terminological unit to be the most important and powerful unit of language as a communication and information system, and emphasize the leading role of these units. The functional value of the term as an informative capacity is sufficiently noted. N. Arutyunova writes: "*In the language, there is an organic relationship between the paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties of each lexical and terminological unit or lexical and terminological group. Thanks to this relationship, the potential unity-informational and semantic possibility of each unit of the lexical and semantic, lexical and terminological systems in the paradigmatic sphere emerges and is realized thanks to the connection with other units of the language in the syntagmatic plan, in unique syntactic conditions*" [13, p. 54].

According to the quoted opinion, this relationship gives reason to say that the lexical and terminological unit and the information it conveys are mutually connected, one precedes the other.

V.A. Zvegintsev also wrote about the provision of pragmatic, i.e., emotional meaning-information by means of lexical and terminological units: "*The information given at this time is defined as the pragmatic meaning of the lexical and terminological units with independent meaning in the vocabulary of the language, in other words, the pragmatic aspect of the lexical meaning, its relation to the sign expressed by the type speaker, as well as the property of the sign's appropriate influence on people outside of it*" [10, p. 126].

The informative structure of lexical and terminological units is also reflected in the corresponding dictionaries. In particular, this dictionary provides information about new meanings of lexical and terminological units. New terms and meanings are encountered in the information structure.

For example:

Adapter ("device connecting other devices" - lat. adapto "to set up, to install") *infor. tex.* 1. An electrical device that supplies electricity from one device to another. Power adapter.

In dictionaries and scientific works, the methods of providing scientific information are solved, and the degrees of providing information of certain field terminologies are explained. It also reveals new potential meanings of informative terms, and thus the importance of terminological units, which are an important tool of scientific thinking, in this field is obvious.

## CONCLUSION

The article shows that the term belonging to any specific field has a wide and rich information load. These terms collect and systematize information and knowledge about the smallest details of that field according to the area and directions they belong to, and combine them into one general term. In a special scientific context, the functional specificity of the term differs from the task of the word. Lexical and terminological information is viewed as dynamic information of the optimization of intelligence due to its specificity. Factors such as the development of creative thinking, frequent changes in human activity have a certain role here. Lexical and terminological information is scientific-theoretical information, which theoretical basis is used to define it. The logical information process plays an important role in the emergence of secondary information. The essence and content of the concept of lexical and terminological information is its invariance. The informational value of lexical and terminological units is guided by the scope of the idea and the lexical meaning of the word. Precise terminological information depends on the meaning of the term, the communicative situation, the adequate and communicatively relevant sign of the context.

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