

SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE TERMINOLOGICAL FIELD OF DEFECTOLOGY

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Abstract

It is known that its lexical level, like all levels of the language, is a separate system, and the units of this system are related to each other in terms of semantic, logical, functional and other aspects. At the same time, terminology is also such a system. The units of any terminological system are interconnected as names of scientific concepts that make up a particular system. It should be said that there are semantic relations between the units in a certain terminological system.

Keywords: Surdopedagogy, defectology, semantic relations, inclusive education.

Introduction

The authors of "Fundamentals of Uzbek language system lexicology" noted that in the lexical system, grouping of words based on several semantic and formal relations such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy (gender-species relationship), paronymy (whole-part relationship), homonymy, and this is also reflected in terminology[11]. R. Safarova also gave detailed information about the types of lexical-semantic relations in the lexical system of the Uzbek language[13].

The concept of hyponymy among these types of lexical-semantic relations is described in detail in the textbooks and training manuals published for higher philological education in Uzbekistan in the following years. For example, in the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" by H. Jamolkhanov, we read the following concrete and reasonable thoughts about this concept: "Hyponymy is a semantic relationship arising from the stepwise (hierarchical) connection of lexemes in the vocabulary. The essence of such relationships is that lexemes expressing a narrower concept or meaning are related to lexemes expressing a broader concept or meaning by type (hyponym) and gender (hyperonym), such a connection is carried out through unifying (integral) senses. For example, the meaning of the tulip lexeme is included in the meaning of the flower lexeme, and the meaning of the cat lexeme is included in the meaning of the animal lexeme. Such a step-by-step (step-by-step) approach is especially common in the terminological system of this or that science. For example, in botany, the concept of species is part of the concept of genus, the concept of genus is part of the concept of family, the concept of family is part of the concept of tribe, the concept of tribe is part of the concept of class, and finally, the concept of type is the largest taxonomic category. Such connection in the meanings of lexemes is called hypo-hyperonymic (species - gender) relations. Such relations are considered important factors that determine the construction of the vocabulary or some terminological systems in it"[4].

The famous English linguist John Lyons, in his work "Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics", first published in 1968, states that hyponymy is "one of the most fundamental paradigmatic meaningful relations, the vocabulary of the language is formed by means of such relations" and the term hyponymy "was recently created on the basis of analogy to the terms synonymy and antonymy, notes that although this term is new, the concept of "hyponymy" is quite traditional, this concept was recognized long ago as one of the structural principles of the vocabulary of all languages [8].

It should be noted that in the lexical system, in particular, in the terminological field, almost all types of lexical-semantic relations - hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, partonymy, homonymy - appear, but hypo-hyperonymic relation, that is, hyponymy, has a special place among them, because According to Lyonz, "hyponymy is one of the most fundamental paradigmatic meaningful relationships in language." That is why researchers emphasize that the hyponymic relationship between units is very widespread in the lexical and terminological system of the language, in particular, within the terminological field [5]. Naturally, relations between scientific concepts in any science arise and appear on the basis of certain norms and laws. The relationship between the genus and the concepts subordinate to it or included in it as a species, undoubtedly, exists as a hypo-hyperonymic relationship, and this relationship finds its concrete expression in language. That is why, in the terminological field, first of all, such hyponymy relationship is extremely important. Of course, according to the logical-semantic essence of hyponymy, "one hyperonym regularly subdues more than one hyponym" [15], that is, there are several hyponyms of one hyperonym. The study of banking and finance terminology in Uzbek E.T.Shirinova paid special attention to hyper-hyponymy among the paradigmatic relations between banking and finance terms such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, as hyponyms of the hyperonym of bond, bond without bond, bond without loss, bond without term, bond without term, he noted about ten terms such as external bond, domestic bond, and winning bond [17].

In the terminological field of the Uzbek language "defectology", the hyperonym of defectology combines 5 hyponyms, i.e.: surdopedagogy, typhlopedagogy, oligophrenopedagogy, speech therapy, phonopedology, etc. are hyponyms of this hyperonym. Semantically, the hyperonyms "psychophysiological defect" and "defect correction" and hyponyms "hearing defect" and "hearing defect correction", "vision defect" and "vision defect correction", "mental-mental defect" and "mental-mental defect correction" ", speech defect" and "speech defect correction", "voice defect" and "voice defect correction" schemes act as unifying schemes. The terms "hearing", "seeing", "mental-spiritual", "speech", and "voice" in the semantics of the terms hyponyms - deaf pedagogy, typhlopedagogy, oligophrenopedagogy, logopedia, phonopedia, act as differentiating terms in these hyponyms.

As already mentioned, hyponymy occurs on the basis of hierarchical, more precisely, stepwise relationship between language units, in particular, terms. Yu.V. Slozhenikina, who studied the terminology of defectology in Russian twenty years ago under the name of "terminology of correctional pedagogy", described the step-by-step relationship in this way based on concrete examples. According to him, in the terminology of defectology, the structure of inter-level relationship between the names of anomalous development (and within this structure, the semantic paradigm of the names of speech disorders) is very common. The terms anomalous development and dysontogeny stand as hyperonyms - this is the first level (level) of classification. At the second level, the names of specific cases of pathological development of a child's personality - mental defects, hearing defects, visual defects, speech defects and other terms are distinguished according to the concept of "object of impairment". At the next level of speech disorders, oral speech disorders and written speech disorders were distinguished in the structure of the lexical-semantic group. The fourth stage of the classification involves distinguishing the names of specific cases of oral and written speech disorders, such terms are units that denote disorders of tempo, timbre, rhythm, and other aspects of speech activity. In the fifth stage, the names of disorders in the pronunciation of sounds are distinguished in the hyponyms of dyslalia, dysarthria according to the scheme of "localization of the defect". The sixth stage consists in distinguishing the names of dyslalia types - sigmatism, rotatism, gammatism, etc. according to concretely distorted sounds in the child's speech. At the seventh stage, lexemes in the meaning of terms of types of sound pronunciation defects are distinguished [14].

It should be noted that as the gender-species graded relationship between the terms in the terminological field of "defectology" is manifested, the term at the highest level of the graded relationship, that is, the meaning of the hyperonym, as the expression of the corresponding scientific concept falls to the lower level, gradually becomes

more concrete and complete in the hyponym-terms. . This situation, of course, helps to perfect the description of the scientific concept of the terms, to express the essence of the scientific concept in detail in an appropriate manner, openly and completely. Therefore, in the study of the terminological field of "defectology" in the Uzbek language, special attention should be paid to the manifestation of the hyponymic relationship.

Another important but controversial issue in terminology is synonymy, which is one of the types of lexical-semantic relations. It is known that synonymy is a unique resource in any language dictionary stock, a resource that expands the language's expressive capabilities and increases its emotional-expressive and aesthetic impact. But researchers' attitude to synonymy within the terminological system is not the same.

The linguist N. Mahmudov, while researching in detail the problems related to the development and principles of the terminology of concrete and humanitarian sciences in the Uzbek language, pays particular attention to the following aspects: "The issue of synonymy in terms is one of the most controversial problems in terminology. According to the traditional view, the presence of synonyms in the terminological system is evaluated as a defect of the terminological system, that is, a negative condition. But recently, the point of view that evaluates terminological synonymy as a positive phenomenon is stagnating in terminology. The emergence of synonymy in the term system is explained as a result of the deepening of existing scientific knowledge, the formation of new scientific paradigms, and the serious development of science, and it is interpreted as an integral feature of the term system as a phenomenon that expands the capabilities of a special language in performing professional and communicative tasks. [10].

According to the researchers, although the study of the problem of synonymy has been ongoing since the beginning of philology until now, it is still not finished. That's why there are so many different considerations when applying this phenomenon to terminology. It is also natural that a kind of "explosion" of synonymy occurs in terminology in connection with the rapid development of science [3]. A number of linguists (such as A. Koval, E. Tolikina) evaluate synonymy in terminology as a negative phenomenon, while others recognize that synonymous relations between terms are natural and appropriate [3; 51-53.]. Well-known terminologists, for example, V.P. Danilenko, L.L. Kutina and others note that the phenomenon of synonymy in the field of scientific terminology is at the initial stage of the existence of terminological systems, due to the fact that the optimal term has not yet been chosen during their formation [6]. The Russian terminologist V. M. Leychik tries to justify the existence of synonyms in the terminology of any language as a legitimate result of the development of science and the increase in the amount of knowledge about the object of study [9]. Indeed, in traditional terminology, the existence of inter-term synonymy has not been considered as an acceptable situation. As V.M. Leychik has rightly pointed out, the rapid development of science and the corresponding increase in the need for a precise expression of the scientific concept are making certain changes to the interpretations of the phenomenon of synonymy in terminology. However, in our opinion, it is advisable to refrain from excessive use of synonymy in the terminological system, to always keep in mind that synonyms do not deviate from certain norms.

There are quite a few synonymous cases between terms in the terminological field of "defectology" in the Uzbek language. In the first part of our work (pages 11-13) we tried to show the synonymy between defectology // correctional pedagogy // special pedagogy and a number of other terms and that the term defectology is the most acceptable of these terms. we noted.

Also, it should not be forgotten that sometimes the meaning of two terms is close to each other or in common, and therefore it is natural to consider them as synonyms. For example, consider the terms hard of hearing and hard hearing, both of which have the meaning of "not hearing well enough." Based on this, these two terms are evaluated as synonyms. The alternative of these two terms in Russian language are the terms tugukhost and slaboslyshashchiy. As the Russian deaf pedagogue L.V. Andreeva rightly pointed out, in practical otorhinolaryngology, the term tugoukhiy (hard-of-hearing) is used to describe children with partial hearing impairment, and in deaf pedagogy, the term slaboslyshashchiy (weak hearing) is used for them [1]. Therefore, these terms should not be considered synonymous. But taking into account that the science of defectology is an integrative field with medicine and other sciences, it is natural that these terms should be evaluated as synonyms.

In M.Ayupova's textbook "Logopedia", existing synonyms of a number of logopedic terms are noted, some of them are listed [2]: "To define speech disorders, the terms speech defects and speech defects are also used" (p.

15); "Dysphonia (aphonia) is loss or weakening of phonation due to pathological changes of the vocal apparatus. Synonyms: sound disorder, phonation disorder, phonotoral disorder, vocal disorder." (page 52); "Bradylalia is a pathologically slowed rate of speech. Meaning: bradyphrasy. ...Taxilalia is a pathologically accelerated rate of speech. Meaning: tachyphrasy. ... Stuttering is a violation of rhythm and tone as a result of the muscles and tendons of the speech apparatus. Meaning: logoneurosis. ...Dyslalia is a violation of sound pronunciation during the normal innervation of the auditory and speech apparatus. Cognates: language freshness (obsolete), defects in sound pronunciation, phonetic defects, irregularities in pronunciation of phonemes. (page 53); "Rhinolalia is a disorder associated with a lack of innervation of the speech apparatus of the side of speech pronunciation. Meaning: the tongue is fresh (outdated). (page 54); "Alalia is the absence or underdevelopment of the speech zones in the cerebral cortex as a result of damage to the organ in the womb of the child or during the early development. Synonyms: dysphasia, early-onset childhood aphasia, developmental aphasia, deafness (obsolete). ... Aphasia is a complete or partial loss of speech due to damage to a specific part of the brain. Synonyms: speech disorder, loss of speech" (p. 55); "In the specialized literature, in addition to the term alalia, the following terms were used to denote this speech defect: congenital aphasia, ontogenetic aphasia, developmental aphasia, dysphasia, retardation of speech development, constitutional retardation of speech, deficits in language acquisition, etc." (p. 193). As it can be seen, among the terms related to speech therapy, the number of synonymous lines is significantly larger. Of course, this situation is related to the fact that different researchers approached the relevant scientific phenomenon and scientific concept with different considerations. It seems appropriate to quote the following thoughts of Russian speech therapist L.F. Chuprov at this point: "Perhaps, in the scientific and practical field, it is possible to find a science like speech therapy, where synonyms and terminological definitions for every expression of a defect are covered." This "Apocalypse of Babylon" can be explained very easily: specialists from different directions: doctors, pedagogues, philologists, psychologists have been dealing with speech pathology since time immemorial, and they called a certain phenomenon they are studying by familiar names" [16].

It is worth noting that the author of the textbook, M. Ayupova, listed all the synonyms in logopedic terms with a pedagogical-didactic purpose, i.e. with the purpose of making it easier for the student to read works created in different periods and reflecting different scientific points of view, and she used general defectological scientific usage as much as possible throughout the textbook. worked with the terms.

It is known that the main object of defectology, the main participant in the process of correctional-pedagogical influence is summarized by the following terms: anomalous children // children with defects in physical and mental development // children with developmental disorders // children with developmental deviations // with problems in physical and mental development children // children with mental and physical development problems // children with disabilities // children with limited health // children in need of special attention, etc.

As you can see, there is a synonymous relationship between these terms. But it is impossible not to notice that each term in this synonymous line has a certain aspect that has been emphasized. If you pay attention, in the term of anomalous children, the emphasis "deviation from the norm, wrong" is exaggerated, in which a sense of discrimination is understood to a certain extent. The characteristic is clearly expressed in the term of children with physical and mental developmental disabilities, but due to the word disability in its content, the tone of discrimination appears in this term as well. The concept is clearly expressed in terms of developmentally impaired children, children with developmental deviations. The expression is more clearly expressed in terms of children with problems of later physical and mental development, children with problems of mental and physical development. A warm tone emerges in terms of children with disabilities, children with disabilities, and children with special needs.

Researchers pay attention to the reasons for the emergence of synonyms in the terminology of correctional pedagogy [14; 16-17.]. The following factors can be noted as the factors of the appearance of synonyms in the terminology of defectology in the Uzbek language:

1. Parallel use of two foreign words expressing the same concept (one Greek, the other Latin) as a term results in a synonym: alalia - dysphasia; Batterism is like a paraphrase.
2. As a result of using a foreign word expressing the same concept and an Uzbek word as a term, a synonym arises: logoneurosis - stuttering; rhinolalia - slurring - slurring; deaf-mutism - temporary deaf-mute - temporary

deaf-mute; anophthalmos - lack of sight; asthenopia - rapid eye fatigue; achromasia - lack of color discrimination; autism - dehumanization, dementia - acquired mental deficiency; aphasia - lack of speech - complete or partial absence of speech; aphonia - like silence.

3. Synonymy occurs as a result of the use of compound nouns and expressions with proper nouns that express the same concept: dot-embossed writing - like Braille writing.

4. As a result of the use of current and outdated terms, a synonym is formed: dyslalia - tongue weakness; rhinolalia - talking with the nose; Alalia is like a gunk.

5. As a result of the use of synonymous constructions as terms: speech disorder - such as speech disorder.

As a result of various other factors, terms-synonyms may arise. Most synonymous terms in the terminology of defectology serve to ensure the clarity of the scientific idea that is to be expressed. But even in the defectological terminology, it is not considered appropriate to have more than enough synonyms, which do not serve to emphasize a certain aspect of the phenomenon, at least at some level.

Another type of lexical-semantic relationship, antonymy, is characteristic of the terminological lexicon. Even the paradigmatic relationship consisting of antonymy is more vividly and widely manifested in terminological systems. As the researchers have rightly noted, antonyms-terms in the language are no less than antonyms-nonterms. The reason for this is that contradicting and opposing concepts is the beginning, the basis of scientific thinking, an integral part of scientific description and analysis [7]. It is already known that contrasting concepts is one of the most common ways to reveal the essence of any phenomenon, and linguistic expressions of opposition are terminological antonyms.

In the system of terms of defectology in the Uzbek language, there are many units with an antonymic relationship. Such a relationship occurs both between terms consisting of one word and between terms in the form of a combination:

1. Antonym relationship between one-word defectological terms: bradylalia (slowed speech) - tachylalia (accelerated speech); antipathy - sympathy; sick - like healthy.

2. The antonymic relationship between defectological terms in the form of a combination: simple dyslalia - complex dyslalia; open rhinolalia - closed rhinolalia; loud voice - low voice; congenital defect - acquired defect; congenital deafness - acquired deafness; early deaf children - late deaf children; loss of voice - restoration of voice; voice disorder - voice correction; the fast tempo of the voice is the same as the slow tempo of the voice.

The antonymic relationship between the terms of defectology contributes to the clear and easy understanding and faster perception of the scientific concepts they represent.

Among the terms of defectology, not all manifestations of the relationship of homonymy at the umlexical level are manifested. In the terminology of defectology, a type of homonymy called "interdisciplinary terminological homonymy" by A.A.Reformatsky is mainly observed. A. A. Reformatsky wrote: "A certain term can enter different terminologies of the same language, and it creates interdisciplinary terminological homonymy. For example: reaction in 1) chemistry, 2) physiology, 3) politics; 1) in philosophy, 2) in jurisprudence, 3) in phonetics; 1) in ethnography, 2) in phonetics, etc." [12].

Naturally, the terms reduction, assimilation, and speech noted by A.A.Reformatsky are also interdisciplinary homonyms in defectology. There are a number of other terms in defectology, such as agglutination, convergence, divergence, accommodation, contamination, which are also actively used in linguistics and, therefore, they are interdisciplinary homonyms. It should be noted that the emergence of interdisciplinary homonyms is a completely natural reality today, when interdisciplinary integrative processes are rapidly accelerating.

Thus, although almost all types of lexical-semantic relations - hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy - appear in the terminological field of Uzbek language "defectology", among them hypo-hyperonymic relation, i.e. hyponymy, occupies a special place, because hyponymy is the most fundamental in the language. , at the same time, it is considered to be a stepwise paradigmatic meaningful relationship. As the genus-species hierarchical

relationship between the terms is manifested, the term at the highest level of the hierarchical relationship, that is, the meaning of the hyperonym, as the expression of the corresponding scientific concept falls to the lower level, gradually becomes more concrete and complete in the hyponym-terms. These terms help to perfect the description of the scientific concept, to express the essence of the scientific concept in appropriate detail in an open and complete manner.

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