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**PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN ENGLISH**

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The rapid development of science and technology, modern information technologies, significant changes in the life of our society, namely the openness of borders, the intensification of the processes of intercultural communication dictates the need for a comprehensive description, study and analysis of new layers of terminological vocabulary. Today, terminology plays a leading role in people's communication in the world, being a source of information, a tool for mastering a specialty and a kind of driving force of scientific and technological progress.

Despite systematic and purposeful work in the field of terminological systems research, some terminologies are still insufficiently studied by lexicologists. In particular, this applies to psychological and psychiatric terminology, which are among the most extensive and complex terminological systems and are voluminous macroterminosystems consisting of many separate branch microterminosystems.

The popularity of psychology, its replenishment with new directions and areas form a stable opinion about the flourishing, successful development of the entire complex of psychological sciences. The leadership of the USA in psychology determines the fact that many psychological neoplasms of the English language arise mainly in the British and American national variants. These variants are the main suppliers of lexical innovations in the psychological terminological system of the modern English language.

Science is enriched by a lot of terms introduced into circulation, which must be logically correctly and timely introduced into the term system.

The study of the psychological terminosystem seems to be the most interesting from the point of view of the communicative and pragmatic approach. This is due to the urgent need to introduce terminological vocabulary into the active vocabulary of a specialist.

It is only recently that studies have begun to appear presenting a communicative-pragmatic approach to "language for special purposes", which raises the question of the formation of a special communicative competence, understood as the correctness of the use of language units of different levels in infinitely diverse life situations. For example, the "defining feature" of the terms "their conscious introduction into scientific and practical circulation", which implies not only the enrichment of the lexicon and thesaurus of a linguistic personality, but also the formation of its communicative competence.

There are a lot of manuals, dictionaries, monographs, but, unfortunately, most of them have no communicative value, and the actualization of the psychological layer of vocabulary and its functioning in discourse is not achieved. The creation of terminological dictionaries on psychology in English is one of the goals of special research in this field.

As you know, any classification is based on typology. To begin with, let's consider the terminological classification according to the most important and basic of all the features inherent in terms.

The terms of categories, general scientific and general technical terms, intersectoral terms, and special terms are distinguished.

First of all, the most general concepts of matter and its attributes are distinguished, which bear the names of categories (matter, space, time, quantity, quality, measure, and others). Accordingly, the terms that denote categories are a type of category terms.

Further, at each stage of the development of human knowledge, in each epoch, a certain number of general scientific and general technical concepts appear that are used in any science (branch of technology) (system, structure, method, law in science, reliability in technology). They are joined by general concepts of methodological sciences - philosophy, general theory of systems, cybernetics, computer science and others; some of the concepts of these sciences can be used, as well as general scientific concepts, in various fields of knowledge (for example, information, element). At the same time, it should be borne in mind that general scientific (general technical) and intersectoral concepts are such not because they are used in a number of branches of knowledge, but because they have a common content that allows them to be applied in different industries, in most cases adding specific features to the general content.

Psychological terms, as well as all terms in general, are also classified by content (this classification is used mainly in philosophy and separates the terms of observation and theoretical terms); by the object of the name (for example, in the field of psychological vocabulary, this will be the division of terms by their designation of a mental state, mental illness, by branches of psychology etc.); according to the logical category of the concept that is designated by the term (distinguish the terms of processes, properties, quantities, units, features); linguistic classifications (based on the characteristics of terms as words or phrases), classifications by semantic (unambiguous and polysemous) and formal structure (single-component and multicomponent), by belonging to parts of speech (terms-nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs), by source language, authorship and methods of term formation.

Borrowing is the reproduction by morphological and phonetic means of one language of phrases, words and morphemes of another language. Of all the levels of the language, the vocabulary is most exposed to borrowing. This happens for various reasons, most often due to the fact that new things and concepts are borrowed, or words from other languages are

duplicated in the language to comply with international terminology standards. In oral speech, borrowed words are assimilated faster and easier, but not accurately enough. In the book version, borrowings are closer to the original, however, it is harder to master the language. The development of a new word by language takes place in three directions: phonetic, grammatical and lexical. In addition to direct borrowing of the word itself, calcification can also be used in the language, i.e. the transfer of a foreign word using its morphemes. Transcription and transliteration can be used when calculating.

Transliteration (from trans... and Lat. littera - letter), the translation of one graphic system of the alphabet into another (that is, the transfer of letters of one script by letters of another).

Transcription (Latin transcriptio, gram.) is a written representation of the sounds and forms of a known language that has or does not have its own writing system, using a writing system that is usually not peculiar to this language and belongs to some other language or is completely artificial.

In most languages of the world there are words whose components are common term-forming elements, removed mainly from ancient Greek and Latin. Most often these are terms from the sphere of science, technology, as well as socio-political life.

Avi(a)-, avt(o)-, agr(o)-, akv-, arche(o)-, archi-, audi-, aer(o)-, baro-, biblio-, bio-, ge(o)-, -gram-, -graph-, human-, dem-, -drom, -krat, kosm-, labor-, -log-, -meter, micro-, mono-, -navt, -onim, peri-, poly-, pre-, proto-, pseudo-, san-, -osprey, -tech, tele-, term-, type-, phil-, -background-, photo-, -chrono-, compass-, epi-, ep(o)-.

Similar elements are also present in English:

Borrowings from Latin include words with the following affixes: noun: suffixes -ion and -tion; verb: suffixes -ate and -ute, prefix dis-; adjective: suffixes -able, -ate, -ar, -ent, -or, -al, -ant.

Borrowings from the French language include words with the following affixes: noun: suffixes --ance, -ence, -ment, -ess, -age; verb: prefix -en; adjective: suffix -ous.

The suffixes -ist, -ism, -isk show that the word is of Greek origin.

Many Greek and Latin words have become international prefixes. For example, anti-, counter-, inter-, sub-, ultra-.

Most of the English vocabulary is borrowed from Latin, French, and Greek. According to the results of numerous studies, borrowings make up from 60 to 80% of the entire lexical base of the language.

As for the psychological terminology of the English language, these are borrowings from the Latin language, mostly created by affixal word formation. However, since these borrowings occurred quite a long time ago, these words are considered to be native English.

For example, the terms "perception", "affectation", "alienation", "agitation", "anticipation", "habituation", "depression" occurred using the suffixes "-ion", "-tion" (Latin); "autism",

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"ageism", "behaviorism" by means of the suffix "-ism" (Greek); "maladjustment", "conscience", "judgment", "detachment" - "-ment", "-ence" (French), etc.

This classification is mainly philosophical, because according to it, all terms are divided into 2 groups: observation terms and theoretical terms. Abstract concepts belong to theoretical terms, classes of real objects belong to observation terms.

The material used is overwhelmingly dominated mainly by theoretical terms. Their number is approximately 93%. The remaining 7% are observation terms. These include the following concepts: "suspect" (in the field of psychology, this noun has a special meaning - not "suspicious person", but "a person with a suspected disease"), "research" ("scientific research", "research work"), "guru" ("mentor", "leading specialist"), "therapy session" ("psychotherapy session"), "panellist" ("panellist"), "psychologist" ("psychologist"), etc. This is due to the fact that most concepts in psychology are aimed at describing the state of the psyche, the body's reaction to any action, and not at describing objects of material nature.

The following are examples of theoretical terms: "internal dialogue" ("internal dialogue"), "depression" ("depression"), "analyze" ("analyze"), "practical" ("practical", "empirical"), "improvisation" ("improvisation"), "emotional health" ("healthy state of the nervous system"), etc.

The basis for the allocation of this classification is the distribution of terms in various special areas. Firstly, this material belongs to a group of scientific terms, to a class of terms on psychology. Psychology, as part of the socio-political sciences, allows us to attribute these terms to a group of socio-political terms. Also, the practical material used in this work can be attributed to the terms of social sciences.

According to the object of naming, several types of objects can be distinguished, represented in the material under study:

These are, first of all, objects (terms) of mental states, processes and properties. Examples of such objects can be the following terms: "emotion" ("emotion"), "relief" ("relief, consolation"), "flexibility" ("adaptability, compliance"), "disappointed" ("disappointed, upset") and others.

Mental disorders can also be used as an object of naming: "Imposter Syndrome" ("Imposter Syndrome"), "depression" ("depression"), "weakness" ("disease"), etc.

In this classification, the terms of mental states, processes and properties prevail. Their share of the total number of terms exceeds 70%. The remaining 30% share the terms mental illness, the scientists involved in them and the tools used by them.

However, it should be noted that almost all of these borrowings occurred many centuries ago, respectively, these words can be considered rightfully English. There are not so many modern borrowings in terminology, since most of the leading specialists and scientists in the field of

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psychology are English-speaking, advanced textbooks and books are English-speaking. Thus, rather, other languages borrow psychological terms from modern English.

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