

qəsdən saxtalaşdırıldığını üzə çıxardılar. Bu sahədə Y.Yusifov, T.Hacıyev, Q.Qeybullayev, M.İsmayılov və başqalarının xüsusi xidmətləri vardır. Bunlardan biri Q.Ə.Qeybullayev yazır: “*Sovet İttifaqında bu vaxta qədər heç bir türk xalqı hakim İran konsepsiyasının ucbatından özünün həqiqi tarixini aydınlaşdırma bilməyib. Bu, tarix elmində monopolizmdir*”.

Nəticə/Conclusion

Yazıçı İ.Hüseynov “İdeal” romanında yazmışdır: “*İngilislər funt-sterlinqi sel kimi axıdirdilər, bütün Avropanın ən görkəmli arxeoloqlarını, şərqşünaslarını Cənuba doldurub Pəhləvi şahının hakimiyyətini sübut etməkdən ötrü, Cənubumuzu Şimalımızdan həmişəlik ayırıb milli azadlıq ideyalarını boğmaqdan ötrü tariximizin üstündən qələm çəkib, “Pəhləvi tarixi” yazdırırdılar. Bilirdik ki, Azərbaycanın tarixi “İran tarixi” kimi qələmə verilir, dilimiz, dövlətimiz inkar edilir. Guya nə qədim dilimiz olub, nə də dövlətimiz. Köçəri qəbilələrdən ibarətiymiş Azərbaycan xalqı*”. [Hüseynov, 2005:28].

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Məqalə tarixçəsi

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CULTUROLOGICAL INFORMATION OF LEXICAL TERMINOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract

The article studies the culturological aspects of the information system. This information is provided with the help of lexical and terminological units. Culturological information has emerged in society as a kind of an objective concept. Terminological information is an information provided with the help of language terms. Terminological units play a big role in the transmission of culturological information. The information and terminological sphere of the language is enriched in this way. Note that culturological information is cultural information. The human factor is on the basement of this information. First of all, cultural information brings people and nations closer together and secondly, it allows them to understand each other quite enough.

Key words: culturology, information system, lexical-terminological units, culturological information, national-cultural model.

LEKSİK-TERMINOLOJİ VAHİDLƏRİN KULTUROLOJİ İNFORMASİYASI

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Xülasə

Məqalədə informasiya sisteminin kulturoloji aspektləri tədqiq olunur. Sözügedən informasiya leksik və terminoloji vahidlər vasitəsilə təqdim edilir. Kulturoloji informasiya cəmiyyətdə obyektiv anlayış kimi formalaşmışdır. Terminoloji informasiya dil terminləri vasitəsilə təqdim olunan məlumatdır. Kulturoloji informasiyanın ötürülməsində terminoloji vahidlər mühüm rol oynayır. Dilin informasiya və terminoloji sahəsi bu yolla zənginləşir. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, kulturoloji informasiya mədəni informasiyadır. Bu informasiyanın əsasında insan amili dayanır. Əvvəla, mədəni informasiya

insanları və xalqları bir-birinə yaxınlaşdırır, ikincisi isə onların bir-birini kifayət qədər yaxşı anlamasına imkan yaradır.

Açar sözlər: kulturologiya, informasiya sistemi, leksik-terminoloji vahidlər, kulturoloji informasiya, milli-mədəni model

КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

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Резюме

В статье исследуются культурологические аспекты информационной системы. Она информация предоставляется с помощью лексических и терминологических единиц. Культурологическая информация возникла в обществе как своего рода объективное понятие. Терминологическая информация – это информация, которая предоставляется с помощью языковых терминов. Терминологические единицы играют большую роль в передаче культурологической информации. Таким образом обогащается информационно-терминологическая сфера языка. Обратите также внимание, что культурологическая информация – это культурная информация. В основе этой информации лежит человеческий фактор. Во-первых, культурная информация сближает людей и нации в целом, а во-вторых, позволяет им достаточно хорошо понимать друг друга, что, в свою очередь, заметно облегчает общение.

Ключевые слова: культурология, информационная система, лексико-терминологические единицы, культурологическая информация, национально-культурная модель.

Introduction

Perception is such a philosophical category that, on the one hand, it expresses the purposeful reflection of human reality, and on the other hand it is not limited to the manifestation of material existence, but is the production of spiritual values as well. Language emerges and functions as a universal means of expression of thought and communication in connection with the emergence of perception in the life of society. Natural language was the first means of expression of scientific concepts. So, the role of language in the perceptual activity of surrounding objects, events and etc. is huge.

In the twentieth century the so-called “linguistic turn” took place in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and a number of European countries, and a new wave of theoretical interest in the language phenomenon arose. This means that it does not matter how the information is given, the correct perception is provided not only by language units, graphic units and language units, but also with the help of the general knowledge background, in other words, the communicative-cognitive background. The lexical-terminological unit is formed and its linguocultural code is revealed on this general knowledge fund. For this reason, the perception of information transmitted through lexical and terminological units is a matter of presupposition.

As a science culturology was formed and organized with the help of the thinking of language personality, language categories and concepts. A national cultural code has been created. Consciousness and communication “ruled” this code.

Language not only reflects reality, but also shapes information by its own means. One of these means is lexical and terminological units. We discussed the transmission of various information through lexical and terminological units in the previous parts of the study. In this article the provision of cultural information through these units will be discussed. *“It should be also noted that researchers have identified the quartet “language-culture-human-ethnos” as a new paradigm in linguistics”* [Maslova, 2001:3].

There are several types of information. The most important one is information with cultural essence. The lexical-terminological system must also be approached from a linguocultural point of view in order to obtain cultural information. *“Linguoculturology is seen as a reflection of the anthropocentric features and integration of modern linguistics. Thus, language stimulates a person's spiritual strength and comprehensive activity with the help of lexical and terminological units”* [Sukhanov, 1988:52].

The author of multiplane works in this field, M.Volodina, studied the cognitive-informational nature of Russian language terms against the background of terminological nomination base. As it is the first research in modern Azerbaijani terminology, we applied the content of term and terminological nomination, conceptual models of the meaning of the term, psycholinguistic, cognitive-informational, linguistic and linguo-pragmatic aspects in the terminological nomination, cognitive-cultural features of the term, functional-communicative transformation directions and other theses proposed by M.Volodina to our research (with gratitude to the author!). M.Volodina

writes: *“Today, as the information carrier of the term is a special, topical concept, a specific scientific direction in terminology should be devoted to the analysis of terminological activity”* [Volodina, 1998:3].

According to M.Volodina, *“The essence of the term cognitive information is determined by the process of professional and scientific communication, the view and activity of nominative activity in all directions of terminology, the flow of information in a specific language space, a special strong bond with the development of perception”* [Volodina, 1998:345].

This is how S.Ivanova expresses her attitude to this issue: *“Lexical and terminological units of the language reveal the national and cultural features of the information, the essence of imagery”* [Ivanova, 2002:21]

As mentioned above, one type of information is linguoculturology, which explains the interaction of language and culture. Most of the information about the worldview is transmitted through the linguistic channel of human beings, because humans live and act more on world concepts, in this environment their consciousness, perception, intellect, spiritual and social world, attitude to objects and things, events, social beings are formed. The attitude of the people with special way of thinking to these issues is revealed and clarified through language. This information can also be transmitted through terminological words and expressions.

There is certain cultural information in any linguistic event, and that cultural information is accumulated in the human mind as a result of certain life events and is formed in the form of concepts and, where appropriate, is interpreted through language.

Concepts are a component of people's consciousness and knowledge of the surrounding world. *“The mentality of each linguocultural society differs in the worldview of its members, as well as in the worldview in which their perception of the world is represented. As people gain experience, they transform it into appropriate concepts, and the concepts form a certain conceptual system by connecting them logically.*

F. Veysalli writes about the “concept of worldview”: *“The worldview has recently become of great importance for linguistics and culturology. Worldview means the formation of a regular set of knowledge about reality in the public consciousness (individual and collective consciousness) [Maslova, 2008].*

At the base of the worldview is a model of the world formed in person's imagination. This is equated with the concept of worldview in scientific,

philosophical and linguistic literature. *“Concepts are a sign of change in consciousness. The concept emerges as an image, but then rises from the emotional image to the image of thinking”* [Veysalli, 2015:39].

There are many concepts related to culture in lexical and terminological units. One of the main issues is the study of the processing of information flowing to a person through separate channels with the help of lexical and terminological units. This information is conceptual. *“Conceptual information is complex. This information is directly related to the general idea of the work and is distributed unevenly throughout the work. Conceptual information is formed as the work is read, and takes its full form at the end of the work”* [Allahverdiyeva, 2003:6].

Culture is a term that covers social behaviors and norms that exist in human societies, as well as the knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, opportunities, and habits of individuals in these groups. The culturological analysis of the concept of information culture reveals its important role in the process of personality formation. Modern socio-cultural conditions of the categories “culture” and “information” bring them together. The effect of informatization stimulates the mechanism of adaptation of traditional culture, reflects the process of formation of a new type of culture – information culture [Gorelova, 2008:3]. Today, a new type of culture is being formed in the information society. Cultural and historical sources cultivate a harmoniously developed personality in the information culture. Information culture is closely linked to modern technologies. As culture is an information and communication system, the function of socio-cultural space and time transmission plays an important role in this area. Information culture is a qualitative characteristic of human life. *“We live in the world media - mass communication,”* information call *“media – is a complex communication system, man is surrounded by this system, “new media is productive with lexical and terminological units”*.

V.Dobosh writes that cultural information is transferred through the term and connotative meanings predominate [Dobosh, 1991]. Connotative semantics expresses information about the world, environment, information about emotional perception, the attitude of the subject of speech to the expression, connects objective and subjective semantics, as well as associative-figurative and emotional-evaluative (cultural meaning) components. Additional, second, third nomenclature, connotative meanings of lexical-terminological units are often hidden, but understood by the language carrier. In other words, cultural

and historical information exists in the field of culture and the carrier of this information is the so-called passive meanings.

The concept of “compressed information” is a short summary of extensive information. Semantic compression is an important type of compressed information. This compression is performed by lexical-terminological units in the abbreviated form. *“Abbreviation is a special linguistic phenomenon. It is one of the methods of word formation in the language system. According to M.Gasimov, the method of abbreviation (conditional abbreviation) creates conditions for saving words in different terminological systems, replacing polysemous terms with definite terms. This method is also important for the elimination of synonymy in terminology”* [Gasimov, 1973:140].

Complex acronyms are called abbreviations. The use of fixed word combinations (department and enterprise names, various brands, etc.) in the form of abbreviations is related to the principle of economy in the language. Because abbreviations are more compact, concise, take up less space in writing, easier to pronounce, speed up information. For example, Khudafar HPP will be put into operation between Iran and Azerbaijan (“525th” newspaper). The HPP here is an abbreviated form of a hydro power plant.

In the compressed presentation of information and in the conceptual space, full (TC – technical conditions), incomplete (car maintenance, etc.) types of abbreviations are used. In addition, as noted by B.Jafarova, initial, parial (division), syllable types of terms are used to reflect cultural information in dictionaries. These types not only intensify the information, but also make it much easier to use dictionaries and provide conciseness in the language [Jafarova, 1997:62-63].

The cognitive-information essence of the lexical-terminological unit is reflected in terminological dictionaries. The microstructure of terminological dictionaries provides information on many parameters: note taking parameter, etymological parameter, associative parameter, pragmatic parameter, etc. In the group of parameters information about structural features of terminological units, various determinants, thematic field, national and okal explanations, semantic environment, features of development of lexical-terminological units in the conceptual field, stages of historical development and etc. are transmitted.

The note taking parameter first includes information about the etymological aspect, the history of the described term, its source and models, analogous forms in related languages and the main stages of its structural-semantic and communicative-functional, cognitive-conceptual development. The number of terminological dictionaries with such information is currently small. However, the value of such information is very high – it allows us to take into

account the direction of development of terminology, to choose a more productive model of new information terms and to give an idea of the history of development of some fields of science and the conceptual power of the term.

Cognitive information about the semantic environment of a given lexical-terminological unit according to associative parameters is given. The information in this environment is related and semantically related, gender and species terms, terms that are partisan in relation to the described term (parts-whole), equivalents, including doublets (absolute synonyms), which are conditionally synonymous with the term described in a particular situation, meaning-like terms, as well as equivalents of other languages, fully associative-subordinate terms (intersecting meanings and antonyms), semantically related terms belonging to other logical categories.

We know that, every specific language has an information space. In this space the process of terminology is going on in all areas of nominative activity. The new “information” society determines the level of development of modern research in the field of linguistics [Superanskaya, Podolskaya, Vasilyeva, 1993]. One of the main issues related to culturology is the problem of “*language nomination and information*”. Nomination is a highly developed system. All new nominations are formed due to the “special technical opportunities” of the national language. Extralinguistic information is rich in language nominations, in which the conceptual model of the meaning of the term is formed. In this regard, there are psycholinguistic, cognitive-informational, linguistic and linguo-pragmatic aspects of terminological nomination. By identifying these aspects, it is possible to reveal the functional-communicative bases of term transformation. Conditions and opportunities to determine the cognitive-informational nature arise through analyzing the cognitive-cultural specifics of the term.

In addition to the above concepts, it is necessary to clarify the concept of “term prediction” in the cognitive-information environment and “terminological information” and “information-terminological sphere of language”. The analytical regularities of the semantics of the subject are conditioned by the definition of these concepts.

The term terminological information in linguistic practice shows that it has a special type of cognitive-information structure. The pragmatic direction of the term also plays a supporting role in this area. Terms are formed on the basis of general words, accumulate general and specific information in a specific language. There are two types of accumulated information:

- 1) general information;
- 2) special information.

General information transforms the associative image of human consciousness, language group in the process of professional-scientific activity

into terminological information. The common word acts as a term, encodes information twice: the first time encodes general information, the second time encodes terminological, basic definition. In this process a special term is formed, the first appropriate terminological information is coded. Information is condensed by the term, on the basis of a database. Terminological information is coded with the help of specific (national or international) terminology, which covers special informativeness, opens a term-creating line.

Facts shows that terminological information has a cognitive-informational character, so the formation of the term in language is provided by human consciousness, human perception, special knowledge of world information emerges, the activity for the development of perception changes, falls into another form. In this environment, the communicative activity and informative load of the term interpreted at the level of linguoculture is determined.

Conslusion

The term serves as a carrier of professional and scientific activity. Information reflects a cognitive model of the world, and nomination plays a key role in forming terminological units that name concepts and phenomena. Terminological information has structural, semantic and cultural dimensions, where the internal form of terms is important. It transforms general language knowledge into specialized information and reflects social and historical experience. Its main function is to support professional communication and express intellectual knowledge through language.

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