INTRODUCTION

As the dependence on the text has the term definition, that is to say that the word and word combination has special appointment it is eliminated after the terminization. The term depends on the context in the formation and definition. That is to say that increase of utilization frequency of an ordinary word and combination in the text helps to privatization, precision of certain meaning in the semantic area and formation of definition around it. Hence, the context plays a great role in privatization of the meaning of the word combination, getting special appointment to a certain area, i.e., in the formation as a term. Then the term gets free from the dependence inside the text and gets the independence of the system, the phenomenon of independent special terminological meaning. The following cases shall be taken into account for the purpose of calling the term as the special notion, correct expression of the word from the logical point of view, standardization of the definitive term:

1/ The language meaning overlaps with the meaning of the notion. It means that the necessary and satisfactory signs of non-linguistic objects are directly reflected in the semantic structure of the term. For example the terms of definitive type: atom, neuron, function, analysis proton, resonance, molecule.

The standardization gets the form of the optimization of the terminological system, that us to say that it provides formation of the satisfactory and necessary signs, term in the semantic structure. In this case it is not required to give a definition to the term.

2/ There is no language meaning. The notion has necessary and satisfactory signs expressed in the definition. For example, the term that has no literal sense plays the role of symbol but expresses a notion.

3/ The notion has no meaning. For example, from the point of view of physics of the XX century, the term "phlogiston". The efforts of the scientists are directed to elimination of such signs.

4/ The notion meaning overlap with the with the language meaning. It is explained that the language meaning encircles the individual signs of the object, the notion encircles general signs. The volume of the language meaning may be narrower than the volume of the notion or contrary. There may be direct relation between the language and the notion. Two and more language units (parallel terms) and contrary (homonymy of terms) may correspond to the meaning of one notion. It bears the character of the standardization and unification of the scientific-technical terms or the optimization character.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As it is seen differing from the word semantics, the term semantics is considered here. It is necessary to pay attention to two aspects in the semantics of terms. That is to say that the semantics of the term is double (binomial), it is the synthesis of notion and language meanings.

The notion meaning of the term keeps the necessary and satisfactory (different) features of non-linguistic objects in itself. These features are divided into separate limits while classifying them, that is to say that they are divided into under majorities according to some grounds.

1. But the word bears the meaning as the element of the lexicological system of the language. Such meaning (lexical or complex lexical meaning) plays the role of the method of giving satisfactory and necessary features within the framework of the linguistic unit. Reformatsky wrote that the term appears as the “servant of two entrepreneurs”¹. “Logos” logic of the concrete science and “lexis” daily used communication language (REFORMATSKIY, 1967).

In the above mentioned cases all attitudes of these two meanings are principal.

¹ Reformatskiy A.A. (1967) Introduction to Linguistics. Moscow. pp-74-76/ Laplage em Revista (International), vol.7, n. 3A, Sept. - Dec. 2021, p.519-527

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The definitiveness of the term /terminological combination/ is elucidated so that the terminological notion is called only by one nominative unit. This attitude provides I:1 correlation between the semantic system and the nominative system of the term. There are a lot of terminological combinations in the terminology. It doesn't mean that we cannot include them in the row of definitive terms.

The internal possibilities of the language were important. For example, the combination “unceasing function” used in the terminology of mathematics may not be used by one term. Because the term “unceasing” elucidates the type of the function. The first part explains the second part in the terminological combination such as “linear function”, “wrong function”, “multiphased function” etc. Therefore, it is not possible to order so much to the matter of calling a terminological notion only by one nominative unit. It is true that the shortness, compactness is important in the terms. Besides, it is necessary to take the term which the expresses the notion exactly from the point of view of form and meaning. For example, the same notion was called by two terms distribution/division equality/sameness, never logarithm/natural logarithm. Generally it makes heaviness in the terminology. Therefore, it is necessary to take the term that expresses the notion more exactly. That is to say that not the correlation 1:2, but the correlation 1:1 is important in the definitive terms.

Khalilova (1988) wrote: The most optimum condition from the factors of getting term and internationalization is formed when both the foreign membrane and internal meaning of the term and the definitive descriptive content are composed maximum closely to each other in the different languages.

The terms formed in such optimum condition may form international funds. Most of the international terms meet the requirements of the definitive terms. The sexual systematic character has found its model form.

Kharlitsky (2003) wrote: “The unification matter of the terminology may be realized only after the internationalization of all terminological system of the language, and it is not a matter that is possible in real form.”

All principal characters of the terminology, the requirements on ideal terms, unification of the terminological system and terminological field, regulation problems and other matters have appeared on the basis of the materials of the scientific technical terminology and from the theoretical point of view.

Increase of the lexical-terminological materials in connection with understanding of the newest problems occurred by means of increase and development of the relevant areas of science from the point of view of reorganization is usually realized by traditional methods. Obtaining of new words and terms from other languages or in some cases attaining a new meaning of the words and terms in the language takes an important place and it organizes the first and principal line of enrichment of the language.

2. Sometimes notwithstanding wrong composition of the term or combination in the language, its utilization in ready form in the original or intermediary language gets stable. Though that wide mass of people refuse utilization of such strange terms, the specialists of narrow areas of specials accept them and have conservative position against re-composition of such units. Certainly, it doesn't cause to so much objection in the scientific terminology, because total differing of the terms from ordinary words of the language is allowed in that terminological system, there is a liberal attitude to this matter in the literature of linguistics. But this matter is otherwise in the social-political terminology. The terms related to this area shall have way to the national speech and so, fundamental differing of the term from ordinary words of the language is not allowed, otherwise, the term will not be used every day. Herein it is not possible to allow determination of incorrectly composed term. D.S. Lotte (1982) wrote: “We consider wrong this point of view spread among some linguists: if a “wrong” term is used in the language, it shall not be touched, a new term having analogical structure may not be suggested. It is hardly expedient to follow this point of view in the terminological work”.

2 KHARLITSKY, S.M. Information structure of the term. Moscow, nph, 2003
Availability of distinct terminological rows helps to correct composition of the term. It is necessary to compose a term borrowed from other language by comparing the foreign membrane of the term with alike terms existing for a long time in the terminological system of the language.

As to the problem of wrong utilization of the term, it shall be written in the individual massive of the author. Utilization of correctly composed term by making amendments is not related to exact determination of that term. Wrong utilization of the term (as a paranomic mistake) is an individual matter.

Correct composition of the term means determination of the form meeting the internal requirements of the receptor language maximum close to the form in the origin language. Mispresentation of the term means wrong utilization of that unit.

The scientific terms differ by being a stable system, existence inside “close” limits. But it is not possible to concern this clause to the terminological group called social-political lexicology unconditionally. Social and political terms are known and lucid for everybody in connection with participation of the people in the social and political life of the country. Despite typical terms which the meanings are clear for a certain group of people show themselves. An important part of social-political terms consists of generally used words having terminological meaning.

The character of the terminology upon the history is that it is not possible to put limit between term and non-term: contrary, the investigators state that there is an entire lexicological strata.

A concept reflects general necessary and satisfactory aspects of notion. The meaning of the term notion is closer to concept.

The followings are principal in connection of the term with the concept in the definitive terms:

1. Concept is wider than meaning, that is to say that the meaning of the term reflects only some characters of concept. A concept may be clear only for specialists. For example, cosmos, atom, atmosphere, electric and etc.

2. Concept has the quality of the meaning of the term and terminological combination. That is to say that it includes satisfactory and necessary aspects of notion. But differing from scientific terms, word is related to certain descriptions besides concept. Word can reflect feelings, dreams and willing’s, attitude to a creature. In the scientific terms the meaning of the term is the relation between the term and the image of the thing. The meaning of the term plays a role of a basis in formation of a notion and it is a mean that forms and develops the concept. As we know, appearance of a concept is related to thought. Emotional volitional, esthetic aspects of reflection of the additional creature is available in thought. Thus, besides that the meaning of a word is connected with concept, it includes emotional, volitional and etc. aspects. Only concept is appointed from the logical point of view in the term and terminological combination. That is to say that its principal qualities, the aspects directly related with human thought are taken into account. For example, while speaking about the terminological combination “four roses” in the mathematics, first of all we understand that the roses are four, but this combination has other meaning. That is to say that “four roses” means “sin 20 function graphic to “r””. So, material voice volume concept is reflected here, in the reality word shall be considered the sign of concept. When a thing influences thought, image of the thing, an idea about the thing shall appear in conscience. But as the logical aspect is superior in the definitive terms, reflection of the voice volume of the term, that is to say that relation with understanding (significative meanings) is weak.

It is known that reflection of the foreign world, things and events in the conscience is called perception, idea, concept. But, is there a relation between the meaning of the term (significative) and this event?

Feeling, idea, perception and concepts are different forms of reflection of the foreign world in the conscience. The forms of conscience are principal in the meaning of the definitive terms.

As the logical category is important in the definitive terms, it is the same for all languages and the aspects of the term related to concept make no hindrances in translation and it is easy to
find the equivalent of its object-logical meaning. For example, the equivalent of the definitive term “spectral function” in the Russian language is “spektalnaya funksiya” and it expresses the same meaning in all languages.

3. As a scientific concept may be expressed by a special term it can be expresses by a combination either. That is to say that the concept is wider than the meaning of the term, therefore it cannot be reflected in one term. For example, “dynamic programming”, “electromechanical model”, “conditional mathematical expectation”, “total differential equation”, “module of natural logarithms” and etc. The notion of the second combination expresses wider meaning. But the first combination is important from the point of view of compactness and shortness. Besides, it is suitable for the specialists. While speaking about concept, we consider absolutely scientific concepts belonging to the scientific areas.

While speaking about concept in the terminology, we speak about scientific notions belonging to science. For example, mathematics: number, function, integral, equation, graphic, square, root, theorem, parallelogram, rhombus, cone, integral; physics: atom, neutron, ion, ray, radiation, wave resonance, electric, strength, atmosphere, speed; economics: value, budget, coefficient, surplus value.

At the same time concept is the generalize reflection of homogenous events particular to the foreign world in human brain. Concept formed about certain things and events reflects all important aspects peculiar to that category. That is to say that it separates important aspect available at the thing from the secondary aspects. The specialist thinks thanks to concepts, the concept is appeared in terms, terminological combinations.

As the academician Mirzejanzade (2004) wrote, determination of concepts where the theory of physics relies on comprises the essence of the matter.

In the reality, concept is the category particular to logic, word to linguistics. But it becomes clear from the investigation of the definitive term that concept is the principal category of linguistics besides logic. Thus, if concept is the generalized reflection of the thing in human conscience, the voice composition of word reflects this thing. The term is related to a thing only thanks to its meaning. Therefore, voice composition of the term shall not be considered artificial or conditional, because the voice composition of any term is related to the meaning on the basis of social practice in the historical development process. Therefore, meaning is taken as basis in the definitive terms. That is to say that the voice volume is established on the basis of meaning. For example, as the things in the terminological combinations as “multangular pyramid”, “right angled triangle” influence vision organs, its image is formed in our conscience. In the result, it is necessary to state that the term expresses specific notions formed exactly from the logical point of view in the different branches of science and technique.

Chobanzade (2006) wrote that science has no native land, the first international, universal work born in human thought is science. An idea that is not useful and incorrect around the world may not be considered science. The language of this science shall be universal and international. Universalism shows itself in today’s science too. The languages of such sciences as technology, medicine and mathematics are the same for 90 percent. An English doctor and a Turkish, or a Chinese doctor can understand each other easily and may read the receipts of each other. Really international signs, numbers, stoned graphical expressions and formants are a lot in medicine, mathematics, chemistry, physics music too. Such signs are accepted as in the origin in all languages and used as the units of the scientific language.

The principal character of the sign is substitution of the notion that it expresses. Besides, signs give certain additional information about the object. Therefore, there is great inclination to signs in some branches of science. Naturally, the language expresses all reality, the mathematical or logical language expresses abstract objects, for example, it expresses numbers and relations between them. Depending on the abstraction of the investigation object the mathematical and logical language is inclined to formation of artificial symbolic languages.
RESULTS
The principal aspect of the relation between the sign and term is expression both sign and the notion of the term. While speaking about the relation of the term and notion, it is necessary to state that direct objective is the relation between the appearance forms of reality and their name in the logical meaning. Appearance forms of reality are any concrete or abstract facts or collection of facts. There are two principal ideas about the genetic relation of term and notion. Some of the investigators state that the term appeared before the notion, others state that the notion appeared before the term. In the reality notion appears before, term appears as its expression form. Scientific notions appear thanks to thought. Understanding of essence subjects and events is related to abstract thought. The process of understanding of subjects and events happened in the reality occurs by development of thought, that is to say that the notion and term are established in the mutual relation. The principal aspect of the term is its expression of the notion (notion appears before the term: notion-term). There is the relation of event and essence, form and content between the term and the notion. The term doesn’t only call the notion, the notion is appointed by the term. That is to say that the meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, the terms are not known either. So, the notion and the term appear in the condition of mutual relation.

3. There is certain succession between the sign and the term. It is their formation succession. Thus, as the science develops, a thought related to any process appears. Development thought causes to formation of concept. Akhundov (1984) wrote: “But concept is not only reflection of reality. Reflection of the objective reality becomes a concept when it is expressed by word” (1). So, concept stimulates formation of notion, therefore, appointment of notion is necessary in appearance of the term.

4. Thus, the relation notion-term-sign is without doubt. So, term is available before notion and sign is available before sign. On one hand event, available knowledge related to the process is materialized, strengthened in the voice shell via term, from other hand knowledge obtained in connection with development of science enrich the information given by named one. When new knowledge, information is determined about the subject, semantic volume of word is widened either. At this time lexical unit that form and materializes certain notions in the first step becomes a unit that bears a functions in the second step and includes in the system of new activities. The signs expressing specially mathematical languages, programing of logistic languages, chemical processes are established by the specialists for the purpose of meeting certain scientific, practical needs. Replacement of the term by signs comes forward from the specification of the term. For example, in physics; D=m/V; D - density, m - mass, V-volume. That is to say that density is the mass of the matter in single volume. In the mathematics, S rectangle = s.v. (sq.unit).

In case of base and irrational numbers of rectangle, the square of rectangle is equal to sum of the base and height of the rectangle. Sometimes, frequent utilization of terms in these sciences and making misunderstanding in the writing process makes signing necessary and they are formed within a group of specialists and provide their needs. From this point of view changing of some signs involves attention either. For example, though that multiplication is shown as two cross lines (X), this sign is replaced by a point in the modern point. 2x1=2.1. Multiplication is signed by a star in the calculation technique. It is related to bearing other function by the point in the computer. Application of these notions in different branches (mathematics, medicine and etc.) contributes to increase of theoretical level of applied investigations, determination of conformities to laws and characters hidden in the essence of different events and not observed obviously. Names of different organic combinations seen as conditional signs and used in physics, chemistry have gained present form after certain development stage.

The substances have been classified and named according to their different aspects (physical components, obtaining methods and etc.) in the first stage of development of chemistry. For example, aluminum, radium, Sulphur, phosphorus and etc. have been signed by special signs as Al, Fe, Ra, P as science develops. That is to say that certain notions are formed while science develops and they are included in science as terms. But though that sign replaces available term, the term calls a notion. From this point of view, it is not correct to identify sign and term.
Thus, though that sign expresses notion, there is no language meaning. For example, in \( E=\frac{F}{q} \) in physics \( E \) is the intensity of the area, \( q \) is load, \( F \) is strength or in \( E_o=EM \) \( E \) is the energy of relation, \( E_o \) is the energy of special relation, \( M \) is mass unit and appoints general number of particles in nucleus (i.e., neutrons and protons). These signs and formulae used in the scientific language have specific characters. Besides, the function of replacement of the name of concept is obviously seen. Such signs contribute to appoint the subject of a scientific text in the international level, even a chemist or physician that knows any foreign language can understand the content of the text thanks to such signs and symbols. (2006). Replacement of terms by signs comes forward by the specification of scientific areas. Extreme utilization of terms in the scientific language causes to elimination of misunderstanding in writing process and preference of signing.

In the result of inclusion of signs, formulae and equations in the area of science the composition of substances, their turning rules, possibility of expression of structures more laconically and easily have been obtained. For example, theorem of cosinus \( a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc \cos A; \) \( b^2=a^2+c^2-2ac \cos B; \) \( c^2=a^2+b^2-2ab \cos C; \) or sum of side limits of proportion is equal to sum of middle limits: \( a:b=c:d; \) \( a.d=bc. \) These signs are applied for the purpose of signing of formal theories and conducting operations on them. As well, it is obvious from the reaction \( \text{SO}_2+\text{H}_2\text{O-}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \) in chemistry that sulphate acid is obtained from mixture of sulphur trioxide \( (\text{SO}_3) \) with water. Mendeleyev (1992) wrote: “Chemical formulae give information on history of substances to the chemist. The chemical signs, expressions are intelligible and simple and is the international language that has brought simplicity and clarity basing on the investigation of chemistry-nature laws”.

Symbolism is the system of conditional signs in symbolism. The elements in that system are conditional signs of objects, events and chemical conformities. Scientific language gained such characters as exactness, shortness and equivalence via expression of symbols.

5. Such cases as acceptance of sign and term as synonym versions are stated in the terminological literature. “One of special causes contributing to formation of synonymy is double calling of some notions in physics, chemistry and other areas of science, correctly, utilization of both word-terms and symbolic signs for expression of concepts. For example, water - H2O, time - t, temperature - t° and etc.” (Sadigov, 1999).

6. Some signs are included in the name of term in some areas of science, as well as in physics, chemistry, mathematics. Sometimes, letters in signs are accepted as terminological elements. Danilenko (1981) considers symbols and signs as term formation elements. But this character doesn’t concern all signs. At the same time the case of formation of different terms by a sign is reflected either. For example, B rays, a rays, x-function, y-function. In this case it plays the role of means of differing types of certain concepts and is used only in one opportunity. That is to say that neither “b”, nor “a” participates in formation of other term of the area and bears character of term-element. Therefore, disputable problems occur about formation of terms as certain signs. Signs used in the scientific language don’t appear as means for naming terms. These signs are used as means for replacing terms, signing concept and showing certain writing in shorter for in the language. These signs and symbols used in different sciences are not included in the terminological system of science. Signs in terms as sign-term are not term-elements either.

The term shall be concrete. But sometimes expression of any general name by a term is possible. For example, if the term word combination “radioactive rays” encircles all radioactive rays, the term “a-rays” expresses a concrete type of such kind of rays. A unique system has been accepted in many areas of the world languages, especially for writing forms of signs in mathematics, physics, chemistry and medicine. For example, Fe-ferrum, Ca-calium, He-helium, C-carboneum and etc. But equivalent of this sign may be available in any national language. For example, in the Azerbaijani language S - sculpture element, Fe - (fluoren) iron element, Sn (stannum) is called tin. Most of names expressing these elements are related to physical characters. For example, phosphor (F) - “light carrier”, bismuth - bismuth - “white substance” and etc.

Terms that have letter symbols are superior in the scientific language. For example, \( \text{S}_{\text{un-}} \) reactions, \( \text{S}_{\text{2-}} \) reactions, \( \text{S}_n \) reactions and etc. First letters of Greek alphabet are used in the first two reactions, and sign “S” with index in use in the composition of the next three terms. These
types of reaction differ from each other by the type of nucleophile replacement. For example, $\text{SN}_1$ reactions is related to monomolecular nucleophile, $\text{SN}_2$-reactions is related with bimolecular nucleophile replacement.

**DISCUSSION**

Conditional signs are non-linguistic signs. Conditional signs have international character. There is concreteness and closeness in signs. But sometimes signs are used as terms either. For example, boron is a chemical element. Boron is a digging tool used in stomatology. Or, water is a substance obtained from hydrogen and oxygen. Water is substance freezing in 0 degree and becoming steam in 100 degree in physics.

Besides, a certain word is on the basis of that type in terminology. From this point of view it is possible to divide the international signs into following groups:

1. ideographic/geometric/signs: For example: plus, deduction, multiplication, equality, signs such as $+$; $-$; $\times$; $=$ showing these notions, as well as angle $<$, triangle.

2. Literal signs. These international signs are formed by means of graphical composition of a sole letter in the result of abbreviation of any word: for example, the sign of integral $\int$ was taken from the word “Summa” in Latin language. The sign of percentage: $\%$ was obtained from the word “sento” that means hundred; the sign of root $\sqrt{\cdot}$ was obtained from the letter “r”, i.e., from the word “radu” that means root.

3. International signs formed by way of reduction and being abbreviation:

| Limit | $\text{lim}$ | limes |
|-------|-------------|-------|
| Logarithm | $\log$ | logarithmos |
| Sinus | $\sin$ | sinus |
| Tangent | $\tan$ | tangens |
| Cotangent | $\cot$ | cotangens |
| Ampere | $\mathcal{A}$ | Ampere |
| Volt | $V$ | Volt |
| Watt | $W$ | Watt |

4. Stone expressions used in medicine and music: such kind of units that mainly lean against the Latin language consist of short expressions and phrases. For example, -do, -re, -mi, fa-, -sol, -la, -si in music and receipts used in medicine and etc.

As these signs are not included in the lexicological system of language, it cannot be considered as term in whole meaning of a word, because the terms express notions, every notion has certain definition, that is to say that availability of a definition is necessary for a term. As it is seen, principal nominative meaning is such meaning of a word that it is directly related to reflection of objective real events. Relation and attitude of nominative meaning of a word with other words exist according to relation and attitude of called events of the reality in the world out of language.

Kaytukova (2006) wrote about it: The content commented in written and oral form of terminized notions are at the disposal of specialists. The collection of important signs of named object is reflected in definition. Necessary and satisfactory signs are chosen among them. They are reflected in voice volume of terms.

**CONCLUSION**

But signs are not far from semantic unity and it has no language meaning. Availability of accordance between marked (meaning) and marking one (voice component) is required from the term from semantic point of view. If this accordance is not acquired, the requirements on term are violated in the terminological system. Principal essence of the term is that it is the name of notions belonging to the lexicology of concrete areas of practical activities and in this case it implements both nominative and definitive function.
Subjects and events are called according to such characteristic indications that they differ from other subjects and events on the basis of this naming. The indication peculiar to the called subject is implemented on the basis of necessary and satisfactory signs of function, duty, size, form and concept. That is to say that besides the function of making idea about nominative-object implemented by other words of the language, the terms implement the function of appointing definitive-relevant notion (scientific) too. Names given to notions in symbols, signs have conditional character, the terms meet the complex of requirements by their shortness, systematism and accelerate development of science. But though that signs and symbols implement the function of replacement of terms in different texts, these signs shall not really be accepted as terms, because the term expresses, names two aspects - voice complex or voice component, notions related to that voice complex in the system of notions of certain areas of science and technique, but symbols and signs are not included in the vocabulary of a language as terms and have no lexical meaning.

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Resumo
O termo e a noção aparecem ao mesmo tempo sob a condição de estreita relação mútua. Há a relação de evento e essência, forma e contexto entre o termo e a noção. O termo não chama a noção de palavra comum, a noção é apontada pelo termo. O significado do termo é sua nomeação. Se a nomeação não é conhecida, então o termo também não é conhecido, ou seja, que o termo não chama a noção como uma palavra comum, a noção é anexada a ela. Portanto, como regra geral, não falamos sobre o significado lexicológico do termo, mas sobre seu conteúdo. O conteúdo do termo é sua nomeação. Além disso, a prática do trabalho de criação dos sistemas terminológicos mostra que a área terminológica está relacionada a certos limites.

Palavras-chave: Área terminológica. Termo, linguagem. Linguística. Científico.

Abstract
The term and the notion appear at the same time under the condition of close mutual relation. There is the relation of event and essence, form and context between the term and notion. The term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is appointed by the term. The meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, then the term is not known either, that is to say that the term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is attached to it. Therefore, as the general rule, we speak not about the lexicological meaning of the term, but about its content. The content of the term is its appointment. Besides, the practice of the work on creation of the terminological systems shows that the terminological area is related to certain limits.

Keywords: Terminological area. Term, language. Linguistics. Scientific.

Resumen
El término y la noción aparecen al mismo tiempo bajo la condición de una estrecha relación mutua. Existe la relación de evento y esencia, forma y contexto entre el término y la noción. El término no llama a la noción como una palabra ordinaria, la noción es designada por el término. El significado del término es su nombramiento. Si el nombramiento no se conoce, entonces el término tampoco se conoce, es decir, que el término no llama a la noción como una palabra ordinaria, la noción está unida a ella. Por lo tanto, como regla general, no hablamos del significado lexicológico del término, sino de su contenido. El contenido del término es su nombramiento. Además, la práctica del trabajo sobre la creación de los sistemas terminológicos muestra que el área terminológica está relacionada con ciertos límites.

Palabras-clave: Área terminológica. Término, idioma. Lingüística. Científico.