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TERMINOLOGY AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: For a long time, terminological systems were studied in isolation from any particular verbal environment, the situation of speech, the genre of utterance - in a word, from any text. In practice, however, the application of this approach raises the problem of determining the boundaries of the terminological field, exacerbated by the ambiguity of terms that operate in different narrow scientific fields in different meanings.

Key words: terminological field, terminological systems, paradigmatic relationships, discipline, communicative needs, specialized, conceptual framework, spontaneously, consciously.

Language: English

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Introduction

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Language is not a single system subject to exclusively universal laws, but a set of interacting and interconnected subsystems, in each of which there are laws common to the whole language, as well as laws specific to this subsystem.

The identification of systemic relationships between terms on the basis of an analysis of their functioning in a special text allows us to establish the paradigmatic relationships that the term enters in the term system, precisely determine the amount of the concept expressed by it, its place in the term system of a foreign language and find out how accurately the meaning of the terminological unit is conveyed in the translation language. The special text in this analysis is a projection of a single, closed term system in which the function of the term is revealed.

The analysis of scientific works, educational literature, various lexicographic sources convinces of the presence of different definitions of the term concept, even in lexicology and terminology. Such a variety testifies the complexity of the concept of "term".

A.K. Kuptsova studied the problems of terminology in her new disciplines: in the case of

logistics, she studied terms, terminology, system of terms. Yajgunovich, in his research, has thoroughly studied the use of civil rights principles and the problems of translation (in the example of real estate terms).

Architecture, construction and urban planning are currently the object of research for many linguists. There are a number of studies on the features of architectural terms (II Donskova, IA Klepalchenko). However, these works are devoted to the study of other sections of the architectural dictionary: buildings (II Donskova), architectural buildings (IA Klepalchenko, EE Mironova), or some aspects of terminology only in Russian or English.

Averbuch defined that "Terminology is the complex unit of a special nomination for a certain field of activity, an isomorphic system of its concepts and its communicative needs".

Similarly, E. A. Natanson defines the term system as "a clear correlate of the system of concepts represented by these terms; as a strictly organized set of means representing concepts in all types of their interconnection and interdependence."

According to D.S. Lotte, scientific terminologies are ordered collections of terms, opposed to disordered.

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As can be seen from the definitions, the terminological system is understood as an internally organized set of elements connected by stable relationships. Terminological systems are ordered, fixed in standards, their boundaries are strictly defined and outlined, in contrast to amorphous words of a common language.

V.M. Leychik contrasts terminology and the term system, saying that sets of terms can be formed either spontaneously or consciously. A spontaneously formed set of terms should be called terminology, and a consciously formed set of terms is called a term system. So, V.M. Leychik defines terminology as "a paradigmatic type of language education, which is a spontaneously formed set of lexical units with semantic commonality and formal structure similarity, which work together in one of the languages for special purposes, denoting general concepts of the field of knowledge served given language. "

In a complex and multidimensional system of verbal means, quite autonomous functional layers are distinguished. The top is made up of general scientific terms intended to express categories and concepts that are fundamentally and productively applicable to all areas of scientific knowledge, combining nominations of logical and philosophical categories with epistemological universality: such as, system - система, element - элемент, structure - структура, function - функция, model - модел, factor- фактор, filter-фильтр, adapter-адаптер, carving-карвинг, facade-фасад, beton-бетон, armature-арматура, cement-цемент, standart-стандарт, granite- гранит, bitumn- битум, bolt- болт, asphalt- асфальт, asbestos- асбест, ceramic- керамика, arch- арка, crane- кран..

The general scientific means of expression ultimately serve as the basis for the search for means of theorizing science, the universalization of scientific means, and thereby the universalization of a special language as a whole.

An essential and traditional feature of general scientific terms (concepts) is also considered their tendency to "conjugation in pairs", which we see in the above examples.

Interscientific (intersystem) terms, being integrating means of cycles of fields of knowledge and practice, have universal grounds for combining concepts.

The terms of the inter-scientific rank and the terms of the corresponding conceptual units of a specific special nature are in the relations of the semantic hierarchy (tool -инструмент→ power tool – механизированный инструмент ; safety - безопасность → site safety – безопасность на рабочем месте), in this case there is a vertical connection.

Highly specialized terminology is the most representative layer of special terms that name building-specific knowledge (laying of concrete –

укладка бетона, concrete technology-технология бетона, tunnel concrete technique-технология бетонирования тоннелей), realities (lintel - перемычка; span - пролет, for example beams, stanchions) , concepts (panel construction - панельное строительство; air brick - hollow brick-пустотелый кирпич; cob - a mixture of clay, gravel and straw, used to coat walls)- смесь глины, гравия и соломы, используется для обмазки стен), categories (wood product – timber- лесоматериал, heavy - duty floors - floors under significant operating loads- полы под значительными эксплуатационными нагрузками, heavy bare floors-тяжёлые неизолированные полы).

The organizing principle for highly specialized terms is the presence in each of the term systems and in the terminology (as a general set of special words) of typical categories of concepts by which the main body of terms is distributed.

Highly specialized terminology reflects the general specificity of labor, which assumes the presence of such mandatory components as an independent sphere (area) of activity (even if it is integrative, borderline in nature, it is still independent), an object of activity, a subject of activity, a means of activity, and a product of activity. All of the listed non-linguistic characteristics of activity find an almost adequate verbal expression in the composition of construction vocabulary.

All of the listed non-linguistic characteristics of activity find an almost adequate verbal expression in the composition of construction vocabulary. Therefore, it seems appropriate and appropriate to propose this, to some extent unconventional, classification of highly specialized construction terminology:

1) Terms that name the scope of activity, which will include the names of scientific disciplines, branches of engineering, production technology; names of the problems that construction science deals with: civil construction - гражданское строительство, stage construction - floor construction- поэтажное строительство, turn - key construction - строительство под ключ, military construction - военное строительство, environmental impact – воздействие на окружающую среду. военное строительство, environmental impact – воздействие на окружающую среду.

2) Terms that denote the object of activity: earthworks - земляные работы, roadbed- земляное полотно дороги, plumbing - water supply network (buildings) – водопроводно-канализационная сеть (здания), prefab house - standard house-стандартный дом, curtain wall - load-bearing wall-несущая стена, sod building - building, the roof of which is covered with turf- здание, крыша которого покрыта дерном, construction site - строительная площадка, horsed mold - concrete formwork-

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опалубка для бетона, composition floor - seamless floor made of composite material- бесшовный пол из составного материала.

3) Terms that refer to the subject of activity: design engineer - инженер-конструктор, builder - застройщик, architect-архитектор, decorator - painter- маляр, steel erector – metalworker- стальной монтажник, слесарь, tiler -плиточник, roofer- кровельщик, plumber-сантехник.

The terms denoting the subject of activity are often (although not always) in terms of productivity with terms of the scope of activity: builder → build , decorator → decorate .

4) Terms that name means of activity: I - beam - an I-beam, pile driver - a pile driver , bill of quantities - specification of volumes of work, chemical wood - wood pulp, triple wood - three-layer plywood, structural steel - structural steel, modular brick - modular brick, gas concrete - aerated concrete.

5) Terms that refer to products of activity cover a wide range of different types of results of activity (mainly the subject and abstract category of concepts):

log house - log cabin, macadam road - road with gravel, span - span, double floor - double floor crate , buckle - screed.

In this study, proposed a classification of building units terminology for two reasons: a functional feature (general scientific, Interscience (intersystem) and highly specialized terminology) and substantial activity attributes (here spheres of activity, activity of subjects, objects activity means activity, activity of products).

Consequently, all the regulatory requirements for the terms are the basis for the work on streamlining terminology - the main direction of terminological work. Streamlining of terminology is an integral part of the practical work on the unification of terminology associated with bringing the terms to uniformity, a single system. Harmonization of national and international systems of concepts and terminological systems representing them is aimed at developing a unified technical language, which will remove a number of problems of achieving translation equivalence.

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