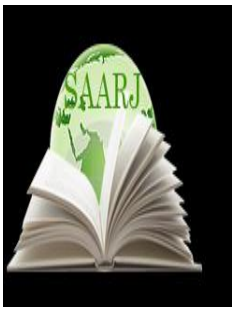

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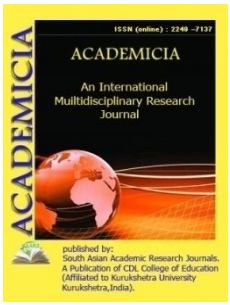

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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GEOLOGY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses English and Uzbek terminological system of geology in lexical and semantic characteristics. The terminology systems of both languages are dominated by compression types of variance performing compression functions scientific text and compact presentation of scientific and technical information. However, in the Russian-language terminology system, synonymy wider: 67% options in Russian language, 47% in English language. During its formation, the geological term system has come a hard way. Between the state of this term system during its formation and in there is not and cannot be a complete correspondence, evidence of which are heterogeneous in time, sources and principles of nomination terms.

KEYWORDS: *Term, Terminological System, Synonymy, Antonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Doublets, Abbreviations And Acronyms*

INTRODUCTION

Progressive changes in modern science, technology of the late XX - early XXI centuries and occurring in the world globalization processes increase the role of information exchange between representatives of the world scientific and technical communities. Integration of scientific knowledge, their constant expansion and deepening raises interest of linguists in problems terminology. The importance of research in the field of terminology is that currently in the general literary language more than 90% of new words are special vocabulary.

It is noted that currently, along with new directions of terminological research (historical, cognitive, typological, sociolinguistic), the comparative terminology. Comparative analysis of terminological systems in different languages is carried out on the basis of the principles of

comparability, consistency, terminological adequacy, and sufficient depth comparison, accounting for positive and negative carryover linguistic knowledge, two-sided comparison, accounting functional styles and territorial unlimited.

The term, being a multifaceted phenomenon, is a multifunctional unit with a number of features that allow you to fully implement the specifics of its denotative and co native meanings within the term system a certain area of knowledge. [5; 20] In our research, the term is understood as expressed in verbalized the result of professional thinking, an essential element professional communication: a term is a word or a phrase that calls the concept of a certain field of knowledge, requiring definition and being an element of a certain terminological system. Applied to the object of our analysis as a term we consider a word or a phrase, denoting the concept of the sphere of geology, which is an element of this terminological system and serves to ensure professional communication. Terms geology, forming a harmonious system, are included in macro system of terms of geological affairs and form common terminological space.

Main part

The evolution of geology terminology as a strict hierarchical system of concepts is inextricably linked with industrial development. During its formation, the geological term system has come a hard way. Between the state of this term system during its formation and in there is not and cannot be a complete correspondence, evidence of which are heterogeneous in time, sources and principles of nomination terms. Current terminology geology is an established, an orderly, but continuing its development system. Content term of geology that relates to a special concept characteristic of a private field of knowledge, determined by the current level of development of the relevant industry national economy. The relationship between the elements of a given specific terminological systems are due to the internal organization and the orderliness of the system of concepts of geology.

Research has shown that the terms geology can enter into a paradigmatic systemic relationship and demonstrate ambiguity and laxity of meaning. The data units are characterized by synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and homonymy.

Whilst analyzing term system, the presence of intra-industry synonymy and unconditional similarity of types of doublets (absolute synonyms, variants) of one term in both languages. The variety of types of variation of the term has led to the selection of several groups of analyzed units, among which the most frequent are as follows:

1) doublets that differ in complete coincidence of semantics with a partial difference in structure (opposition by variance create components of the term-phrase): a) doublets are term elements in an inconsistent definition function: *Газонапорныйрежим - режимгазовойшапки,[1;22] axis – direction (ось) [2;18]*; b) phrases that match the base word, a doublet is a term element – terminologized adjective or participle in classifying function:*слойсбрасывания – слойопадания, ablation breccia - solution breccia (абляциябрекчия);*c) terms-phrases in which as a doublet term is the base word: *абсолютнаяхронология - цифраабсолютноговозраста, abandoned mine - abandoned workings (заброшеннаяшахта);*

2) doublets, semantically identical units of different language levels that have at least one material bond, which gives variants with different morphological and syntactic characteristics formal similarity: a) morphological and syntactic variants (elliptical

synonyms):*вулканическийпепел – пепел, absolute bulk strength - bulk strength [2;22] (абсолютнаяобъемнаяпрочность - объемнаяпрочность);* variants differ in complete coincidence of semantics when the presence of different types of formal structure of the term-word combination; when such doublets are formed, truncation occurs (due to certain professional lack of information) a term element restored from the context; this way variation in terms of geology is the most frequent; b) doublets formed by an elliptical way with the help of derivational affixes followed by transformation of the phrase into a separate significant word: *воздушнаяатмосфера – воздух, [1;18]accessory mineral – accessory [2;29] (аксессуарминерал - аксессуар);*

3) Abbreviations and acronyms: *Аномальновысокоепластовоедавление (АВПД)[3;6], Air Pollution Control Association – APCA (Ассоциацияпоконтролюзазагрязнениемвоздуха);*

4) Doublets - derivational synonyms:*Наращивание – аккреция, drill – drilling;*

5) Doublets - graphicoptions:*APIgravity - общепринятая шкала Американским нефтяным институтом выражение удельного веса масел.[1;74]*

Synonymous relations of units of terminological systems are complemented by antonymy, which plays an important role in determining the place of the relevant concepts within a specific areas of knowledge. In the terminology system of geology in Russian and English, the antonymy is based on opposing denotations for the purpose of their subsequent classification when building a strict hierarchical system within the framework of this the field of knowledge and the terminology system serving it.

In the Russian- and English-language terminology system of geology, depending on the expressed type opposites identified the following groups of terms-antonyms:

1. By the structure of the root: a) antonyms of different roots, expressing the qualitative opposite; value opposite is represented by the meaning of the root of the word:*надземныеводы - подземныеводы,backsight – foresight [2;217] (обратноевизирование - предвидение)*; b) single-root antonyms in which the semantic opposition is expressed by the first part of a compound word or various prefixes: *подземнаякладовая - надземныересурсы*, *productive horizon – unproductive horizon (продуктивныйгоризонт – непродуктивныйгоризонт);* this type of antonymy is the mostcommon in the English terminology system. Most often in the roleindicator of semantic opposition are the followingprefixes: не-, *без-(с-), дез-, де-; -un-, im-, in; paired prefixes: над- –под-, микро- – макро-, за- – внутри, гипо- – гипер-, суб- – сверх-, олиго- –поли-, ре- –де-:confined aquifer - unconfined ground water (замкнутыйводоносныйгоризонт)* [4;390]

2. By semantic structure: a) gradual (contra, opposite): *degradation– aggradation (деградация)* [4;438]; b) non-gradual (contradictory, complementary): *destructive wave - constructive wave (деструктивнаяволна, разрушающаяволна)* [4;446]; contradictory is transmitted using single or paired antonymous prefixes: *не-, без-, non-, dis-; anti-, un-, in-; вос(з)- –нис(з)-, на- – под-, a- – de-, ex- – in-, de- – re-* and the suffix *-less*: *concordant coastline – discordantcoastline (согласнаябереговаялиния)* [4;386]. Similar antonyms prevail in the studied term system and are quite common in the same context, including contact use.

3. Contextual antonyms: *closed lake- open lake (бессточноеозеро)* [4,361]

CONCLUSION

The study showed an unconditional similarity in education variants of the term in Russian and English: availability in one the terminology system of original and borrowed terms, morphological, grammatical and elliptical variants, and different types of abbreviations based on the principle language economy. The terminology systems of both languages are dominated by compression types of variance performing compression functions scientific text and compact presentation of scientific and technical information. However, in the Russian-language terminology system, synonymy wider: 67% options in Russian language, 47% in English language.

Research has shown that antonymic terms in both languages have a similar structure, express a relationship of contradiction a qualitative feature that can be analyzed and measured, a binary representations of the concept in the oppositions "top - bottom", "inside - outside", "Increase - decrease", etc. Antonyms included in the investigated term system, differ in contact use and coincidence lexical compatibility.

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