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## STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF TERMS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the analysis of the structural forms of terms in the English language, which makes it possible to establish the most productive ways and models of their formation.*

**Keywords.** *structure, terminological system, terminological combinations, simple terms, complex terms, nomination.*

### Introduction

The extra-linguistic need to express new concepts is decisive in the development of the system of term formation and the productivity of individual models, with the help of which the vocabulary of any language is replenished. In the history of the English language, a rapid expansion of vocabulary with new words took place in the 14th century, when, following the conquest of the British Isles by William the Conqueror, a stream of French words poured into the English language; in the 16th century, English borrowed many words of Latin origin; in the 19th century, the replenishment of the English language occurred primarily due to the rapid development of science and technology. Nowadays, the "expansion of the vocabulary arsenal" of the English language is no longer due to the borrowing of new words from other languages, but "is a reflection of the inner wealth of word-creation, honed by the age-old tradition of maximum use of linguistic material to reflect reality in the process of socio-political and economic development of society and communicative development corresponding to it" [1].

It is noticed that the meaning of the word is realized in the context of the utterance. The meaning of the utterance is also realized in the text, and the meaning of the text is in the situation of communication. Meaning encompasses the entire system of language, since language is intended specifically for the communication of meanings (meanings, and all of its units are either endowed with meaning or serve significant elements) [2]. As sociolinguistic research shows, in the process of the formation and development of the terminology of any science in connection with the emergence of the corresponding field of knowledge, the structure of the term is set by its content. The faster science and technological progress develop, the more complex the linguistic means that designate new objects, phenomena and concepts become, that is, the extralinguistic factor lies at the heart of this process [20]. The term is an integral element of the system, if the system is understood as a set of elements of the whole, between which there is an obligatory connection. The totality of connections within such a whole predetermines its structure [3].

### Material and methods

The structural features of the terms are of great importance for mutual understanding. The analysis of the structural forms of terms allows us to establish the most productive ways and models of their formation,

and this makes it possible to predict the further development of any term system. EK Dresen noted that “the possibility of constructing new terms, the possibility of establishing connections between the form and meaning of a term is determined by the structural features of the language” [4].

The main trend in structural term formation is the specialization of linguistic means used to express scientific concepts, as well as the consistency and classification regularity of terminology models, corresponding to a similar consistency and regularity of the concepts reflected by them [19]. Features of term formation are associated with: linguistic means (units of the national language, borrowings from other languages and artificial formations), with methods of term formation (semantic, morphological, syntactic), with the features of the formal and semantic structure of the term [15].

Over the years, attempts have been made by many scientists (S. V. Grinev, V. A. Tatarinov, V. M. Leichik, V. P. Danilenko) to classify the main mechanisms for the formation of new terms [25]. Summarizing the results of these studies, the following main structural methods can be distinguished: semantic, which consists in the use of words or phrases taken from the common language as a term; morphological, i.e. the creation of a new term by using affixes; morphological-syntactic, that is, word-addition, the creation of a new term by adding the stems of words; syntactic, i.e. the formation of terminological combinations; the formation of abbreviations, that is, the creation of a new term by truncating the stems of words [21].

The most productive method of structural term formation is the syntactic method, which consists in converting ordinary free phrases into complex "word equivalents". With the help of this method, "60% - 95% of the composition of various studied terminologies of European languages is formed, which indicates the prevalence of terminological phrases (compound terms) over single-word terms as a characteristic feature of modern terminology" [5]. By a terminological phrase (TS) we mean a phrase that is a unit of nomination in the system of this terminology, as well as a semantic and grammatical union of two (or several) full-valued words, which serves as the name of a special professional concept, for example: productive labor - productive labor; natural growth - natural growth [26]. The structure of a terminological phrase indicates “the place of the concept it calls in the system of related concepts. A generic word, the nuclear component of a phrase indicates the group to which the concepts called by the phrase belong. This word stands out in a phrase by the fixed place, and the process of forming combinations usually comes down to adding new words or phrases to it” [6].

## Results and Discussion

A word combination is a coherent holistic formation, such as a group of a subject or a group of a predicate in a sentence, a combination of a definition and a defined word, etc. has not only a complex grammatical structure, but also expresses a thought that is complex in its logical nature. There is one related saying about it: “Being one, at the same time it is clearly a combination of a number of concepts, each of which, separately, is different from the whole combination taken as a whole” [7].

The word combination is built on the principle of the semantic spread of the word. Usually, when studying a phrase, one proceeds from the fact that it has some properties of a word (functions as a unit of nomination) and is opposed to a proposal (single-factor model; price-of-the action financing) [22].

During the formation of any terminological system, the main role in it is played by one-component terms that express simple concepts. By simple terms, we mean one-word terms that are formed in morphological and semantic ways. With the development of science, the concretization of concepts occurs, due to this, there is an increase in the components in the term, for example, certificate; manufacturer - artisan; investor - investor, investor [18].

The vocabulary of the English language is in a state of constant replenishment, and morphological methods, such as affixation (affixation is a way of word production, with the help of which new words are created by attaching word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the bases of various parts of speech), make a "dominant contribution" [8] to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language at the present stage of its development. The studies carried out in relation to suffixation and prefixation in the English language testify in favor of the fact that languages are more attracted to the method of forming new words using suffixation and less - prefixation [9]. L. Bauer cites in his research the ratio of suffixes to prefixes, which is 47.4%: 12.4% [10]. The use of modern productive morphological processes for the formation, in most cases, of nouns with the help of suffixes is an innovation of the late 20th century.

Prefixes are word-formative morphemes that precede the root and change the lexical meaning of a word, but in most cases do not affect its belonging to a different lexical-grammatical class [11]. The word formed with their help is also attached to a certain semantic series of words, but when suffixing, the categorical meaning of this word is preserved, and it does not pass into another part of speech, for example: untaxed - not taxed; disinflation - disinflation; surtax - additional income tax; rebate - percentage deduction; entail is the institution of generic inheritance [23].

Most of the complex words appeared on the basis of phrases, but some of them are formed by adding root stems by analogy with the already existing complex terms. A complex term is formed from the foundations of terms that are among themselves in certain structural-semantic relations, similar to similar relations of linguistic formations of phrases or sentences [16]. By complex terms, we mean terms formed by compounding (money - lender - a usurer, a person or an organization that borrows money and exchanges interest for overpayment; highflyers - securities sold at a speculative price; wholesale - wholesale, wholesale).

A compound word is formed from the stems of words that are among themselves in certain structural and semantic relationships. Structural-semantic relations between the components of a complex word are a kind of a variant of the semantic-structural relations of words in a phrase. But the sign of an object, a phenomenon is revealed in different ways when the object is denoted with a complex word and phrase [17]. These types of complex words are close in structure to phrases, as they consist of a combination of whole words. Regardless of their form (some terms are written together, others with a hyphen), complex terms retain their semantic form. The main semantic load in complex words falls on the second (last element of the word) and the semantic relationship between the meanings of the two elements is a subordinate semantic relationship. All compound words, according to Marchand, are explicable in terms of the syntactic relations underlying them [12].

A complex word is always whole-formed, and in it "there is no concern for the grammatical design of the first component, which plays a very important role, especially in written speech" [13]. According to Benveniste, "it is necessary to consider complex names not as morphological types, but as syntactic structures ..." [14].

### **Conclusion:**

Summing up, In terms of nomination, the complex term seems to be "more flexible, capable of denoting a significant number of varieties of various phenomena" [15]. When complex terms are formed, the process of highlighting, clarifying or concretizing the features of an object or phenomenon occurs, while a complex term, like a derivative, is belonging to a certain semantic group of terms.

The extra-linguistic need to express new concepts is decisive in the development of the word formation system and the productivity of individual models, the selection of which is able to most adequately express a new phenomenon [24].

Thus, the analysis of the structural features of terms in the English language showed that the most productive way of structural term formation is the syntactic way.

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