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## **STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH GEODETIC TERMINOLOGY**

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In the process of intensive development of scientific life and the growing role of international communication and cooperation in certain fields of knowledge, the study of terminological vocabulary, which is a solid tool for communication and information exchange between specialists in various fields of human activity, is becoming increasingly significant. Terminology is closely identified with scientific and technical literature. Terms are the main elements of industry-specific terminologies and the means of expressing special concepts in the field of scientific thinking [12]. Terminological units of different areas of knowledge form separate systems of terms, which are characterised by structured and internally ordered components.

The relevance of the work lies in a comprehensive structural and semantic study of the modern English geodetic terminology, which defines the degree of productivity of terminological units, modelling the lexical and semantic field of geodetic terminology and describing the lexical and semantic processes that take place in the stated terminology. The investigation and systematisation of the terminological apparatus of the English geodetic terminology is not solely of theoretical interest, but also has a connection with the practice of translating the original geodetic literature and with the methodology of teaching English at technical higher education institutions.

The aim of the study is to establish the structural and semantic features of English terms of geodesy. The practical significance is to deepen the study of English terminology, to define the structural and semantic features of the units of the English geodetic terminological system.

Terminological issues are relevant at the present stage of the development of linguistics. The key objects of studying terminology as a science are special lexical units, primarily terms, and sectoral terminologies. Providing the nomination of professional objects and concepts in the language of science and technology, terminology is an integral part of the national language. Observations made by S. Hrynev-Hrynevych, P. Dudok, V. Leichyk, S. Kharchenko [2-4] reveal that terminological units are combined into their own terminology systems – ordered and structured sets of terms with fixed relations between them.

The geodetic terminology of the English language has been insufficiently studied, which indicates the need for a thorough analysis, clear classification and detailed description of this terminology system at the structural and semantic levels. Geodetic terms are the main units of geodetic terminology and the means of naming the concepts of the geodetic field. Given the current trends in the study of industry terminology, we consider the English geodetic terminology to be a part of the general literary language that interacts with both commonly used and general scientific and technical terms, as well as units of related fields of knowledge [13, p. 29]. This proves the presence in its composition of highly specialised geodetic terms, interdisciplinary terminological units, as well as general scientific and technical terms, and commonly used words.

English geodetic terminology is correlated with the professional field of activity (geodesy) using a set of terms that reproduce the system of concepts of the geodetic industry and provide nomination processes within it [12]. The terminological apparatus of geodesy covers four main groups of lexical units: commonly used words, general scientific and technical vocabulary, interdisciplinary and highly specialised geodetic terms.

It should be noted that terms are the main means of designating special industry concepts and relevant elements of the terminology system to which they belong. The key requirements for terminological units are: accuracy, consistency, definiteness, specificity, stylistic neutrality and unambiguity (L. Bilozerska, S. Bulyk-Verkhola, V. Bialyk, S. Hrynev-Hrynevych, A. Diakov, T. Kiyak, Z. Kudelko, M. Mostovyi, H. Nakonechna, S. Radetska, Yu. Tehlivets, N. Voznenko) [3-6]. The terms differ from the words of the common language primarily by their nominative nature, the presence of a definition and belonging to a particular terminology system. The most essential functions of terminological units are nominative, definitional, informational. Stated briefly, the terms of geodesy are lexical units denoting special concepts of geodesy, are in a systematic relationship with other words of this industry and are characterised by high information content and accuracy. One of the main functions of geodetic terms is the nominative function which means the designation of special geodetic concepts.

Close attention has been paid to the syntactic means of term formation. They have proved to be the most productive one due to great potential of terminological word combinations, which are able to express complex concepts of geodetic terminology. The productivity of semantic means of word formation, which are based on generalization, specialization, metaphorical and metonymical change of meaning is not considerably high. Special focus has been given to singling out and systematizing the structural peculiarities of geodetic terms, which have been classified into three groups: one-stem terms (map, meridian, plan, etc.), compound terms (normal gravity acceleration, plastic relief map, etc), terminological word combinations (Bessel ellipsoid, Gauss algorithm, Talcott level, etc.). The most numerous proved to be terminological word combinations. These units have been divided into *two-* (Doppler measurements, Shoran crossings, theorem of Puasson), *three-* (Doppler's navigation system, Keplerian orbit elements, Kulon's torsion balance) and *multi-*component (Galileo Terrestrial Reference frame, Legendre's functions of the second kind) terminological word combinations. Quantitative calculations (82 % of the selected terms) show that two-component word combinations prevail.

Summing up the analysis of the structure of geodetic terms, we can state that the construction of a model of lexical and semantic field of geodetic terminology are structurally formed according to different derivational models and are two-, three- and multi-component. The obtained results testify that two-component terms prevail, among which the dominant ones are models containing nouns and adjectives, for example: Adj+N (sing): equipotential surface; Adj.+N (pl): reciprocal azimuths, (sing): equipotential surface; models consisting of only nouns, for instance: N (sing) +N (sing): trilateration method, N (sing) +N (pl): theodolite observations; models in which the noun is combined with Ving/Ved verb forms, e.g: Ving+N: levelling net, Ved + N: integrated geodesy; models with nouns and prepositions in their composition, for example: N+Prep+N: displacement in position; N+Prep+N (pl): adjustment by angles [8-11].

Relying on the results of the comparative analysis we have arrived at conclusion that terminology under study is actively developing and proves to be an open system, which except special geodetic terms, includes: common words, scientific and technical terms, terminological units that belong to adjacent professional terminologies. It has been found out that English geodetic terminology is a well-organized system of terms which nominate the main concepts of this field.

The perspectives for further studies are peculiarities of lexical and semantic processes in the terminology of geodesy.

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## ВІЙСЬКОВА ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ І СФЕРА ЇЇ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ

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Мова військових мала значний вплив на англійську мову загалом. Як зауважує Т. Мюррей, розвиток англійської мови у ХХ столітті засвідчує, що представники збройних сил демонструють неабияку креативність у словотворенні і термінотворенні зокрема. Це відбувається внаслідок того, що складові збройних сил становлять своєрідні субкультури або соціальні групи, які щоденно переживають схожий досвід і, ймовірно, мають спільний світогляд. Внаслідок цього очікувано, що вони використовують однакову, спільну мову [7, с. 126].

Ще наприкінці ХVІІІ століття американський політик і просвітник Бенджамін Раш описував «часткове божевілля», що охопило американських солдатів і цю «військову манію» описував як надмірне використання окремими особами військово-технічної мов, зазначаючи, що «неможливо зрозуміти розмову цих джентльменів без військового словника» [9]. Проте минув досить тривалий проміжок часу, перш ніж було видано перший офіційний військовий словник в США. Словник вийшов друком 1944 року і містив тисячі офіційних армійських термінів, аббревіатур і акронімів [9].