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THE LANGUAGE OF THE TEXTILE FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC STUDYING

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Annotation
This article provides information on engineering terminology and terms belonging to different languages, theoretical problems of terminology. The article on the problem of terms covers various theoretical and practical issues of terminology and terminology. Such issues include the relationship between the term and the world in the common language, the formation, development of terms, their use in periodic stages, synonymous and homonymous terms, determinology in terminology, the existence of reterminolization phenomena, system-structural and functional-semantic analysis of terms.

Keywords: Word formation, affixation, ethno linguistic, lexical knowledge, mental lexicon, , multilingual terminology, bilingual terminology, technical terms, complex clipping, acronyms, initializes, abbreviations, derivational suffix.

End of XX -XXI centuries were marked in domestic and foreign terminology by a significant expansion of research topics and the emergence of a number of new directions. Expansion of research interests of scientists was expressed in the desire to reiterate! From the study of linguistic problems proper to the extra linguistic aspects of the development and functioning of special vocabulary.

In the analysis of various areas of special vocabulary, such approaches that have recently emerged in linguistics are used, such as linguistic, cultural, ethno linguistic, psycholinguistic (cognitive), and anthropolinguistic (Blokh, 2007; Golovanova, 2007; Grinev-Grinevich, 2006; Leichik, 2006; Shelov, 2002, 2003, etc.). Nevertheless, the main focus of work continues to be the description of the special vocabulary of various fields of knowledge in different languages (Alekseeva, 2002, 2003; Karpova, 1989 - 2007; Kiyak, 2003; Kobrin, 1985, 2002, 2003; Komarova, 1979, 1991, 1996 ; Kryzhanovskaya, 1987; Kudashev, 2003; Levicheva, 1999; Leichik, 1988 -2006; Lotte, 1982; Superanskaya, Podolskaya, Vasilyeva, 1989, 2003; Shaikevich, 1983; Adamska, 2007; Galinski, Nedobity, 1988; Hartmann, 1989 , 1994; L'Homme, Heid, 2006; Picht, Drascau, 1985).

Along with the traditional structural-semantic descriptive research, there are three significant and popular areas of analysis:

consideration of the peculiarities of the development of terminologies in the diachronic sense, which can be further used as a definition of the leading trends in the structural and semantic development of terminologies as the basis for their ordering and improvement (Vinokur, 1938; Volodina comparative studies of the terminology of a number of languages (primarily the most common or problematic), which can be used to identify national peculiarities of terminology development (Adamska, 2007; Bassey, Mahamadou, Tamdjo, 2006; Bassey, 2007; Bergenholtz, Tarp, 1995); functional studies of both terminologies and individual terms with the establishment of the features of their functioning in different areas of communication - special texts, in information systems, in literary texts (Belyaeva, 2007; Manerko, 2000, 2003; Marchuk, 2003; Mikhailova, 1990; Novodranova, 2006,2007 Robinson, 1989; Smith, 2001; Temmerman, 2000; Teune, 1982; Toft, 1999, 2000).

The nature of the term, the special terminology of the sublanguages of various sciences and branches of technology, the place of terms in scientific and technical translation, in editing practice, in special documents, in information activities, in computer science - this is the main circle of problems that are usually discussed when referring to the language of science and technology.

In this case, the object of analysis in most works (Averbukh, 1988-2006; Alekseev, 1975; Nuopponen, 1997; Picht, 1995, 1998, etc.) usually turns out to be differential from the standpoint of the literary language separate specific words, expressions, constructions {dyeing- drying range - drying and drying line, sulfur dyes - sulfate dyes, bath-steam method - steaming method, entering device in apparatus incoming mechanism of the apparatus).

The analysis of an integral scientific text in all the variety of its constituent components, both in terms of expression and in terms of content, remains aside.

At the same time, the language of science and technology is today one of the main full-fledged and independent objects of study, along with the language fiction, literary colloquial speech and traditional dialects. It should be noted that interest in a scientific text is largely due to the relevance of the development of general scientific problems of the theory of classification. A.S. Gerd notes over sixty parameters of the classification of texts, among which there are prescriptive texts, instructions, descriptions, reasoning, narrative, explanatory, polemical, descriptive ones (Gerd, 2005).

Each branch of knowledge and a group of related branches is characterized by its own types of texts, which were formed in the process of its historical development.

So, in the circle of special texts related to the description of the textile industry, it is advisable to distinguish the following types of texts: generalizing monographs and articles;

All these types of texts convey scientific knowledge in a compressed form and, based on their paradigmatic, strive to focus on the most important thing, on the basic. At the same time, such genres as an encyclopedia, industry encyclopedic and explanatory terminological dictionaries, and fifteen differ, as a rule, in great depth and fundamentalness. At the same time, the language norm affects the language of science in all types of texts (Karpova, 2007). However, the issues of studying the languages of science and technology acquired the greatest acuteness in the era of scientific and technological progress, with the emergence of automatic processing of texts in natural language, increased standardization of terminology, scientific and technical translation, the creation of terminological dictionaries, and linguistic support of automated systems.

In the field of textiles, analysis is also needed: the structure of an integral scientific text, its paradigmatics, syntagmatics and semantics; special terminology of the sublanguage of textile business, the nature of the term, its place in scientific and technical translation.

The search for various paths deserves serious attention. Modeling and explicit presentation of the semantics of scientific and technical texts. A plurality of different complementary theoretical models should be assumed here. Modeling the semantics of a scientific text due to its specificity, in contrast to an artistic text, should be focused, first of all, on a deep logical-conceptual, conceptual analysis of the content of a scientific work. The problem of modeling the semantics of a scientific text is closely related to the question of the structure of the text itself. A continuous text of special works, documents, as you know, is not built on the principle of a textbook, which clearly states what is what, and each concept is supplied with definitions and descriptions based on characteristics.

In such a text, the characteristic of the object becomes multifaceted, multifaceted. The description of an object is often not given in the text itself; it is not the object itself that is described, but the phenomena associated with it.

The description may contain a comparison with other similar objects, phenomena that took place earlier or in another place.

Technical texts also include limited formulas and their proofs. Any abstract encyclopedic model of scientific knowledge is a derivative of a multitude of real texts and represents a representation of these texts at the level of semantic models. The semantic model of the language of science, branches is an invariant of micromodels of individual private texts, in relation to which the latter act as its variants (Gerd, 2005). Scientific communication is carried out not in the form of isolated terms, but in the form of texts containing terms with their definitions and

interpretations. A term, grapheme, or combination of graphemes plus a definition is the minimum special text. The specificity of the sign function of a special text is that it functions as an integral unified entity. Each special text discusses one problem. As part of the presentation of this problem, the text is very difficult to remove its parts, reduce without prejudice to its content. A special text, broken into parts, ceases to act as an integral sign.

Let us note the main factors that determine the existence and functioning of a special text: the ethno cultural and social history of the development of communicative spheres, the history of the specialization of knowledge in the field of science and technology, the history of the structure of the text, the pragmatics of a specific text, the logical-conceptual system, the terminological system, the macrostructure of the text, morphological, syntactic and lexical system of the closest standard natural language. Scientific professional concepts are looking for their embodiment in words, phrases, syntactic constructions, as a result, new words, designations, terms appear. The content of knowledge begins to penetrate the signs of the chosen language, saturate and fill them.

New words terms are subject to the action of all mechanisms of the language system. The conceptual apparatus of the textile area of knowledge combines general scientific, general technical, intersectional terms, terms associated with the common language, and the actual textile terms.

General scientific terms. Under the general scientific vocabulary of O.S. Akhmanova understands the words that can be used to describe and characterize phenomena and processes in a variety of sciences; words that have passed from common vocabulary and rethought in a new way, with concepts firmly assigned to them; words that make up the backbone of a scientific presentation (Akhmanova, Glushko, 1974, 78).

By means of general scientific words, special concepts are expressed that can be found in objects, phenomena, processes, properties of different areas of the studied reality, including the textile industry. By the nature of their meaning, general scientific terms are broad generalized, by the nature of the concept - most often generic. Used in the terminological systems of each individual science precisely in a broad sense, they are each time concretized with the help of determinants special for a given science (Leichik, 1988, 81).

General technical terms. Some researchers, in addition to general scientific vocabulary, also identify general technical terms (Akhmanova, Glushko, 1974, Akhmanova, Zadornova, 1981, Gerd, 1980, Leichik, 1983). These include words used to denote basic technical concepts.

Most scientists note the difficulty of differentiating these layers, since there is a constant interpenetration from one group to another. It is necessary to take into account the somewhat arbitrary nature of this division and the impossibility of obtaining non-overlapping word classes. Any classification of vocabulary based on

meaningful features is always associated with elements that have features of adjacent groups. The presence of intermediate and transitional elements is generally characteristic of complex systems. The terminology of Z.I. Komarova contrasts with another category - nomenclature, the unit of which is nomen. In the practice of scientific and technical lexicography, nomen is usually called an identifier. According to the scientist's theory, nomens are proper names or occupy an intermediate position between terms and proper names (Komarova, 1991, 9). The issue of assigning the nomenclature to the category of terminology does not find an unambiguous solution in the scientific literature and remains extremely controversial.

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