

**TERMINOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF PROFESSIONAL DISCOURSE
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The article focuses on the on terminological derivation of modern English-language economic discourse terminology as one of the ways of English word-stock enriching, studies structure of multicomponent terminological phrases in the mentioned sphere. The main ways of the terminological derivation are the following: terminologization, terminological derivation, borrowing a term from another language, literal translation, abbreviation. The study distinguishes two-, three-, four-, five-, six- and seven-component terminological units. The results of the study indicate a high productivity of two-component terminological phrases.

The problem of gaining the equivalency during translation of English economic terms is also dealt with. The differences of the terminological systems of source and target languages cause some problems during translation of economic terminological units. This causes the necessity for study of terminological systems and looking for strategies of translation of partially equivalent and non-equivalent lexis. Establishing the differences in the conceptual systems expressed by terms of a source language and a target one, that enables their usage in the particular sphere, is a major step towards interlingual harmonization of terminological systems (in this particular case, the English and Ukrainian economic terminological systems).

Also in the article analyses and generalizes the basic theoretical approaches to description of conceptual and structural organization of terminology, interprets such concept as “term” and highlights its character, establishes the meaning of such concepts as “terminology”, “terminological system” and “terminological field” and their relationship.

Keywords: *the English language, economic terminology, structure of a term, semantic of a term, terminological phrase, translation.*

Introduction

The changes in the society development, including, total globalization and integration,

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cause rapid growth of information and communicative technologies, emergence of new geo-economic challenges, make for political, economic and cultural integration, which in turn makes for permanent enriching of scientific terms corpus in various spheres of knowledge. That is why study of terminological systems development is leading within the modern linguistic science (Shleyvis, 2016: 21–22).

It should be also mentioned, that communication in the sphere of economy and adequate translation of economic terminology are especially important in the epoch of economic relationship development and rapid economic reforms.

The modern stage of terminology science development is characterized by significant theoretical and methodological breakthroughs, but the modern terminology science has also its own drawbacks, such as ambiguity of ideas about some particular problems.

The **goal** of this study is to highlight the structural and semantic organization of the terminology of the English-language economic discourse, as well as to highlight the difficulties of its reproduction in the Ukrainian language.

The following **tasks** should be fulfilled in order to achieve the goal:

- to establish the meaning and character of such multidimensional concepts as “term”, “terminology”, “terminological system” and “terminological field”, taking into consideration the analysis of modern Ukrainian and foreign scientific studies;

- to distinguish structural and semantic types of English economic terminological units;

- to highlight the ways of translating English economic terms into Ukrainian;

- to outline the further prospects of English economic terminological system study.

The relevance of the study is caused by the fact that scientists are interested in practical aspect of linguistic studies due to existing of various directions of scientific investigations, which in turn causes the necessity to study different types of terminological systems, that makes for better understanding peculiarities of a word usage, making a particular scientific concept clearer.

Materials and methods of the study. The study’s theoretical and methodological basis includes the works of Ukrainian and foreign linguists, terminologists, translators and economists. They can be divided according to the following scientific directions:

- terminology science: E. Wüster, F. de Saussure, O.O. Reformatskyi, V.I. Karaban, R.Ye. Pylypenko, L.M. Chernovatyi, O.V. Superanska, V.M. Leichyk, S.V. Hrynov, B.M. Holovin etc.

- language for specific purposes theory: T.R. Kyiak, T. Cabre, J. Draskau, H. Pitch and competency approach (I.O. Zymnia and N.M. Havrylenko) etc.

- intercultural communication: V.H. Kostomarov, M.F. Alefirenko, V.I. Karasyk, S.H. Ter-Minasova, V.Z. Demiankov, O.S. Kubriakova, M.V. Pimenova, Z.D. Popova, I.O. Sternin, O.D. Shmelov etc.

- translation studies: T.R. Kyiak, O.D. Ohui, V. Fedorov, Ya.I. Retsker, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.M. Komisarov, O.D. Shveitser, V.H. Hak, R.K. Miniar-Bieloruchev, R. Jakobson, L.L. Neliubyn, L.K. Latyshev, M.K. Harbovskyi, V.I. Khairulin, Yu. Naida, P. Newmark, M. Snell-Hornby, P. Kußmaul, K. Reiß etc.

The study is based on the principle of studying and summarizing factual material selected from various lexicographical sources, as well as from multimedia resources and economic texts. Terminology was selected on the basis of the English Dictionary of Economics (24), containing 3,500 terminological units, by comparing English and Ukrainian special economic texts, as well as on the basis of special bilingual and explanatory monolingual dictionaries: Macmillian Dictionary, Economy terms and definitions and electronic and Internet dictionaries such as ABBYY LINGVO, Multitran and others.

On the Internet, the source of the study was articles published on the American site “Investopedia” (23), which opens access to archives authored by financial experts, experts in the field of economics. This site is also provided with a financial and economic dictionary containing more than 5300 economic terms. From the total volume of the considered material

(more than 2 thousand pages of texts) more than 200 words-terms and special economic phrases were selected which according to semantic criteria correspond to branches of economy. All selected special economic terms were investigated through contextual usage and translation.

In the process of research in the methodological aspect the following set of methods was used: continuous sampling method, descriptive-analytical method, comparative method and translation methods and techniques.

The English-language lexicographic sources of economic orientation and Internet resources were analyzed with the help of the continuous sampling method, from which terms-words and terminological phrases of economic branch were singled out. The descriptive-analytical method allowed to carry out taxonomy and interpretation of English-language economic terminological units. The contextual method helped to identify linguistic and extralingual features of English-language economic terms. The comparative method was used to compare English-language and Ukrainian-language terminological units.

Discussion

The origins of terminology as an independent field date back to the 30s of last century. The founder of domestic terminology is D. S. Lotte, whose first conceptual article was devoted to the problems of unification and standardization of technical terminology. In addition, the works of such linguists as H. O. Vynokur and O. O. Reformatskyi contributed to the formation of domestic terminology as a science. In particular, H. O. Vynokur focused his attention on the linguistic essence of the term, the nature and formation of terminological systems, the correlations between nomenclature and terminology (Vynokur, 1939). In the works of O. O. Reformatskyi formulated the fundamental principles of domestic science of the term (Reformatskyi, 1959). It is also worth mentioning such representatives of domestic terminology as O. S. Akhmanova, S. V. Hrynov, V. O. Tatarinov, R. H. Piotrovskyi, T. R. Kyiak, V. I. Karaban, L. M. Chernovatyi, Y. A. Zatsnyi and many others.

The beginning of foreign terminological research is associated with the first works of the Austrian scientist Eugen Wuster. H. H. Khakimova, analyzing the concepts of E. Wuster and his theory, concluded that it was designed to meet interlingual needs, and not to show the full depth and variability of terminology. This theory is not the most complete and profound reflection of the essence of terminology. However, it became the very basis on which this discipline developed further.

At the present stage of terminology development, the following areas of its research are distinguished:

- onomasiological direction (study of the specifics of semantics, morphology, morphological and syntactic term formation);
- epistemological direction (consideration of cognitive aspects of semantics of terms and their sets).
- functional direction (study of the specifics of the functions of the term).
- typological direction (study of the interaction of certain types and classes of terms with the concepts they denote and the correlation of the term with other classes and subclasses of language vocabulary).
- stylistic direction (description of terms that are formed and used in their specific field, as well as within the common vocabulary) (Khakimova, 2012: 954).

As evidenced by the analysis of scientific research in the field of terminology today, the prerogative of their study is terminography, the problems of unification of terms and terminology in the context of globalization and integration of scientific knowledge.

Results of the research

In modern language science, the problem of definition of the term, despite the long tradition of research, is one of the most pressing issues. According to the results of the research, a large number of fundamental works are devoted to the study of the linguistic essence of the term, however, to date no universal and comprehensive definition of the term has been developed in linguistics (Shmeleva, 2020).

Terminologists of the last century considered the term a special word, a separate product of conscious authorial word formation, and terminology – an isolated, clearly defined subsystem within the general language system (Komarova, 1991: 44).

The term is considered by different scholars as one of the linguistic universals, characterized by a number of definitions. The term is “a word or verbal complex that enters into systemic correlations with other words and verbal complexes and forms with them in each case and at a certain time a closed system that is highly informative, unambiguous, accurate and expressive neutral” (Kvitko, 1976). D.S. Lotte calls the term a word (phrase), which “acts as a unity of sound sign and related concepts in the system of concepts of a particular branch of science and technology” (Lotte, 1968). S.V. Grinyov defines the term as “a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language used for the accurate naming of some special notions” (Grinev, 1993).

The most comprehensive and clear is the definition suggested by A.S. Gerda: “A term is a unit of any specific natural or artificial language (usually a word or phrase) that existed before or was specially created and has a special terminological meaning, which is expressed either in verbal form or in another formalized pattern and reflects the basic essential at a certain level of science features development, the existing scientific concept quite accurately and fully” (Gerd, 1991: 1–4). We support the opinion of P.I. Schleivis, who notes that “a term is a special linguistic unit that is a verbalized result of professional thinking, which can be expressed in the form of a symbol, abbreviation, word or phrase; this language unit is often monosemic, has a clear definition and is limited to a special field of use” (Schleivis, 2016: 24). The prerogative problem of terminology is the organization and systematization of terms. As is known, the object of organizing in Terminology Science is terminology, i.e. a naturally formed set of terms of a certain field of knowledge or its fragment. The result of this work is reproduced in the form of a terminological system – an ordered set of terms with fixed correlations between them, reflecting the relationship between the concepts nominated by these terms (Eparinova, 2020). It should be noted that along with the term “terminology” the concept of “terminological system” is actively used, in addition, the term “terminological field” is used in publications on terminology. Let us dwell briefly on the distinction between these terms.

Today, there is no consensus among linguists on the distinction between the concepts of “terminology”, “terminological system”, and “terminological field” (Sharafutdinova, 2016: 168–171). One reason for this is the absence of a clear definition for the terminological system. According to V.M. Leichyk, terminology is a set of terms that is not united by any theory or concept, respectively, does not reflect concepts of a particular science or field of technology; terminological system, on the contrary, is a set of terms formed on the basis of one theory or concept and reflects the connections of all concepts of a certain field of knowledge (Leichyk, 1981: 63–73). V.A. Tatarinov draws attention to the ambiguity of the term “terminology” and defines it as follows: 1) a set of special units of any language; 2) a set of special units of any branch of human activity, ontological sphere, or phraseology of an individual scientist; 3) a set of terms only as groups of special units in opposition to other groups of special vocabulary or commonly used words; 4) an organized system of terms, i.e. as a term system; 5) a scientific discipline that deals with the study of special vocabulary (general terminology) (Tatarinov, 2006). Terms as special units of language, function and implement their characteristics only through their inherent specific terminological system. In addition, the terms become a part of the commonly used units of the national language outside this system. The term is a one sign, it corresponds to one concept. This correlation of something definite and something denoted in the term is unambiguous. The term element is a minimal but significant component of the term, it coincides with the minimum structural unit, which can be expressed by both a word-forming affix and a word in a terminological phrase (Lotte, 1961).

Terminological system is a linguistic model of a special field of knowledge. The constituent components of the terminological system are terms that are arranged into different groups, are different in the denoted concepts, in formal features, and in their status within the

terminological system. The separation of terminological systems should be carried out taking into account the following characteristics:

- integrity: term system is a continuum of terms for the implementation of a single concept;
- structure: terminological system is characterized by structural relations between elements, represented through terminological fields, series, hierarchical dependencies, as well as genus-species and other relations; it must also be part of a higher-order system, as the terminology is a part of the language system as a whole;
- elementality: the terminological system should be a set of elements isolated in a certain way;
- functionality: terminology is used to express any area of human activity;
- dynamism: terms can change both in frames of expression and in frames of content (Fakhrutdinova, 1999).

We share the opinion of P.I. Shleivis, that “the terminological system is a kind of synchronous section of terminology, i.e. a certain system with some logical relationships, reflected in a certain period of time” (Shleivis, 2016: 25).

It should be noted that based on the method of modeling, it is possible to study terminological systems by initially identifying the structure of the of element dependence of the system from one another (Popova, 1984).

O.O. Reformatskyi developed the method of the terminology field, taking into account the fact that the field is a specific context for the term (Reformatskyi, 1967: 103). Such a model is a field model of language that represents the interaction of different levels of the language system. As H. H. Khakimova emphasizes, “accepting the units that have inventory properties as constituents of the field, we can objectively consider the existing groups of elements of linguistic reality” (Khakimova, 2013: 1140). In addition, the field consists of a certain set of language units and covers a certain area of knowledge. It also contains a set of words and expressions that make up the thematic series (Akhmanova, 1966).

For term terminology is the field to which it belongs. In the plane of this field, the term realizes its characteristics and features (Khakimova, 2013). As we know, the process of terminating the concept is twofold: on the one hand, the method of logical reasoning forms and interprets the concept with its subsequent consolidation on a particular language sign. On the other hand, the linguistic procedure of terminologization of a language sign is carried out, i.e. it is fixed by a certain special concept (Kvitko and others, 1986). In particular, O.I. Duda emphasizes that “by carrying out this process, the subject of the nomination achieves a specific goal. It gives the language sign a new terminological meaning, due to which the language sign must come into the appropriate conceptual system” (Duda, 2016: 312).

Thus, terminology is a continuum of terms with nominative status and the terminological system, in turn, is a dynamic and evolutionary continuum of terms with communicative status. The basis of the terminological system is a specific scientific knowledge or its fragment.

It should be noted that along with the coverage of the conceptual and structural organization of terminology and the nature of the term, it is necessary to dwell on the issues of term derivation.

Scientists distinguish the following terminological methods: terminologization, terminological derivation, borrowing of a term from another language, literal translation, abbreviation (Ermakova, 2018: 220–221). The results of our study show that the most common word-forming models of production of English economic terminological units are:

- noun + noun (abatement cost);
- adjective + noun (vertical equity);
- participle + noun (accelerated depreciation);
- prepositional combinations (managerial theories of the firm).

In particular, we singled out from 200 terminological lexemes 122 two-component terminological phrases (capital gain); 21 three-component terminological phrases (balanced budget multiplier); 9 four-component terminological phrases (fixed coefficient production function); 3 five-component terminological phrases (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act); 1 six-component terminological phrase (balances with the Bank of England); 1 seven-component terminological phrase (Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organization Q)). All other terminological units are simple word-terms.

In the process of translating English economic terms, there are differences that are revealed in the process of comparing the units of the source and target languages of translation at the structural and semantic level. In our study, they are represented by three main types: differences in morphological and syntactic structure; differences in lexical composition; differences in the lexical and grammatical structure of the terms of the source and target languages of translation. We emphasize the importance of the differences between the source and target languages of translation of interstate economic relations, as the level of their development also depends on the quality of translation. Differences in the morphological and syntactic structure of economic terms of English and Ukrainian are caused by the belonging one of the components in the structure of terms of English and Ukrainian to different parts of the language. It also happens because of the differences in grammatical structure of these languages and historical features of the nomination in each language.

Differences in the grammatical structure of languages are the main reason for differences in the morphosyntactic structure of English terms, consisting of two or more nouns, and their Ukrainian equivalents. In Ukrainian terms the most productive in the formation of English economic terms grammatical structure "noun + noun" (N + N) usually corresponds to the construction "adjective + noun" (Adj + N), for example, *business proposal* (ділова пропозиція); *reserve account* (резервний рахунок); *tax authorities* (податкова база).

Semantic differences between the economic terms of English and Ukrainian reflect variation in the exact scope of the concept, due to the applied systems and methods of selection and its status in the system of concepts. Also, the main differences in the terminological systems of the concepts of English and Ukrainian languages can be realized in the complete absence of equivalents.

As you know, the term functions and develops in language like a word, which is realized in changing, narrowing, expanding its meaning; emergence of new meanings, etc. However, we believe that the unambiguity of the term in a particular language situation should remain one of the main requirements for terminology. Most of these terms are simple words-terms: account, delivery, return, etc. Our sample contains only a few complex terms with two different meanings. They inherit the key term polysemy, for example:

rate – 1) курс; 2) ставка

fixed rate – 1) фіксований курс; 2) фіксована / тверда ставка відсотка

floating rate – 1) плаваючий курс; 2) плаваюча ставка відсотка

Contrastive method of studying terminological systems allows to identify which language units can be used to ensure the equivalence of translation of temporarily inequivalent terms, based on the resources of commonly used and special language of translation. Here is an example of non-equivalent complex English-language economic terms formed on the basis of one key term and denote opposing concepts that are not differentiated in Ukrainian translation: *basic earnings per share* – базовий дохід на одну акцію (без урахування дроблення акцій) and *diluted earnings per share* – зменшений в результаті дроблення акцій / розводнений дохід на одну акцію.

Thus, in the process of translating of the terminological vocabulary of the economic branch there are some difficulties in selecting the exact translation equivalent, which is a

necessary condition for adequate translation. The main differentiation in the structure of economic terms of English and Ukrainian languages is observed in the lexical structure and morphosyntactic structure of terms. They have objective linguistic reasons: English terms, the structure of which includes a substantive defining component (noun or noun group), cannot be translated into Ukrainian without differences in morphosyntactic structure due to differences in grammatical structure of languages. Differences in the morphosyntactic structure do not prevent the reproduction of the meaning expressed by the terminological elements of the integral or differential feature. All this allows us to recommend transcription, transliteration and loan translation as methods of translating non-equivalent terminology.

Conclusions

The latest stage in the development of terminology is characterized by significant theoretical and methodological developments, which contributes to the further study of individual terminological systems, features of their structure, patterns and trends.

The analysis of a small English-language terminological array shows the dominance of two-component terminological phrases, as they are a relevant language tool for various spheres of economic activity. English economic terms, like any other language units, are heterogeneous. Varieties of such terminological nominations are determined by the dual nature of the term: on the one hand, its belonging to the lexical system of language, on the other – the specifics of the special concept denoted by it and the peculiarities of the relationship between them.

In the process of translating the terminological vocabulary of the economic branch there are difficulties in selecting the exact translation equivalent, which is a necessary condition for adequate translation. The translation of terms that differ in lexical composition is a certain practical difficulty: it requires the translator to understand both the meaning of the term of the source language and knowledge of the terms of the target language and does not allow a loan translation.

The problem of multicomponent terminological phrases translation needs special attention, which requires distinctive development of exercises aimed at teaching the process of translation. In addition, the emergence of neogenic terms in the economic sphere requires the systematization and organization of specific terminological subsystems of English and Ukrainian languages on this topic and necessitates the compilation of new bilingual terminological dictionaries.

The study of the process of terminological systems formation and terminologies is necessary to understand the meaning of a term. Within the framework of strengthening integration processes between states, such results can be useful in the field of international business communication.

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