Paradigms in construction terminology

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the consideration of the admissibility of lexical and semantic relations in terminology, about the phenomena of synonymy, polysemy and homonymy in the term system of construction, which is one of the controversial in modern terminology and has repeatedly become the subject of research by Russian linguists. The authors focus on the concept of the term as a system. It is noted that the consistency of terminology is an organic synthesis of extralinguistic and actually linguistic factors that the term is systematic, since it is included in the system of concepts of a certain field of knowledge and it is in the system that displays all the properties of the term. The main attention is paid to the consideration of the processes of paradigmatic system taking place in the modern terminological system of the construction industry, and it is proved that the terms (as well as commonly used units of the language) are subject to various lexical and semantic processes. The most active type of paradigmatic relationship is synonymy. In the studied terminology there is also a terminological ambiguity, the basic mechanisms of development of which are isomorphic.

Key words: linguistics, language, vocabulary, terminology, term, unit, architecture, construction, approach, classification.

1 Introduction

The question of the admissibility of lexical-semantic relations of terms, about the phenomena of synonymy, polysemy and homonymy in the terminology of different sciences is one of the debatable in modern terminology and has repeatedly become the subject of research by linguists (V.I. Danilenko, I.N. Volkova, N.S. Kotelova, A.I. Moiseyev, etc.) [1], [2]. The problem is that the terminology unit should have a unambiguous meaning-meaning ratio, which should prevent the development of synonymous, polysemy and omonymy terms. However, studies of the terminology of certain branches of knowledge convincingly prove the opposite: the term is subject to the same lexicon-semantic processes, which are actively developing in the general literary language [3], [4], [5].

The lexicon and semantic processes taking place in terminology differ significantly from how such processes take place in the general literary language, in that they "do not affect the characteristic lexicon-semantic features of terminology. They flow within those limits that do not violate the semantic certainty of the term" [6]. When considering a particular terminology system, terminology has consistently encountered cases of terminology and have had to recognize the possibility of its existence, as the terminology reflects the process of cognition of an ever-evolving Fact. The problem of terminology is complex and insufficiently developed by modern linguistic science. According to many researchers, there is still no common understanding of this phenomenon [7]. Traditionally, the
synonyms include "members of the thematic group, who (a) belong to the same part of speech, and, b) are so close in meaning that their correct use in speech requires an accurate knowledge of the semantic shades and shades distinguishing stylistic properties" [8].

The views of scientists on the phenomenon of synonym in terminology are diametrically opposed: from recognition and approval to complete denial [5], [9]. A number of researchers (I.N. Volkova, N.S. Kotelova, A.I. Moiseyev, etc.) express the opinion that the universal laws of language are applied to all its lexical subsystems, hence, and terminology as a subsystem of the national language, should they obey, that is, the phenomenon of terminology synonym is functionally justified. A.I. Moiseyev believes that there is no significant difference between the word of the general literary language and the term neither in form nor in content, that is, the term, as well as the word - nonterm, can develop synonymous relations [10].

Many researchers (B.N. Golovin, R.Y. Kobrin, E.N. Tolikina, etc.) explain the impossibility of the term to have synonyms for the unambiguous language sign that acts in the function of the term, and speak about the existence of terms of doublets (absolute synonyms), which are understood as language units United by terminological correlation with the same scientific object, "naming the same scientific object or expressing the same scientific concept" [10], [11]. There is no relationship between doublets that underlie the synonym and create conditions for the formation of a synonymous series, there are no additional emotional and appraisal values, there are no stylistic or expressive relationships, each of doublets directly refers to the designated, they may differ from each other origin or component composition: "The term, like another language sign, being a sign of intellectual content, cannot simultaneously perform emotional-expressive function, i.e. to express and attitude to this content. Any knowledge is unemotional [4]. No matter how many signs in the terminology denote the same concept, they fundamentally, for some reason, do not mean to be opposed to each other by the sign of the presence or absence of emotional-expressive significance. All of them are equally neutral and intelligent, although not all equally meet the requirement of accuracy" [12]. Doublets (equivalents) [13], of equivalent terms [12], analogs [7] are characterized by complete identity of meaning, absolute interchangeability in the text, and the same valence [10]. The doublets (equivalents) [13, P. 48], equivalent to the terms [12, P. 109], analogues [7] have a complete identity of meaning, absolute interchangeability in the text and the same valence.

2 Materials and methods
The tasks and the general direction of the study determine the application of appropriate methods: component analysis of the lexical meaning, quantitative analysis [13]. Along with these methods, the contextual method, the method of comparison is also used in the work. Methodological basis of the research contains works of domestic and foreign linguists studying this theme.

3 Results
Considering the complex weights of the features of a separate term, V.M. Leichik writes about lexical and lexical-semantic synchronous variants of the term (and synonym is only a special case of expression of variantism), with the variant of the term understood " specific implementation of the general theory of variantivity, which is manifested both in the language as a whole, and in its individual varieties and its constituent elements" [14]. According to V.M. Leichik, the variant is inherent in terms and cannot be overcome because, "firstly, there is a language substrate of the term and, secondly, the term definition may reveal different signs on which it can be named" [15], although, there are certainly limitations in comparison to the non-terminological vocabulary, as they (term variants) do not differ in elementary meanings-sems. The term duplicates are different types of formal structure of the term, with the full convergence of semantics and functions, and are variants of one term [16], [17].

Undoubtedly, the synonym in terminology has its own peculiarities, different from such a phenomenon in the general literary language [18]. Terms, unlike the vocabulary of a national language, are not related to the presence of similar meanings and do not characterize the different
properties of the composing terminology units, because they correlate with one scientific/technical concept, in the synonymous series of terms there is no dominant due to the fact that variants (doublets) of the term define equal in volume denoting and represent semantically identical terms. The synonym of terms, according to K.Y. Averbukh, is not limited to doublets and is usually generated by three factors:

1) "active borrowing, which in one terminology appears synonymous pairs of terms, one of which - ancestral, and the other - borrowed: linguistics;
2) metonymic use of one of the terms of a synonymous pair (or row), for example: vocab;
3) the presence of different names studied or mastered, depending on the point of view of which subject area it is considered: lavsan (trade) - tereplast (technical)" [https://textarchive.ru/c-1320922.html];

In this article, we are of the opinion of scientists who say that the terms of the variants, which are part of the same terminology system, differing structure, word formation, graphic structure or sound composition, correlated with one scientific/technical concept.

Recognizing the existence of terminology synonym processes, the researchers express concern about its possible impact on the communication process and express the need to eliminate terminology, its undesirability and even "harmfulness" both in a separate field of knowledge and in related areas (V.V. Vinogradov, D.S. Lotte, A.A. Reformatsky). The appearance of synonym in a particular terminology may indicate, according to the researchers, the initial stage of the formation of scientific knowledge and terminology system [6, P.73], about the lack of complete study of any phenomenon [7, P.49], [19], about the disorganization and weak design of the terminology system [17], about the unification of a number of words-terms by one concept.

The term as the ideal sign should have a unique correspondence between the expression plan and the content plan. In practice, however, this requirement is not always feasible. The function in one terminology system of two or more terminological units for the name of one concept most often occurs during the period of formation of a particular area of knowledge and, accordingly, its terminology system, when among the possible options are being searched for the "optimal" term. The emergence of terminological doublets is connected with the basic principles of modern didactics (communicative, systemic, functional, contrast and economy), forming a single system in which one of the leading roles plays one of the leading roles the principle of saving [20]. The principle of language economy is the basis for the creation of variants of the term, which differ, first of all, in the formal-structural plan: phonetic or graphic features, grammatical range, the presence of different afix, different component composition, and the presence of elliptical options. The constant development of knowledge and the emergence of new terms contributes to the fact that in the old strictly structured terminology there are synonymous variants of terms. However, the constant desire for the symmetry of the language sign makes it difficult to widely manifest the terminological synonym.

The term construction business is a language sign (word or phrase) with a strict subject ratio, the core of which is a denotate. Doublets, variants of the term construction business differ in terms of expression, in terms of the same content serve as a sign of one professional concept and strive for unambiguousness.

4 Discussions
As a result of the study of construction terms, one can observe the phenomenon of synonymy:

1) doublets (absolute synonyms), or variants of the term, differing in full coincidence of denotation, word structure, but allowing modifications of the sound envelope or differences in spelling, for example: concrete – concrete clay, top water – upper water, duralumin – duralumin and duralum; Façade: 1) the external vertical surface of the structure; 2) the image on the drawing of the appearance of the structure;
2) the phenomenon of ambiguity: for example: farm [fr. ferme] – 1) private peasant agricultural enterprise (dairy farm, sheep farm, etc.) 2) farm – in construction – an engineering structure consisting of interconnected rods; usually made of reinforced concrete, steel, wood;
3) application – in the painting technique, the method of applying ornamental or thematic images in color – 2) application – the technique of decorative and applied art;
4) Block - a structural element used in the construction of walls, foundations and other parts of the building – 2) block – mechanism; 3) reception in martial arts;
5) In the professional and often highly specialized vocabulary, functioning in the field of construction, the phenomenon of antonymy is observed. In the terminology of a private domain of knowledge, the relationship of antonymy is connected with the close connection of the term with the designated concept: “the logical (non-lingual) nature of antonymy, veiled in an ordinary word, is exposed in the language of science, which makes us speak not only of antonyms, but of conceptual terminological oppositions”. In the construction system terminology, the antonymy is based on the juxtaposition of denotates for the purpose of their subsequent classification to build a strict hierarchical system of knowledge of this area and the term system that serves it. For example: vira [<it. turn] – a team when loading, unloading, lifting weights using a crane, winch, signifying: lift! up!; lane [<it. remove ammaina (sails)] – a command when loading, unloading, meaning: lower it! way down!; contra vira [6].

Thus, our analysis of the terms of the construction field confirms that most researchers to one degree or another recognize the fact of ambiguity and non-rigor of the meanings of these terms – their synonymy, antonyms, polysemy and homonymy. The most active types of paradigmatic relationships are synonymy in the studied terminological field.

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