

TWO-COMPONENT TERMS-PHRASES IN THE UKRAINIAN TERMINOLOGY OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the linguistic description of the modern Ukrainian terminology of sugar production in the aspect of term formation. Terms and phrases of sugar production are analyzed according to such a criterion as the number of components. Models of two-component terms-phrases are considered. Based on the results of a sample of two-component terms-phrases, it was found that in the texts on sugar production, these terms constitute the most numerous group and are the most productive. This structural type is represented by the following models: "adjective + noun in the nominative case" (Adj + N n. c.); "participle + noun in the nominative case" (Part + N n. c.); "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" (N n. c. + N g. c.); "numeral + noun in the nominative case" (Num + N n. c.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the local case" (N n. c. + in + N l.c.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the genitive case" (N n. c. + with + N g. c.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the instrumental case" (N n. c. + with + N i. c.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition from + noun in the genitive case" (N n. c. + from + N g. c.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the accusative case" (N n. c. + in + N a.c.); "noun in the nominative case + adjective" (N n. c. + Adj); "noun in the nominative case + numeral" (N n. c. + Num); "noun in the nominative case + preposition on + noun in the local case" (N n. c. + on + N l. c.); "noun in the nominative case + noun in the dative case" (N n. c. + N d. c.); "a noun in the nominative case + a noun in the instrumental case" (N n. c. + N i. c.). The most productively used is attributive model «adjective + noun in the nominative case" (Adj + N n. c.), which is formed on the basis of the genus-species relationship, i.e., a definition is added to the term, which is a generic concept, representing types of the concept and specifies the generic. The terms of this model serve as expressions of lexical paradigmatic relations in the term system, in particular antonyms. Substantive two-component models "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" (N + N g. c.), "participle + noun in the nominative case" are also productive. A small number of terms are presented by models of prepositional and prepositional structures. Two-component syntactic constructions can be replaced by single words, most often composites, as a result of linguistic economy. So, among the analyzed two-component structural models, the models "adjective + noun in the nominative case" and "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" and "participle + noun in the nominative case" dominate. Other structural models are less productive.

Keywords: linguistic description, aspect of term formation, Ukrainian terminology of sugar production, terms and phrases of sugar production.

JEL Classification: I 23, I 29

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 20

Introduction. Ukrainian scientific and industrial terminology became the object of active research by linguists not by chance, because for a long time it was on the periphery of scientific communication in Ukraine. Therefore, the study of multi-disciplinary Ukrainian terminology is an urgent matter.

Literature review. The object of study was the peculiarities of the functioning of philosophical (N. Zhovtobryukh, 1992), psychological (L. Veklynets, 1997), biological (L. Symonenko, 2006), terminology of organic chemistry (N. Tsymbal, 2007), terminology of agriculture (S. Lyubarskyi, 2008), accounting and audit terminology (G. Barvytska, 2015), astronomical (O. Bogush, 2015), logistics (G. Karpenko, 2018), eco-marketing terminology (S. Gordun, 2020), etc. terminology. The Ukrainian term system of sugar production has not yet been worked out linguistically.

The several-week history of the development of the sugar industry, a large number of sources of terminology replenishment led to the appearance of new terms that have not yet been the subject of special study.

The relevance of the proposed study is determined by the characteristics of the terminology of sugar production in the term-creating aspect.

Aims. The purpose of the article is a linguistic analysis of two-component terms-phrases of sugar production according to such a criterion as the number of components.

Methodology. The research used a set of general scientific and pedagogical methods to ensure objectivity and comprehensiveness, including: analysis of the literature on the research problem to determine the state of its development and research prospects; comparison to study the points of view of different scientists; systematization and generalization of conclusions.

Results. Most terms of sugar production have a two-component structure. This structural type is represented by the following models: "adjective + noun in the nominative case" (P + I n. v.); "adverb + noun in the nominative case" (Dp + In. v.); "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" (In. v. + Ir. v.); "numeral + noun in the nominative case" (Ch + In. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the local case" (In. v. + v + Im. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the genitive case" (In. v. + z + Ir. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the instrumental case" (In. v. + z + Io. v.); "nominative case + preposition from + noun in genitive case"

(In. v. + from + Ir. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the accusative case" (In. v. + v + Iz. v.); "noun in the nominative case + adjective" (In. v. + P); "noun in the nominative case + numeral" (In. v. + Ch); "noun in the nominative case + preposition on + noun in the local case" (In. v. + on + Im. v.); "noun in the nominative case + noun in the dative case" (In. v. + Id. v.); "a noun in the nominative case + a noun in the instrumental case" (In. v. + Io. v.).

The most productively used attributive model is "adjective + noun in the nominative case" (P + I n. v.), which is formed on the basis of the genus-species relationship, that is, a definition is added to the term, which is a generic concept, which represents types of the concept and specifies the generic. For example: sugar

beets [Bahm, p. 3], a highly profitable culture [Bahm, p. 3], beet sugar [Bahm, p. 3], a folding machine [Bahm, p. 272], beet fields [Bahm, p. 272], beet water mixture [Bahm, p. 273], raw pulp [Bahm, p. 3], beet receiving point [Bahm, p. 271], beet shavings [Bahm, p. 275], sugar production [Bahm, p. 274], gum pit [Bahm, p. 279], unsweetened shavings [Bahm, p. 279], diffusion apparatus [Bahm, p. 277], diffusion juice [Bahm, p. 275], sugar factory [Bahm, p. 272], lime kilns [Bahm, p. 287], sweet water [Bahm, p. 288], calcareous department [Bahm, p. 286], hydraulic conveyors [Bahm, p. 272], beet-washing department [Bahm, p. 273], beet washing machine [Bahm, p. 273], pure root crops [Bahm, p. 274], beet elevator [Bahm, p. 274], sugar-free shavings [Bahm, p. 279], non-sugar additives [Bahm, p. 281], insoluble sediment [Bahm, p. 281], limestone milk [Bahm, p. 283], harmful compounds [Bahm, p. 283], defecated juice [Bahm, p. 283], limestone [Bahm, p. 287], quicklime [Bahm, p. 288], slaked lime [Bahm, p. 288], filter press mud [Bahm, p. 288], declensions [Roik, p. 41], the best variety [Roik, p. 55] and others.

The terms of this model serve as expressions of lexical paradigmatic relations in the term system, in particular antonyms, for example: light impurities - impurities with a density of less than 1 g/cm³ (chickpeas, weeds, grass, straw, etc.) that come with the beet-water mixture to the plant [TSTOB, with. 26]; heavy impurities - impurities with a density of more than 1 g/cm³ (particles of soil, sand, stones, metal objects, pieces of brick, etc.) that come with the beet-water mixture to the plant [TSTOB, p. 26].

The substantive two-component model "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" (I + I r. v.) is also productive, for example: water consumption [Bahm, p. 272], contamination of beets [Bahm, p. 273], sugar content of root crops [Bahm, p. 274], sugar losses [Bahm, p. 280], defecation process [Bahm, p. 283], filtering fields [Bahm, p. 284], juice filtration [Bahm, p. 285], juice purification [Bahm, p. 286], supply of lime [Bahm, p. 286], seed germination [Roik, p. 57], clogging of crops [Roik, p. 72], husking of stubble [Roik, p. 75], sugar consumption [Syroh, p. 48], the cost of sugar [Syroh, p. 54], duration of juice extraction [Syroh, p. 54], sugar export [Syrokh, p. 56], quality of sugar [Syroh, p. 57], the formation of dyes [Syroh, p. 57], consumption of sucrose [Syroh, p. 57], juice filtration [Syroh, p. 57], thickening of juice [Syroch, p. 57], cooking syrup [Syroch, p. 57], obtaining utfel [Syroh, p. 57], drying granulated sugar [Syroh, p. 57], washing beets [Syroch, p. 58], accumulation of beets [Osok, p. 531], a supply of beets [Osok, p. 531], beet density [Osok, p. 531], equipment complex [Osok, p. 531], fragments of beets [Osok, p. 531], sugar extraction [Osok, p. 533] etc.

Discussion. A small number of terms are presented by models of the prepositional and prepositional structure "adverb + noun in the nominative case" (Dp + In. v.); "numeral + noun in the nominative case" (Ch + In. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the local case" (In. in. + in + In. in.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the genitive case" (In. v. + z + Ir. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the instrumental case" (In. v. + z + Io. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition from + noun in the genitive case" (In. v. + from + Ir. v.); "noun in the nominative case + preposition

in + noun in the accusative case" , "noun in the nominative case + adjective" (I n. v. + P); "noun in the nominative case + numeral" (I n. v. + Ch); "noun in the nominative case + preposition on + noun in the locative case" (I n. v. + na + I m. v.); "noun in the nominative case + noun in the dative case" (In. v. + Id. v.); "a noun in the nominative case + a noun in the instrumental case" (In. v. + Io. v.).

The attributive type with the seventh procedurality is the model "adverb + noun in the nominative case" (Dp +In. v.): sweetening liquid [Bahm, p. 278], molasses-forming ability [Bahm, p. 290], a stirring device [Syroh, p. 60], reducing sugars [Syroh, p. 62], gelling sugar [Syroh, p. 79], filtering fabric [Lesyk, p. 263], reducing substances [Lesyk, p. 268], rotten roots [Lesyk, p. 248], frozen beets [Lesyk, p. 251], extraction water [Osok, p. 535], thawed beets [Osok, p. 515], rotten root crops [Osok, p. 516], thawed beets [Podpriat, p. 414], dug root crops [Podpriat, p. 416], dug beets [Podpriat, p. 417], beet cutting areas [Podpriat, p. 417], evaporated syrup [Podpriat, p. 427], peptizing action [Khomich, p. 21], circulating juice [Pryad, p. 31], control valve [Pryad, p. 31], etc.

The model "numeral + noun in the nominative case" (Ч + ИИ. В.) is the first saturation [Bahm, p. 283], the second saturation [Bahm, p. 283], the first shoe [Zhem, p. 373], the second outflow [Osok, p. 544], the first filtration [Pryad, p. 37], the first crystallization [Pryad, p. 37].

Circumstantial semantic relations of place are expressed by the model "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the locative case" (I n. v. + v + I m. v.) - juice in meters [Bahm, p. 276], beets in sacks [Zhem, p. 370].

The model "noun in the nominative case + adjective" (I n. v. + P): previous defecation [Lesyk, p. 261], conditioned beets [Hom, p. 8], root crops are flabby [Osok, p. 516], flowering root crops [Osok, p. 516], wilted beetroot [Osok, p. 516], beetroots are substandard [Osok, p. 522].

The model "noun in the nominative case + numeral" (I n. v. + Ch): first saturation [Lesyk, p. 261], first filtration [Lesyk, p. 261].

The model "nominative case + noun in the dative case" (I n. v. + I d. v.): livestock feed [Podpriat, p. 410].

The model "noun in the nominative case + noun in the instrumental case" (I n. v. + I o. v.): harvesting with a combine harvester [Hom, p. 8], pollution by weeds [Hom, p. 9], air desorption [Pryad, p. 33], processing with lime [Pryad, p. 35].

The object of the action is specified by the substantive models "nominative case + preposition with + noun in the instrumental case" (I n. v. + z + I o. v.) and "noun in the nominative case + preposition with + noun in the genitive case" (I n. v. + z + I r. v.), "noun in the nominative case + preposition from + noun in the genitive case" (In. v. + from + Ir. v.), "noun in the nominative case + preposition in + noun in the accusative case" (I n. v. + in + I z. v.), "noun in the nominative case + preposition on + noun in the locative case" (I n. v. + on + I m. v.): weed control [Royk, p. 127], bleaching with lime [Syroch, p. 86], diffusion from beets [Pryad, p. 35], transportation from gauges [Bahm, p. 211], damage from weeds [Roik, p. 257], grinding into chips [Zhem, p. 370], work on filter presses [Lesyk, p. 263].

Two-component syntactic constructions can be replaced by single words, most often composites, as a result of linguistic economy, for example: a beet washer [Bahm, p. 273] – beet washer [TSTOB, p. 56], beet cutting machine [TSTOB, p. 57] – beet cutter [Bahm, p. 274], beet feeder [TSTOB, p. 67] – beet feeder [TSTOB, p. 55], hydraulic conveyor [Bahm, p. 273] – hydraulic conveyor [Bahm, p. 275] and others.

Conclusions. So, among the analyzed two-component structural models of the terminology of sugar production, the models "adjective + noun in the nominative case" and "noun in the nominative case + noun in the genitive case" and "verb + noun in the nominative case" dominate. Other structural models are less productive.

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