Thus, the boundaries of the term “modality” have lost their certainty. Its interpretation in modern linguistics is very broad. The scope of this concept and its coverage of linguistic phenomena do not coincide in the concepts of different authors. The analysis shows that there is still no unambiguous opinion on the modality issue in modern linguistics. The versatility of this category allows scholars to describe it differently and conduct research in several directions. The diversity of evaluation classifications and, due to this diversity, attributing a large number of values to the axiology sphere, allows considering a sufficiently large layer of statements containing different types of evaluations.

References:


DOI 10.36074/26.06.2020.v2.30

COGNITIVE APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF SEMANTIC MOTIVATION OF ENGLISH TERMS OF EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES

Olena Miroshnychenko
Master student of the Faculty of Linguistics
National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER:

Olga Demydenko
PhD (Education), Associate Professor
The Department of Theory, Practice and Translation of the English Language
National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

UKRAINE

At the beginning of the XXI century a cognitive approach in terminology was formed. From the point of view of the proponents of this approach, the term is considered as an information structure that accumulates special knowledge for the process of scientific communication and professional activity.

In general, no new language signs for the nomination of a special concept are created. The usage of the linguistic units for the transfer of term concepts by giving them a new, special meaning can be achieved through motivation. It is the maximum
correspondence of the structure of the term to the meaningful structure of the concept. Ideally, the term should be completely motivated, but this requirement is not always met in reality [2].


The falsely motivated terms can occur for certain reasons:

- the false knowledge, the falsity of which is manifested in the process of scientific and technological development («nitrogen» – from the ancient Greek "inanimate", and in the 60's of the XX century it became known that nitrogen is important for the life of various organisms);
- the change of the features that were basic for the nomination («ferrous metals» – originally they included only iron and the term was based on this, but now they also involve manganese, which is attributed to these metals in connection to the joint bedding and formation with iron);
- the transfer of the name to another item that has similar but different features (in astrophysics the term «sea level» is used in relation to Mars, but the reference is to the values that correspond to atmospheric pressure of the Earth);
- the conscious desire to hide the knowledge of the true features of the item (the term «tank» was used to misinform the enemy during the First World War, as before the meaning of this term was «cistern»).

Multicomponent terms have the most transparent motivation. They help to reflect the maximum possible number of differential features of the concept: «memory-to-memory instruction», «total energy of a molecular system», «cloven-hoofed animal» [1] [3].

Thus, one of the most important features of special vocabulary is motivation, because it is directly related to the social function of the terms themselves that is to meet the needs of communication in a particular professional community.

References: