ALLUSION AND TERM CONFLUENCE AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Linguistics has always been known for its vast variety of diverse objects which gave rise to multiple investigations and discoveries. However, linguistic studies still offer the uncharted terrain of new phenomena to explore. One of the most interesting and controversial among them is the confluence of allusions and terms, which later became known as “terminological allusiveness”.

Terminological allusiveness is relatively new notion in linguistics due to the fact that its profound and deep investigations began only on the outset of the XIX century. Firstly, it was used to denote the unique combination of allusions and terms. Nevertheless, the unicity of this phenomenon’s nature immediately sparked an enormous interest in the linguistic circles and soon researchers came up with the appropriate definition. So terminological allusiveness is viewed as the simultaneous borrowing of the allusive unit and term, which form highly complex and sophisticated entity i.e. allusion and term confluence that provides intertextual connections within the recipient text due to the fact that both allusion and term have been taken from the same or different pretexts.

So called allusive terms retain the features of both: referential nature, implicitness, two-foldedness, consistency, expressiveness and contextual attachment, and they perform a wide range of functions, which procure the connection with the reader and make the entire text more engaging and expressively saturated [1] [2].

There are quite a number of classifications of terminological allusiveness, which are based on its various features but many of them remains largely unexplored. Each branch of science is characterized by the usage of such unusual phenomenon: exact sciences («zombie process»), natural sciences («cumingtonite»). The semantic classification of terminological allusiveness attracts a lot of attention: literary («Munchausen syndrome»); cinematic («Homer Simpson gene»); biblical («Gabriel's Horn»); mythological («Thor's Helmet Nebula»); historical («Yahoo!»). According to
the object of designation it can denote: objects and phenomena («Python»); features and properties («Dwarf Planet»); processes («data mining»); values («Newton»); symbols («∗ (asterisk)»); abbreviations («ID10T») [3].

In conclusion, terminological allusiveness is one of the recent component of scientific texts. This linguistic phenomenon helps to combine two seemingly incompatible ideas – conceptual and figurative, that is simultaneously transfer special scientific and figurative connotations. Thus, the terminological allusiveness is presently an essential part of linguistic research.

References:

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COMMON ENGLISH SPORTS IDIOMS WITH POSITIVE MEANING

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Idioms are an important part of everyday English. They occur all the time in both written and spoken English. Meaning of an idiom is not always obvious from looking at the individual words. The key to understanding English idioms is never to consider them in a literal sense. They have developed over time and are often based on analogies and metaphors. Learning common idioms in English will help you in many situations.

Native English speakers use all kinds of idioms, though sports phrases and expressions are among some of the most widespread forms of communication. People everywhere love sports. English speakers love talking about sports so much that they have actually become part of the language, particularly when it comes to idioms.

Various issues of sport, health and physical education have long been the focus of much research [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12]. Great deal of attention has also