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Особенности многокомпонентной терминологической номинации авиационно-технической сферы

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Аннотация. Настоящее исследование посвящено изучению семантических моделей построения многокомпонентных терминов авиационно-технической сферы. Отмечается многообразие типов семантических связей между элементами многокомпонентных терминов. Раскрываются причины сложности интерпретации многокомпонентных терминов военно-технической сферы.

Ключевые слова: авиационно-техническая терминология, многокомпонентный термин, семантические модели, многозначность.

Particularities of Aviation Multi-Word Nominalization

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Abstract. The recent study is devoted to the analysis of semantic models of multi-word items of aviation - technical sphere. Multi-word items semantic relations diversity

is revealed. The reasons for aviation multi-word items interpretation challenges are emphasized.

Key-words: multi-word item; semantic models; aviation-technical terminology; opacity.

The development of modern science and technology has resulted in the intensive growth of terminology. The emergence of new concepts and technologies requires appropriate means of their lexical representation.

One of the most important linguistic means of expressing a large amount of information in a condensed form is multi-world items, which have become an integral part of technical and military lexicon.

According to R. Moon, a multi-word item is a lexical item which consists of two or more words (a words being simply an orthographical unit). This sequence of words semantically and/or syntactically forms a meaningful and inseparable unit [2]. A multi-word item is characterized by high information burden, semantic and pragmatic unity of the lexical elements that make up the multi-component unity [2].

Although multi-word items play an important role in the military and technical lexicon, their researchers have focused on such issues as revealing productive models of multi-component nominalization in technical texts (T. Tanaki, 2003; T. Baldwin L. Bauer, 2019), suggesting approaches to their translation, including the machine-based one, considering military and technical multi-component terms (L.L. Nelubin, 1981;M.R. Vanyagina, D.V. Kanataev, 2018, etc.).

However, little attention has been paid to the multi-word items semantic models analysis.

It should be noted that a single-word term is not always able to nominate complex processes and phenomena concisely as multi-word items do. Hence, their growing importance in professional sublanguages is, particularly in the scientific and technical spheres.

However, due to its contextually and complexity aviation and technical terminology can cause some difficulties of interpretation and translation which are the subject of the current study [1, p. 27].

Thus, the term **bus voltage**, depending on the context, can be interpreted as: voltage of batteries used for busses (in bus manufacturing);

voltage of busses (in computer architecture).

The term **random signal**, depending on the analysis method characteristic, can be interpreted as:

an electromagnetic wave selected by chance (signal, noise);

a wave having forms at least one parameter that is a random function of time.

The term **air gap** can mean

any non-magnetic discontinuity gap regardless whether is filled with air or wood (spark gap, spark gap, interlayer space);

a gap filled with air.

These examples illustrate the variety of types of semantic relationships between multi-word item elements, which can also identify the location of the structural elements (on the tyre), clarify the relevant characteristics (non-periodic wave), define the purpose, material, substance (air, iron).

It should be noted that basic multi-word semantic models include place, purpose, property [1, p. 73-74]. As our research suggests, these models are also productive for aviation and technical lexicon:

Place: **cockpit layout**;

Time: **emergency rations**;

Purpose: **recovery system**.

However, the aviation and technical terminology complexity makes it difficult to systematize multi-word items according to the type of semantic links, suggested above:

light test can be interpreted as an illumination test (purpose), an irradiation test (substance);

radio relay is a radio transmitter (place), radio signal broadcasting (purpose);

feedback system – a feedback system, a feedback control system, a brake device, a braking system (purpose), a closed system (performance).

We agree with the researchers' opinion that the reasons for the multi-word opacity include «blurring» of the initial semantic relationships between the elements as a result of semantic compression, change of meaning (narrowing, expansion) [3, p. 33].

This idea can be illustrated with the following examples: **recovery system** - data after the system failure, damage; an evacuation system; **launch system** – a launch vehicle; data-entry facility; data element, information input, data entry;

fall-back - reduced data transfer speed (when communication quality is impaired), reserve.

We think that further study of the most frequent semantic ties between the elements of a multi-word item in general, and the aviation-technical sphere multi-word terminology in particular, can serve as a basis for their analysis, interpretation and adequate translation into Russian.

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