

MULTI-COMPONENT ENGLISH TERMINOLOGICAL CLOCHES WITH THE TRANSLATED MORPHEME *КАРТ-*

Yakushko K. H.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays it is important to find solution concerning formation of English skills of technical and agrobiological direction students involving linguistic studies into studying process. Some linguistic studies dealing with the solution of problems of terminology in general is being updated as well as the analysis of stable multi-component foreign language clichés aiming to be involved into the study of English for professional purposes. involving some nesting morphemes for automation branch¹ as well as for land management branch².

To our mind, modern linguistics is short of the detailed specification of terminological stable structures features focusing especially on special branch nesting morphemes exemplifying automation branch with the spread English morpheme *aut-* as well as land management branch with the adequate spread morphemes *adjust-*, *altitude-*, *aero-*, *area-*, *boni-*, *cadastre-*, *cost-*, *determinat-*, *direct-*, *earth-*, *field*, *geo-*, *grid*, *lease-*, *locate-*, *longitude-*, *measure-*, *position-*, *photo-*, *relief-*, *survey-*, *terrain*, *topograph-*, etc.

The aim of the current survey is to confirm the fact that there are such constant expressions in land management science not only concerning spread morpheme *land* as it was distinguished before³ or above named similar ones but mentioning other spread land management nesting morphemes focusing on the translated Ukrainian morpheme *карт*, recorded from the profile glossary which obtain not only two

¹ Yakushko K.H. Особливості лексичного складу та частотності вживання англійських термінологічних сполук з морфемою *aut*. *Molodyi vchenyi*. 2018. Вип. 7 (59). С. 154-158.

² Yakushko K.H. Morpheme LAND nesting analysis on the basis of educational texts. *Scientific journal of Polonia university*. 39, 2020. С. 123-128. DOI: 10.23856/39161.

³ Yakushko K.H. (2020). The analysis of the basic land manager's vocabulary nesting morphemes. *Scientific journal of Polonia university*. 38, 2020. С. 237-243. DOI: 10.23856/38711.

components in their composition (to have been previously defined by us earlier)⁴, but also multi-component expressions consisting of four, five or even six elements as well as to carry out the adequate analysis of the revealed multi-component expressions according to their structural and lexical features to be involved into communication practice of future land managers.

Moreover, we'd like to describe the practical experience of the above named linguistic studies and announce the most efficient and popular stages of students' work among them.

Basic methods included comparative analysis as well as semantic and syntactic methods, interpretation method or mathematic calculations to be carried out during 2020/2021 practical linguistic classes with students from the Faculty of Land Management within the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine involving usage of special geodetic dictionary⁵ as the basis of future land managers' linguistic studies.

The basic abbreviations to be involved are multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – MCCMK) include such varieties as four components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – FCCMK), five components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – FFCMK) and six components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – SCCMK).

1. Four-component terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” special structural features

At the first stage of investigation our attention was paid on four components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – FCCMK) because they are important to be observed due to their intermediate status between small-component terminological clichés (two components clichés and three components clichés) and multi-component clichés (five components clichés and six components clichés).

⁴ Yakushko K.H. The analysis of two components English statements with the translated morpheme КАРТ]. *International journal of philology*. 2021. 12 (24). 71–75. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31548/philolog2021.04.013>.

⁵ Литинський В.В. Геодезичний енциклопедичний словник Львів: Євровіт, 2001. 668 с.

Beforehand we predicted existence of FCCMK with available additional conjunctions and prepositions and FCCMK without available additional conjunctions and prepositions and at first we observed a group of FCCMK without additional conjunctions and prepositions being currently represented in six samples: 1) *scientific-technical map projection* – проектування карти науково-технічне; 2) *general geographical digital map* – карта оглядово-географічна цифрова; 3) *many zoned cartographical projection* – проекція картографічна багатосмугова; 4) *area conventional cartographic symbols* – умовні позначення площові картографічні; 5) *basic digital cartographical information* – інформація картографічна цифрова базова; 6) *derivative digital cartographical information* – інформація картографічна цифрова похідна.

Further our attention was focused on FCCMK with some additional prepositions or conjunctions.

Within these varieties we defined several FCCMK with the available additional preposition and conjunction there are such varieties as FCCMK with preposition “on” in disposable use, FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use, FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use, FCCMK with preposition “in”, FCCMK with conjunction “and” and preposition “of”, FCCMK with preposition “of” and preposition “for” to be the categories to search their representatives.

It was defined that FCCMK with preposition “on” in disposable use were represented only in one sample like *coordinate grid on the topographic maps* – сітка координатна на топографічних картах, but FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use obtain thirteen representatives: 1) *maps of medical-geographical forecasting* – карти медико-географічного прогнозування; 2) *communicative nature of cartographic information* – комунікативний характер картографічної інформації; 3) *allotment of digital cartographic information* – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації; 4) *content element of digital map* – елемент змісту цифрової карти; 5) *universal method of map compilation* – універсальний спосіб складання карти; 6) *automated working place of cartographer* – автоматизоване робоче місце картографа; 7) *maps of political administrative division* – карти політико-адміністративні; 8) *technological plan of map edition* – план видання карт технологічний; 9) *method of topographical maps updating* – способи оновлення топографічних карт; 10) *sheet division of digital maps* – розграфлення цифрових

карт; 11) *graphic amount of map details* – графічне навантаження карти; 12) *transformation of initial cartographic material* – трансформування вихідного картографічного матеріалу; 13) *layer of digital cartographic information* – шар цифрової картографічної інформації.

It was also noted that FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use currently obtain five items (1) *element of the contain of the map* – елемент змісту карти; 2) *map of depth of relief decomposition* – карта глибини розчленування рельєфу; 3) *map of density of relief decomposition* – карта густоти розчленування рельєфу; 4) *allotment of digital cartographical information* – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації; 5) *technological scheme of map production* – схема видання карти технологічна.

Another direction of our observation found out that FCCMK with preposition “in” deal with four representatives: 1) *principal directions in cartographical projection* – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції; 2) *angular distortion in cartographical projection* – спотворення кутів у картографічній проєкції; 3) *form’s distortion in cartographical projection* – спотворення форм у картографічній проєкції; 4) *principal directions in cartographic projection* – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції.

Besides, it was investigated that FCCMK with conjunction “and” and preposition “of” deals only with one representative (*quantity and seat of people maps*– карти кількості і розміщення населення) as well as FCCMK with preposition “of” and preposition “for” dealing with such sample as *preparation of cartographical material for digitizing* – підготовка картографічного матеріалу для цифрування.

To specify the given data the next table was elaborated:

Due to the represented table it was proved that there are five varieties FCCMK among which it’s worth to pay attention on FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use as the most spread ones within terminological dictionary but this ratio does not mostly suit for everyday land manager’s speech because of noting almost all FCCMK varieties representatives in use for practice stable terminological FCCMK phrases like *coordinate grid on the topographic maps universal method of map compilation* – універсальний спосіб складання карти, *automated working place of cartographer* – автоматизоване робоче місце картографа, *principal directions in cartographic projection*– напрями головні в

картографічній проєкції, quantity and seat of people maps – карти кількості і розміщення населення, map of density of relief decomposition – карта густоти розчленування рельєфу, etc.

Table 1

**Four-component terminological clichés/features
in (FCCMK) in numbers**

№ (in order)	FCCMK type	The frequency of usage (the number of items)
1	FCCMK with preposition “on” in disposable use	1
2	FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use	13
3	FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use	5
4	FCCMK with conjunction “and” and preposition “of”	1
5	FCCMK with preposition “in”	4

2. Five-six component terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” special structural feature

Five components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – FFCMK) and six components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – SCCMK) are interesting phenomena dealing with specific land management terminology.

During the next stage of our investigation FFCMK there were noted in such varieties as FFCMK with preposition “of” and conjunction “and” (*rectangular map division and its numbering – розграфлення карт прямокутне і їх номенклатура*), FFCMK with disposable preposition “of” use have three representatives (1) *maps of biota medical-geographical evaluation – карти медико-географічної оцінки біоти*; 2) *control graphic copy of digital map – копія цифрової карти контрольна графічна*; 3) *local computer network of cartographic production – сітка обчислювальна автоматизованого картографічного виробництва локальна*.

Besides, SCCMK were found in such varieties as SCCMK with preposition “of” in double use, SCCMK “of” in double use with

conjunction “and” addition to be the most used and such varieties as SCCMK with the preposition “of” and preposition “on”, SCCMK with preposition “in” in disposable use to be the least used ones.

SCCMK “of” in double use with conjunction “and” addition were used too: 1) *sheet division and numbering name of the map of 1: 1000000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти масштабу 1: 1000000*; 2) *sheet division and numbering of the world map of 1: 2500000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000*.

Moreover, SCCMK with the double use of preposition “of” were noted in four representatives (1) *cartogram of topographic-geological level of scrutiny – картограма топографо-геодезичної вивченості*; 2) *projections of world map of the 1: 2500000 scale – проєкції карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000*; 3) *conventional symbols of the objects of digital map – умовні позначення об’єктів цифрової карти*; 4) *vectoral base of the image of the digital cartographical information – база зображення цифрової картографічної інформації векторна*.

During the next stage it was observation concerning five samples of SCCMK with the use of preposition “of” and conjunction “and”: 1) *maps of shelf and inner water basins – картка закладання шельфів та внутрішніх водоймищ*; 2) *sheet division and numbering of the topographic map – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів топографічної карти*, 3) *establishment and development of topographical-geodetic production in Ukraine – становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та картографічного виробництва в Україні*; 4) *All Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers – Всеукраїнська асоціація приватних геодезистів і картографів*; 5) *unified system of classification and codification of cartographical information – система класифікації і кодування картографічної інформації єдина*.

Further SCCMK with the use of preposition “of” and preposition “on” was represented in one sample (*transferring of cartographic information on compilation sheet of map – перенесення картографічної інформації на складальний оригінал карти*).

The mentioned feature concerned one item (*relative length deformation in cartographic projection – спотворення довжини відносно в картографічній проєкції*) of SCCMK with the use of preposition “in” too.

This stage observation data were represented in table 2.

Table 2

Five-component terminological clichés (FFCMK) and six-component terminological clichés (SCCMK) features in numbers

№ (in order)	FFCMK type	The frequency of usage (the number of items)
1	FFCMK with preposition “of” and conjunction “and”	1
2	FFCMK with disposable preposition “of”	4
3	SCCMK “of” in double use with conjunction “and” addition	2
4	SCCMK with the use of prepo- sition “of” and conjunction “and”	5
5	SCCMK with the use of preposition “of” and preposition “on”	1
6	SCCMK with the use of preposition “in”	1

According the represented table it was noted that there are six varieties FCCMK among which it’s worth to pay attention on SCCMK with the use of preposition “of” and conjunction “and” as well as on FFCMK with disposable preposition “of” as the most used one but in general these statements are not suitable for everyday land manager’s speech because of difficult long pronunciation except of such useful phrases as *cartogram of topographic-geological level of scrutiny* – *картограма топографо-геодезичної вивченості*, *relative length deformation in cartographic projection* – *спотворення довжини відносно в картографічній проєкції* or *conventional symbols of the objects of digital map* – *умовні позначення об’єктів цифрової карти*.

3. The analysis of multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” lexical composition according to the available parts of speech

The multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (hereinafter – MCCMK) were analyzed by their lexical composition.

Thus during the next stage of MCCMK investigation there were seventeen varieties to be predicted: (MCCMK in adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in pronoun-noun-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-gerund relations, MCCMK in noun-gerund-adjective – noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations, MCCMK in gerund-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-noun-noun relations, MCCMK in participle-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-adjective-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations and MCCMK in noun-numeral-noun relations).

During that stage of observation the students noted eleven MCCMK in adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations (1) *relative length deformation in cartographic projection* – спотворення довжини відносно в картографічній проєкції; 2) *coordinate grid on the topographic maps* – сітка координатна на топографічних картах; 3) *communicative nature of cartographic information* – комунікативний характер картографічної інформації; 4) *content element of digital map* – елемент змісту цифрової карти; 5) *principal directions in cartographical projection* – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції; 6) *angular distortion in cartographical projection* – спотворення кутів у картографічній проєкції; 7) *relative length deformation in cartographic projection* – спотворення довжини відносно в картографічній проєкції; 8) *unified system of classification and codification of cartographical information* – система класифікації і кодування картографічної інформації єдина; 9) *vectoral base of the image of the digital cartographical information* – база зображення цифрової картографічної інформації векторна; 10) *local computer network of cartographic production* – сітка обчислювальна автоматизованого картографічного виробництва локальна; 11) *principal directions in cartographic projection* – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції).

Besides, there were six representatives for MCCMK in pronoun-noun-adjective-noun- relations (1) *universal method of map compilation* – універсальний спосіб складання карти, 2) *technological plan of map edition* – план видання карт технологічний; 3) *graphic*

amount of map details – графічне навантаження карти; 4) technological scheme of map production – схема видання карти технологічна; 5) conventional symbols of the objects of digital map – умовні позначення об'єктів цифрової карти; 6) control graphic copy of digital map – копія цифрової карти контрольна графічна).

Moreover we noticed five samples of MCCMK in noun-adjective-noun relations: 1) *allotment of digital cartographic information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації; 2) sheet division of digital maps – розграфлення цифрових карт, 3) allotment of digital cartographical information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації; 4) establishment and development of topographical-geodetic production in Ukraine – становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та картографічного виробництва в Україні; 5) maps of shelf and inner water basins – картка закладання шельфів та внутрішніх водоймищ; 6) form distortion in cartographical projection – спотворення форм у картографічній проекції).*

The above named list allows to determine varieties of adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations, adjective-noun-noun relations and noun-adjective-noun relations as the most used primarily or FCCMK because we could find currently less representatives among other varieties. For example, we noted only four representatives for noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations (1) *maps of political administrative division – карти політико-адміністративні; 2) transformation of initial cartographic material – трансформування вихідного картографічного матеріалу; 3) layer of digital cartographic information – шар цифрової картографічної інформації; 4) cartogram of topographical-geological level of scrutiny – картограма топографо-геодезичної вивченості).*

The mentioned feature also deals with noun-noun relations (1) *element of the contain of the map – елемент змісту карти; 2) map of depth of relief decomposition – карта глибини розчленування рельєфу; 3) map of density of relief decomposition – карта густоти розчленування рельєфу; 4) quantity and seat of people maps – карти кількості і розміщення населення).*

Moreover, there were observed following three representatives for noun-adjective-gerund relations (1) *maps of medical-geographical forecasting – карти медико-географічного прогнозування; 2) method of topographical maps updating – способи оновлення топографічних карт; 3) preparation of cartographical material for digitizing –*

підготовка картографічного матеріалу для цифрування) as well as for adjective-adjective-adjective-noun relations (1) *general geographical digital map – карта оглядово-географічна цифрова*; 2) *basic digital cartographical information – інформація картографічна цифрова базова*, 3) *derivative digital cartographical information – інформація картографічна цифрова похідна*).

The further observation found out a small amount for pronoun-adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations (*All Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers – Всеукраїнська асоціація приватних геодезистів і картографів*), noun-gerund-adjective relations (*sheet division and numbering of the topographic map – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів топографічної карти*), adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations (*rectangular map division and its numbering – розграфлення карт прямокутне і їх номенклатура*) and gerund-adjective-noun relations (*transferring of cartographic information on compilation sheet of map – перенесення картографічної інформації на складальний оригінал карти*).

The same feature was observed for participle-noun relations (*automated working place of cartographer – автоматизоване робоче місце картографа*), adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations (*scientific-technical map projection – проектування карти науково-технічне*), pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations (*many zoned cartographical projection – проєкція картографічна багатосмугова*), noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations (1) *area conventional cartographic symbols – умовні позначення площові картографічні*; 2) *maps of biota medical-geographical evaluation – карти медико-географічної оцінки біоти*) or noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations (1) *sheet division and numbering name of the map of 1: 1000000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти масштабу 1: 1000000*; 2) *sheet division and numbering of the world map of 1: 2500000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000*) or noun-numeral-noun relations in the phrase *projections of world map of the 1: 2500000 scale – проєкції карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000*).

The mentioned list of the defined varieties led to the conclusion that the detailed classification needs to be narrowed due to the small number of certain representatives, of which individual categories concerning pronoun-adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations, noun-gerund-adjective-noun relations, adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations, adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations, gerund-adjective-noun relations,

participle-noun relations, adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations, pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations, noun-numeral-noun relations, noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations and noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations at the moment of observation are tending to be synthesized and should be considered as a unified general category “Rare forms of combined parts of speech”.

In general such observed data may be attributed to the common to be represented in adequate table 3 for better vision:

Table 3

Lexical composition of multi-component stable terminological clichés (MCCMK) with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “кaпp”

N (in order)	MCCMK lexical composition	The numbers of items (The frequency of usag)e
1	2	3
1	MCCMK in adjective-noun- adjective-noun relations	11
2	MCCMK in pronoun-noun-adjective- noun- relations	6
3	MCCMK in noun-adjective-gerund relations	3
4	MCCMK in noun- gerund-adjective- noun relations,	1
5	MCCMK in adjective-noun-pronoun- gerund relations	1
6	MCCMK in gerund-adjective-noun relations	5
7	MCCMK in noun-adjective-noun relations	1
8	MCCMK in noun-adjective- adjective-noun relations	1
9	MCCMK in adjective-noun-noun relations	2
10	MCCMK in participle-noun relations	1

Completion of Table 3

1	2	3
11	MCCMK in noun-noun relations	4
12	MCCMK in adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations	4
13	MCCMK in adjective-adjective-adjective-noun relations	1
14	MCCMK in pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations	1
15	MCCMK in noun- adjective-adjective-noun relations	2
16	MCCMK in noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations	2
17	MCCMK in noun-numeral-noun relations	1

4. Additional analysis of multi-component stable terminological clichés (MCCMK)

We consider additional analysis of multi-component stable terminological clichés (hereinafter – MCCMK) to have dealt with the determination of the frequency of use of common and proper names MCCMK content as well as expected translation degree.

During the represented stage of our survey, the object of the study was the comparison of the frequency of use of common and proper names in terms of cartography, which resulted in evidence that proper names in terminological clichés of cartography are not high frequency, although unexpectedly available in comparison with other industries terminology and have the main manifestations in only three varieties: 1) *establishment and development of topographical- geodetic production in Ukraine – становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та картографічного виробництва в Україні*; 2) *All Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers – Всеукраїнська асоціація приватних геодезистів і картографів*; 3) *establishment and development of topographical – geodetic production in Ukraine – становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та картографічного виробництва в Україні*.

Further reliability of the translation was investigated.

It was determined that most structures have the expected translation, but there are 30–35% of the total number of multi-element expressions of certain clichés, where some specific vocabulary is used. For example, you should take into account the specific feature of *grid* instead of the wide spread word *network* within cliché “*coordinate grid on the topographic maps – сітка координатна на топографічних картах*” or *allotment* instead of *cutting* while translating such statements as “*allotment of digital cartographic information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації*” or “*allotment of digital cartographical information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації*”.

The same specific feature was noticed for translating *складання* as *compilation* instead of *concluding*, *elaborating*, *designing* while translating statement “*universal method of map compilation – універсальний спосіб складання карти*” or *conventional* instead of *imaginative* for the phrase “*conventional symbols of the objects of digital map – умовні позначення об’єктів цифрової карти*”. Consonant statement on use *sheet division* instead of expected *drawing up* within statements “*sheet division of digital maps – розграфлення цифрових карт*”, “*sheet division and numbering name of the map of 1: 1000000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти масштабу 1: 1000000*”, “*sheet division and numbering of the world map of 1: 2500000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000*”.

The mentioned feature also concerns the usage of *compilation sheet* instead expected *previous original version* to be equivalent while translating statement *складальний оригінал* as a part of cliché “*transferring of cartographic information on compilation sheet of map – перенесення картографічної інформації на складальний оригінал карти*”.

The translation also needs to be clarified concerning translation of *спотворення* as *distortion* for statement “*angular distortion in cartographical projection – спотворення кутів у картографічній проекції*” or “*form’s distortion in cartographical projection – спотворення форм у картографічній проекції*”.

In addition, we consider it specific to use two words at once in phrase *seat of people* meaning *розміщення населення* instead of *population placement* to be part of cliché “*quantity and seat of people maps – карти кількості і розміщення населення*”.

Besides, we consider two expressions to be the most difficult to remember in terms of the expected translation: *graphic amount of map details* – *графічне навантаження карти* as well as *rectangular map division and its numbering* – *розграфлення карт прямокутне і їх номенклатур*.

At the next stage the hopefulness of translation was investigated.

The students came to the conclusion that mostly the translation of MCCMK expressions is expected (although sometimes with a changed order of translation words or mismatch of singular and plural forms in Ukrainian and English versions or incomplete translation, for example in such sample as *service cartographical information* – *інформація картографічна службово-довідкова*, etc.).

However, there are some exceptions like *special types of map legend* – *особливі типи легенди карти*; *attendant digital cartographical document* – *картографічний цифровий документ черговий*, *outer topographic map edge* – *рамка топографічної карти зовнішня*), based on a preliminary understanding of the features of the terms of cartography, for example *map* is understood in Ukrainian in advance not only as *карта*, but also as *як проєкт-план земельної ділянки у кресленні* as well as *legend* obtains such additional meaning as *умовні знаки-позначки на карті* or understanding *рамка* in the most cases of land management terms as *frame*, etc.

Thus, we came to conclusion that additional analysis of MCCMK) deals with the determination of the frequency of use of common and proper names within MCCMK content as well as expected translation degree. It was found that proper names within MCCMK have not high frequency, although unexpectedly available in comparison with other industries terminology and have the main manifestations in only three varieties: mostly the translation of MCCMK expressions is expected (although sometimes with a changed order of translation words or mismatch of singular and plural forms in Ukrainian and English versions or incomplete translation.

5. The result of practical experience for future land managers to involve multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (MCCMK) into their conversation

Now it's time to represent result of practical experience for future land managers to involve multi-component stable terminological clichés (MCCMK) with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” into their conversation and concrete students' groups three answers.

At first we'd represent three students' groups answers according to the task to write observed multi-component varieties within MCCMK to be mostly used in dictionaries in general.

It was noted that in general students of all subgroups could remember not all but a majority of MCCMK representing the adequate MCCMK list as a following variant: 1) *scientific-technical map projection – проектування карти науково-технічне*; 2) *general geographical digital map – карта оглядово-географічна цифрова*; 3) *many zoned cartographical projection – проєкція картографічна багатосмугова*; 4) *area conventional cartographic symbols – умовні позначення площові картографічні*; 5) *basic digital cartographical information – інформація картографічна цифрова базова*; 6) *derivative digital cartographical information – інформація картографічна цифрова похідна*; 7) *maps of medical-geographical forecasting – карти медико-географічного прогнозування*; 8) *communicative nature of cartographic information – комунікативний характер картографічної інформації*; 9) *allotment of digital cartographic information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації*; 10) *content element of digital map – елемент змісту цифрової карти*; 11) *universal method of map compilation – універсальний спосіб складання карти*; 12) *automated working place of cartographer – автоматизоване робоче місце картографа*; 13) *maps of political administrative division – карти політико-адміністративні*; 14) *technological plan of map edition – план видання карт технологічний*; 15) *method of topographical maps updating – способи оновлення топографічних карт*; 16) *sheet division of digital maps – розграфлення цифрових карт*; 17) *graphic amount of map details – графічне навантаження карти*; 18) *transformation of initial cartographic material – трансформування вихідного картографічного матеріалу*; 19) *layer of digital cartographic information – шар цифрової картографічної інформації*; 20) *element of the contain of the map – елемент змісту карти*; 21) *map of depth of relief decomposition – карта глибини розчленування рельєфу*; 22) *map of density of relief decomposition – карта густоти розчленування рельєфу*; 23) *allotment of digital cartographical information – нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації*; 24) *technological scheme of map production – схема видання карти технологічна*; 25) *principal directions in cartographical projection – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції*; 26) *angular distortion in cartographical*

projection – спотворення кутів у картографічній проєкції; 27) form's distortion in cartographical projection – спотворення форм у картографічній проєкції; 28) principal directions in cartographic projection – напрями головні в картографічній проєкції; 29) preparation of cartographical material for digitizing – підготовка картографічного матеріалу для цифрування; 30) rectangular map division and its numbering – розграфлення карт прямокутне і їх номенклатура; 31) sheet division and numbering name of the map of 1: 1000000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти масштабу 1: 1000000; 32) sheet division and numbering of the world map of 1: 2500000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000; 33) sheet division and numbering name of the map of 1: 1000000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти масштабу 1: 1000000; 34) sheet division and numbering of the world map of 1: 2500000 scale – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000; 35) cartogram of topographic-geological level of scrutiny – картограма топографо-геодезичної вивченості; 36) projections of world map of the 1: 2500000 scale – проєкції карти світу масштабу 1: 2500000; 37) conventional symbols of the objects of digital map – умовні позначення об'єктів цифрової карти; 38) vectoral base of the image of the digital cartographical information – база зображення цифрової картографічної інформації векторна; 39) maps of shelf and inner water basins – картка закладання шельфів та внутрішніх водоймищ; 40) sheet division and numbering of the topographic map – розграфлення і номенклатура аркушів топографічної карти, 41) establishment and development of topographical-geodetic production in Ukraine – становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та картографічного виробництва в Україні; 42) All Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers – Всеукраїнська асоціація приватних геодезистів і картографів; 43) unified system of classification and codification of cartographical information – система класифікації і кодування картографічної інформації єдина; 44) transferring of cartographic information on compilation sheet of map – перенесення картографічної інформації на складальний оригінал карти).

Secondly it's worth to notice students' groups answers according to the task to write 5–8 favourite four-component structures among МССМК to be predicted for dialogue concluding

The subgroup “A” chose four-component expressions without additional parts in their structure and announced five adequate items to be used in their future dialogue: 1) *scientific-technical map projection* – *проектування карти науково-технічне*; 2) *general geographical digital map* – *карта оглядово-географічна цифрова*; 3) *many zoned cartographical projection* – *проєкція картографічна багатосмугова*; 4) *area conventional cartographic symbols* – *умовні позначення площові картографічні*; 5) *basic digital cartographical information* – *інформація картографічна цифрова базова*;

The subgroup “B” chose the next four-component expressions: 1) *derivative digital cartographical information* – *інформація картографічна цифрова похідна*; 2) *coordinate grid on the topographic maps* – *сітка координатна на топографічних картах*; 3) *content element of digital map* – *елемент змісту цифрової карти*; 4) *universal method of map compilation* – *універсальний спосіб складання карти*; 5) *automated working place of cartographer* – *автоматизоване робоче місце картографа*; 6) *method of topographical maps updating* – *способи оновлення топографічних карт*;

The subgroup “C” chose their four-component expressions too in the following way: 1) *allotment of digital cartographical information* – *нарізування цифрової картографічної інформації*; 2) *technological scheme of map production* – *схема видання карти технологічна*; 3) *principal directions in cartographical projection* – *напрями головні в картографічній проєкції*; 4) *angular distortion in cartographical projection* – *спотворення кутів у картографічній проєкції*; 5) *form's distortion in cartographical projection* – *спотворення форм у картографічній проєкції*; 6) *principal directions in cartographic projection* – *напрями головні в картографічній проєкції*.

At third we'd like to represent students' groups answers according to the task to write 5–8 favourite five-six component structures among MCCMK to be predicted for dialogue concluding

The subgroup “A” chose such five-six-component expressions as: 1) *control graphic copy of digital map* – *копія цифрової карти контрольна графічна*; 2) *local computer network of cartographic production* – *сітка обчислювальна автоматизованого картографічного виробництва локальна*).

The subgroup “B” chose the next five-six component expressions: 1) *establishment and development of topographical-geodetic production in Ukraine* – *становлення і розвиток топографо-геодезичного та*

картографічного виробництва в Україні; 2) *All Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers – Всеукраїнська асоціація приватних геодезистів і картографів*; 3) *unified system of classification and codification of cartographical information – система класифікації і кодування картографічної інформації єдина*.

The subgroup “C” chose their five-six-component expressions too in the following way: 1) *rectangular map division and its numbering – розграфлення карт прямокутне і їх номенклатура*); 2) *maps of biota medical-geographical evaluation – карти медико-географічної оцінки біоти*; 3) *control graphic copy of digital map – копія цифрової карти контрольна графічна*; 4) *local computer network of cartographic production – сітка обчислювальна автоматизованого картографічного виробництва локальна*).

At fourth it's worth to announce the samples of the dialogue to involve MCCMK structures on students' choice The subgroup “A” represented such land manager's real life conversation with the previously chosen statements in two versions. This “A” involved chosen MCCMK either into dialogue concerning land law or concerning soil topic.

The land law discussion was represented in such version as “– *Good morning. Whom can I contact about scientific-technical map projection together with the attached control graphic copy of digital map? – Hello, I'm mainly dealing with general geographical digital map but can do your task too – I need to register a house, that I recently bought in Priluki. – What region in Priluki is it? Do you have a covenant with previous owner? – Sure! – You need to take familiarization involve rights and duties of a resident as well as with many zoned cartographical projection with proper area conventional cartographic symbols. – Yes, I know this. I'm just from there All abovenamed items must be included into basic digital cartographical information database as well as into local computer network of cartographic production . And I was also given a land easement. I have to solve the problem with the border of the plot. Unfortunately, a new house was being built nearby and my fence was failed. Now we have a discussion with the owner of the house nextdoor. He said that according to the documents it should be half a meter closer to my house. But according to my documents everything was correct for me. What should we do? – I can offer you an alternative. You can rent each half a meter of land and get money for this. – What 'll be if I take a house on a mortgage? Will this be a problem? – Of course*

not! – Which will be the rental rate? – It will be 100 dollars per month. – Wow! I will consult this with my neighbor and give you an answer in 2 days. – Ok, have a nice day. – Goodbye” and subgroup “A” soil discussion was announced in such variant as” – Hello, KCI Laboratories, land manager Kim Horton speaking. – Hi, Kim. This is Sam Jones – the owner of a farm. I just looked over the results from the soil analysis you sent. I took the data from the general geographical digital map basing upon many zoned cartographical projection with proper area conventional cartographic symbols to be involved into digital cartographical information database. – Do you have any questions? – Actually, yes, I do. Just so I’m clear, the sample from the north field had a lot of sandy soil in it. – That’s correct. But did you use many zoned cartographical projection? I’ I did and I’m sure the north field is poorly suited for growing any crops. – Yes, it is loose, free-flowing, water easily passes through. – Is it a advantage or a disadvantage? – All the qualities inherent in sandy soils are both their plus and their minus. – This type of soil quickly warms up, aerates well, is easily processed, but at the same time it cools quickly, dries up soon, and weakly retains mineral substances in the root zone. – Oh, will local computer network of cartographic production be in need in further soil observation. – I’ll it’ll do. I support your thought. – See you later. – Bye”.

The subgroup “B” decided to involve their favourite statements into Dialogue about Math calculations for land manager in such version as “– Hello, nice to meet you. – Hi, nice to meet you too. But what to the purpose of your visit? Do you want to discuss establishment and development of topographical-geodetic production in Ukraine- Not in his case. We are representatives of Ukrainian association of private geodesists and cartographers. We have come to measure your land parcel or determine proper coordinate grid on the topographic maps or proper content element of digital map. We can even provide the automated working place of cartographer too. – I’m afraid of lack of proper skills you’d better to measure square area of it. – We agree. Let’s discuss our salary. – I think we must specify it later, but starting from free. – Well, at first we need to measure length of area with calibrated tube and then the width. – What is the length? – It is 69 meters. – What is the width? – It’s 85 meters. – What will you do as the next step? – We need multiply length and width. One moment, I need calculator. It will be equal 5,8 ha. – And how many 5,8 hectares will be in meters? – There

will be 58000 square meters. We will send those data in to cadastral map. – I'm satisfied of your measurement. And how did you convert from hectares to meters? – In 1 ha of 10000 square meters, so you need to multiply 5,8 by 10000 and we get the answer. – What can you do more? – We can do works concerning land lense, land planning, cartography, topography as well as geodesy, GPS satellite serving too as well as we deal with unified system of classification and codification of cartographical information, method of topographical maps updating, universal method of map compilation, derivative digital cartographical information – Oh! So many kinds of skills? – Sure, you know we are graduates from Faculty of Land Management. – You are well-done. Come to get your money tomorrow. – OK. See you later”.

The third subgroup “C” decided to conclude their land manager’s real life story dialogue concerning the situation of land parcel purchase within the following replicas: “– *Hi! What’s your name? – My name is Nikita. Nice to meet you! – Me too! I heard that you are selling your land parcel. Do you need proper rectangular map division and its numbering and maps of biota medical-geographical evaluation as well as control graphic copy of digital map or local computer network of cartographic production. – Oh. I’m not sure but I’d better to consult with the specialist in) allotment of digital cartographical information, I am waring to the city, so I sell my land parcel. – What can you say about this settlement? – This is a very nice place with very good relief. I can show you a topographic map of this place. – Great, I want to see, and What kind of relationship with neighbors? – Neighbors here are very good, because always help us. – Can you, show us the border of this land parcel. – Yes, let’s go, I’ll show you. – What is the length and width of this land parcel? – 2 hectare. – What is its price? – 40000 dollars. – Why is it so expensive? – Because there is a good landscape or relief. It’s admitted in my principal directions in cartographic projection map. – But who designed it? Are you sure that there no angular distortion in cartographical projection or form’s distortion in your parcel cartographical projection? – I’m sure. All principal directions in cartographical projection are authorized in adequate technological scheme of map production by reliable land managers’ company. – Oh, in this case I want to buy only half of land parcel because all documents are proper but I’m short of money. – How many acres do you want to buy? – 3000 square meters. – Then call a surveyor, let him carry geodesic works, and he will make you documents for this*

land parcel. – How much will you sell me 3000 square meters of this land parcel? – It is very expensive, I will hire monetary evaluation of land parcel. – OK, I agree, let's go to fill out the documents. – OK, I have a surveyor's friend, he will help us”.

The observed results were to conclude adequate table 4.

Table 4

Current review of residual students’ multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (MCCMK) knowledge

№ (in order)	Task	Completeness of execution (the number of items)		
		The subgroup A students’ answer	The subgroup B students’ answer	The subgroup C students’ answer
1	Write observed multi-component varieties of MCCMK to be mostly used in dictionaries in general	45	46	43
2	Write 5–8 favourite four-component structures among MCCMK to be predicted for dialogue concluding	5	5	6
3	Write 5–8 favourite five-six component structures among MCCMK to be predicted for dialogue concluding	2	3	3
4	Write 1 example of the dialogue to involve MCCMK structures on your choice	2	1	1

As it seen the students decided to shorten the first demanded position because of very complicated structures for remembering and tried to choose only some of them for practical use in necessary dialogue concluding and presentation but at the last stage they concluded more items of dialogues than it was demanded.

It's worth to say that the abovenamed samples do not generally follow the recommended scheme of dialogue with shortened list of morphemes but add such student's replica cliché as “– *Hello, future land manager. Nice to meet you. – Hi, nice to meet you too. Can I help you? – Yes, you can. Let us discuss the most common word combinations for land manager's conversation. – What are they? – From our previous analysis they are... – Let us conclude real land manager's life story (tale) concerning these morphemes. – I agree. Once upon a time... – What were the adequate basic land manager's vocabulary morphemes and what do they mean? Well, such word combinations with morpheme... mean... Thanks for your answers. Let's continue linguistic studies on our next English classes. – I agree, see you later, bye*⁶.

After described linguistic studies themselves it was separate lesson to summarize decision about the importance and primarily usage of multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “капр” (MCCMK). The results of such stage papers were generalized within the table 5 which similar in general content to the table of the students' decision about the importance and primarily usage of some kinds of activity concerning accepting foreign terms by nesting method or frequency of use by the structural features but it is no previous accent on the common words in order to revive interest in acquaintance with professional vocabulary or associative relations with emotional and psychomotor memories⁷

But in our second case as well as concerning our previous investigation “we consider the experiment of involving the word-building nests analysis into communicative practice while studying professionally oriented English to be positive”⁸.

⁶ Yakushko K.H. The analysis of the basic land manager's vocabulary nesting morphemes. *Scientific journal*. P. 242.

⁷ Yakushko K.H. The categories of specialized vocabulary in the sphere of automation to develop students' foreign language communicative skills. *Modern researches in philological sciences*. Riga: Baltija Publishing, 2020. 446 p.

⁸ Yakushko K.H. The analysis of the basic land manager's nesting morphemes. *Scientific journal*. P. 243.

Table 5

The students' decision about the importance and primarily usage of multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “карт” (MCCMK)

№ (in order)	The stage of linguistic studies mostly to attract students' interest	Percentage of all three groups positive answers
1	The MCCMK selecting activity on the basis of specialized dictionary	17
2	Four-component MCCMK structures review	9
3	Five-component MCCMK structures review	8
4	Six-component MCCMK structures review	7
5	Shortening and choosing favorite MCCMK variants	23
6	Own MCCMK dialogues concluding	16
7	Command MCCMK dialogues presentation	20

According to the presented students' answers the future managers were interested in those activities (among seven stages) where they could represent their own choice and show command achievements as competition-game while MCCMK selecting and activity within specialized dictionary, shortening and choosing favorite MCCMK variants and command MCCMK dialogues presentation to be involved into adequate textbook as the samples of possible answers⁹.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There are five varieties FCCMK among which it's worth to pay attention on FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use as the most spread ones within terminological dictionary but this ratio does not mostly suit for everyday

⁹ English for Geodesy (Англійська мова для підготовки фахівців ОС «Бакалавр» зі спеціальності «Геодезія та землеустрій.[укл. К.Г. Якушко]. Київ: ДДП «Експо-Друк», 2019. 160 с.

land manager's speech because of noting almost all FCCMK varieties representatives in use for practice stable terminological FCCMK phrases-

2. There are five varieties FCCMK among which it's worth to pay attention on SCCMK with the use of preposition "of" and conjunction "and" as well as on FCCMK with disposable preposition "of" as the most used one but in general these statements are not suitable for everyday land manager's speech because of difficult long pronunciation.

3. SCCMK were found in such varieties as SCCMK with preposition "of" in double use, SCCMK "of" in double use with conjunction "and" addition to be the most used and such varieties as SCCMK with the preposition "of" and preposition "on", SCCMK with preposition "in" in disposable use to be the least used ones.

4. The most used parts of speech within MCCMK are MCCMK in adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations and MCCMK in pronoun-noun-adjective-noun- relations .

5. The detailed characteristics of MCCMK according the part of speech needs to be narrowed due to the small number of certain representatives, of which individual categories concerning pronoun-adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations, noun-gerund-adjective-noun relations, adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations, adjective-noun-pronoun-gerund relations, gerund-adjective-noun relations, participle-noun relations, adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations, pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations, noun-numeral-noun relations, noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations and noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations at the moment of observation are tending to be synthesized and should be considered as a unified general category "Rare forms of combined parts of speech", which in general can be attributed to the common to be represented I adequate table for better vision.

6. Additional analysis of MCCMK deals with the determination of the frequency of use of common and proper names within MCCMK content as well as expected translation degree. It was found that proper names within MCCMK have not high frequency, although unexpectedly available in comparison with other industries terminology and have the main manifestations in only three varieties: mostly the translation of MCCMK expressions is expected (although sometimes with a changed order of translation words or mismatch of singular and plural forms in Ukrainian and English versions or incomplete translation.

7. Current review of residual students' multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “капр” (MCCMK) knowledge predicted positive experience while noting three students' subgroups answers to the tasks to write known observed multi-component varieties of MCCMK to be mostly used in dictionaries in general, to write 3–5 favourite four-component structures among MCCMK to be predicted for dialogue concluding, to write 3–5 your favourite five-six-component structures among MCCMK to be predicted for dialogue concluding and to rite the example of the dialogue to involve MCCMK structures on your choice.

8. The most popular stages of linguistic studies mostly to attract students' interest while linguistic studies (among seven stages) were hortening and choosing favorite MCCMK variants, MCCMK selecting activity on the basis of specialized dictionary as well as command MCCMK dialogues presentation.

9. The result of practical experience for future land managers to involve multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “капр” into their conversation included positive current review of residual students' multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “капр” (MCCMK) knowledge as well as The students' decision about the importance and primarily usage of multi-component stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “капр”.

SUMMARY

Nowadays some linguistic studies dealing with the solution of problems of terminology in general is being updated as well as the analysis of stable multi-component foreign language clichés aiming to be involved into the study of English for professional purposes. The aim of the surveyis to confirm the fact that there are such constant expressions in land management science with a translated Ukrainian morpheme “капр”, recorded in the profile glossary which obtain not only two or three components in their composition, but also multi-component expressions consisting of four, five or even six elements as well as to carry out the adequate analysis of the revealed multi-component expressions according to their structural and lexical features. The results of investigation may be proposed in the previously noted detailed conclusions in general and some statements in particular noting ten main results: 1) multi-component stable terminological clichés with the

Ukrainian translated morpheme “кaпT” (hereinafter – MCCMK) include such varieties as four components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “кaпT” (hereinafter – FCCMK), five components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “кaпT” (hereinafter – FFCMK) and six components stable terminological clichés with the Ukrainian translated morpheme “кaпT” (hereinafter – SCCMK); 2) among FCCMK with the available additional preposition and conjunction there are such varieties as FCCMK with preposition “on” in disposable use, FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use, FCCMK with preposition “of” in double use, FCCMK with preposition “in”, FCCMK with conjunction “and” and preposition “of”, FCCMK with preposition “of” and preposition “for”; 3) according to the terminological references the most often used FCCMK are FCCMK with preposition “of” in disposable use and FCCMK without additional prepositions and conjunctions as well as the least used FCCMK are FCCMK with preposition “on” in disposable use, FCCMK with conjunction “and” and preposition “of” as well as FCCMK with preposition “of” and preposition “for”; 4) among FFCMK there are such varieties as FFCMK with preposition “of” and conjunction “and”, FFCMK with conjunction “and”, FFCMK with preposition “of” in double use; FFCMK preposition “of” in disposable use regarding the last varieties as the most used ones; 5) among SCCMK there are such varieties as SCCMK preposition “of” in double use, SCCMK “of” in double use with conjunction “and” addition to be the most used and such varieties as SCCMK with the preposition “of” and preposition “on”, SCCMK with preposition “in” in disposable use to be the least used ones; 6) among MCCMK there are seventeen previous varieties in general (MCCMK in adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in pronoun-noun-adjective-noun- relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-gerund relations, MCCMK in noun- gerund-adjective –noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-noun- pronoun-gerund relations, MCCMK in gerund-adjective- noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective- adjective- noun relations, MCCMK in adjective- noun-noun relations, MCCMK in participle-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-adjective-noun-noun relations, MCCMK in adjective-adjective-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in pronoun-participle-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-adjective-adjective-noun relations, MCCMK in noun-gerund-numeral-noun relations and MCCMK in noun-numeral-noun

relations; 7) among above named названих сімнадцяти розрядів MCCMK varieties there such the most used ones as MCCMK with adjective-noun-adjective-noun relations as well as MCCMK with adjective-noun-noun relations or MCCMK with noun-adjective-noun relations; 8) certain represented varieties may be combined due to the small number of representatives into a unified general category “MCCMK with rare forms of combined speech part”; 9) in general proper names within MCCMK do not have a high frequency, although they are unexpectedly available in comparison with other branches of terminology and have the main manifestations only in three varieties; 10) the most of MCCMK have the expected translation but it is phenomenon of partially used unpredictable specific vocabulary within about a third of the total MCCMK number. The linguistic studies showed positive results. The perspective of the research is the further comparative characteristics of small-component and multi-component terminological clichés obtaining spread land management morphemes, determination of the most used foreign lexical units to be involved into educational topics of discussion in English language classes on professional land management and introduction of linguistic studies for extracurricular group work.

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Information about the author:
Yakushko Kateryna Hryhorivna,
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences,
Associate Professor at the Department
of English for Technical and Agrobiological Specialties
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
5, Heroiv Oborony str., Kyiv, 03041, Ukraine