

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-261-6-47>

THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH MULTI-COMPONENT TERMS IN MACHINE BUILDING

СТРУКТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНГЛОМОВНИХ БАГАТОКОМПОНЕНТНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ З МАШИНОБУДУВАННЯ

Mosiyevych L. V.

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the Department
of Foreign Languages
for Professional Purposes,
Zaporizhzhia National University
Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine*

Мосієвич Л. В.

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
доцент кафедри іноземних мов
професійного спрямування,
Запорізький національний
університет
м. Запоріжжя, Україна*

The problems of the structure of terms in different fields have been the subject of study among such Ukrainian linguists as Dudok R. [1], Malevich L. [6], Karaban V. [3], Kyjak T. [4], Kolomiets, S. [5], Chueshkova O. [7]. However, there is a lack of a well-grounded structural analysis of terms in machine building. Structural analysis of terms is indispensable in ESP classes, as well as in the translation process. The source of illustrative materials is the textbook «Professional technical terminology in machine building» by Ivanov V. published in 2015 [2].

Multi-component terms represent objects in a detailed and specified form. The structural analysis showed that multi-component terms are predominant in machine-building terminology and amount to 38%. We refer terminological word combinations comprising from three to five and more components to multicomponent terms. It can be explained by the fact that machine-building terminology comprises a lot of subjects: Theoretical Mechanics, Strength of Materials, Technology of Machine Building, Machine Parts, etc. Multi-component terms consist of a headword, and left attributes, which clarify and modify the meaning of the term. In English multi-component terms dependent components are located to the left of the headword. The main way of creating multi-component terms is syntactic. They are mainly non-prepositional. A great variety of structural models in the English machine-building terminology demonstrates contemporary trends in the process of term formation.

We examined that three-component terms are created on the basis of the following five word-formation models:

- 1) **N + N + N:** *gang type lathe, bevel gear cutter;*
- 2) **Adv.+P.II+N.:** *statically determined system, independently operated robot;*
- 2) **P.I + N + N:** *cutting tool production, cutting force component;*
- 3) **P.II + N. + N:** *integrated machine system, finished goods warehouse;*
- 4) **N.+P.I+N.:** *gear cutting center, bar turning center ;*
- 5) **Adj.+P.I+N.:** *vertical slotting machine, vertical boring machine*

A final element in multi-component terms is a nuclear noun. In machine-building terminology, such nuclear nouns are mainly the words: *machine, press, process, device, and method.*

Four-component terms are derived from the three-component terms by adding a new component to specify the meaning of a term. They are created on the basis of the following seven models:

- 1) **Adj + N + P.I + N:** *coordinate precision drilling machine, high-speeded drilling center, rotary surface grinding machine;*
- 2) **N + N + N + N:** *floor-type machine tool, machine tool inspection probe;*
- 3) **N + Adj. + N + N:** *carriage rapid traverse drive;*
- 4) **N + N + P.I + N:** *bed-type milling machine, bench-type drilling machine, gear profile grinding machine;*
- 5) **Adj.+ Adj + P.I + N:** *automatic cold upsetting machine;*
- 6) **P.I + N + P.I + N:** *shaving cutter grinding machine;*
- 7) **Adj. + N + Adj. + N:** *double column eccentric press, open gap eccentric press, single spindle automatic lathe.*

It should be noted, that three- and four-component terms are mainly characterized by non-prepositional links.

There is a small number of terms consisting of five components: *special purpose electrical discharge machine, vertical spindle surface grinding machine.* Their final component is mainly the word «machine», and the left attributes specify the kind of it. Such a limited number of five-component terms can be explained by the impossibility of replacing them with more concise structures.

To sum it up, multicomponent terms enable to reflect necessary and sufficient indications with better completeness and accuracy. Such accuracy is achieved by specifying the meaning of a headword which is expressed by a noun and mainly takes the final position in the phrase. It can be stated that multicomponent terms play a major role in forming English machine-building terminology. It should be noted, there is a contradiction between a tendency

to link different shades of meanings resulting in multicomponent terms, and, on the other hand, a global tendency for compression of information. The wide spread of multi-component terms in any technical field is reasoned by the necessity to define complex multi-component concepts and to clarify professional subjects.

The morphological structure of a term plays a crucial role in the translation process. Besides, multi-component terms cause some difficulties in the translation process. Therefore, the perspective of our paper is to investigate the translation challenges of English multi-component terms in machine terminology into Ukrainian.

Bibliography:

1. Дудок Р.І. Термін та його структурно-семантичний потенціал. *Вісник Сумського державного університету. Серія Філологічні науки*. 2006. № 3(87). С. 119-123.
2. Іванов В. О. Професійна технічна термінологія у галузі машинобудування : навчальний посібник. Харків : НТМТ, 2015. 348 с.
3. Карабан В.І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури : навчальний посібник. Вінниця, 2001. 321 с.
4. Кияк Т.Р. Функції та переклад термінів у фахових текстах. URL: http://librar.org.ua/sections_load.php?s=philology&id=4368&start=1 (дата звернення 12.09.2022).
5. Коломієць С. С. Відтворення структурно-семантичних і лінгвостилістичних особливостей бінарних термінологічних словосполучень юридичного дискурсу у перекладі з англійської на українську мову. *Молодий вчений*. 2019. № 12(1). С. 124-127.
6. Малевич Л. Д. Багатокомпонентні термінологічні одиниці і проблема їх кодифікації. *Українська термінологія і сучасність*. Київ, 2009. Вип. VIII. С. 35–38.
7. Чуєшкова О. Про поняття оптимальної довжини терміна (на матеріалі економічної термінології). *Вісник Нац. ун-ту «Львівська політехніка»*. Серія «Проблеми української термінології». 2008. № 620. – С. 95–99.