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## **IDENTIFYING FEATURES OF THE TERM**

**Introduction.** Despite rather long functioning of terminology in the system of linguistics, the generally accepted exhaustive definition of the term still does not exist. A.S. Dyakov rightly pointed out that "the term, like all other language universalizes, is difficult to define"[3:10]. And this statement is quite fair taking onto consideration a large number of definitions of a term in the scientific literature. The variety of definitions of a term is explained, first of all, by the existence of different approaches in determining of its basic differential characteristics. **The objective of the paper** is to discuss in detail the identifying features of the term.

The tradition of defining a term through the prism of studying its features was laid in the early twentieth century. At this time that D. S. Lotte, the founder of the Russian terminology school, firstly described and substantiated the following requirements for the term: brevity; unambiguousness; derivativeness; intelligibility; systematicity (existence within the terminology system).

*Summary of different views on the nature and differential features of a term.* I.S. Kvitko gives a detailed description of it later and emphasizes on a broader list of features: the correlation of the term with the concept of science or technology, which can be described both analytically (by definition) and synthetically (by the very term); the connection of the lexical meaning of a term with the meaning of commonly used word from which the term comes; existence within a specific terminology system; monosemicity (uniqueness); lack of expressiveness in the lexical meaning; accuracy; a term does not cease to be a word, despite the fact that it has specific features; limited scope of use of certain terms ("Distinguishing in the volume and content of the concepts associated with groups of terms, they are not the same in the sphere of use"[4:23]).

B.M. Golovin, comparing in his works word-term with a commonly used word, focuses his attention, first of all, on the distinction of lexical peculiarities of terminological vocabulary, and lists the following signs of the lexical meaning of the term: the correlation of the term not with a single object, but with a certain class or type of objects; correlation of the term with professional, scientific or technical notion; correlation of the term with its need to have a definition; the meaning of the term can acquire a higher degree of abstraction from reality and even lose contact with reality; the meaning of the term allows the formation of individual concepts by scientist; the meaning of the term is correlated with certain professional activities, and requires the competency in this profession.

Ukrainian linguist A.C. Dyakov presents in his work a slightly different list of criteria, which the term must meet: compliance with the rules and norms of a

particular language; systematicity; "Property to have definition"[3: 12]; relative independence from the context; precision; brevity; unambiguousness within a single terminology system; absence of synonyms; lack of expressive and estimated connotation; euphony.

Investigating the definition of the term, linguist I.M. Gumovska concluded that the term should meet the following criteria namely uniqueness; absence of synonyms; a term should "reflect the necessary and sufficient features of the concept that creates, on the one hand, a generalization of concepts, and on the other - their specificity"[2: 88]; systematicity.

Exploring the nature of the term O.V. Lopatina has come to the conclusion that there are some requirements to a term that traditionally presented in works of different authors: "unambiguousness, accuracy, conciseness, systematicity, emotional and expressive neutrality, lack of synonyms and homonyms within a single terminology system" [6]. O.O. Romanova emphasizes the fact that "in recent works there are pragmatic demands caused by the specifics of the functioning of a term, among which the following can be called: the present, the internationality and the euphony of the term" [8: 58].

However, the analysis of linguistic developments of domestic and foreign scholars on the definition of differential features of a term has showed that most terminologists recognize the existence of a term within a certain terminological system and inextricably linked with certain scientific concepts as the most important features of the term of. It should be noted that all other features are not necessary, since they describe the "ideal", and not a real term, which is widely used in a living language. Investigating various terminology dictionaries, B.M. Golovin came to a similar conclusion: "The larger part of the really functioning terminology does not meet these requirements, but nonetheless, continues to serve the relevant fields of knowledge" [1: 28].

This writes and A.S. Dyakov: "We can state the desirable properties of the terminology unit, but the term can not be considered inferior or unnecessary only on the grounds that it does not have this property ..." [3: 13].

We can state again about the ambiguous understanding of the nature of the term as a unit of the terminology system. Analyzing this problem, A.O. Romanova describes the process of gradual change in the interpretation of the essence of the term: "In the history of terminology, there was a change in the notion of a term: initially it was considered "a special word" (I. Kovalik, N. Nepivoda), then - "a word with special functions" (K. Lyutsinsky, O. Pokrovs'ka, S. Khudoleeva), the basis of which is" the language substrate " [8:55-56].

**Conclusion.** Today, in fact, there are many terms that do not fully correspond to the above mentioned characteristics, because with significant differences from the commonly used vocabulary, the terminology is still not an isolated lexical system of language. It should be mentioned that among linguists there are still contradictions regarding the place of terminology in the lexical system: the majority considers it a special layer of literary vocabulary, but some scholars still refer terminology beyond the literary language.

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## **TYPES OF LANGUAGE CORPORA AND THEIR USE**

**Introduction.** Nowadays, there are many studies, which have to be confirmed with certain official data. Language corpora has acquired wide popularity and use in this area. It is able not only to solve linguistic problems but it can be applied to other sciences. **The objective of the paper** is to define the language corpora, to reveal its types and applications.

*Corpus linguistics* has several meanings. The first one defines it as a method of carrying out linguistic analyses. As it can be used for the investigation of many kinds of linguistic questions and as it has been shown to have the potential to yield highly interesting, fundamental, and often surprising new insights about language, it has become one of the most wide-spread methods of linguistic investigation in recent