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GENERIC DEFINITIONAL MODEL OF LINGUISTIC TERM
IN SCIENTIFIC LEARNING DISCOURSE

SUMMARY. In the research we suggest and observe four generic definitional models of a linguistic term: 1) the generic notion is set in accordance with the meaning of the morpheme; 2) the generic notion is established by the Immediate Constituent analysis of a generic fragment; in the 3ᵈ and 4ᵗʰ models a basic linguistic category and a universal category serve as generic notions.

KEY WORDS. Linguistic term, modeling, definition.

The article deals with the scientific knowledge modeling in the course of the university educational program. It is necessary to emphasize that the word "university" has the same root as the word "universal" which aims not only at forming practical skills in language assimilation and analysis as at development of self-education and intelligent thinking skills, logic thinking. On this basis, we state the main didactic task of modeling term definition as following: to form the creative skills of linguistic term definition building without a dictionary or a textbook.

Let's start and specify the concepts in the heading. Scientific learning discourse presupposes the situation of student's self-learning in the scope of any theoretical course and any terminology. Linguistic education implies such courses as Introduction to Linguistics, Lexicology, Theoretical Grammar, Stylistics, General Linguistics and almost any special linguistic course. The word "modeling" denotes the process of designing, establishing and building logical and conceptual relations within the fragment, the part of terminological system. And finally, "generic definition" limits the conceptual system relationships of a linguistic term only with generic relationships.

The following conceptual regulations are the basis for linguistic term modeling:

1. The linguistic form of a term does not differ from the linguistic form of a word. The linguistic term has morphological, word-formation and syntactic structure and it's form can be lexically motivated that is transparent. In the following Russian linguistic terms such as *adverbializatsiya, afiksatsiya, verbalizatsiya, deatimologizatsiya, substantivatsiya, transliteratsiya* the suffixal morpheme TSIYA denotes *a process*. The suffixal morpheme IE in such terms as *viskazivanie, dopolnenie, mezhdometie, mestoimenie* denotes *substance or a unit.*

2. Considering the morphological structure of a compound word we analyse it into the bases and identify the head base lexoco-grammatical meaning, which determines the lexico-grammatical meaning of the whole word. For example the second base *sotchetanie* in the Russian term *slovosotchetanie* determines the nominal lexico-grammatical meaning of the whole word. This base is transparent due to its form and contains the suffixal morpheme IE that denotes *"a lexical unit"*.

3. The motivation transparency of a term can be seen as well out of the syntactic structure of a term. Such Russian terms as *belij stih, vnutrenaya rifma, modalnoe slovo* are nominal combinations of words that contain predicative relationships and we can guess the meaning of these terms out of the predication structure. In the term *belij stih* the second constituent is the main and the first one *belij* is marginal so that *belij stih* can be specified into some kind of *stih*.

4. To define the term meaning we need to enumerate the characteristic features of a signifie and the place of this notion in the terminological system, the system of knowledge. The meaning of a term is revealed in its definition. For example Russian term *nelichnaya forma glagola* means *the form of a verb in which the process (action, state), being mainly a process, is partially presented as an attribute (participle) or is partially objectified (gerund, infinitive)*. This definition manifests that the Russian term *nelichnaya forma glagola* is defined through another specific notion "form of the verb". This specific notion is defined in relation to the general and specific notions: *"a process is defined as a feature and a process is objectified"*. Thus the notion *nelichnaya forma glagola* will be generic for the following notions: *participle, gerund, infinitive* which in turn are specific notions for the Russian term *nelichnaya forma glagola*.

5. Generic term definition is the identification of a generic concept which relates the term to a class of more general concepts on different levels of generalization. To exemplify the generic term relations let's follow the generic concept chains for two russian terms: *Imya prilagatel'noe > notional part of speech > lexico-grammatical unit > unit of language. Metricheskaya setka > graphical representation of poetic size > form.*

Now let's turn to the results of our research. 281 terms on Stylistics, Theoretical grammar and Lexicology, obtained by continuous sampling served as the research material for the development of a generic definitional model in scientific learning discourse. The selected linguistic terms were taken from the following manuals: [1], [2], [3].

The first generic definitional model is based on the morphological structure of linguistic terms. The generic notion was identified due to the meaning of their derivational morphemes. We found out 93 one-word derivational linguistic terms out of 281 terms. Considering the word-structure of these terms we have got the following russian suffixal morphemes spread over the 93 terms (see figure 1).

Let us follow the number of terms with morphemes and their meanings, beginning with the most productive ones.

IE with the meaning of *a unit* or *a process* is found in 35 terms: *viskazivanie, dopolnenie;*

ISM with the meaning of *a unit* we found in 17 terms, among which are *argotism, vulgarism, disphemism, zhargonism, arhaism;*

TSIYA in 14 terms denotes *a process: adverbalizatsiya, ad'ektivatsiya, aliteratsiya, afiksatsiya,verbalizatsiya; naretchie (a unit), zvukopodrazhanie, opuzhenie, rasshirenie (a process);*

IYA allows to refer the 14 terms to *a unit, a process or a system: alegoriya, iriniya (a unit), konversiya, inversiya (a process), orfografiya, morfologiya (system);*

IS denotes *a unit* or *a system* in 3 terms: *sintaksis, anadiplozis, alipsis;*

IV means *a unit* or *a form* in 3 terms: *predikativ, faktiv, lokativ;*

ORA, URA, EZA, STVO are found in 6 terms out of 93 with the meaning of *a unit: abreviatura, anafora, antiteza, obstiyatestvo.*

OST' with the meaning of *a process* is found out only in one term: *predikativnost'*. Thus the first definitional model operates with the meanings of 11 morphemes in the function of the generic notions.
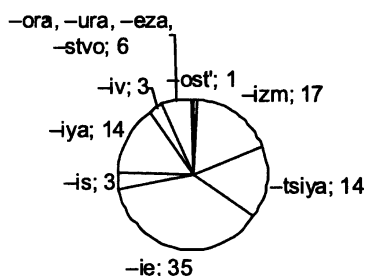

Figure 1. Distribution of morphemes in linguistic terms.

For the second stage definitional model we conducted IC analysis of generic term definitions to point out the generic fragment. The term **generic fragment** is offered by S.D. Shelov "semantically completed, syntactically minimal independent part, including the maximal (for word length) previously defined term (or a free combination of previously defined terms)" [4:122]. To get the generic fragments we have analyzed 281 linguistic term definitions and identified the same amount of generic fragments. Let us illustrate the identification of a generic fragment of the Russian term **prolepsis.** In its definition *"syntactic anticipation created by using the proposal anticipate elements" syntactic anticipation* is semantically completed, syntactically minimal independent part, that includes the generic notion *anticipation* and its attribute *syntactic*.

To point out the nearest generic notions of the linguistic terms as indivisible, semantically completed notions being intermediate between the generic fragment and the basic linguistic category in a generic chain, we have conducted the Immediate Constituents analysis of the generic fragments. Thus we have got the 281 nearest generic notions that can take different places in the generic fragments. In some definitions the nearest generic notion coincides with a generic fragment. *A figure of speech* is the nearest generic notion and the generic fragment in the definition of the term **anaphora** "*a figure of speech, represented in the repetition of an initial word in each parallel element of speech*". In the definition to the term **afiksatsiya** "*a morphological process, represented in joining affixes to the roots*

or bases" the generic fragment *a morphological process* explicitly coincides with the nearest generic notion.

In other definitions the nearest generic notion and the generic fragment should be separated. For example in the definition of the Russian term **aktsentnij stih** *"a kind of a tonic verse, in which we do not take into account the number and place of unstressed syllables; the word is considered to be the first rhythmical unit"* the nearest generic notion is presented by the word *a verse* which is only a part of the fragment.

The nearest generic notion opposed to the generic fragment can take different place in the definition. They can be at the beginning of the definition as in the definition to the Russian term **anaphora** or can be preceded by attributes as in the definition of the Russian term **aktsentnij stih**. There are as well the cases when it is impossible to separate an attributive element from the nearest generic notion, for example, in the definition of the Russian term **abreviatsiya** *"formation of abbreviations"*, the nearest generic notion is *formation of abbreviations,* only in this case the semantic integrity is preserved.

It must be noted that polysemantic terms are defined through different generic notions. For example the Russian term **amplifikatsiya** is considered to be polysemantic: "1. *A figure of speech, presented in the juxtaposition of synonyms with the increase of expressiveness and in the use of hyperbolic comparisons, etc. 2. The increase in the length of the text when translating from one language to another"*, where we can point out two generic fragments *a figure of speech* and *the increase in the length of the text when translating from one language to another* and correspondingly two generic notions *a figure of speech* and *the length of the text.*

The third definitional model is built up on basic linguistic categories. The algorithm for the selection of basic linguistic categories is as follows. To begin with we wrote out all nearest generic notions out of all the linguistic term definitions presented in the linguistic dictionary by O.S. Akhmanova and the encyclopedia edited by V.N. Yartseva. We have pointed out 181 generic notions out of 10000 definitions excluding duplicates. Next we have classified all these generic notions into linguistic and non-linguistic. The formal criterion for the classification is the existence of a term in the language dictionary by O.S. Akhmanova. As a result we have identified 94 linguistic terms (russian terms: **aktualizatsiya, analiz, areal, aspekt, baza, variant, vid, vopros, vosproizvedenie**), 64 non-linguistic terms (russian terms: **abstragirovanie, veriyatnost', vzaimozavisimost', vzaimoobmen, vozniknovenie, vospriyatie**), 21 terms that are linguistic not general terms only if they are used with attributes (russian terms: **abstraktnoe deistvie, akusticheskaya klasifikatsiya, datel'nij predmeta, dvizhenie glasnih**) and 2 terms that are linguistic only if they are changed into another parts of speech (russian terms: **obojudnost' (obojudnaya asimilyatsiya), obuslovlenost' (obuslovlenij)**).

On spreading the 94 linguistic generic terms through the categories we have got 9 basic linguistic categories: *unit, form, category, meaning, structure, function, system, method, process.* These 9 basic linguistic categories appear to function as the generic notions in the categorical definitional model:

The largest category group *"unit"* amounts 152 terms, the second category group *"process"* — 36 terms, the category group *"form"* — 11 terms, the category

group "*meaning*" — 10 terms, the category "*system*" — 8 terms, the group "*category*" — 4 terms, the category "*method*" — 4, the category "*structure*"- 1. 55 terms simultaneously belong to several category groups, for example: russian term ***alegoria*** can be defined as a "*unit*" and a "*process*".

a few categories
simulteneously; 55

structure; 1
method; 4
category; 4
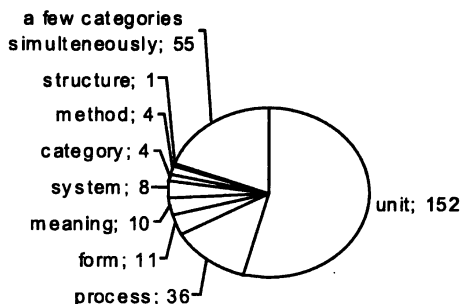system; 8
meaning; 10
form; 11
process; 36

unit; 152

Figure 2. Linguistic categories in the function of generic notions in 281 linguistic term definitions

The fourth definitional model of a linguistic term, in which the generic notion is performed by the universal conceptual category. Following S.D. Katznelson we consider universal conceptual categories as forms of logical thinking. To universal conceptual categories scientists refer the following concepts: *substance, quality, relation* (Aristotle), *thing, property, relation* (I.Y. Chupakhin) and *subject, property and relation* (T.S. Kandelaki). In our research we use the classification of universal conceptual categories offered by Aristotle.

It should be added that these 3 universal conceptual categories may easily include 9 basic linguistic categories: the category "*substance*" includes *unit* and *form*, the category "*property*" — *meaning, structure* and *process* and the category "*relation*" — *category, function, system* and *method*. Thus our basic linguistic categories appear to be universal subcategories.

Finally we can illustrate the fourth definitional model through the amount of generic notions performed by 3 universal conceptual categories:
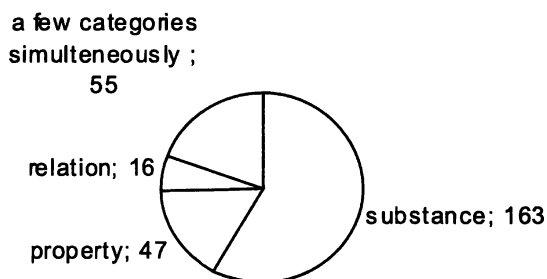
a few categories
simulteneously ;
55

relation; 16

property; 47

substance; 163

Figure 3. 281 linguistic terms defined through universal conceptual notions

163 linguistic terms are defined through the category of "*substance*", 47 terms — through the category of "*property*" and 16 terms — through the category of "*relation*". 55 terms out of 281 are defined through different categories.

Thus we came up to the following results. The categorical generic definitional model of a linguistic term looks like a chain of generic categories. The modal itself varies in manifesting the generic notion according to different degrees of generalization: from the nearest generic notion to the universal conceptual category.

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