

RESEARCH OF TERMINOLOGICAL LEXIS WITH IN MOTIVATION ASPECT

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The article defines the classification parameters of the notion of motivation (motivatedness) applied for terminological research and develops the methodological principles of motivational studies of terminological vocabulary. Motivation is understood as a feature of a word, which allows us to realize the conditionality of the connection meaning (content) and the sound shell of the word (expression) on the basis of the correlation of the word with the linguistic, extra-linguistic reality, and mental categories. We can differentiate lexical and structural (word-building) motivation; full and partial; absolute and relative; phonetic, semantic, analytic; propositional-dictumatic (hyperonymic, hyponymic, categorical, predicate-argumentative varieties), modular motivation, associative-terminal (structural-metaphorical, metaphorical-diffusive, gestalt or figurative types), conceptual-integrative and mixed motivation. Basic methodological principles of motivational research of terminological vocabulary are: rational correlation of concrete and borrowed choice of motivator (onomasiological base); anthropocentrism; textcentrism; determinism; mentality; informativity; axiologicality; referentiality; dynamism; typology; synchronism. The motivational aspect of terminological vocabulary research requires a specially designed methodology, based on both classical and innovative methods and techniques. In the motivational studies, the main method is descriptive (if necessary, comparative descriptive). Analysis of the semantic structure of terminology involves the use of elements of the structural method, in particular component analysis. Research of terminological units in the functional aspect leads to the use of separate methods of contextual analysis; addressing the problems associated with mental categories, necessitates the use of methods and techniques of conceptual analysis. Methods of motivational, morphemic, word-formation, etymological analysis, as well as quantitative calculations and introspection are used. The choice of certain methods and techniques of motivational research of the terminological vocabulary is differentiated within the framework of semasiological and onomasiological approaches.

Keywords: *motivation; motivatedness; terminology; term; terminology system; methodology of motivational research; semasiological approach; onomasiological approach.*

Цимбал Наталія. *Мотиваційний аспект дослідження термінологічної лексики.*

У статті визначено класифікаційні параметри поняття «мотивація» («мотивованість») у проекції на термінознавчі дослідження та розроблено методологічні принципи мотиваційних досліджень термінологічної лексики. Мотивованість розуміємо як властивість слова, що дозволяє усвідомити зумовленість зв'язку значення (план змісту) і звукової оболонки слова (план вираження) на основі співвіднесеності слова з мовною, позамовною дійсністю та ментальними категоріями. Диференціюємо лексичну та структурну (словотвірну) мотивацію; повну та часткову; абсолютну та відносну; фонетичну, семантичну, аналітичну; пропозиційно-диктумну (гіперонімічний, гіпонімічний, категорійний, предикатно-аргументний різновиди), модусну мотивацію, асоціативно-термінальну, метафорично-дифузний,

геїтальтний або образний типи), концептуально-інтеграційну та змішану. Основні методологічні принципи мотиваційних досліджень термінологічної лексики: раціональне співвідношення питоного та запозиченого у виборі мотиватора (ономасіологічної бази); антропоцентризм; текстоцентризм; детермінізм; менталізм; інформативність; аксіологічність; референтність; динамічність; типологічність; синхронність. Мотиваційний аспект дослідження термінологічної лексики вимагає спеціально розробленої методики, яка, безумовно, базується як на класичних, так і інноваційних методах та прийомах. У мотивологічних дослідженнях основним методом є описовий (при потребі зіставно-описовий). Аналіз семантичної структури термінолексем передбачає використання елементів структурного методу, зокрема компонентного аналізу. Дослідження термінологічних одиниць у функціональному аспекті спричинює застосування окремих прийомів контекстуального аналізу; звернення ж до проблем, пов'язаних із ментальними категоріями, зумовлює необхідність застосування методик і прийомів концептуального аналізу. Використовуються прийоми мотиваційного, морфемного, словотворчого, етимологічного аналізу, а також кількісні підрахунки та інтроспекція. Вибір тих чи тих методів і прийомів мотиваційних досліджень термінологічної лексики відбувається в межах семасіологічного та ономасіологічного підходів.

Ключові слова: мотивація; мотивованість; термінологія; термін; терміносистема; методологія мотиваційних досліджень; семасіологічний підхід; ономасіологічний підхід.

In modern linguistics, there is a noticeable intensification of attention to the research of motivational processes in vocabulary and terminology. The new linguistic branch – motivology – that explores the phenomenon of the motivatedness of words, the essence of which are the motivational relations of lexical units that cover motivated and unmotivated words of the language [Блинова 2007]. Motivatedness is understood as the property of a word, which allows realizing the conditionality of the connection meaning (the content) and the sound shape of the word (expression) on the basis of the correlation of the word with the linguistic, extra-linguistic reality and mental categories. The papers written by A. Adilova, A. Antipova, O. Blinova, T. Vendina, M. Ginatulin, M. Goleva, T. Kandelaki, P. Katsysheva, T. Kyyak, V. Pavela, O. Selivanova, A. Tyshchenko, S. Tolstoy, V. Topichi, I. Uluhanov, O. Khazymullina, O. Steinhart are devoted to the linguistic study of motivational processes; the problems of the motivation of the terminological vocabulary are analysed by such linguists as T. Kandelaki, T. Kyyak, I. Kochan, D. Lotte, O. Selivanova, E. Skorohodko, O. Steinhart et al.

The motivation aspect of nomination is being researched on the material of the vocabulary of various functional spheres (fiction, dialectal speech, terminology, etc.), in particular, the problems of the motivatedness of the terminological vocabulary are analyzed by such linguists as T. Kandelaki, T. Kyyak, I. Kochan, D. Lotte, O. Selivanova, E. Skorohodko, O. Steinhart et al. Despite a number of studies, motivational processes in terminology require further research in the theoretical as well as in the applied aspects that is mainly predetermined by the problems of unification and codification of terms and terminology.

Definition of classification parameters of the concept of motivation (motivatedness) applied for terminology research and development of methodological principles of the motivation research of terminology vocabulary.

The motivational aspect of terminological vocabulary research requires a specially designed methodology, which, of course, should be based on both classical and innovative methods and techniques. In motivational studies, the main method is descriptive (if necessary, comparative-descriptive). Analysis of the semantic

structure of terminology involves the use of elements of the structural method, component analysis in particular. Investigation of terminological units in the functional aspect leads to the use of separate methods of contextual analysis; appeal to the problems associated with mental categories, necessitates the use of methods and techniques of conceptual analysis. Methods of motivational, morphemic, word-formation, etymological analysis, as well as quantitative calculations and introspection are used.

Terminological vocabulary has differentiated features pertaining to commonly used vocabulary (systematicity, accurate definition, inexpressiveness, stylistic neutrality, etc.) [Ярцева 1990, p. 508]. The main differential feature of the term is systematicity, as a term, regardless of whether it consists of one or several words, makes sense only as a member of a certain terminology (terminology system) [Лотте 1968, p. 38]. D. Lotte was the first who addressed the problem of the systemic terminology of vocabulary, emphasizing the classification of the essence of concepts [Лотте 1961, p. 10]. According to V. Leychik's definition «Terminological system (terminology) is a sign model of a certain theory of a special field of knowledge or activity; elements of the terminology system are lexical units (words and phrases) of a certain language of the special purpose for a natural language, and the structure as a whole is adequate to the structure of the system of concepts of this theory» [Лейчик 2006, p. 129], terminology is organized on the principle of systemic notions of a certain scientific discipline or theory. L. Symonenko mentions that the systemic terms should be considered in two aspects: word-building and conceptual, and the conceptual (logical) systematicity does not always coincide with word-building [Симоненко 1991, p. 14–15]. E. Skorokhodko notes that «the systematicity of vocabulary implies: the systematicity in expressing the content, that is, the systemic meaning of the semantic level of vocabulary; systematicity in expressing the system of verbal content, as well as the consistency between the content plan and the plan of expression» [Скороходько 1983, p. 74]. In other words, the systematic correspondence between the aspects of content and expression is motivatedness [Скороходько 1983, p. 77]. V. Tatarinov notes that at the level of linguistic motivation there might be noticed the features of the term, that, as a rule, are called systematicity [Татаринов 1996, p. 208]. Consequently, motivation is one of the indicators of the systematicity of terminological vocabulary.

Systematicity is considered to be not only a basic feature of terminology, but also a basic requirement for the term. Therefore, the main task of a terminologist is to work on increasing the level of terminology systematicity at the internal as well as at the intersectoral level, although it is impossible to reach the absolute systematicity and motivatedness in general. Hence, the relevance of the motivational aspect of terminological vocabulary research is undeniable.

In modern linguistics, it is commonly accepted that words (meaning of words) are motivated, depending on the preservation of the internal form of the word [Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь 1990, p. 337]. The internal form is a nonverbal entity, determined by the feature, which is chosen as distinctive and is the basis of the naming [Гак 1998, p. 346]. In the process of creating a nominative unit, a person distinguishes from a large number of signs of a certain subject, chooses only one that seems to be characteristic and has a name in a certain language, and uses it to name a new object [Языковая номинация 1977, p. 160]. This feature is motivational, it verbally explains the inner form of the word. At present, various typological characteristics of motivation are described [Блинова 2007, p. 10]. With the expression of motivational sign of a word, the lexical motivation is connected

(білий – білок, макет – підмакетник, etc.), in contrast to the word-formation (structural) motivation, which involves the expression of a classification mark in a word indicating relevance to grammatical categories (procedurality, objectivity, attributability) (залізнення, зчеплення, компостування, лесування – suffix **-ни** (**-ени, -ани, інн**) or more specific thematic classes of words (names of persons by profession, place of residence, classes of substances etc.) (suffix **-оз** indicates belonging to the class of sugars: *фруктоза, лактоза, целюлоза, ксилоза, мальтоза, пентоза, рибоза, сахароза* та ін.).

According to O. Blinova, fully motivated words feature both lexical and structural motivation, whilst partly motivated words feature only one of the varieties. Completely motivated words are those that were formed as a result of lexical-semantic derivation [Блинова 2007, р. 70–71].

Lexical and word-formation motivations are interrelated in the same way as the related lexical meaning of the word and the word-forming meaning of the derivative formant, which is added to the lexical meaning in the derivation process. In the study of terminological vocabulary it is important to consider both lexical and structural motivatedness. In terms of the former, two aspects are relevant, firstly, an explanation of the principle of constructing terminological (word-building) clusters, which is important for filling the terminological gaps of a certain onomasiological category: *емульсія, емульгувати, емульгування, емульгатор, емульсійний; структура, структурний, структурність, структурувати, etc.*; secondly, the characteristic of the internal form and its verbal expression – the motivational feature is necessary for solving the problem of the correlation of the domestic and borrowed in the construction and application of terms. The expediency of using an autochthonous term with a transparent internal form or its borrowed equivalent (*седиментація – осадження, ферментація – бродіння, etc.*), in our opinion, should be determined primarily by the flowing factors: the possibility of derivatives construction; scope of the term functioning (scientific popular or academic varieties of the academic style, educational or research sphere, etc.); the functioning of a borrowed lexemes with the same meaning in not less than in three non-closely related languages, such terms-internationalisms do not raise objections; existence of several of lexical-semantic variants of the word; euphony; frequency; fatigue; concise form; systematicity of term, etc.

Word-forming (structural) motivation is important for terminating in the aspect that the attachment to a particular formant of a certain word-formation meaning (specialization) is a means of classification, systematization of concepts, for example, in organic chemistry, specialized morphemes may indicate:

– an affiliation of a compound to a certain class of compounds, that is to be the generic suffix of a certain class of compounds:

-ен – a suffix of saturated hydrocarbons,

-ов – a monocarboxylic acid suffix,

-ан – a suffix of unsaturated hydrocarbons;

- a certain position of atoms or groups of atoms in the structure of a substance:

орто-, мета-, пара- – positions of atoms in the benzene ring;

– a distinctive feature of a certain group of compounds that do not necessarily belong to the same class:

орто- – a higher degree of acid hydration.

S. Ulman noted that depending on the method of motivation – linguistic or non-linguistic – words can be motivated in three different ways:

– the verbs *шуніти*, *свистіти*, *гудіти* are phonetically motivated, because the sounds themselves present a direct imitation of the corresponding action (onomatopoeia);

– complex and derivative words are morphologically motivated: everyone who is aware of their components immediately understands them;

– words generated by semantic derivation are semantically motivated.

Morphological motivation is relative, because even if the words themselves are motivated, their elemental components (separate morphemes) can be unmotivated, the same relates to semantic motivation [Ульман 1970, p. 255], whereas phonetic motivation is absolute and complete.

Since in the theory of nomination, in addition to semantic and morphological, the analytical nomination (construction of phrases in a nominative function) is distinguished, an analytical type of motivation is also allocated, being especially important for terminology, for example, in botanical terminology, the generic notion *ліщина* has the following species: *ліщина звичайна*, *ліщина ведмежа*, *ліщина велика*, etc., *ліщина звичайна*, in particular, has a variety of *ліщина звичайна скручена*, *ліщина звичайна золотиста*, *ліщина звичайна плакуча*, *ліщина звичайна м'ясочервона* and others.

O. Selivanova has developed a typology of motivation from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics. Depending on the place of the motivator, the propositional-dictumatic (hyperonymic, hyponymic, categorical, predicate-argumentative varieties), modular motivation, associative-terminal (structural-metaphorical, metaphorical-diffusive, gestalt or figurative), conceptual-integrative and mixed motivations are distinguished in the structure of knowledge, in addition, there still exists a pseudo-motivation (the case of the absence of a projection of an existing formal motivator for a certain component of knowledge) [Селіванова 2000, p. 162–176]. For example, from the cognitive-onomasiological point of view, the type of motivation for the construction term *підколінник* (an elevated part of a monolithic or prefabricated foundation to be connected with a column at a mark not less than 15 cm from the level of the floor of the ground floor) is propositional-dictumatic that implies reflecting in the process of internal programming of real, true knowledge, verbalized signs in direct values, which are the dictums of the proposition. Moreover, the hypothetical (equiognitive) kind of propositional-dictumatic motivation is presented. The motivational feature is the result of the selection of one of the equinomic slots, semantic features that define this concept – «building structure that connects with the column».

The motivatedness of words can be complete and partial [Шкатова 1982, p. 176]:

– complete motivatedness is characteristic of names, the meaning of which completely derives from the meanings of those components (morphemes, bases or words), which they are composed of;

– partial motivatedness is intrinsic to the words, which are marked by idiomatic semantics. Partial motivation by its very nature is hidden.

Words (terms) with the feature, which determines the internal form, does not correspond to semantics, are called improperly oriented [Панько, Кочан, Мацюк 1994, p. 14], such terms certainly violate the systematic terminology, but it is not always possible to remove them from the use because of the reasons of customization.

The primary problem of the motivational research of the terminological vocabulary is the definition of methodological principles, since the specifics of

terminology predetermine the specificity of the methodology. In our opinion, it is necessary to consider the requirements of codification of terminological units, which is less important in the research of the motivational aspects of the dialect, artistic, colloquial nomination, etc.

In our opinion, the methodological principles of the motivational research of the terminological vocabulary are:

– *rational correspondence of specific and borrowed in the choice of motivator (onomasiological basis)*. The problem of the correspondence of specific and borrowed pertaining to termination and term usage never loses its relevance. Transparent internal form and specific motivator are important factors in the process of scientific nomination, but such a choice is not always possible, thus a rational approach is needed in this matter;

– *anthropocentrism*. Motivatedness is the fixation of the communication between the form and the content of lexemes as understood by the speaker in relation to the phenomena of linguistic and extra-linguistic reality (reference), since language exists for a person and is realized through a person (V. Gak). The creator of the language – words in particular – is a human. The feature is the centre of the image, which is intended to become the internal form of the word (proverbial phenomenon), is actualized in the cerebral cortex of the native speaker by establishing associative relations, and then we observe the verbalization of the mental image;

– *textcentrism*. This principle involves the study of texts as fixed motivational system relations. As one of the features (requirements) of the term it is supposed to be the independence of the content, since the term is attributed to the exact scientific definition. Being a truthful statement though, such concepts as the communicative meaning of the term, the motivational (onomasiological) coherence of words (including terms) in the text, etc. cannot be investigated without the text. Text (discourse) – is the result of speech activity of a human, thus we can consider discoursecentrism to be derived from the principle of anthropocentrism;

– *determinism*. The choice of a motivational feature is determined by extra-linguistic reality, by linguistic, cultural-historical, socio-psychological and mental-psychological factors. The condition of the choice of the motivational feature of the term should be as objectified as much as possible to the specifics of the scientific, but not the naive picture of the world.

– *mentality*. In modern terminology, the cognitive-onomasiological direction of research is becoming more and more common. The principle of mentality involves a cognitive interpretation of motivation in the onomasiological process [Селіванова 2000, p. 40]. It is possible to explore ways of representing the scientific picture of the world, to simulate the mental mechanisms for representing the system of knowledge of a certain scientific field in a certain language, by means of the cognitive study of terminology, the main principle of which is mentality;

– *informativity*. As already noted, in terminology research there exists the concept of properly oriented and improperly oriented terms. The motivational feature of the terminological lexeme must correctly orientate, that is, to reflect one of the features of the research concept, which implies (even a priori) proper awareness of the scientific concept, designated by the term;

– *axiological*. The estimative component is present in the nominative structure of many derived lexemes. Negative or positive connotation can be expressed by certain morphemes, which is manifested in the process of analysis of word-formation motivation. The term is stylistically neutral and characterized by its inexpressiveness;

therefore, the axiological aspect of the motivation of the terminology vocabulary must be deliberately regulated;

– *referential*. The reference as the correlation of the indication between the linguistic units and the objects of the world is a necessary component of motivation as a process. Motivators and motivated lexemes have their own referents, but these referents have common features, one of which, by means of association, becomes the centre of the image, the internal form of a new nominative unit;

– *dynamism*. Language is constantly evolving, new nominative units appear, the meaning of the existing ones changes. Of course, motivation is a synchronous phenomenon, but there are lexical processes (remotivation, demotivation, etc.), which are indicators of the dynamics of lexical composition development. Since motivation is one of the features, characteristics of the word, and the word is characterized by dynamism, the dynamism of the development of semantics in particular, this principle should be taken into account in the description of motivational relations, particularly terminology, in which the development of semantics is fixed, due to the development of scientific theories;

– *typologism*. Motivatedness as a conscious communication between designated and designating is determined by ethno-cultural, mental-psychological, and other factors that is traced in the comparative-typological aspect. Comparison of materials of different languages, forms of the same language (literary language and dialect) provides convincing outcomes. The urgency of such research as a direction and as a method for a better illustration of a certain linguistic phenomenon does not decrease, this is especially important for the terminology sphere;

– *synchronism*. Motivation is a synchronous phenomenon in contrast to the derivation. The subject of motivation is the actual motivational connection on a synchronous cut, though, of course, the research of phenomena such as remotivation (reterminologization), demotivation (determinisation) require consideration of the diachronic aspect. Introducing into terminology system the terminology unit that functioned at other stages of the development of the terminology system (this was often observed in the Ukrainian scientific language of the last two decades: *спектр – дуговина, кислота – квас*, etc.), it is necessary to evaluate its systemic characteristics rather than to be guided by certain ideological principles [Цимбал 2014, с. 90–92].

The choice of peculiar methods and techniques of the motivation research of the terminological vocabulary is differentiated within the framework of the semasiological and onomasiological approaches.

Onomasiological approach to the research of language, in contrast to semasiological (from form to content), is that it considers the content side of the linguistic units not from the point of view of the formation of their internal system meanings and the mechanism of semantic distribution of words and phrases, but from the point of view of subject orientation, that is, the correlation of linguistic units with a non-nominal subject line, when this correlation is a means of designating, nominating the latter [Языковая номинация 1977, p. 19]. Such an approach to the terminology study makes it possible to determine the available or possible mechanisms and means of expressing a certain notion in the language, to answer the question «how does the term denote?», or «how to designate?», while research of semasiological positions (from «form to content») sets only «what does the term mean?».

Depending on the research objectives, one can give preference to the onomasiologic or semasiological approach, but to differentiate (to contradict) them

categorically is inappropriate; in fact, forming integrity, they go beyond the borders of linguistic semantics and are perceived as guidelines for research; the onomasiological approach is aimed at explaining the nominative structure of the word, while semasiological – at the analysis of the fixedness of a certain structure of a certain meaning [Селіванова 2000, p. 19]. In addition, separate lexical-semantic groups of lexemes, particularly synonyms are semantic categories by their nature, and the approach to research of the latter should be relevant.

In linguistics, the methodology for conducting a motivational analysis (A. Adilova, O. Blinova, O. Steinhart, etc.) is described, that may be used primarily within the semasiological approach to the study of lexical units. The specifics of the terminological vocabulary require a specification of the reception of motivational analysis in view of system-oriented tendencies in the terminology areas. The proposed scheme of motivational analysis has an onomasiological direction [Цимбал 2009, p. 81–82].

Undeniably, in modern linguistics, the relevant is a cognitive trend of research, which enables the study of the mental mechanisms of organization the language system. The analysis of terminological vocabulary in the cognitive aspect are reflected in the works of L. Buyanova, V. Leychik, O. Selivanova, E. Sorokina, L. Fedyuchenko, O. Yuzhakova and others. In our opinion, the cognitive approach to the research of motivation in the field of terminology enables to reach the maximum of types of motivational relations, to predict the motivation base of the nomination, based on the conceptual structure of a certain science and onomasiological-derivative possibilities of a particular language.

Motivational (in a wider sense-nominating) processes must meet the needs of communication, in the field of science in particular, since to have a good command of scientific discourse, to guide and correcting the research is possible only with the use of a unified, standardized (on the internal and intersectoral levels) system of terms. The motivational aspect of the study of terminological units is directly related to the systematic trends in the development of terminology. The methodology of motivation research suggested by us is validated on the basis of the modern Ukrainian terminology of construction and architecture in comparison with the English one, that has theoretical (enriched knowledge about the term as a type of a linguistic sign) and applied (lexicography, textbook creation, etc.) value.

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