Functional-Semantic Features of Nominations Related to Ecological Lexicon

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A B S T R A C T

this article discusses Functional-semantic features of nominations based on environmental topics and the issues of their specific use. On the top of that actual ecological terms have been scrutinized in terms of context using, as well as peculiarities of them.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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Introduction

The uniqueness of environmental literature from the early twenty-first century, both scientific and media texts (mass media), is that they represent a new global situation: linguistic methods of communication are supplemented by direct effect on the senses. The picture of the new becomes understood not only because of, but sometimes in spite of, its linguistic expression: as a result, a specific meaning in this combination may not be set in the first place. Extra linguistic elements are activated in the circumstances we are considering: the new meaning of a term or phrase might be almost rapidly accepted by society because it surprises, or because the comparison, metaphor seems novel, or because it was offered by a famous person. For example, the international community identifies the objective of its strategy for environmental and human development as sustainable development / sustainable development, which politicians understand as favorable to them. As will be seen below, the word durable as an eco-term has come to be employed in conjunction with a wide range of nouns in recent years. It is suitable to discuss semantic infection when a word "becomes infected" with the general meaning of an expression or phrase and begins to replace them, being connected with a common denotation as a result of extended functioning in a specific context. Because of the transference and growth, the term is resemantized, and the neologism is quickly assimilated by society. The levels of lexicon undergoing resemantization are fairly diverse. Because writings on environmental themes are often written in the official business, scientific (popular science, scientific and academic), and journalistic styles, the following are the primary characteristics of these texts:

- the special structure of the text;
- the conventionality of expressions;
- the presence of many abbreviations and acronyms;
- more frequent use of passive voice structures;
- the more frequent use of impersonal designs;
- the use of many references to primary sources;
- the use of special terms in translation;

a description of artifacts (for a journalistic style - a combination of an artifact description of events and mentactic language tools to describe it) [1]. Thus, the linguistic-stylistic and functional-semantic characteristics of writings on environmental issues are influenced by a variety of circumstances in the context of communication and, more broadly, discourse. It has several linguistic and non-linguistic components. The communicative goal of the statement and its pragmatism: "who, to whom, for what purpose and intention?" are related with the complexity of perception and subsequent analysis of the semantic-stylistic, functional, and other aspects of texts on environmental issues. The identity of the addressee (author / speaker) is an equally significant aspect in the semantization of eco-term, its functioning, and association by the addressee. The authors of texts on environmental topics are usually scientists, state employees, expert journalists, and journalists without scientific knowledge, but who are nonetheless attempting to bring the ideas of environmental research to a wide range of readers, working for the common good goal of greening the world community's consciousness. The category of the receiver of the text, i.e., professional, age, and other affiliation of the reader to whom the text is directed, is the third element impacting perception and understanding of the text on environmental subjects, respectively. Some writings are directed at a highly specialist readership, while others explain to representatives of government and self-government entities from diverse locations the need and urgency of taking environmental actions. Environmental phrases have recently become popular in French commercial texts (secondary texts). The so-called "science of science" as a type of conviction urges prospective purchasers to make extra expenditures in the development of a new house, demonstrating that the project's creators are aware of current trends, patriotic and concerned about France's future, and so on. The topic of the ecological book represents the current status of natural sciences, new technologies, and societal social concerns in a single complex. As a result, the overall stylistic feature of the entirety of writings on the chosen subject is a point of contention among linguists, sociolinguists, and psycholinguists. Differentiation of scientific style sub-styles is done using numerous criteria, the most important of which is the criterion of the pragmatic purpose of the text, i.e., who is the probable addressee of the text. In this way, the scientific style is divided into three sub-styles: 1. scientific, 2. scientific and educational, and 3. popular science (scientific and journalistic) texts. Moreover, the degree of comprehensibility and accessibility of the text for sub-styles (2) and (3) can be determined very approximately. A modern highly specialized scientific text (monograph, scientific article, scientific review, theses, scientific report, etc.) is accessible in terms of perception and understanding to a narrow circle of readers: these are scientists and other specialists working in this field of scientific knowledge. Such a text necessarily has a standard structure of presentation of the material, formally expressed logicality, consistency, clarity, contains precise definitions of terms, dryness and conciseness of presentation [2]. Such documents must include several references to original sources, citations, explanations, and examples to support scientific findings. Scientific and educational books strive to disseminate scientific knowledge in an easily accessible volume, as well as to educate new scientific advances. This involves a reduction in the evidentiary base: material in textbooks, manuals, and lecture courses is provided in the form of a postulation, and facts are represented unequivocally rather than questioned. Potential recipients of such texts include students, future students, and dissertations, as a result of the author's desire to present as written in authoritative books, which unjustifiably introduces some of the formal features of the scientific and educational substyles into actual scientific (highly specialized) texts. Evidence and explanations in scientific and educational literature are characterized by redundancy; a substantial portion of the words are explained directly in the text through modified definitions or extra explication. Interpretation components are often employed. The lexico-semantic feature of texts on environmental topics as scientific style texts is a strict selection of language tools, a desire for the most accurate and unambiguous definition of a large number of scientific concepts, and the use of normative units to perform the main function of a scientific style - communication of information and proof of the truth of the proposed provisions. And at the same time, in connection with the social significance of the problems involved (protection of the environment, the environment, the person himself as a subject and object of environmental impact), the text represents a combination of expressive means, not only proving what the author considers to be true, but also affecting sensory sphere [3]. Scientific journalism writings are written to draw the attention of the public and the government to a significant scientific topic or concern. The distinctiveness of these texts suggests an orientation toward a reader who is not an expert in the field of science, as well as toward public, social personalities and a broad spectrum

of readers. As a result, the majority of texts on environmental subjects are works of scientific and journalistic style, with an extra promotional role. Thus, a text against the backdrop of a general standard (neutral style) typically comprises stylistically of units of many styles and sub-styles: scientific, scientific journalistic, official-business, and advertising. Consider distinct terminological units of vocabulary that work in different forms of ecological writings and represent the characteristics of their styles and sub-styles. Not only scientists, but also political and social leaders from all industrialized nations, are concerned about the status of the environment in the second half of the twentieth century. Ecology, as an applied science, is becoming increasingly relevant on a worldwide basis. Ecology is a science that is closely related to other scientific subjects such as biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, geography, and so on. As a result, books on environmental subjects use words from these fields. However, unlike all other sciences, the objective of ecology is to both explain the subject of its study and to call public attention to the issues that contemporary society has met; hence, units of a journalistic style are also included in environmental theme tests. The use of scientific terms in media stories has recently increased. The pragmatic aim is to persuade public and political officials, as well as the general people, to take action to conserve the environment. However, journalists may not always have a thorough understanding of the subject matter about which they want to write. As a result, the number of incorrect usage of scientific style units is increasing. Originally, the term "ecology" referred to a scientific field concerned with the evolution of ecosystems. When the term moved from the language of specialists to the language of typical native speakers in various nations, the esoteric and seldom used term became overly popular: ordinary people can say, after advertising on TV, that the city has bad ecology (July 2014: Bad ecology, constant noise, dull city landscapes leave an imprint on the psyche and health. [Start a new life in the house by the lake. Read where you can get such a plot].

Some elements of the text require a special kind of comprehension of a phrase based on the analysis of specific semantic components of a sentence that have a specific content in this context. V. G. Gak [Gak 2000], developing the position of E. V. Paducheva [Paducheva 1990], introduced the concept of pragmatic presupposition, which came to linguistics from philosophical logic, in the case when it is itself implied that some meaning of the sentence element known to the author of the text and the listener. Following VG Gak we will consider the general encyclopedic presupposition; Francophone presupposition, characteristic of the culture of France of a certain era; contextual presupposition. In conclusion we can say that ecoterminosystems, their development and functioning in the language is an urgent problem of comparative and typological linguistics. Theoretical and methodological foundations of a comparative polyparadigm study of systems of eco-terms of French and Russian languages are based on an analysis of the nature and properties of modern eco-terms, their systems, processes and patterns of development in modern Russian and French.

Conclusion

Ecotermins give a clear scientific definition of the subject, phenomenon, etc. from the field of ecology. However, ecotermins are characterized by: the presence of emotionally expressive connotations; optional stylistic neutrality; potential ability to determinologization and reterminologization in the process of historicaldevelopment of the language system. Ecoterminosystems are part of the national cultural code of native speakers of French and Russian. Individually, they can implement, to varying degrees, all language functions.

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