

STRUCTURAL TYPES OF ANALYTICAL TERMS IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

Evgeniya V. Kovkina, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Ukraine).

E-mail: evkovkina@gmail.com

DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2019-0-16-28

Key words: *term, terminological, vocabulary forensic, analytical term, structural type of analytical terms.*

The article is devoted to the analysis of the structure of the terms of forensic examination. This reflects the concept of the field of forensic expertise and at the present stage requires careful regulation and standardization, since it is at the stage of its formation. In the exploration the basic structural types of analytical terms are determined taking into account the features of their grammatical structure and the number of components. Analytical models of syntactic creation of terms of forensic examination are considered. The component part of the vocabulary of forensic examination includes general scientific terms, forensic terms, terms of the related sciences (legal, legal, judicial, etc.), as well as the terms of the forensic expert examination, which are divided into groups, relevant to certain types of examinations. The specified branching of thematic blocks is reflected in the considerable quantitative superiority of analytical terminological compounds in comparison with synthetic terms. The largest quantitative characteristic is the type of two-component analytical terms. Models of such term combinations are grammatically composed predominantly of adjectives and nouns or nouns and nouns. The second type by the quantitative composition of the terms of forensic examination is the analytical three-component type of analytic terms representing the concept of almost every term group of forensic examination. Separate models among the multi-component type of terms that consist of five or more components that would have a quantitative advantage among others is not possible, since the addition of each unit also diversifies the model itself. It has been found out that the diversity of multi-component analytical terms is determined not only by the development of the conceptual apparatus of forensic vocabulary and the formation of generic relationships, but also by the need to capture the detailed characteristics of the objects, actions and attributes marked. Consequently, the term is called precisely, the smallest characteristics of it are taken into account. In expert practice, multi-component terms are used to emphasize or contrast the characteristic features of the objects under study. The feature of multi-component terms is that the meaning of the term with the addition of a new component is narrowed, specifies that contributes to the impossibility of polysemy. In the theory and practice of forensic examination, analytical terms are closer to stable expressions that can be reproduced with preservation of their semantics, despite changes in the context of the contextual environment.

References

1. Saltevs'kyi, M.V. *Kryminalistyka (u suchasnomu vykladi): pidruchnyk* [Criminology (in modern presentation): textbook]. Kyiv, Kondor Publ., 2005, 587 p.
2. Boiarova, L.H. *Frazeolohizatsiia terminolohichnykh slovospoluchen'* [Phraseologization of terminological phrases]. *Nezghasymyj SLOVOSVIT: zb. nauk. prats' na poshanu profesora Volodymyra Semenovycha Kalashnyka* [INFINITIVE WARNING: Sb. sciences works to honor Professor Volodymyr Semenovych Kalashnikov]. Kharkiv, Kharkivsky natsionalny universitet imeni V.N. Karazina Publ., 2011, pp. 217-223.
3. Symonenko, L.O. *Aktual'ni problemy suchasnoho ukrains'koho terminoznavstva* [Actual problems of modern Ukrainian terminology]. *Ukrains'ka terminolohiia i suchasnist'* [Ukrainian terminology and modernity], 2009, issue 8, pp. 9-15.
4. Danylenko, V., Skvortsov, L. *Teoretychni ta praktychni aspekty normalizatsii naukovoï terminolohii* [Theoretical and practical aspects of the normalization of scientific terminology]. *Movoznavstvo* [Linguistics], 1980, no. 6, pp. 16-21.
5. Kyiak, T.R. *Normalizatsiia terminolohii: stan, problemy, perspektyvy* [Normalization of terminology: state, problems, perspectives]. *Naukovyj visnyk Volyns'koho natsional'noho universytetu imeni Lesii Ukrainky* [Scientific herald of Volyn National University named after Lesia Ukrainka], 2008, no. 4, pp. 181-185.
6. Pan'ko, T.I., Kochan, I.M., Matsiuk, H.P. *Ukrains'ke terminoznavstvo* [Ukrainian terminology]. Lviv, Svit Publ., 1994, 215 p.
7. Pan'ko, T.I. *Kontseptosfera rozbudovy ukrains'koi movy* [Conceptosphere of building Ukrainian language]. *Movoznavstvo* [Linguistics], 1994, no. 1, pp. 14-21.
8. Zaryts'kyj, M.S. *Aktual'ni problemy ukrains'koho terminoznavstva* [Actual problems of Ukrainian terminology]. Kyiv, IVC "Politehnika"; TOV Firma "Periodika" Publ., 2004, 128 p.
9. Beom-Mo, Kang. Collocation and word association: Comparing collocation measuring methods. In: *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 2018, vol. 23, issue 1, pp. 85-113. doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.15116.kan
10. Maratka, Z. The Role of Terminology in Medical Education and Training. In: *Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology*, 1991, vol. 26, issue sup 189, pp. 30-31. doi.org/10.3109/00365528509097533

11. Haponova, L.Ye. *Formuvannia ukrains'koi kryminalistychnoi terminolohii*. Avtoref. dys. kand. filol. nauk [Formation of Ukrainian forensic terminology. Extended abstract of cand. philol. sci. diss.]. Zaporizhzhia, 2001, 18 p.

12. Radets'ka, V.Ya. *Mova nauky kryminalistyky*. Avtoref. dys. kand. filol. nauk [Mova nauky kryminalistyky. Extended abstract of cand. philol. sci. diss.]. Kyiv, 2002, 18 p.

13. Artykutsa, N. *Problemy i perspektyvy vyvchennia iurydychnoi terminolohii* [Problems and perspectives of the study of legal terminology]. *Pravo Ukrainy* [The law of Ukraine], 1998, no. 4, pp. 56-57.

14. Shepit'ko, V.Yu. *Kryminalistychna taktyka: problemy ta perspektyvy rozvytku* [Forensic tactics: problems and prospects of development]. *Teoriia ta praktyka sudovoi ekspertyzy i kryminalistyky. Zbirnyk naukovo-praktychnykh materialiv* [Theory and practice of forensic examination and forensic science. Collection of scientific and practical materials]. Kharkiv, Pravo Publ., 2004, issue 4, pp. 92-96.

Одержано 21.02.2019.