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COMPOSITION OF THE MINING VOCABULARY, SOURCES OF ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Abstract: *The need for a special word denoting a concept related to a person's professional activity arose a long time ago, in any case, no later than the separation of craft from agriculture.*

Key words: *mining vocabulary, sources, term, terminology, nomenclature, practical necessity.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

The names of this category of vocabulary - "term", "terminology", "nomenclature" - appeared in the language in the 18th century, but "the problems associated with the linguistic understanding of the relevant concepts took an important place in linguistics only in the 20th century".

With the allocation of terminology as an independent branch of science, the role of linguistic research in this area is not diminished, because their results are the basis for both the development of the theory of terminology and practical recommendations for streamlining existing and building new terminological systems of individual branches of science and production.

The scientific and technological revolution has an impact on all aspects of the language, but the most sensitive due to a number of extralinguistic and intralinguistic reasons is terminological vocabulary [1. 182 p.]. "In connection with the modern progress of science and technology and the social changes accompanying it, which cause a radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new branches of knowledge, new concepts arise, which sharply increases the need for a nomination. All this leads to the so-called "terminological explosion", i.e. to the mass emergence of new terms, terminological fields

and entire terminological systems and introduces significant changes in existing terminological systems [2. 56 p]. The task of linguists is to turn the "terminological explosion", which is largely spontaneous in nature, into a controlled process. Standardization and unification of terminology should be considered as one of the urgent tasks of modern society".

Linguistic research is not limited to the field of terminology, but covers all layers of special vocabulary: terminology, colloquial professional vocabulary (professionalisms), colloquial professional vocabulary (jargonisms).

One of the professional lexical systems that has not been fully studied from a linguistic point of view is the vocabulary of miners [3. 123 p]. True, there are works devoted to the historical analysis of this vocabulary. Mining vocabulary of other languages has been studied to a greater extent. The current state of the special vocabulary of Russian miners has not been systematically analyzed.

Mining terminology is still actively developing. This is facilitated by the scientific and technological revolution: new equipment is being introduced at mining enterprises, the technology of mining is changing - all this requires a name [4. 74 p]. Evidence of the rapid growth of the terminological system is the reprint of the terminological dictionary.

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At the same time, dictionaries appear that reflect the system of mining terms for individual methods of developing coal deposits (for example, Thesaurus).

Thus, the work to streamline the terminology of mining continues, and linguistic research in this area is necessary.

Mining is one of the oldest on earth. On the territory of our country, traces of the development of ore veins are known, dating back to the 2nd millennium BC. e.. But mining becomes an industrial basis only in the 18th century [5. 87 p].

Initially, the term "mining" meant both the development of minerals and the production of metal. With the development of mining and in connection with the division of labor under the conditions of developing capitalism, when "manufacturing industry is separated from mining, and each of them is divided into small types and sub-types, producing special products in the form of a commodity and exchanging them with all other industries. The development of a commodity economy in this way leads to an increase in the number of separate and independent branches of industry ... ". With the development of mining science and production, the composition of special vocabulary is expanding, and the process of formation of mining terminology is underway. Mining terminology grows out of the professional colloquial vocabulary of miners [6. 264 p]. This process is characterized by complex relationships of words both within the mining vocabulary and with the words of the common language. The growth of the miner's vocabulary is due to extralinguistic factors; it is drawn up according to the laws of the common language.

The material of the study was mining terms extracted from dictionaries, scientific and educational literature on mining, business documentation of coal mining enterprises, professionalism and professional jargon recorded in the oral communication of miners.

The sublanguage of mining serves the communication of miners, thematically limited by scientific and industrial needs. Like any other professional version of the language, the sublanguage of mining arose and developed on the basis of the language, and the main feature that distinguishes it from other professional variants and the common language is the presence of a special mining vocabulary [7. 48 p].

Under the special vocabulary of miners, we mean the whole set of special words correlated with scientific and industrial concepts, realities, processes and actions related to the scientific study and industrial development of coal deposits.

The naming of special mining concepts and realities was carried out mainly in the same ways as in the common language: "a) the use of a ready-made lexical unit of a given language; b) creation of a new lexical unit; c) borrowing from another language.

The words of the literary and everyday language were part of the miner's vocabulary in different ways.

Some of the words became part of the vocabulary of miners in connection with the use in mining of a well-known tool in everyday life, a device. Such words did not change their meaning and were used and are currently used in the same meaning both in the neutral and in the special sphere of communication.

Since these words denote well-known objects and concepts, they cannot be attributed to terms or professionalisms, but they also cannot be ignored, since they denote concepts and realities that are important for miners, the frequency of their use in miners' speech is undoubtedly higher than in everyday speech. communication of ordinary native speakers. The number of popular words actively functioning in the communication of miners is also significant. We have identified 95 words that have the same meaning in the general and special language, which is 8.4% of the total number of ready-made lexical units of the language included in the mining vocabulary.

The development of mining is closely connected with geological science, therefore, a significant number of geological terms have been included in the mining terminology (they make up 5.4% of the total number of ready-made lexical units included in the vocabulary of miners).

The introduction of gunpowder works in mining (the modern term is drilling and blasting) gave impetus to the development of military vocabulary by the sublanguage of mining. New terms are included in mining terminology along with new realities: cartridge case, fuse, charge, primer, cartridge, piston, gunpowder, etc.

Each production has its origins, the foundation laid by the previous experience of people. Such a basis for the coal mining and mining industry was the handicraft ore industry. Naturally, the vocabulary of handicraft mining became the basis of the professional vocabulary of miners.

However, during the development of the coal mining industry (260 years), there have been significant changes in the methods of mining [8. 269 p]. Handicraft tools and equipment fell into disuse, and with it, many special words were lost. In modern mining terminology, there are single names that go back to the vocabulary of handicraft ore mining. These are the names of minerals and host rocks: ore, rock; ways of occurrence of minerals: reservoir, vein and some.

In the terminology of mining and in the colloquial professional vocabulary of miners, there are a significant number of words that "belong to a wide general literary and narrow special sphere. Signified and signifier in these different spheres coincide. They differ in the amount of semantics, the amount of information, the type of value. A common word is borrowed by a special sublanguage, as a result of which it acquires a new meaning, which, in relation to the main one, is a nominative derivative.

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Borrowing well-known words with subsequent specialization of their meaning is one of the active methods of replenishing not only terminology, but also colloquial and professional vocabulary.

In the process of development of mountain vocabulary, many words, genetically ascending to the

dialect, were lost for various reasons: the realia, called the dialect word, fell out of use; a word more suitable for terminating appeared, so a small number of words borrowed from territorial dialects remain in the modern mining vocabulary.

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