

SPACE CATEGORY IN ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

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Despite the large number of works devoted to biotechnological terminology, it has not received sufficient coverage in the cognitive aspect, the features of its conceptualization and categorization. Until now, there are no works devoted to the categorical analysis of the English language vocabulary in the field of biotechnology. The study and description of terminological units and methods that serve to implement the categorical meanings of biotechnological terminology have not yet been the subject

of a separate study, therefore it contains many unresolved issues and determines the relevance of the study. Setting ourselves the goal of studying the linguistic representations of the most important ontological category – space, we thereby defined a cognitive approach to the study of biotechnological terminology. The system of knowledge about the world, reflecting the cognitive experience of a person, is characterized by the unification of concepts, in which, along with others, the concept of space is considered one of the most essential for the construction of the entire conceptual system. Spatial concepts and relationships play an important role in language. Our interest in space as a source for explaining the cognitive features of a biotechnological term is also due to the fact that the spatial approach is traditionally used to describe biological objects in natural sciences.

Various scientific disciplines have their own set of categories based on existential (ontological) categories as the most abstract quantities that are integral characteristics of reality and reflect its most general properties and connections.

The main category for the terminology of all scientific disciplines is the "space" category. This can be explained by the historical factor, which is based on the process of perception of the world. According to E. Kubryakova, space is what contains a person, what he is aware of around himself, what he sees in front of him.

Space is one of the main categories of being, a form of existence of matter, reflecting the extent and location of objects in the world continuum and their position relative to each other.

The category of space has only recently begun to attract the attention of linguists as a compact and integrative phenomenon. The peculiarities of human perception and description of space have always played a key role in the works performed in the mainstream of the cognitive direction. The interest associated with the peculiarities of the transmission of spatial orientation by linguistic means is reflected in the works of Russian linguists.

The epistemological category of space is widely represented in biotechnological terminology, since it has pragmatic significance, which is explained by the need to accurately indicate the specific shape, size, location and movement of objects used by

humans for manipulation. Thus, from the point of view of the cognitive approach, one of the bases for the classification of concepts in biotechnological terminology is the category of space.

The concepts of space (FORM, PLACE, DISTANCE, MOVEMENT) are of paramount importance in the process of forming the biotechnology concepts.

To represent the concept of FORM in biotechnological terminology, three ways of forming terms are used: metaphorical transfer and literal description of the form of biological objects using word formation or syntactic means.

The most common type of semantic term formation, in which the concept of FORM is reflected, is metaphorical formation. The use of metaphor as a means of structuring a conceptual system is justified by the metaphorical nature of thinking in the process of generating scientific terminology.

The concept of PLACE in biotechnological terminology is also represented in the internal form of terms through the use of terms with characteristic semantics.

Great significance for the rotation of local signs may be aphixal morphemes, as they clarify the location or introduction of something within the limits of what is called the forming basis. They are referred to as prefixes of walnuts (endo-, exo-, pan-, hemi-, epi-, para-) and Latin walks (infra-, intra-, sub-, inter -).

Spatial properties revealed during the analysis of biotechnological terms are also characterized by kinetic features. The terms objectifying such signs express various types of movement of biological objects in space. A significant number of terms represented by the spatial concept of MOVEMENT are also represented by metaphors, for example: gene flow, cell fusion, chromosome jumping, chromosome walking, gene transfer, gene translocation, gene splicing, genetic drift, gene sequencing, gene replacement.

The analysis of biotechnological terms indicates that for the expression of the main spatial concepts (FORM, PLACE, DISTANCE, MOVEMENT), terminological phrases play a dominant role in various systems of nomination.

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