

**ANTHONYMIA IN PARADIGMATIC RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH
TERMINOLOGY OF BIOTECHNOLOGY SPHERE**

Гришук Анастасія

*студентка 1 курсу факультету ветеринарної медицини Національний
університет біоресурсів і природокористування України (м. Київ, Україна)*

*Сиротіна Олена, наукова керівниця – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент
кафедри іноземної філології і перекладу*

The antonymous relations of words are based on the opposition of specific properties, qualities, so they do not contradict the specifics of the term and do not

violate the basic principles of terminology: accuracy, unambiguity, stylistic neutrality.

While terminological synonymy deprives terminology of accuracy, introduces variability, antonymic relations are a manifestation of its systemicity and integrity. The creation of antonymous pairs in terminology is always purposeful and justified, because it is used to denote the extreme poles of the terminological field, taking into account the logical capabilities of the terminological system. Each component of the antonym pair acts as a separate full-fledged term and is characterized by stylistic neutrality. This is how antonymous pairs in terminology differ from similar ones in literary language, where lexical units acquire stylistic nuances. Antonymy is one of the problems that attracts the attention of researchers, semasiologists and terminologists.

Antonymous pairs form terms that are characterized by homogeneous features, incompatible features and the dichotomy of a common generic feature. For example, the terms sexual propagation and asexual propagation are the specific names of one generic concept (reproduction) and at the same time indicate its opposite features in the mode of action (sexual and asexual), with the generic feature inherent in the dichotomy.

Antonyms, in contrast to synonyms, which form synonymous series, form a group of words of two units, opposite in meaning. In such an elementary antonymous microfield, relations of opposites are realized, which are based on differences within the same phenomenon. A necessary condition for antonymic oppositions is the presence in their component structures of an invariant seven, which conveys a common generic feature for a given pair of antonyms, and differential species seven, between which there is a relation of implication. Highlighting the terms-antonyms of the field of biotechnology, we take as a basis the sign of semantic polarization, which operates within a common semantic field. Thus, terms whose meanings are contrasted at the level of a certain seven are considered antonyms.

In the English language, antonyms are traditionally classified according to the nature of the opposite into complementarities, contraries, directional opposition and converses.

L. A. Novikov classified antonyms into antonyms expressing complementarity,

antonyms-conversions, antonyms expressing the gradual qualitative opposition and opposition of coordination concepts, antonyms expressing the opposite direction of actions, signs and properties.

The contradictory type of antonyms is the simplest category of opposition in its semantic structure (in logic, these are contradictory concepts). The opposition goes along the line of presence - negation of a property or attribute.

Convertible antonymy stands out as an independent type of opposition in the language of technology. This type of antonymy consists in the expression of oppositely directed properties of the "up - down" type.

Contrarian antonymy – the essence of this semantic type of relationship lies in the fact that two antonymic concepts cannot exhaust the whole kind (for example, types of attitudes), but they necessarily deny each other. The essence of contrarian antonymy is as follows: opposed concepts deny each other, but cannot exhaust the entire genus. Contrarian antonyms express qualitative opposition.

Another type of antonymy – the complementary opposite – is built on the basis of a category, which in logic is called a relative term. If a relative term presupposes the existence of an opposing term, then a complementary antonymy arises.

This classification gives grounds to assert that in the studied terminology the antonymous relations of contradictory type are represented most widely and complementary, contrarian and converses type are represented much less often.

According to the structure, or according to the plan of expression the antonyms of the English biotechnology terminology is divided into multi-rooted and common-rooted antonymous pairs. In multi-root antonyms, the meaning of the opposite is realized by semantic opposition of multi-root morphemes. Examples of this type of antonymy are the following antonymous pairs: vegetative – sexual, to anneal – to denature, antagonism – synergism, dominant – recessive, to decelerate – to accelerate.

Common root antonyms in the studied terminology are realized as follows: 1) by using paired polar prefixes: codon – anticodon, body – antibody, cellular –acellular, gen – antigen, virus – antiviral, oncogene – anti-oncogene, microbial- antimicrobial, toxin – atoxin, sexual – asexual, coding – non-coding, aerobe – anaerobe, biotic –

abiotic, euploid – aneuploid; 2) by creating complex words: heterozygote – homozygote, hyperploid – hypoploid, unicellular – multicellular, multigenic–monogenic, eukaryote – prokaryote.

Our analysis gives grounds to claim that common-root antonyms in the studied terminology are represented by a much larger number of pairs than multi-rooted.

The core of the biotechnological terminology is antonymous terms-phrases with contrasting meanings, which consist of the main component and the dependent. Usually the main component is the noun, which is an expression of the generic concept of this terminology. Dependent components are represented by adjectives and verbs and express opposite features of the generic concept. Among such terms, two-component formations are the largest group: forward mutation – reverse mutation, direct organogenesis – indirect organogenesis, determinate growth – indeterminate growth, organized growth – unorganized growth, direct embryogenesis – indirect embryogenesis, template strand – non-template strand, dominant oncogene – recessive oncogene, bound water – free water, vegetative propagation – sexual propagation, recessive allele – dominant allele.

Thus, antonymy in the terminology of biotechnology performs the function of systematization, which provides a comprehensive description of concepts, phenomena, processes of the biotechnology field. Analysis of biotechnological terms-antonyms of the English language at the semantic level indicates the presence of contradictory, contrarian, complementary and converses antonymous relations. Terms-antonyms of the contradictory type, formed with the help of negative prefixes, are presented in the studied terminology much more widely than other types. It is established that common root antonyms are dominated in the terminology of the biotechnology field. From the results of the study it is obvious that the most regular are two-component dominated phrases.

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