

**STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE RAILWAY  
TERMINOLOGY  
(as exemplified in the Russian, English and French languages)**

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**Main parts:** Contents, Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusion, Bibliography, Appendix

The importance of the comparative study of the terminological systems is connected with the international cooperation increase in different spheres and growing demand for the efficient professional communication which is impossible without the correct usage of the terms. So, the *topicality* of the research is caused by the necessity of carrying out the comparative structural and semantic analysis of the English, Russian and French railway terminology, considering its development trends, identifying the common and specific structural and semantic characteristics of the terms, determining the most productive methods of the railway vocabulary formation.

The *goal* of the research consists in the complex comparative structural and semantic analysis of railway terms in the English, Russian and French languages. English, Russian and French railway lexical units make the *object* of the study.

The *subject* of the thesis is the structural and semantic peculiarities of the railway terminology formation and functioning in the English, French and Russian languages in the comparative aspect. The main *tasks* of this study are:

- To consider different approaches to defining the notion “term”.
- To trace the development trends of the railway terminology in the Russian, English and French languages.
- To identify the most productive methods of Russian, English and French railway terms formation.
- To study the structural and semantic features of Russian, English and French railway terms.
- To compile the electronic dictionary of Russian, English and French railway terms.

In accordance with the theoretical and methodological basis of research, the following methods were used: the method of etymological analysis, structural and semantic analysis, statistical method and comparative analysis.

The material of the study is based on the available dictionaries of railway terminology. The *theoretical significance* of the work consists in the fact that the problem of the term formation and terminological systems functioning has been theoretically grounded. Besides, the common features and specific peculiarities of English, Russian and French railway terms have been established. The *practical significance* of the study is the possibility to use its results when compiling terminological railway dictionaries and writing manuals for foreign language communication in the professional sphere.

***The main principles to be defended:***

1. During the evolution the main methods of the English railway terminology formation have been Latin loanwords and common words meaning specialization. The French language has mostly used its own resources. The Russian terminology has been replenished by loanwords from English and French, different interpretation of common words, new terms creation.

2. The most productive methods of one-component railway terms formation in the three languages are affixation and stem-composition. Conversion is inherent in the English terminology.

3. The structural composition of the railway terminological systems is characterized by two-component terms dominating. The most popular models are adjective/participle+noun (in the three languages), noun+noun (in analytical English), prepositional constructions (more inherent in French).

4. Synonymy is the most widespread semantic process in the Russian, English and French terminologies but its reasons are different in each language.

In the *Introduction*, the importance of the research is proved, the object, the subject and the goal of the study are determined, the tasks are established, the methodological framework is described, and scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance are defined.

*Chapter I* considers the structural features of the terminological railway systems in English, Russian and French, identifies the most productive methods of term formation.

*Chapter II* studies the semantic processes in the English, Russian and French terminologies.

In conclusion, the main results of the research are summarized.