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STRUCTURAL PATTERNS OF THREE-COMPONENT ENGLISH ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGICAL COLLOCATIONS (BASED ON BOOK “THE BUSINESS ETHICS” BY WILLIAM H. SHAW)

Introduction. The development of economics, as a science, leads to an increase in terminological words with a significant number of new concepts. Terminological lexicon includes words and collocations used for accurate and consistent definition of concepts that are specific to economics.

Review of recent publications. Both Ukrainian and foreign scientists paid attention to the study of terminological collocations. Features of the functioning of terminological units were analyzed by L. Bulakhovskiyi, V. Vinogradov, N. Klymenok, V. Leichyk, D. Lotte, S. Pantso, O. Shakhmatov. In their works, the researchers highlighted the main features of collocations, described various groups according to the relationship between their stems and structural features. However, the issue is topical because the terminological collocations used in the book under consideration have never been studied previously.

The main **objective** of the paper is to look into the features of three-component terminological collocations utilized in economic discourse and to study their structural features. The material of the research comprised 150 three-component English economic terminological collocations used in the “Business ethics” written by William H. Shaw.

Result of the research. A collocation is a type of stable phrase. According to the definition coined out by a famous linguist V. Vinogradov, “a stable word combination is a combination of words that is organized according to the laws of language and expresses some complex concept” [2]. The elements that make up collocations are combined according to certain lexical and grammatical rules complying with the law of valence, i.e. are able to enter a phrase when forming a lexical-semantic series of words [3].

In the terminology under consideration, there are few three-component terminological collocations arising from two-component ones. Each of the new components specifies and clarifies a complex scientific concept. The components of term compounds can be both terminological and general words. Three-component terminological collocations found in book “Business ethics” by William H. Shaw have the following structural patterns:

Table 1

Structural patterns of three-component economic terminological collocations

Structural pattern	Examples of economic terms	Number of occurrences
Adj + Noun + Noun	<i>temporary retail price, personal insurance account, strict product liability, social entity model, corporate punishment corporation;</i>	43
Adj + Adj + Noun	<i>optimal moral code, primary social goods, corporate moral agency, nonresidential real estate, considered moral beliefs;</i>	24

Table 1 continuation

Structural pattern	Examples of economic terms	Number of occurrences
Noun + Noun + Noun	<i>state price adjustment, product life cycle, export price calculation, balance sheet analysis;</i>	23
Noun + prep + Noun	<i>composition of capital, market of competition, range of products, expenses of circulation;</i>	20
Other, less popular types:	<i>privately held company</i> [Adv + PII + Noun], <i>restrict international trade</i> [Verb + Adj + Noun], <i>swop currency operations</i> [Verb + Noun + Noun], <i>property right protection</i> [Noun + Adverb + Noun]	40

[created by the authors based on 1]

The pie chart below (Fig. 1) shows the frequency of occurrence of the aforementioned structural patterns of three-component economic terminological collocations.

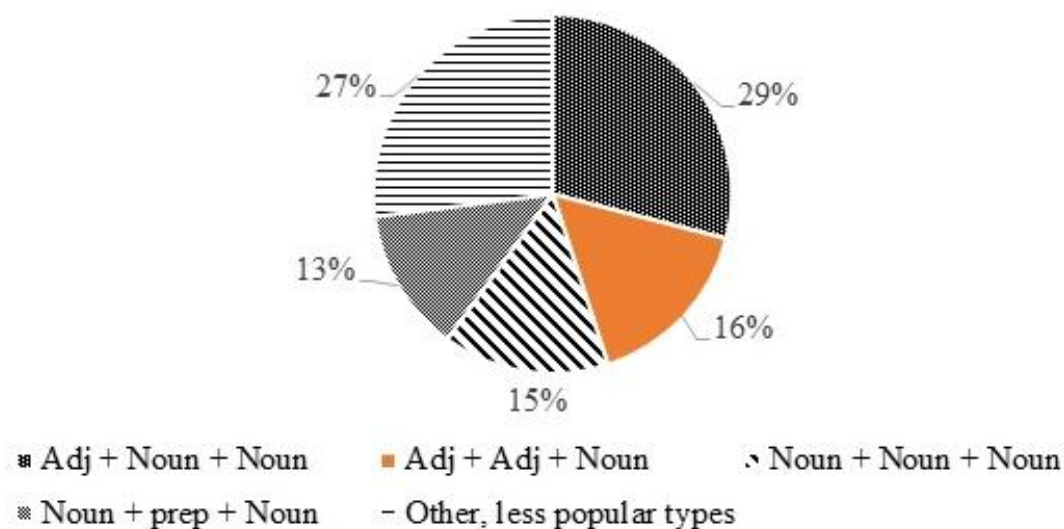


Fig. 1. Frequency of structures of nominal economic terminological collocations

[created by the authors based on 1]

Conclusion. A terminological base is an integral feature of any language. Terminological collocations include phrases, the components of which form a single concept and have a clearly formulated and fixed meaning. The study of 150 three-component economic terminological collocations used in business and economic discourse (based on book “Business ethics” by William H. Shaw) showed the domination of structure Adj + Noun + Noun (29%), followed by Adj + Adj + Noun (16%), Noun + Noun + Noun (15%) and Noun + prep + Noun (13%) structural patterns. Other structures have a low frequency of about 3-4% each, accounting for 27% in total.

References:

1. William H. Shaw (2011). *Business Ethics* (7th ed.). United States of America: San Jose State University.
2. Vynogradov V. V. (1975). *Izbrannyye trudy. Issledovaniye po russkoy grammatike*. Moscow, Russia: Nauka.
3. Misnyk N. (2011). Analytical terms in the terminology of clinical medicine. *Ukrainian terminology and modernity: coll. of scientific papers. Issue IV*. (pp. 193–194). Kyiv, Ukraine: K.: KNEU.