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MELIORATION TERMINOLOGY IN UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

Key words: the picture of the world, the linguistic picture of the world, the natural and scientific pictures of the world, the melioration picture of the world, the scientific concept, the unified scientific picture of the world, the scientific cognition of the world

Abstract: The subject of the study is the features, functions and structure of the Ukrainian scientific picture of the world and its component – the picture of the world of melioration science. The theoretical basis of the research is the thesis of the foreign and Ukrainian scholars on the scientific picture of the world as a consolidated and structured system of universal scientific knowledge. The methods of the research are the following: a method of structural and functional analysis of the concept, a method of definition analysis, a comparative method and a method of quantitative analysis. It has been found that the scientific picture of the world is a system of concepts that represents the scientific cognition of the world. The functions of the scientific picture of the world are usually identified as heuristic, synthetic, methodological, systematising and world outlook creating. The unified scientific picture of the world consists of the following types: humanitarian, natural, social and technical ones. The format of the scientific picture of the world expressed by the terminology of melioration belongs to the natural sciences picture of the world. The contributors to the melioration picture of the world are the subsystems of its sub-sectors, namely: water, land, chemical, technical, phytomelioration and others. The modern melioration picture of the world is largely formed by means of international terms (about 70%), and to a lesser extent by the genuine (national) vocabulary (30%).

1. Introduction

In contemporary terminology studies, the focus is on the notions of «the picture of the world», «the linguistic picture of the world» and «the scientific picture of the world». The notion of «the picture of the world» (hereinafter referred to as the PW) arose in physics in the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century it was used in philosophy. Depending on the degree of generalisation of the results of comprehension of the world, scientists distinguish different types of the world pictures. For instance, I. Zaremska (2011, 397ff.) offers the linguistic, conceptual and naive pictures of the world. In our opinion, the linguistic and the naive pictures of the world are phenomena of the different order. That is why, we support the view of M. Ginzburg (2012), who stated that the cognition

of the real world can be realised in two basic forms: everyday and scientific ones and, accordingly, it is possible to consider the everyday and scientific (special) pictures of the world.

Modern understanding of the notion of «the picture of the world» (as a worldview of every person and ethnicity, the result of perception and comprehension of the surrounding world) has got an interdisciplinary and integral character and is studied in the humanities, primarily in linguistics, as the world perception is embodied in the linguistic picture of the world through the language means. As is known, the language is a special form of human mental activities, which has its own system of thinking units (language signs) codification, helping categorise links and relationships existing in reality. The language reflects the national character, traditions, culture, and customs of the people as well as their moral and ethical values. A human being perceives the picture of the world through the native language. «The objective world in a language is organised and categorised according to the physiological and psychological properties of a human cognitive apparatus» (Sydiachenko 2011, 253). The linguistic picture of the world as the reflection of everyday world cognition is the primary formative factor of any specialised scientific world picture.

Once, V. von Humboldt, whose ideas are associated with the origin of linguistic and philosophical grounds of the concept of "the linguistic picture of the world", drew attention to the national content of language and thinking, the influence of a language on the formation of the system of notions and values and the development of national thinking (Gumbol'dt 1985, 324). However, a number of Ukrainian (Filon 2013; Ginzburg 2012; Selivanova 2006; Zaremska 2011 etc.) as well as foreign scholars (Bartmiński 2005; Chomsky 1995; Errington 2010; Kasymova 2011; Levinson 1997; Wadas-Woźny 2010; Zinken 2008; Wohlfart 1996 etc.) state that the notion of the linguistic picture of the world has significantly expanded over the past several decades and has undergone some blurring in its explanation. Thus, Selivanova explains the notion of «the linguistic picture of the world» as

> the representation of objects, phenomena, facts, real situations, value orientations, life strategies and behaviour patterns in language signs, categories and speech phenomena which is the semiotic result of the conceptual representation of the reality in the ethno-consciousness (Selivanova 2006, 365).

According to Zaremska, the features of the linguistic picture of the world are as follows:

> the specific qualification of certain subject areas; uneven conceptualisation of reality fragments depending on their significance for a particular ethnic group; availability of concept names; specific orientation of subject areas for a certain sphere of communication; specific combinatorics of associative features of concepts (Zaremska 2011, 399).

The development of certain scientific terminology and, consequently, the terminology system or its subsystem as well as the emergence of new special vocabulary and its development contribute to the emergence of new segments in the scientific picture of the world and, accordingly, in the linguistic picture of the world. These processes attract attention of linguists, terminologists and industry professionals.

However, the scientific picture of the world as an independent linguistic issue is not sufficiently researched yet. Some works of Ukrainian scholars are focused on the study of individual parts of the scientific picture of the world, for example, techno-scientific (Hinzburh 2012) and political scientific (Krymets 2014) pictures of the world. Much more attention to the scientific pictures of the world is given by foreign scholars, in particular to astronomical (Danilova 2008a), biological (Danilova 2009b), geographic (Danilova 2008b), geological (Danilova 2008c), ecological (Danilova 2009c), informational (Danilova 2009d), chemical (Danilova 2009a) ones. The need for a holistic description of the melioration picture of the world as a constituent of the scientific picture determines the relevance of our study.

The aim of the paper is to present the structure of melioration picture of the world by means of defining the correlation of national and international units of its terminology. To reach this aim it is also necessary to outline the structure of the scientific picture of the world, highlighting its features and functions; to establish the components of the melioration picture of the world; to analyse the structure of the melioration picture of the world; to clear up the specifics of the interaction of the melioration picture of the world with other world pictures.

The methods of the research are the following: a method of structural and functional analysis of the concept, a method of definition analysis, a comparative method and a method of quantitative analysis.

2. Results

2.1. The scientific picture of the world

The scientific picture of the world (hereinafter the SPW) is a consolidated and structured system of universal scientific knowledge viewed as a system of theoretical concepts, ideas, hypotheses, principles and theories. The SPW represents a rational model of the world cognition which contributes to integrating and systematising the specific knowledge gained in various fields of scientific research. In recent years the SPW is rapidly developing which is facilitated by the active scientific work of industry specialists, technological progress, the comprehensive scientific and informational space, etc.

The features of the SPW comprise its systematic character, integrability, objectivity, universality, variability and dynamism which are conditioned by constant development, addition or correction of scientific knowledge. The SPW directs and guides the scientific cognition of the world. Taking into account the specificity of the SPW we distinguish its functions (which are conditioned by the functions of theoretical knowledge, i.e. epistemological ones), namely: heuristic, synthetic, methodological, systematising and world outlook forming.

2.2. The structure of the scientific picture of the world

Scholars single out various components of the SPW, in particular, M. Ginsburg distinguishes scientific concepts, laws, principles and theories as «the bricks» of the SPW (Hinzburh 2012). We believe that the basic components of the SPW are the scientific systems of certain branches of knowledge with their subsystems (sub-branches), terminological and semantic groups where the branch concepts are their scientific structural units.

Different types of the SPW have subtypes in accordance with the objects of the cognition and study. Thus the humanitarian scientific PW (scientific disciplines about the ways of reflection of the real world in human consciousness) are divided into literary, linguistic and artistic ones; the natural scientific PW (natural sciences studying the structure and properties of living and inanimate nature transformation) is divided into astronomical, biological, geological, geographical, medical, agricultural, physical, chemical and others; the socio-scientific PW (sciences studying human society as a whole and its individual subsystems, their structure, development, etc.) comprises economic, jurisprudence, sociological and other PsW; the technical-scientific PW (sciences that study the laws of the technologies development and the ways of their use) – into architectural, construction, geodesic, energy, transport, etc. (Hinzburh 2012). All these types of the SPW are its elements. Accordingly, the unified scientific picture of the world consists of humanitarian, natural, social and technical scientific pictures of the world.

Special attention is paid to the natural scientific PW, in particular its formant represented by the notions of the melioration industry of the national economy, which task is to improve the natural and climatic factors in order to optimise the climate, soil and hydrological conditions, damaged and technogenic lands, landscapes, urban areas, water-logged lands and agricultural lands with unfavourable water and air regimes, as well as chemical and physical properties prone to a harmful mechanical action of winds and water (Hladun 2015, 121).

3. The structure of the melioration picture of the world

Today, according to various sources, it is possible to distinguish from 30 to 80 different types (sub-sectors) of melioration, like water, land, climatic, crop-technical, landscape, physical, chemical, etc. The modern melioration PW can be supplemented with new pictures of the world and its sub-sectors, for example, phytomelioration, ecological melioration and others.

The melioration PW is an imaginary field with the nucleus and periphery, where the core consists of basic notions that systematise the knowledge about natural formations, territories, processes, measures, plant communities, natural materials, rocks, etc., and the periphery, including concepts that denote phenomena, factors, certain changes, stable links between components of something, certain features and properties, associations and groups, indicators and attributes of the evaluation of something, the magnitude or extent of something, etc.

Ginzburg determines the general structure of the PW of any science, in which he singles out two main parts: the methodological (instrumental) foundation, i.e. notions, methods, laws and principles of other sciences, it primarily concerns philosophical and mathematical grounds and the proper theoretical basis, i.e. fundamental concepts, methods, laws, principles and basic theories (Ginzburh 2012).

Viewing melioration SPW as a structured unity with its nucleus and periphery and taking into account Ginzburg's scientific ideas, we acquire the grounds to define the methodological basis of the melioration SPW, consisting of such concepts, laws and principles as *analysis, analogy, type, dynamics, evolution, zone, coefficient, construction, crisis, method, monitoring, norm, principle, project, process, region, regime, resource, structure, synthesis, system, technology, type, cycle, factor, fund, form* and *scale*. The listed concepts are selected from melioration dictionaries (Hladun 2015; Puzik 2016) and verified with the concepts used in various sources of natural sciences (Hospodarenko 2010; Zemlerobstvo 2008; Nazarenko 2018; Tiulenieva 2014). We believe that these concepts, laws and principles belong to general scientific world pictures of most natural sciences.

The study of melioration terminology allows us to state that the above mentioned general scientific concepts, which are mostly philosophical ones, in the melioration PW may get complicated as well as can undergo some changes (see table 1).

As we can see from the table, the definition of melioration terms is based on general scientific concepts thus forming the periphery of the melioration PW. The examples given above show that the important language sources of the terms of general scientific notions are primarily Latin and Greek.

The core of the melioration picture of the world is represented by genuine national melioration terms (30%) and foreign terms (70%) to define natural formations (*slope, cavity, ravine*), territories (*lands, pastures, water-logged lands, arable*

Table 1. General scientific and melioration concepts

Philosophy	Melioration
Structure (lat. *structura* – structure, placement, order) – a method of natural connection between the components of objects and phenomena of the nature and society, thinking and cognition, a set of connections between the parts of the whole insuring its unity; the internal structure of something (Filosofskyi entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk: entsyklopediia 2002, 611).	*The structure of the soil* – a set of individual particles or aggregates, from which the soil forms and to which it naturally breaks in the state of physical maturity (lumps). Each aggregate (lump) is a complex of mechanical aggregates connected into macro (diameter more than 0.25 mm) and micro aggregates (less than 0.25 mm) by organic-mineral colloids, plant roots, detritus (Puzik 2016, 183).
Norm (Latin norma is a rule, a model, a measure, a law derived from the ancient Greek and means a temple, a scale, a rule) – as the term used for the first time in the construction business – "justice of an angle". The interpretation of N. as a law has both prescriptive and descriptive character, which reflects not only what should be but also what is, the basis of what is contained in the nature and in a human being, (Filosofskyi entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk: entsyklopediia 2002, 433).	*The rate of drainage* – the magnitude of reducing the level of groundwater in the water- logged lands, which provides favourable conditions for growing crops and does not damage the natural soil processes as well as limits the impact of melioration on the ecological stability of agricultural lands (Hladun 2015, 139).

lands, etc.), climatic zones (*agrarian steppe, forest steppe, polissya, steppe, water protection zone*, etc.), processes (*erosion, oxidation*, etc.), measures (*slope afforestation, irrigation, coastal build-up, terracing of the slopes*, etc.), plant communities (*adventitious plants, aquacoenosis, acidophils, desert flora*, etc.), natural materials and rocks (*clay, gravel, humus, sand, deluvial formations*) and others. These terminological and semantic groups of concepts constitute the basis for understanding the melioration picture of the world.

4. The melioration picture of the world and the related scientific pictures of the world

Some pictures of the world of natural disciplines have a common theoretical basis, so the boundaries of their pictures are vague. In addition, some of their scientific concepts can migrate within the scientific space. A significant number of structural units of such disciplines as agrochemistry, soil science, agriculture, forestry, plant growing, horticulture and meteorology enrich the terminology of the melioration scientific picture of the world. We should note here that the process of re-terminologisation, i.e. the use of terminological units from other sciences or branches of knowledge with a partial change in their semantics, is one of the most productive ways of melioration terminology formation. Let us compare the definitions of some concepts of related sciences of the natural world picture and the definitions of the concepts of the melioration PW (see table 2).

Table 2. Re-terminologisation in the definitions of the notions of the related natural sciences PW in the melioration PW

Agrochemistry	Melioration
Soil liming is the introduction of calcium and magnesium into the soil in the form of carbonates, oxides or hydrocarbons to neutralise its acidity. This is the basic and most radical way of improving the properties of acidic soils (Hospodarenko 2010, 50).	*Soil liming* is a method of chemical melioration of acid soils in order to replace in the absorbing complex the exchangeable ions of hydrogen and aluminium for the calcium ions. It is used to improve the conditions of plantations (Hladun 2015, 34).
Pedology (Soil Science)	Melioration
Sanding is a way to improve the water-physical properties of the soil through simplification of its granulometric composition; sanding means to enrich the top layer of the soil with sand. Sanding is used in vegetable growing, gardening and flowering (Nazarenko 2018).	*Sanding* is a way to improve the water and physical properties of peat soils by enriching them with mineral soil – sand. It is one of the types of structural soil melioration. It increases bearing properties of soils, resistance to deflation, improves the water regime. For well and poorly humused peats the rates of application are 200–300 and 300–400 m^3/ha, respectively (Hladun 2015, 155).
Agriculture	Melioration. Forest Melioration
Tillage is a mechanical action on the soil by means of the working organs of soil cultivating machines and tools to optimise the soil conditions for growing crops (Zemlerobstvo. Terminy ta vyznachennia 2008, 8).	*Tillage* is a mechanical, chemical and thermal cultivation of the soil to provide favourable conditions for the growth of trees and shrubs during forestation and reforestation (Hladun 2015, 142).
Meteorology	Melioration
Microclimate is a climate of a small area like a slope of a mountain, a woodland, a forest, a city area, etc. Of course, these are the features of the climate which make it different from the general climatic characteristics (Tiulenieva/Kozii 2014, 199).	*Microclimate* is a combination of climatic indicators of small areas or artificially made new areas (forests, slopes, shores, lakes) that are different from other areas or territories and which are formed in the land surface layer of air under the influence of heterogeneity of the underlying surface. It is determined by the relief, the roughness of the terrain, radiation balance, the level of pollution of the atmosphere and composition of the neighbouring lands (Hladun 2015, 126).

The melioration PW, being in close interaction with other related natural pictures of the world, is enriched primarily by the terms of agrochemistry, soil science, agriculture and meteorology. Their terms which become the components of the analysed SPW are supplemented with the melioration content. These concepts build up the core of the melioration PW since they determine the main methods, laws and principles of the science of melioration.

5. The melioration picture of the world and other scientific pictures of the world

The analysed PW reflects the influence of other scientific pictures of the world, for example, the economic one. The melioration PW borrows the structural units of the PW of the science of economics (*accounting, profit*, etc.) to create the melioration

terms to identify the indicators and actions (for example, *agro-forest-melioration profit, accounting for forestation*), etc. Let us consider the change of the definition of the economic concept of "profit" when entering the conceptual corps of the melioration PW (see table 3).

Table 3. Re-terminologisatoin in the definition of the economic concept of «profit» from the economic PW to the melioration PW

Economics	Melioration
Profit – the excess of income from the sale of goods and services over the costs of production and sale of these goods; one of the most important indicators of the financial results of the economic activity of an enterprise or an entrepreneur. Profit is calculated as the difference between the proceeds from the sale of the product of economic activity and the amount of the costs of the production factors for this activity in monetary terms (Zavadskyi 2006, 247).	The *profit* of agroforestry melioration is a part of a pure profit of an agrarian enterprise of various forms of ownership, obtained as a result of the melioration influence of protective forest stands on the adjacent territories within their melioration protection. It is determined by the formula: Pa = Va – Vl – Cdap, where Pa – profit of agroforestry melioration, Va – the value of additional production in the directions of economic activity; Vl – the value of the lost products from the areas occupied by forest plantations; Cdap – costs for the development of additional products (gathering, transportation, storage, etc.). It is calculated per 1 hectare of the total area, per 1 linear km of forest strips, per 100 hectares of protected arable land, etc. (Hladun 2015, 9).

As we see, the economic PW is a «donor» of certain concepts which partially change its semantics becoming the structural units of the melioration PW and acquiring melioration content. Thus, the types of the SPW, in particular, socio-scientific and natural sciences interact on the basis of a common object of study – the development of human economic activity. This confirms the fact that the scientific pictures of the world coexist not separately but in a close connection and their boundaries are open and flexible.

6. National and international units in the melioration picture of the world

The issue of the existence and interaction of national and international units in the scientific picture of the world is important and unexplored. We are convinced that the special language of any scientific picture of the world is to be developed, first of all, on the specific national ground but it must not be isolated from the outer influences.

According to our observations, despite the fact that scientific and linguistic (everyday) pictures of the world have some qualitative and quantitative differences, the boundary between them is vague and not stable. Besides they are open and it causes the interpenetration of linguistic units. Thus, the vocabulary of the everyday picture of the world, namely the genuine linguistic units penetrate

into the terminology of the melioration PW thus becoming its structural units. We believe that it is due to the features of the melioration PW: since the ancient times Ukraine has had a developed agriculture, therefore, the essential basis for the formation of a special language of the analysed PW is the national vocabulary. Being a linguistic means of the scientific cognition of the world the national vocabulary is terminologised and denotes a wide range of scientific concepts. For example, the names of some actions and states (*care, growing, drying*); plants and their parts (*root, plant, trunk, grass*); some natural phenomena (*rain, frost, drought*); places and space (*crevice, pasture, hollow*); land areas (*lawn, oak wood, garden, agricultural lands*); water objects and their parts (*swamp, scour, lake, river*); substances or materials (*clay, sand*); object properties and objects (*viability, fertility, yield*); soil types (*saline soil, salt marsh*), etc.

Let us analyse the conceptual and terminological specialisation of the semantics of a commonly used language unit of *land*. Thus, its everyday meaning «the upper layer of the earth's crust» (Slovnyk ukrainskoi movy: u 20 t.) is terminologised acquiring the status of a special and fundamental unit of the melioration terminology system «lands» (in plural) and denoting the scientific concept of «the territories that are cultivated and used for growing agricultural crops». The scientific concept which is considered in the melioration PW makes up the family-type relations, in particular: *lands – eroded lands; erosion dangerous lands; water-logged lands; inconvenient lands; non-agricultural lands; ruined lands; reclaimed lands; agricultural lands; deserted lands; irrigated lands; non-irrigated lands* (Hladun 2015, 76-77). Thus, as a result of the interaction of everyday and scientific pictures of the world the latter acquires the national colouring, since it is represented through the national worldview and world outlook, in particular, through genuine language units with the specialised semantics that form the conceptual core of the melioration PW.

In our work the «international units of the scientific picture of the world» are considered as foreign units, that is international terms or terms with inter-ethnic or international components that are used with the same meaning in most European languages. Here belong, as we have mentioned above, the general scientific linguistic units of Greek and Latin origin, which have international status describing the methodological background of the melioration PW. It is easy to identify the terms with international components, as they migrate from one SPW to another, do not require translation and denote the concepts of a wide variety of knowledge fields. In the language of the melioration PW we distinguish the following foreign-language elements: 1) r o o t m o r p h s: *agro-* (*agrobiogeocoenosis, agrozoning, agroterase, agrophytocoenosis*); *bio-* (*biogeocoenosis, bioindicator, biomass, biomorph, biosynthesis, biosphere, biofilter, biocoenosis, biocoenology*, etc.); *geo-* (*geoecobiot, geomorphology*); *hydro-* (*hydrophytes*); *zoo-* (*zoo melioration*); *photo-* (*photosynthesis*); *phyto-* (*phytocoenosis, phytocoenopopulation, phytophagous, phytoparasitic, phytomass, phytoclimate, phytodesign, phytoindication, phytome-*

lioration, phytocoenology); *-coenosis* (*agrocoenosis, aquacoenosis, biogeocoenosis, vitocoenosis, florocoenosis, fruitocoenosis*); *-cides* (*acaricides, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides*); 2) p r e f i x i e s: *auto-* (*autotrophs*); *macro-* (*macroelements, macrorelief, macrofactors*); *mega-* (*megacity*); *micro-* (*microassociation, microclimate, microrelief, microflora*); *nano-* (*nanorelief*); 3) s u f f i x e s: *-log* (y) (*autecology, biocoenology, geomorphology*); *-phag* (*entomophagus, phytophagus*); *-phil* (s) (*ephemerophils, acidophils*) and others.

At the present stage of the melioration PW development we observe a close interaction of national and international units. As a result, hybrid terminology units are produced in which both genuine and international morphs are used, for example: 1) t w o - c o m p o n e n t – *agrosteppe, biodamage, biodiversity, geocurrents*; 2) t h r e e - c o m p o n e n t – *agrophytocoenosis, biogeocoenosis*, etc. In the terminology of the melioration PW we observe the predominance of international units and elements, primarily of Greek origin. International units expand the core of the concept field of the melioration PW. The national units, in our opinion, have a greater potential for building up the conceptual core of the melioration picture of the world.

7. Conclusions

The scientific picture of the world is a system of scientific concepts that represent the scientific world perception. According to the object of its study, the scientific discipline of melioration is a part of a group of scientific disciplines that form the natural sciences picture of the world. The terminology system of the science of melioration represents a scientific picture of the melioration world. The components of the melioration picture of the world are the subsystems of its sub-sectors. The melioration PW is an imaginary field with the core (the basic concepts that systematise the knowledge about natural formations, territories, processes, measures, plant communities, natural materials, rocks, etc.) and periphery (concepts that denote phenomena, factors, certain changes, stable connections between components of something, features and properties, etc.). The melioration PW is open and exists in close interaction with the adjacent natural world pictures, enriching its conceptual core, first of all, with the concepts of agrochemistry, soil science, agriculture and meteorology. The modern melioration PW is also largely replenished by international units (about 70%) and, to a lesser extent, by genuine national vocabulary (30%). The description of the melioration PW in the entire set of its components supplements the knowledge of the natural and scientific PW as an element of a holistic scientific picture of the world.

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