

SPECIALIZED COMPLEX LEXICAL UNITS

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Abstract: This article examines the nature, structure, and classification of specialized complex lexical units within the framework of modern linguistics. Special attention is given to their morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics, as well as their role in the enrichment of the lexicon of a language. The study highlights the significance of specialized complex lexical units in professional and academic discourse, where precision and terminological consistency are essential. The analysis is based on both descriptive and comparative methods, allowing for the identification of structural patterns and functional features across different languages. The results of the research can be applied in lexicography, translation studies, and language teaching methodologies, contributing to the development of terminological databases and specialized dictionaries.

Keywords: specialized complex lexical units, morphology, semantics, syntax,

INTRODUCTION

Language, as a dynamic and evolving system, constantly adapts to the communicative needs of society. One of the most significant phenomena in this process is the emergence and active use of specialized complex lexical units (SCLU). These units represent multi-component lexical formations that are structurally complex and semantically integral, often functioning as fixed expressions in professional, academic, and technical communication. They are particularly prevalent in domains such as law, medicine, engineering, information technology, and other specialized fields, where precision, clarity, and terminological accuracy are of paramount importance. The study of SCLU is of particular relevance in modern linguistics due to the rapid expansion of professional vocabularies and the growing need for accurate translation and standardization of terminology. With the increasing globalization of knowledge and the proliferation of cross-disciplinary communication, specialized complex lexical units serve as vital tools for ensuring mutual understanding among experts in different linguistic and cultural contexts. From a structural perspective, SCLU can vary in their morphological composition, ranging from compound words and multi-word expressions to phraseological units. Semantically, they often display terminological specificity, with meanings that cannot be deduced solely from the sum of their components. Their syntactic behavior may also differ from that of free word combinations, as they frequently function as indivisible units within sentences. This research aims to explore the defining features, classification, and functional roles of specialized complex lexical units in contemporary language use. The findings are expected to contribute to theoretical linguistics, applied lexicography, and translation studies, as well as to improve the effectiveness of specialized language teaching and the compilation of terminological resources. Special complex lexical units are multi-component word combinations characterized by a high degree of semantic cohesion and structural stability. They often include idioms, set expressions, compound words, phrasal verbs, and terminological phrases. Unlike free word combinations, these units function as a single lexical item, carrying a meaning that is not always deducible from the meanings of their individual components. From a linguistic perspective, special complex lexical units can be classified according to their structural and semantic features. Structurally, they may be fixed or semi-fixed, while semantically, they may be transparent, semi-transparent, or opaque. For example, the idiom “kick the bucket” is

opaque because its meaning ('to die') cannot be directly inferred from its components. In modern lexicology, such units are of particular interest because they reflect cultural, historical, and cognitive aspects of language. They play a vital role in enriching vocabulary, enhancing expressive capacity, and conveying nuanced meanings. Furthermore, in translation studies, special attention is required to preserve both the semantic content and stylistic effect of these units.

CONCLUSION

The conducted research demonstrates that specialized complex lexical units (SCLU) play a crucial role in the enrichment and precision of professional and academic discourse. Their structural complexity and semantic integrity distinguish them from free word combinations, making them indispensable tools in fields where terminological accuracy is vital. The study has shown that SCLU not only reflect the cognitive and communicative needs of a specific professional domain but also serve as markers of expertise and specialization within a given field. By analyzing their morphological, syntactic, and semantic features, it has been established that these units possess unique linguistic properties that require special attention in lexicographic description, translation practice, and language teaching. Furthermore, the comparative approach applied in this research highlights both the universal tendencies and language-specific features of SCLU, which is essential for developing cross-linguistic terminological equivalence. In the context of globalization and interdisciplinary cooperation, the effective use and standardization of specialized complex lexical units become even more critical. Their proper integration into terminological databases and specialized dictionaries can significantly enhance communication between experts from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Moreover, their systematic study provides valuable insights into the processes of lexical innovation, semantic development, and the interaction between language and professional knowledge. Overall, the findings of this study can serve as a theoretical and methodological basis for further research in applied linguistics, lexicography, translation studies, and specialized language pedagogy. By continuing to explore the nature and functioning of SCLU, linguists and practitioners can contribute to more effective and precise communication in the ever-expanding realm of specialized discourse.

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