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### REVIEW OF WORD PRIMARY MEANING VARIABILITY AS TERM DEVELOPMENT FACTOR

The problem of term definition is one of the most vital in modern linguistics, despite the long period of research. At the moment, there is no universal and exhaustive definition of the term in the linguistic literature, which can be explained by the fact that more than a dozen sciences and scientific disciplines currently use this concept. Term (from Latin terminus – border, limit) – a word or phrase denoting the concept of a knowledge special field or activity. The term is included in the general lexical system of the language, but only through a specific terminological system (terminology) [5].

A broad definition of the term is given by Jerzy Lukszyn: «A term is a special word (or phrase) adopted in professional activity and used in special conditions. A term is a verbal designation of a concept that is included in the system of a certain area of professional knowledge. The term is the main conceptual element of the language for special purposes» [1, p. 14].

Benczes Reca, based on various approaches to the definition of the «term» concept, formulates it as follows: «A term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general – concrete or abstract – theory concept of knowledge or activity certain special field» [2, pp. 31-32].

The term is a member of a certain terminological system, which refers to a particular branch of science, technology, production. The conceptual content of the term is determined by its place in the terminological system. An equal sign cannot be placed between a term and a commonly used word. According to many linguists, the main difference between a term and other lexical units is precisely its ability to express a specially professional, scientific or technical concept. Since it is the a term connection with the certain branch of knowledge concept, that makes it a special lexical unit [3]. The essential difference between a term and a word of general vocabulary is that as soon as its definition changes (due to the development of science, the creation of new hypotheses, etc.), the scope of the existing term concept becomes irrelevant. The existence of a term makes sense only within a certain terminological system. The term is understood within its terminological field and is incomprehensible outside of it [4, p. 137]. It should be emphasized that common nouns, in particular terms, are of universal lexical means. The generality of terms is their main distinguishing feature in comparison with other nominative classes. With the help of terms, abstract and concrete objects of study are called. All these lexical units are united in the category of common nouns by the fact that they denote general concepts, in contrast, for example, to proper names, which denote single concepts.

The second feature of terms, which is related to the first one, is their belonging to a certain natural language. Since the terms as common nouns are formed according to the rules of the natural (ethnic) language to which they belong, there are the terms that provide the most transition from this language for special purposes to this natural language as a whole – (nomenclature units and proper names can have a specific form, for example, include numbers and other signs, create special ways of word formation, atypical for natural language) [5, pp. 77-78]. The third feature of the terms is that, as a rule, each of them belongs to one or another LSP (except for general scientific and general technical terms), and this affects their content and formal structure. Law enforcement English is specialized language which stems from various sources, from institutional written documents to criminal slang. It shares some common ground with legal English and military English due to their socially-bound roots. Specific police language can be found in various types of discourses:

- written documents of the institution;
- police communication techniques;
- witness – victim statements;
- media accounts;
- criminal slang;
- jargon (jargon) terms.

Some of terms border general English (witness talk, media accounts), others are difficult for non-professionals and ordinary members of the public to understand (police jargon, criminal slang). The development of police in English-speaking countries is reflected in its complex specialized vocabulary. The examples

of jargon terms, that have another meaning in common communication or lost them at all: agency – law enforcement officer’s generic term for the officer’s employer; amateur night – New Year’s Eve; ankle jerk – foot patrol officer; ASP – trade name that has become generic for an expandable baton carried on an officer’s duty belt; ATL-attempt to locate – a directive or request to find a missing or wanted person; Aryan Warrior – a prison gang similar to the Aryan Brotherhood; back up (two meanings) – a unit assisting or «backing up» the primary unit on a call for service. a second handgun carried in reserve on the officer’s person, usually concealed – also called a «hide out»; bag – east coast term for police uniform – plainclothes officers or detectives sent back to uniformed patrol are said to be «back in the bag»; bail out (two meanings) – to post money or a bail bond to get someone out of jail; to run on foot from the scene of a crime or a traffic stop basketweave – an embossed design stamped into leather articles, popular for many police uniform items; beat – an officer’s assigned patrol area; beater – car in poor mechanical condition; beaters – hands; big key – battering ram, used to break down doors during high-risk warrant service; blaster – police shotgun.

The term and terminology concepts are key in science. The term provides accuracy, clarity and understanding of scientific thought. For term understanding is necessary to give them a single form and a strict scientific definition, that clear up special vocabulary in terms of its typology, origin, functioning, form, creation, ordering and use.

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