

The Derivational System and Thematic Classification of Linguo-Literary Terms in English And French

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Abstract: This article examines the derivational system and thematic classification of linguo-literary terms in English and French. Linguo-literary terminology is understood as a set of specialized terms used in linguistics, literary studies, stylistics, poetics, discourse analysis and text interpretation. The study aims to identify the main word-formation patterns of English and French linguo-literary terms and to classify them according to thematic fields. The research is based on descriptive, comparative, structural-semantic and classificatory methods. The results show that English linguo-literary terminology is characterized by compounding, suffixation, conversion, abbreviation and borrowing, while French terminology more actively uses suffixation, prefixation, learned borrowings, nominal groups and calques (*Bauer, 1983; Marchand, 1969; Hathout, 2010*). The thematic classification shows that linguo-literary terms can be grouped into phonetic-stylistic, lexical-semantic, grammatical, textual, genre-related, poetic, narratological and critical-theoretical categories (*Dubois et al., 2002; Faber, 2012*). The article concludes that the derivational and thematic study of terms helps reveal the internal organization of linguo-literary terminology and its role in academic communication, translation and terminology management.

Keywords: linguo-literary terms, derivation, terminology, English, French, thematic classification, word formation, literary studies

Introduction

Terminology is one of the main instruments of scientific communication. Every academic field has its own system of terms that names concepts, methods, categories and analytical tools. In linguistics and literary studies, terminology is especially important because it allows researchers to describe language, text, style, genre, discourse and artistic expression with precision (*Cabré, 1999; Wüster, 1979*).

Linguo-literary terms occupy an intermediate position between linguistic and literary knowledge. They include such terms as **metaphor, metonymy, narrator, discourse, intertextuality, phoneme, morpheme, genre, symbolism, stylistic device** and many others. These units are not random words. They form an organized terminological system based on semantic, structural and conceptual relations (*Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2012*).

Modern terminology studies emphasize that terms should be analyzed not only as lexical units, but also

as units of specialized knowledge and professional communication. Cabré's communicative theory of terminology connects terms with language, cognition and discourse, which is especially useful for studying interdisciplinary terms such as linguo-literary units (Cabré, 1999).

The derivational system of terms shows how new terminological units are created. In English and French, linguo-literary terminology develops through suffixation, prefixation, compounding, conversion, borrowing, abbreviation and calquing (Bauer, 1983; Marchand, 1969; Hathout, 2010). Word formation is not just grammar doing acrobatics for no reason. It reflects how academic fields expand their conceptual system.

The thematic classification of terms helps organize terminology according to subject areas. For example, some terms belong to phonetics and stylistics, others to semantics, grammar, poetics, narratology, genre studies or literary theory (Dubois et al., 2002; Faber, 2012). Therefore, the present article focuses on two main aspects: the derivational structure and the thematic classification of linguo-literary terms in English and French.

Materials and Methods

The study is based on qualitative descriptive and comparative analysis. The material includes commonly used linguo-literary terms in English and French academic discourse. The research compares the ways these terms are formed and groups them according to thematic fields.

The following methods were used:

Method	Purpose
Descriptive method	To describe the structure and meaning of linguo-literary terms
Derivational analysis	To identify word-formation models in English and French
Comparative method	To compare English and French terminological patterns
Thematic classification	To group terms according to subject fields
Structural-semantic analysis	To reveal relations between form, meaning and concept

The theoretical basis of the article includes terminology theory, word-formation theory and comparative linguistics. Traditional terminology theory focuses on the systematic organization of concepts and definitions, while modern approaches emphasize communicative and cognitive aspects of terms (Wüster, 1979; Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2012).

For derivational analysis, the study relies on general principles of word formation. In English, word formation includes derivation, compounding, conversion and abbreviation. Bauer and Marchand consider derivation and compounding central mechanisms in the creation of complex lexical units in English (Bauer, 1983; Marchand, 1969). In French, derivational morphology is strongly connected with suffixation, prefixation, nominalization and learned Greco-Latin elements (Dubois et al., 2002; Hathout, 2010).

Results

Main Types of Linguo-Literary Terms

Linguo-literary terms may belong to linguistics, literary studies or both. Some terms are purely linguistic, such as **phoneme**, **morpheme**, **syntax** and **semantics**. Some are literary, such as **plot**, **genre**, **character**, **symbolism** and **narrator**. Others are interdisciplinary, such as **discourse**, **style**, **text**, **intertextuality**, **metaphor** and **pragmatics** (Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2012).

TYPES OF LINGUO-LITERARY TERMS: ENGLISH AND FRENCH EXAMPLES

Type of term	English examples	French examples
 Linguistic terms	phoneme, morpheme, syntax	phonème, morphème, syntaxe
 Literary terms	plot, genre, narrator	intrigue, genre, narrateur
 Stylistic terms	metaphor, metonymy, irony	métaphore, métonymie, ironie
 Textual terms	coherence, cohesion, discourse	cohérence, cohésion, discours
 Interdisciplinary terms	intertextuality, pragmatics	intertextualité, pragmatique

This classification shows that linguo-literary terminology is not limited to one discipline. It combines concepts from language studies, literary analysis and communication theory (Cabré, 1999; Dubois et al., 2002).

Derivational System of English Linguo-Literary Terms

English linguo-literary terminology is highly productive in word formation. The most common derivational mechanisms include suffixation, prefixation, compounding, conversion, abbreviation and borrowing (Bauer, 1983; Marchand, 1969).

Derivational type	Description	Examples
Suffixation	Formation of terms by adding suffixes	textuality, narration, symbolism
Prefixation	Formation with prefixes	intertextuality, metalinguistic, hypertext
Compounding	Combination of two or more bases	speech act, text linguistics, literary theory
Conversion	Change of word class without visible affix	to critique, a reading, a narrative
Abbreviation	Shortened terminological form	CDA, SLA, NLP
Borrowing	Adoption from other languages	metaphor, genre, discourse

Suffixation is especially frequent in English academic terminology. Suffixes such as **-tion**, **-ity**, **-ism**, **-ist**, **-ics**, **-al** and **-ive** help form abstract terms and names of theories, processes and qualities. For example, **narrate** → **narration**, **symbol** → **symbolism**, **text** → **textuality**, **structure** → **structural** (Bauer, 1983). Compounding is also highly productive in English. Terms such as **speech act**, **text linguistics**, **discourse analysis**, **literary criticism** and **reader-response theory** show that English often builds

terminology by combining lexical units into transparent terminological structures (*Marchand, 1969; Bauer, 1983*).

Derivational System of French Linguo-Literary Terms

French linguo-literary terminology also uses several productive derivational models. Compared with English, French more often relies on suffixation, prefixation, learned borrowings, nominal groups and calques (*Dubois et al., 2002; Hathout, 2010*).

Derivational type	Description	Examples
Suffixation	Formation through suffixes	textualité, narration, symbolisme
Prefixation	Formation through prefixes	intertextualité, métalangage, hypertexte
Nominalization	Creation of abstract nouns	énonciation, interprétation, signification
Learned borrowing	Terms from Greek and Latin	métaphore, syntaxe, phonème
Calque	Translation-based formation	acte de parole, analyse du discours
Nominal group	Multi-word terminological unit	théorie littéraire, critique textuelle

French uses suffixes such as **-tion**, **-ité**, **-isme**, **-ique**, **-eur**, **-age** and **-ment**. For example, **texte** → **textualité**, **narrer** → **narration**, **symbole** → **symbolisme**, **interpréter** → **interprétation** (*Dubois et al., 2002; Hathout, 2010*).

French terminology also widely uses nominal groups. Instead of compact compounds like English **speech act**, French often uses structures such as **acte de parole**. Similarly, English **discourse analysis** corresponds to French **analyse du discours** (*Dubois et al., 2002*). Bitta fikrni aytish uchun ikki tilda ikki xil yo'l, chunki tillar ham odamlar kabi ortiqcha dramatik bo'lishni yaxshi ko'radi.

Comparative Derivational Features of English and French Terms

English and French linguo-literary terms share many common roots because both languages rely heavily on Greek and Latin academic vocabulary. However, they differ in the way they organize derived and compound terms (*Cabré, 1999; Dubois et al., 2002*).

Comparative Derivational Features of English and French Terms

Feature	English	French
 Main word-formation model	Compounding and suffixation	Suffixation and nominal groups
 Use of Greek-Latin roots	Very frequent	Very frequent
 Abbreviation	Highly productive	Used, but less dominant
 Conversion	Common	Less common
 Multi-word terms	Often compact compounds	Often prepositional groups
 Example	<i>text linguistics</i>	<i>linguistique textuelle</i>
 Example	<i>speech act</i>	<i>acte de parole</i>
 Example	<i>reader-response theory</i>	<i>théorie de la réception</i>

The comparison shows that English tends to create concise and flexible terms through compounding and conversion, while French often prefers grammatically explicit structures. This difference is important for translation because a literal word-for-word transfer may produce unnatural terminology (Bauer, 1983; Dubois et al., 2002).

Thematic Classification of Linguo-Literary Terms

Thematic classification helps organize linguo-literary terminology according to conceptual fields. Linguo-literary terms can be grouped according to the aspects of language and literature they describe (Cabr , 1999; Faber, 2012).

Thematic group	English examples	French examples
Phonetic and phonological terms	phoneme, alliteration, rhythm	phon�me, allit�ration, rythme
Morphological terms	morpheme, affix, derivation	morph�me, affixe, d�rivation
Lexical-semantic terms	synonymy, metaphor, polysemy	synonymie, m�taphore, polys�mie
Syntactic terms	sentence, clause, phrase	phrase, proposition, syntagme
Stylistic terms	irony, epithet, hyperbole	ironie, �pith�te, hyperbole
Textual terms	cohesion, coherence, discourse	coh�sion, coh�rence, discours
Genre-related terms	novel, drama, sonnet	roman, drame, sonnet
Narratological terms	narrator, plot, focalization	narrateur, intrigue, focalisation
Poetic terms	rhyme, meter, stanza	rime, m�tre, strophe
Critical-theoretical terms	structuralism,	structuralisme,

	postmodernism	postmodernisme
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This classification shows that linguo-literary terminology covers both language structure and literary interpretation. It includes terms used for analyzing sounds, words, sentences, texts, genres, narrative structures and critical theories (*Dubois et al., 2002; Faber, 2012*).

Structural and Semantic Features of Linguo-Literary Terms

Linguo-literary terms have several important structural and semantic features. These include abstractness, international character, polysemy, interdisciplinarity and systematicity (*Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2012*).

Feature	Explanation	Example
Abstractness	Many terms name abstract concepts	textuality, intertextuality
International character	Many terms exist in similar forms across languages	metaphor / métaphore
Polysemy	Some terms have several meanings depending on field	discourse / discours
Interdisciplinarity	Some terms belong to several disciplines	style, genre, text
Systematicity	Terms are connected through semantic relations	metaphor, metonymy, symbol

The semantic organization of linguo-literary terms is based on relations such as synonymy, antonymy, hierarchy, association and thematic grouping. For example, **metaphor**, **metonymy**, **symbol** and **allegory** belong to the semantic field of figurative language. **Narrator**, **plot**, **character**, **focalization** and **point of view** belong to narratology (*Faber, 2012*).

Discussion

The analysis shows that the derivational system of English and French linguo-literary terms is both similar and different. Similarity is mainly caused by shared classical roots. Many academic terms in both languages come from Greek and Latin. For instance, **metaphor** / **métaphore**, **syntax** / **syntaxe**, **phoneme** / **phonème**, **semantics** / **sémantique** and **pragmatics** / **pragmatique** show common etymological foundations (*Dubois et al., 2002; Cabré, 1999*).

However, differences appear in term formation patterns. English prefers compact compounds and flexible lexical structures. French often prefers suffixation, nominalization and prepositional phrases. This means that English **text analysis** may correspond to French **analyse du texte**, and English **literary theory** to French **théorie littéraire** (*Bauer, 1983; Dubois et al., 2002*).

From the point of view of terminology studies, these differences are not accidental. Terms function in specific discourse communities and reflect the communicative needs of specialists (*Cabré, 1999*). The structure of a term is shaped by the grammar of the language and by the conceptual structure of the field. In other words, terminology is grammar plus professional obsession, but politely dressed in academic clothing.

The thematic classification of linguo-literary terms has practical value. It helps organize specialized dictionaries, bilingual glossaries and educational materials. For students and translators, thematic grouping makes terminology easier to learn because terms are remembered as parts of conceptual fields rather than as isolated words (*Faber, 2012*).

This is especially important in translation. A translator working with English and French academic texts must understand not only the direct equivalent of a term but also its derivational structure and thematic

field. For example, **textuality** and **textualité** look similar, but their use depends on theoretical context. The same applies to **discourse / discours**, **narrative / récit**, **genre / genre** and **style / style** (Cabré, 1999; Dubois et al., 2002).

Thus, the study of derivational and thematic features helps clarify how English and French linguo-literary terminology develops, functions and enters academic communication.

Conclusion

The derivational system and thematic classification of linguo-literary terms in English and French reveal the internal structure of academic terminology. English linguo-literary terminology is characterized by suffixation, compounding, conversion, abbreviation and borrowing (Bauer, 1983; Marchand, 1969). French terminology is characterized by suffixation, prefixation, nominalization, learned borrowings, calques and nominal groups (Dubois et al., 2002; Hathout, 2010).

The thematic classification shows that linguo-literary terms can be grouped into phonetic, morphological, lexical-semantic, syntactic, stylistic, textual, genre-related, narratological, poetic and critical-theoretical categories. These groups demonstrate that linguo-literary terminology connects linguistic analysis with literary interpretation (Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2012).

The comparative analysis proves that English and French share many international terminological units, but they differ in structural organization. English often uses compact compounds, while French tends to use more explicit syntactic structures. This distinction is important for terminology studies, translation practice, bilingual lexicography and academic language teaching.

In general, the derivational and thematic analysis of linguo-literary terms helps describe how specialized knowledge is formed, organized and transmitted in English and French academic discourse.

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