## The Term Systematics

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Every science is represented by its terms. Systemic terms are used in all sciences and other terms in concrete sciences. The term sequence is used in all sciences. The sequence s < f < d < p elements is the basis of chemical compounds, mineral systematics.

Many terms represent different sequences in chemistry, crystallography. These are series: homologous, linear, polytypic, heteropolytypic, pseudopolytypic, polysomic, modular, plesiotypic, meroplesiotypic, space modulated; series of: mixed layer structures (s.), syntactic s., fragment s, transmineral s., symbiotic s., sonar s., super space s., long period s., chemical twin s., topological s., related s., topology related s., gray isomorphic s., partial isotypic s., intergrowth at the level of unit cell s., crystallographic shear s., multystory s., O, OD, MDO s., superstructures, cluster substructures, matrix combinations, sminal structure types, structure type spectra, ordered isomorphs, 0-3 dimensional isomorphs, 0-3 dimensional elements, details, domains, V-D domains, as trees of polymorph structure types, as trees of symmetry groups, as Belov classes, subclasses, as planar static waves, as concentration waves, as elastic waves, as standing waves, as homologous structure type classes, as refrain series of merons, as series of supramolecular syntons.

The term systematics (a branch of systematics) allows finding and solving discrepancies between mineral species and external form terms, revealing relationship, difference, synonymy, constructing sceletal part of science.

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