



**4-oji tarptautinė mokslinė terminologijos konferencija**

**MOKSLINIAI, ADMINISTRACINIAI IR EDUKACINIAI  
TERMINOLOGIJOS LYGMENYS**

**TEZĖS**

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**SCIENTIFIC, ADMINISTRATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL  
DIMENSIONS OF TERMINOLOGY**

**ABSTRACTS**

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Lietuvių kalbos instituto Terminologijos centras / Terminology Centre of the Institute of the  
Lithuanian Language

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Albina AUKSORIŪTĖ

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## **THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT IN LITHUANIA: CENTENARY OF THE TERMINOLOGY COMMISSION**

The presentation will deal with the beginning of the organized Lithuanian terminology management; it will introduce the work of the first Terminology Commission, composed under the initiative of the State – under the Ministry of Education, established in 1921. The main task of the commission was to harmonize the language of state institutions, and to review and adjust the terminology in various fields. It discussed and adopted a number of needed terms in various fields that were published in the press.

The first Terminology Commission was active until the middle of 1926. The activity of the Commission was of great importance to the development of the Lithuanian terminology. During that period, the Commission discussed, adopted and published in the press a number of terms in the fields needed for a state's functioning as well as nomenclative names, the majority of which entered daily use and are still used today. At the beginning of the 20th century the development of the Lithuanian language interested not merely linguists but philosophers as well. In the middle of the 3rd decade Stasys Šalkauskis (1886–1941), professor of philosophy at the Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University, started publishing his studies on terminology theory. The presentation also will describe the terminological heritage of Lithuanian philosopher Stasys Šalkauskis with a focus on the key principles of his terminology theory.

Khatuna BERIDZE, Khatuna DIASAMIDZE

*Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University (Georgia)*

## **MODELING SEMI-AUTOMATIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL TEXTS – EU – GEORGIA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT**

The research aim was to create a precedent for modeling the semi-automatic linguistic analysis of the translated legal texts. The selected texts for the analysis are Titles, chapters, and articles from the original and translated texts of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement. The research set several objectives, e.g. integration of translation research methods for legal texts with corpus linguistic methods and primary non-machine analysis of the source and target language texts. The process included several interrelated sub-processes: a) primary contrastive analysis of the syntactic, morphological, terminological data to pinpoint qualitative reliability and terminological consistency of the ST and TT; b) identification of translation problems; c) determination of the models of alignment and applicable TagSet based on the above analysis.

We present alignment and manual mark-up model of the parallel texts, processing of the marked-up texts in the parallel corpus software, and outcomes of the translation quality analysis based on the statistical data obtained from the software analyzer. As there is no Georgian language parser available, which would allow automatic tagging of the texts, we performed manual tagging of the ST and TT and built an individual model of the software for the statistical analysis. The software allows a semi-automatic regime of analysis of the marked-up ST and TT. We used only part of the selected texts for non-machine analysis (Titles I-IV). We identified translation problems in the texts selected for analysis, and determined the following four categories of translational inconsistencies: use of calques and the resulting intellectual ambiguity and misuse of the foreign words and borrowings in the Titles 1-4, articles 1-276.

Translation quality analysis was based on the translation quality standards and methodological recommendations of the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Commission on the quality management frameworks, in which translation must meet the needs of the immediate client, other European Commission partner organizations or users and meet their expectations (DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015). We determined expected risks of errors in legal text translation, and developed methodological recommendations.

## TARPTAUTINIO STANDARTIZAVIMO TENDENCIJOS INFORMACIJOS IR DOKUMENTAVIMO TERMINOGRAFIJOJE

Auganti tarptautinės terminijos standartizacijos įtaka ir poveikis atskiroms terminografijos sritims yra nevienodas. Tarptautiniams terminų standartams būdinga savita rengimo metodika ir reikalavimai suformavo bei toliau gausina ypatingus terminijos išteklius, kurie atlieka išskirtinės reikšmės terminų norminimo bei sklaidos funkcijas. Jolantos Gaivenytės-Butler (2018) aktualizuoti terminijos standartizacijos tyrimai paskatino Lietuvos nacionalinėje Martyno Mažvydo bibliotekoje iš naujo įvertinti tarptautinio standartizavimo poveikį informacijos ir dokumentavimo sričių terminijos tvarkybai. Tyrimo metu buvo analizuoti Tarptautinės standartizacijos organizacijos (ISO) technikos komiteto *Informacija ir dokumentavimas* veiklos rodikliai, atlikta tarptautinių terminų standartų bibliografinė analizė, susisteminti Lietuvos bei Tarptautinės standartizavimo organizacijos (ISO) informacinių sistemų terminologiniai duomenys. Tyrimo rezultatai ir bibliografinių bei terminologinių duomenų siejamumas padėjo sukaupti ir papildyti bibliotekoms aktualių tarptautinės standartizuotos terminijos šaltinių bazę, įvertinti tarptautinio terminų žodyno *LST ISO 5127. Informacija ir dokumentavimas. Pagrindai ir aiškinamasis žodynas* platesnį kontekstą.

Terminijos standartizacijos procesų dinamika ne tik paveikė leksikografijos procesų spartą Nacionalinėje bibliotekoje, bet ir tapo esmiu veiksnium rengiant *Bibliotekininkystės, informacijos ir knygotyros lietuvių–anglų kalbų terminų žodyną* (2021) ir nuolat koreguoja kitas terminologinio darbo kryptis (TD). Standartizuotų informacijos ir dokumentavimo terminologinių duomenų analizė suteikė papildomų žinių tarptautinio, tarpdalykinio ir tarpinstitucinio bendradarbiavimo efektyvumui didinti, yra itin naudinga nustatant šios srities tarptautinių standartų vertimo į lietuvių kalbą prioritetus.

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Ricardo EITO-BRUN

*Carlos III University of Madrid (Spain)*

## **TERMINOLOGY IN SAFETY-RELATED STANDARDS: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ACTIVITY SECTORS**

Safety is a critical component in the development and implementation of new technologies. Safety refers to the controls, activities and tasks that must be completed and put into practice to avoid damage to users of technical solutions. Safety is present today in any kind of technology, from aerospace to autonomous driving solutions.

Development of safe solutions is typically covered by different families of international standards published by entities like ISO. These standards define the key concepts and the vocabulary, as well as the techniques to be used to analyse safety-related risks, and the life cycle to be applied in the development of safe products and solutions.

Unfortunately, differences can be observed in the use of terms and in the terminology used by safety standards available for the different activity sectors. This situation may become a problem for companies and entities developing safety-critical solutions that can be reused and applied in different areas, e.g. vehicle, trains, aircrafts, etc. This presentation analyses three relevant safety-standards from a terminological point of view, and establish equivalences and differences between them, with the aim of facilitating communication between safety professionals. The selected standards on which this analysis is based include the ISO 26262 family of standards, DO178B (used in aeronautics) and ECSS standards widely used in aerospace development projects.

The result of this project is a glossary encoded in SKOS to facilitate its reuse and publication.



Ágota FÓRIS

*Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary (Hungary)*

## **THE INTEGRATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL PROCESSES INTO THE TRANSLATION PROJECT PROCESS**

The aim of the presentation is to examine the place and role of terminology in the translation project process and – based on literature and everyday practice – to examine what changes have taken place in recent years that are of interest in terminology work.

In practice, the translation project process is a 10-15 step process (see e.g. ISO 17100:2015/AMD 1:2017 Translation services – Requirements for translation services – Amendment 1). The most frequently studied phases in the literature are the processes of linguistic preparation, translation and reviewing. Based on literature and practice, terminology plays the largest role in the preparation and reviewing phase. Translation agencies employ not only translators, but also project managers, proof-readers, terminologists, language managers, language engineers, in complex translation projects; and translations are made using special translation support tools.

The step before the translation project process is to prepare the original (source language) documentation. This work is usually done by professional copywriters. Making a document suitable for translation begins with internationalization, when the text is written or adapted to be suitable for translation. Today, the goal is to create microtexts with a modular structure that are stored in a central database (master termbase) and each change is made through it, making it reusable many times.

Francesc GALERA

*Autonomous University of Barcelona (Spain for Catalonia)*

## **THE NORMALIZATION OF THE ACADEMIC TERMINOLOGY: THE TRILINGUAL OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA**

The Official Nomenclature of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, which by now includes around 650 university-related terms in Catalan, Spanish and English, is a resource derived from a broader project in which 15 different universities of the Catalan-speaking territories have been working over a decade. It is a tool that made it possible to establish different channels to standardize the terminology of the academic field and to create strategies to evaluate the implantation and its real use.

The results of this project have been a milestone for the consolidation of a terminology in the world of university management. On the one hand, very remarkable advances have been made in the standardization of the terms used in the university environment, although sometimes some kind of resistance has arisen among some of the users, who felt that the terms they used on a daily basis did not express well enough some nuances that were essential to them.

Said resistance, motivated mainly by extra linguistic reasons, has been a real influence in some parts of this extensive university terminology. In certain cases, a thematic branch had to be rethought in order to include new suggestions or to clarify specific terms, often from the forms that the first users of the terms have created without attending to any will of terminological systematization.

Thus, we can see that the methodical and planned task of standardizing forms in the Catalan and Spanish languages, and the subsequent choice and creation of its equivalent English forms, often receives input from various end users of this tool that, at times, force to rethink the terminological solutions and to import spurious terminological elements, with the consequent reorganization of information to systematize those terms. In addition, other phenomena not so closely linked to terminology are observed that may influence the formal configuration of the Nomenclature, such as discrepancies in capitalization criteria or the use of non-sexist language.

Mariusz GÓRNICZ

University of Warsaw (Poland)

## THE USEFULNESS OF DISCRIMINATING ENDO- AND EXODERIVED TERMS

This presentation seeks to introduce a new division of terms applicable to any thematic area and any language and describes the associated benefits for terminology work and technolectal research.

The division has two categories: endoderived terms and exoderived terms. Endoderived terms are terms made up exclusively of elements (words or morphemes) associated with synchronically salient characteristics of concepts in a reproducible manner (i.e. the meaning is stable over a number of terms), as in subordinate clause. Exoderived terms contain at least one element that is not associated with a salient characteristic in this manner, e.g. a metaphorical element found only in this term (as in sunset sign) or a non-metaphorical general language word with an apparently general, vague meaning (e.g. late in late-phase allergic reaction).

Endoderived terms are virtually always reproduced across many languages, i.e. equivalent terms in various languages are made up of equivalent elements. For example, in other languages, equivalents of the originally Latinate term *pharyngitis* contain an element referring to the throat, or pharynx, and an element referring to the condition of inflammation. Such calques are, however, not identified as a form of borrowing. This appears to be the main functional difference between endo- and exoderived terms.

Components of endoderived terms may be historically metaphorical, e.g. inflammation in medicine, but are not perceived as such synchronically. On the other hand, endoderived components can be used metaphorically, including some widely used Latin and Greek combining forms. These specific uses may be considered exoderived, as when triangulation is used to refer to the use of non-corpus techniques in corpus studies in linguistics. Metaphorical elements, in turn, may acquire a stable meaning and so become endoderived over time.

The distinction between exo- and endoderived terms is applicable to contrastive studies of terminological systems, including both comparisons of specific terminologies in different languages and of different technolects within the same ethnic language.

Maria Crina HERTEG

*1 Decembrie 1918 University of Alba Iulia (Romania)*

## **RAISING STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TERMINOLOGY IN TRANSLATION. A CASE STUDY AMONG ROMANIAN STUDENTS**

The aim of the presentation is to observe the familiarisation of students with terminological work and with the steps and requirements they have to undergo when working with terminology for translation purposes. It relies on an experiment conducted by the author at 1 Decembrie 1918 University of Alba Iulia. The experiment involved students enrolled in the Translation and Interpreting undergraduate programme and with a view to preparing future translation professionals to carry out terminological research. The participants were assigned the task of compiling corpora and their choices were sundry: legal, business, technical, medical. Based on their findings, they had to elaborate terminological entries, i.e. compile glossaries of specialised terms. The experiment combines both terminological and terminographical work, during it students had to extract terminology and to elaborate specialised glossaries. The interdisciplinary character of the experiment lies in the fact that it brings together the methods of terminology and the tools of corpus linguistics.

A second aim of our work is to teach students how to conduct terminological work and how to compile a bilingual glossary of specialised terms with the help of corpora. We share the tenet that to be a translator, one must have a good command of specialised terminology. In general, specialised terminology is used by professionals activating in a certain domain of activity, and it ensures communication in a professional setting. The translator's job is to facilitate the layperson's access to this communication. The number of specialised translations that professional translators are commissioned with outnumber those of general translation. In the main, professional translators are commissioned to translate specialised texts, regardless of the domain. Consequently, a good command of terminology is necessary, as well as research competence, namely competence to conduct ad-hoc and proactive terminological work.

Márk JÁMBOR, Katalin FOGARASI

*Semmelweis University (Hungary)*

Attila GÁTOS, Zoltán PATONAI

*University of Pécs (Hungary)*

## **APPLICABILITY OF ICD CATEGORIES AS DIAGNOSES IN INJURY DOCUMENTATION**

Previous studies have shown that the diagnoses given based on the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) categories (defined by the World Health Organization) are vague compared to individually formulated ones. However, clinical findings can greatly influence criminal legal outcomes in court, therefore, accurate diagnosis documentation is of vast importance. In our current study, we examined further clinical documentation containing ICD categories to identify the types of injuries diagnosed by them and their degree of terminologisation.

202 anonymised clinical documentation were collected for the purpose of corpus analysis using manual terminological, concordance (Sketch Engine tm), and statistical (SPSS-19tm) methods. Based on the types of tissues affected and the underlying mechanisms, numeric codes were assigned to the individual terms found in the diagnoses. Other external circumstances and conditions (e.g. alcohol intoxication) were also labelled. The terminological accuracy of all diagnoses was determined and classified according to their interpretability. Concordance analysis was conducted on the injury descriptions linked to the ICD diagnoses to examine how much they helped clarify the underlying mechanisms in cases where the diagnosis was vague.

Out of 473 diagnoses, 250 were ICD categories and 79 were found to be terminologically inaccurate due to the low degree of terminologisation. Furthermore, in the majority of the cases, the descriptions of injuries were not detailed enough to confirm the given diagnoses.

The frequent usage of ICD categories is most probably the consequence of the fact that in Hungary, for financial and statistical purposes, medical professionals are obliged to categorize each medical condition using the ICD system. However, based on the present study, it can be concluded that ICD categories as diagnoses are not suitable for diagnosing specific soft tissue and bone injuries from a terminological perspective, especially when the related descriptions are also ambiguous. Due to interdiscursivity in the genre of injury documentation, additional, individually formulated diagnoses ought to be recorded, even if ICD categories are provided to ensure that the clinical picture could be reconstructed.

Panagiotis G. KRIMPAS

*Democritus University of Thrace (Greece)*

## **A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO NEOCLASSICAL MORPHEMES, ROOTS AND COMPOUNDS IN LITHUANIAN AND MODERN GREEK TERMINOLOGY**

This presentation is a first attempt to a comparative approach to Neoclassical (Greek and Latin) morphemes, roots and compounds that abound in both Lithuanian and Modern Greek terminology of various thematic areas. The comparison of those two languages is insightful in this respect, since they share numerous issues as far as neology and term-building are concerned, while they exhibit also some differences that relate to aspects of self-perception and sociolinguistic stance towards Neoclassical elements in learned language. Both Lithuanian and Modern Greek are highly declinable Indo-European languages with numerous similarities in both lexis, morphology and syntax. For example, they both have distinct masculine and feminine (Modern Greek also neutral) nominative endings in nouns, adjectives and participles, which calls for special care when a term is coined or used in its lexicographic form, i.e. nominative singular. Moreover, various multi-word expressions involve use of the genitive case, which has distinct endings in both languages. In Modern Greek the whole issue is perplexed by the similarities and differences between Ancient and Modern Greek. The discussion starts by presenting some widespread Neoclassical elements from various thematic areas in both Lithuanian and Modern Greek. The comparison is made mainly in synchronic terms and involves issues of phonology, morphology, morphophonology and semantics, but diachronical aspects are also taken into account whenever necessary. The presentation concludes by stressing the need for further comparative research between Greek and the Baltic languages.

Marita KRISTIANSEN

University of Agder (Norway)

## TERMINOLOGY TRAINING FOR LECTURERS. A VEHICLE FOR KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The use of English in Norwegian higher education is ever increasing, and both teaching materials such as textbooks, and lecturers present new domains and concepts to students by means of English (Kristiansen 2020). Consequently, students do not necessarily become familiar with the Norwegian terminology of a particular domain. A recent study of the language used in bachelor-level exams (Kristiansen 2019), indicates that students of Organisational theory had a poor ability to communicate their knowledge in the domain in Norwegian after having read English textbooks accompanied by lectures in English only.

Terminology is vital when students, as future specialists, communicate their knowledge. It is also the gate to comprehension and understanding of a particular domain and its conceptual structures. A relevant question is therefore whether terminology training for lecturers may create awareness of the link between knowledge acquisition, conceptual understanding, and need for terminology in the students' mother tongue.

Diku, the Norwegian Agency for International Cooperation and Quality Enhancement in Higher Education has recently recommended that university lecturers should get training in terminology theory and methods as part of their pedagogical training programme (Diku 2021) to become aware of the existing gap between students' comprehension of concepts in a domain and their ability to discuss them, in Norwegian.

In my presentation I will first briefly sum up some of the results from the survey of language use in bachelor-level exams. Next, I will discuss how training in terminological methods may be included in a university pedagogy module to facilitate knowledge acquisition in higher education.

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## TERMINOLOGIJOS KOMISIJŲ VEIKLA LIETUVOJE IR LATVIJOJE (1945–1990)

Pirmosios Terminologijos komisijos prie Švietimo ministerijų – Latvijoje (1919–1921), Lietuvoje (1921–1926) – sprendė terminų tvarkybos, rašybos bei kitus aktualius lietuvių ir latvių kalbos klausimus. Dalis abiejų komisijų darbo rezultatų fiksuota pirmuosiuose terminų žodynuose: *Zinātniskās terminoloģijas vārdnīca* [Mokslinės terminologijos žodynas] (1922) ir *Īvardai, arba terminai, priimti Terminoloģijos komisijos* (1924).

Antras terminų tvarkybos etapas prasidėjo po Antrojo pasaulinio karo, kai 1945 metais Lietuvoje buvo sudaryta Terminologijos komisija prie Mokslų akademijos Prezidiumo. 1951 m. ji perkelta į Lietuvių kalbos institutą (po institutų sujungimo 1952 m. vadinosi LTSR MA Lietuvių kalbos ir literatūros instituto Terminologijos komisija). 1971 m. buvo įsteigta Terminologijos taryba prie Mokslų akademijos Prezidiumo, o Lietuvių kalbos ir literatūros instituto Žodynų sektoriuje – Terminologijos grupė. 1989 m. įsteigtas Kalbos kultūros ir terminologijos skyrius.

Latvijoje Terminologijos komisija įsteigta Latvijos mokslų akademijoje 1946 metais, tačiau dar 1945 m. rudenį LTSR Liaudies komisarų tarybos Terminologijos ir rašybos komisijoje terminams tvarkyti buvo sudarytos pirmosios keturios – teisės, finansų ir ekonomikos, istorijos, filosofijos terminų – sekcijos (Baltiņš 2013: 427–428). Panašiai kaip Lietuvoje, tik gerokai vėliau – 1959 m. – Terminologijos komisija tapo Latvijos Mokslų akademijos Kalbos ir literatūros instituto dalimi. Buvo leidžiami terminų biuleteniai (63 išėjo kaip žurnalo *Latvijas Zinātņu Akadēmijas Vēstis* [Latvijos mokslų akademijos žinios] priedai (1949–1985), o nuo 1986 metų dar 8 atskiros brošiūros). 1958 metais pradėta leisti terminų žodynų seriją (iki 1989 metų išėjo 15 žodynų).

Kalbamuoju laikotarpiu nemažai publikacijų terminologijos klausimais Lietuvoje buvo skelbiama leidinyje *Kalbos kultūra*, o Latvijoje – *Latviešu valodas kultūras jautājumi* [Latvių kalbos kultūros klausimai]. Viena iš Lietuvos ir Latvijos terminologų bendradarbiavimo formų – Baltijos respublikų terminologijos ir kalbos kultūros seminarai, rengiami paeiliui Lietuvoje, Latvijos ir Estijoje.

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Elena LOGUNOVA

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## **FRAME-BASED TERMINOLOGY AS A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO TERMINOLOGY**

Terminology work includes the collection, distribution and analysis of terms. While working with discourse, terminology work involves a systematic set of theoretical principles that reflect the cognitive nature of terms. “Frame-Based Terminology” (FBT) is a cognitive approach to terminology that is based on frame-like representations in the form of conceptual templates underlying the knowledge encoded in specialized texts (Faber 2007, 2011).

Cognitive approach to the discourse shows that attributes in frames assign unique values to objects and thus describe functional relations. The theory of FBT, as known, consists of three micro-theories: 1) a semantic micro-theory; 2) a syntactic micro-theory and 3) a pragmatic micro-theory. Frame analysis let not only to describe the frames characteristics for the concrete discourse but also to represent the whole text as the hierarchy of concepts. While analyzing the discourse with the main concept “Job sharing” on *businessforum.com*, we begin with the definition of the term. In online Cambridge dictionary “Job sharing” is determined as “the practice of dividing the duties and the pay of one job between two people who work at different times during the day or week”. The Collins dictionary shows that “Job sharing is the division of a job between two or more people such that each covers the same job for complementary parts of the day or week”.

After analyzing the discourse it is possible to present the discourse as a frame where “Job sharing” is the only one flexible work arrangement, a preferred way of working which faces different problems (building a team, determining the mechanism, providing benefits, managing), gives an employer the opportunity to work with qualified candidates and provides the employees a high quality of life.

FBT frames can be regarded as situated knowledge structures and are linguistically reflected in the lexical relations codified in terminographic definitions. Frames reflect the hierarchical understanding of concept development, their capability to highlight abstraction combined with the possibility to implement modality within representations of motor-based concepts marks frames as a great tool for analyzing action related concepts.

Rodolfo MASLIAS

*European Parliament*

## **EUROPEAN TERMINOLOGY AND ACADEMIA**

On behalf of the Terminology Coordination (DG TRAD-TermCoord) of the European Parliament, I would like to present in your conference the cooperation and networking with universities on terminology.

This academic activity consists in courses given to several universities, curation of Master and PhD theses related to terminology in the European Institutions and in terminology projects prepared by TermCoord and done by linguistic departments or departments specialised in the fields of the project "Terminology without Borders" in collaboration with experts from EU and UN Agencies and other international organisations.

The terminology acquired in the nine fields of this project is imported in the European terminology database IATE and can be retrieved also as a separate collection.

My intervention will contain a PowerPoint presentation as well as a live demo by surfing in the websites *termcoord.eu* and *yourterm.org*.

Tomasz MICHTA

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## USING CONCEPTUAL DERIVATION TO COMPILE A SYSTEMATIC DICTIONARY OF TERMINOLOGY

Dictionaries with alphabetically arranged macrostructures have come to dominate the lexicographic landscape to the extent that for many people the word dictionary itself conjures up images of an alphabetically-arranged work of reference (van Sterkenburg 2003). Yet such dictionaries do not exhaust all the possibilities provided by lexicography and have attracted a great deal of criticism, especially as part of the so-called onomasiological debate (Hüllen 1999), in which their various deficiencies were pointed out (for an overview see Zgusta 1971, Burkhanov 1999, Jackson 2002, van Sterkenburg 2003, Hüllen 2006). Perhaps the strongest argument against such works was that fact that they treat every word in isolation, thus demonstrating a blatant disregard for the relationships that hold between lexemes.

In this presentation I will discuss the concept of a systematic dictionary as an example of a non-alphabetic dictionary, which aspires to overcome some of the problems posed by its alphabetical counterpart. In particular, I will focus on conceptual derivation, which Lukszyn and Zmarzer (2001) invoke as the basis for term categorisation in systematic dictionaries. The idea of conceptual derivation is predicated on the assumption that the concepts of terms exhibit varying levels of complexity, which allow these concepts to be divided into classes (Michta 2018). Conceptual derivation can thus be used as a way of classifying terms, yielding results that other approaches such as termontography (Temmerman and Kerremans 2003), ontoterminology (Roche et al. 2009), frame-based terminology (Faber and López Rodríguez 2012) and lexical semantics (L'Homme 2020) may not produce. Throughout my talk I will use several chemical terms to illustrate the concept of conceptual derivation and its application to the study of terminology. Finally, I will present a number of practical considerations for compiling a systematic dictionary of chemical terminology.

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## SINONIMIŠKŲ SUDĖTINIŲ TERMINŲ VARTOSENOS POLINKIAI AKADEMINIUOSE TEKSTUOSE

Terminų sinonimija plačiai analizuojamas ir diskutuojamas reiškinys, ypač svarstant terminijos tvarkybos problemas. Sutariama, kad daugeliu atveju ji vengtina, tačiau vartosenos tyrimai rodo, kad vis dar aktyvi ir neretai pateisinama, pavyzdžiui, kai sinonimas yra lietuviškas svetimės kilmės termino atitikmuo arba darybiškai patogesnis ar trumpesnis terminas.

Lietuviškų sudėtinių terminų sinonimija yra mažiau analizuota, minėtini A. Mitkevičienės, S. Stankevičienės, R. Vladarskienės, A. Kaulakienės ir kt. darbai. Šiame tyrime analizuojama sinonimiška sudėtinių terminų vartosena Kauno technologijos universiteto magistro baigiamuosiuose projektuose, sinonimų paieškai panaudojant tokius metakalbinius žymeklius, kaiprieveiksmį *kitaip* ir kt.

Sudėtiniuose terminuose sinonimiški būna ir pagrindiniai, ir šalutiniai dėmenys. Pastebima, kad magistrantai linksta sinonimą parašyti šalia sudėtinio termino su tarptautiniu žodžiu ar hibridu, be to, lietuvišką atitikmenį pateikia net jei terminas vietoj dvižodžio pasidaro trižodis ar dar ilgesnis (*verslo diversifikavimas – verslo sričių išskaidymas*). Sinonimija kartais atsiranda ir šalia lietuviško termino pateikiant ir vėliau darbe pramaišiu vartojant tarptautinį terminą, pvz., *gyventojų politika – demografinė politika*. Stengiamasi pateikti sinonimų poras, kai terminai yra metaforiški arba asmenvardiniai (*Stenbergo meilės teorija – trikampė meilės teorija*). Pasitaiko atvejų, kai sinonimas rašomas kabutėse (*sainkingų finansinių ataskaitų klastojimo priemonių grupė – „kūrybinė apskaita“*), taip tarsi parodydant suvokimą, kad tai nėra tinkamas, tačiau žinomas ir skaitytoje literatūroje rastas mokslo sąvokos pavadinimas. Teorinėje baigiamojo projekto dalyje studentai pateikia susistemintą literatūros analizę, todėl radę skirtingų mokslininkų darbuose nevienodus tų pačių sąvokų pavadinimus, baigiamuosiuose projektuose irgi pradeda vartoti ar bent vieną kartą pamini sinonimus (*emocinė kompetencija – emocinis intelektas; struktūrinis nedarbas – technologinės pažangos sukeltas nedarbas*).

Išanalizavus surinktus pavyzdžius matyti, kad sudėtinių terminų sinonimiją akademiniuose tekstuose dažnai lemia angliškai skaitomuose teoriniuose šaltiniuose rastų terminų pažodinis vertimas, nesinaudojimas terminografiniais šaltiniais, terminijos vartosenos principų neišmanymas ar nesilaikymas, taip pat ir kitos priežastys.

Asta MITKEVIČIENĖ

*Lietuvių kalbos institutas (Lietuva)*

## **SINONIMINIAI (NE)TERMINAI SVEIKATOS TEMATIKOS TEKSTUOSE PLAČIAJAI VISUOMENEI**

Terminų pasirinkimą lemia ne tik kognityviniai ir kalbiniai, bet ir komunikaciniai veiksniai. Pranešime aptariama terminų sinonimija už mokslinio diskurso ribų – plačiąjai visuomenei skirtuose tekstuose. Pagrindinis atlikto tyrimo šaltinis – interneto tekstyno ItTeTen 14 dalis iš šviečiamojo pobūdžio sveikatos tematikos interneto svetainių tekstų. Buvo nagrinėjami metakalbiniais komentarais susieti, t. y. eksplikitiniai, sinonimai.

Sveikatos tematikos svetainių tekstuose plačiąjai visuomenei sinonimai nurodomi kaip alternatyvūs, papildomi sąvokų įvardijimai arba (taip pat ir) kaip aiškesni, pagal vidinę formą suprantamesni ar geriau žinomi terminai. Kaip sinonimai susiejami ne tik skirtingas sąvokas įvardijantys terminai (kontekstiniai sinonimai), bet ir netikslios formos terminai, o tai galima aiškinti tekstinėmis priežastimis (trumpinimas, ilginimas, perfrazavimas ir pan.), neatmetant ir raiškos spragų, klaidų. Tarp kontekstinių sinonimų išsiskiria terminų ir jų perfrazių poros, kai kurias perfrazes jau galima laikyti nuolatinėmis.

Nespecialistams skirtų sveikatos tematikos tekstų terminijos savitumas – funkciniai sinonimai. Pagal metakalbinius komentarus išsiskiria dvi stambios tokių sinonimų grupės: vieni vartojami mokslo ar srities specialistų kalboje, kiti priklauso bendrajai ar neformaliajai vartosenai. Pastarosios grupės sinonimų skiriamaisiais požymiais galima laikyti vaizdingumą, metaforiškumą, nors tie požymiai ir nėra pakankami juos atriboti nuo tikrųjų terminų.

Fátima NORONHA

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## **DIASTRATIC VARIATION AND SPECIALISED DISCOURSE TYPOLOGY – THE CASE OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET**

The Mediterranean Diet (MD), according with the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, is defined as a set of skills, knowledge, rituals, symbols, and traditions related with agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, food processing and conservation, and cooking. It includes socializing during meals and conviviality as a vital element of the local cultural identity, culture, intercultural dialogue, as well as physical activity. The domain is characterised by a complex network of distinct fields of activity and by its diversity of specialists involved, which raises questions about the representation of knowledge linked to traditional activities generated by stakeholders outside the scope of scientific and technical areas. Moreover, we ask about the need to redefine the concept of «specialist» itself.

In this presentation, we will mainly focus on the terminological variation produced among different groups of stakeholders (thereafter, specialists), namely focusing on the role of traditional activities represented in MD, which are seldom accounted for when building terminological resources. These activities have been producing their own terminologies and this must be taken into account as they are the expression of traditional fields of knowledge with economic, social, and cultural impact in local communities. While inevitable, variation sprouting from these different specialist groups needs to be properly handled, registered, and explained when building terminological resources. Thus, we propose a different perspective on the concept of «specialist» and a review of specialised discourse typology. We aim to contribute to a more efficient analysis of specialised corpora and for a clearer understanding on diastratic variation in terminological resources, which may help communicative mediators to make a better and more adjusted decision according with their target public.

Olga I. OPARINA

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## **KNOWLEDGE AS A CONCEPT: TERMS VS. GENERAL LANGUAGE**

Terms are usually considered as words with precise and strict definition denoting a certain notion and used in specific contexts. The system of terminology is not a stable system: it modifies reflecting the changes in the society. The term is, on the one hand, a result of cognitive process involving such procedures as abstraction, systematization, specification. In this case the term is various structure of knowledge compressed and concentrated into one word. On the other hand, this is a word from general language with its original meaning. This word usually incorporates world view picture with certain connotations and associations.

There is always interaction between science and everyday world view picture. As a result, words from general language become terms and vice versa.

The goal of the research is to observe the changes in the use and meaning of the words denoting the very concept of knowledge. Theoretical framework presupposes cognitive approach (such notions as concept, conceptualization, world view picture), etymological analysis. The concept of knowledge is regarded as the result of cognitive development and cognition reflected in language. The main stages of the study are:

- to select lexemes related to the notion of knowledge,
- to study their etymology, meaning and the contexts they are used (based on etymological and explanatory (thesaurus) dictionaries,
- to examine the contexts these lexemes are used nowadays,
- to use statistical analysis to determine their frequency,
- to compare their original meaning, etymology with the present day usage,
- to consider what of them are terms, how they have become part of general language (whether they can be referred to as general language) and what are the peculiarities of their usage and main functions.

As the conclusion, obvious changes have been demonstrated by analyzed material caused by the challenges of the time. The concept "knowledge" preserves the constituent lexemes. However, the statistical analysis highlights the prevailing amount of lexemes denoting factual knowledge and referring to terms (the sphere of IT and technology).



Elīna PEINA, Anita HELVIGA

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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARY: LATVIAN USERS' PERSPECTIVE**

While studying the state of contemporary Latvian terminography, it has to be acknowledged that there is a lack of well-designed dictionaries with introductions that explain the principles and intentions of creating the dictionary, there are no references to the resources or other indicators that are important to the dictionary user. Before publishing any dictionary, lexicographers should know the target users, but there is a lack of studies on the habits and needs of the term dictionary users. A continued study of the attitudes and habits of dictionary users is needed to make clear what the public expects from a terminological dictionary, that is why survey was conducted among 160 Latvian bachelor, master and doctoral level students with regard to dictionary use and culture. Research presents a result of a preliminary study on Latvian dictionary users' opinions, attitudes and habits of the use of terminological dictionaries, and their dictionary culture.

The aim of the report is to present and discuss answers to one of the surveys open question: “In your opinion, what characteristics the perfect terminological dictionary should have?” By mentioning some of the statements to be drawn from the survey, it should be highlighted that the dictionary user in Latvia wants the dictionaries to have an introduction that explains everything that the user is looking for. Being aware that it is almost impossible to create an ideal dictionary, number of aspects that are relevant to the user are reflected in the report.

## WHEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIALECTAL VARIATION COEXIST IN SPECIALIZED CORPORA. ELEMENTS OF REFLECTION IN TWO CONTEXTS

Since the 1990s, the analysis of variation in specialized languages has been developing under the impulse of new theories of terminology, as well as its reconciliation with linguistics and corpus-based approaches. Despite the importance of existing research, several facets of term variation remain to be explored.

- In our communication, we propose in particular to feed the reflection on the needs and possibilities of analyzing several types of dialectal variation (Freixa 2006, Fernandez-Silva and Freixa 2017), simultaneously present in specialized corpora. Indeed, as several authors point out (e.g. Gadet 2003: 119–120), the different types of dialectal variation are closely linked and it is essential to take these links into account in the analysis of their “linguistic manifestations”. In the field of specialized language, our proposal arises from several observations, in different applied demands encountered in recent years, in work contexts subject to multiple variations: First, we propose to focus on university pedagogy, a rapidly evolving domain, where several communities of experts work together (prototypically researchers and academic advisors), in different French-speaking countries (Picton and Dury 2017). This context illustrates the dynamics between three types of dialectal variation that coexist in specialized corpora: diachrony, diatopy and diastraty;
- Second, we propose to discuss the analysis of determinologisation, in particle physics. Determinologisation is here considered as a process of passage of terms in different genres and degrees of speciality, through time (Picton et al. 2021). This context illustrates the particular link between diachrony and diastraty, a type of variation which necessarily manifests itself over time (*ibidem*).

Our analyses, based on Textual Terminology approaches, rely on the systematic observation of different types of linguistic clues and on discussions with domain-field experts. We thus trace and analyze the variants of different concepts in two specialized corpora, qualified as “multicomparable”, in each of the two selected domains. We propose more specifically to discuss the phenomena at stake regarding dialectal variation in these domains, the complementarity of the variations under study and how these contexts offer new paths for reflection on term variation. We then sharpen our focus on methodological challenges regarding corpus- and tool-based approaches in Textual Terminology when analyzing “multi-comparable” corpora.

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## **ANNOTATION OF CYBERSECURITY TERMINOLOGY: METHODOLOGY, PROBLEMS AND RESULTS**

Currently, most terminology extraction projects are based on deep learning systems, the development of which depends on big amounts of texts and training data. The latter are obtained by manually annotating terminology used in domain-specific texts. Annotation is usually performed by terminology researchers in cooperation with domain experts.

The presentation presents the monolingual and bilingual terminology annotation methodology which has been used for annotation of the terms of the domain of cybersecurity (CS), the problems which have occurred during the annotation and the initial results.

For the purposes of the annotation work, the special software QuickTag has been developed. The software provides a toolkit for annotation of terms and appellations used in monolingual texts and bilingual parallel texts. Functionalities of the software allow adding various types of metadata about lexical units used in coherent texts. Firstly, the main annotation function allows tagging terms and appellations with the pre-existing tags indicating their conceptual characteristics: terms of the CS domain, terms related to the CS domain and appellations of the CS domain. Appellations can be additionally tagged with the tags indicating their semantic classes according to the nature of the referent (documents, institutions, software, etc.). Secondly, QuickTag allows adding metadata about certain usage- and formation-related features of the tagged lexical units, e. g. an annotator can indicate a full term form of the tagged abbreviated term, specify formation type of the term or its origin. Thirdly, the software enables to decompose nested terms and appellations and annotate separately their components relevant for the research, e.g. an annotator can annotate separately terms used in appellations (e.g. the term cybersecurity in the appellation National cybersecurity centre), terms used in terminological combinations in which several terms share the same modifier or head (e.g. the terms ICT products, ICT services and ICT processes in the terminological combination ICT products, services and processes; the terms device management and configuration management in the terminological combination device and configuration management), etc. And finally, the software QuickTag calculates the annotated terms and appellations and provides structured lists of tagged lexical units with statistical data in the exported file. Thus, the annotation results are multifaceted and can be used both for training deep learning systems and for terminology and/or appellation analysis.

Despite the handy software and clear-cut methodology, the annotation process has constantly posed

various problems concerning delimitation of the domain, boundaries of a term, term – appellation distinction, etc. which, alongside with the initial annotation results, will be discussed in the presentation.

The research is carried out under the project “Bilingual automatic terminology extraction” funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT, agreement No. P-MIP-20-282). The project is also included as a use case in COST action “European network for Web-centred linguistic data science” (CA18209).

## **KELIOS MINTYS APIE APIBRĖŽČIŲ RAŠYMĄ**

Kiekvienas terminas turi apibrėžtį, kurios turinys priklauso nuo sąvokos apimties – pasikeitus (pamažėjus ar padaugėjus) ja atspindimų bendrųjų ir skiriamųjų požymių skaičiui, gali pakisti (būti patikslintas – susiaurintas ar išplėstas) ir apibrėžties turinys. Rašant tos pačios sąvokos apibrėžtį, specialistų gali būti fiksuojami ne visiškai tie patys sąvokos požymiai. Tokį nevienodumą lemia skirtinga specialistų patirtis, išsilavinimas, sąvokos suvokimas. Taigi, apibrėžtis – tai konstruktyvaus susitarimo rezultatas, padedantis užtikrinti visiems vienodai suprantamą, kartu ir patikimą dalykinį bendravimą. Be to, būna atvejų, kai tinkama ir teisinga gali būti ne viena, o net kelios termino apibrėžtys.

Įvairių sričių specialistams, taip pat ir terminologams tam tikrais atvejais kyla klausimas, kaip apibrėžti terminą, t. y. parašyti aiškia, tikslią ir sistemišką jo apibrėžtį, kuri terminą (sinonimą, variantą ir pan.) ar termino dėmenį pasirinkti vartoti, kad šis tiksliausiai atskleistų visus norimus įvardyti sąvokos aspektus, apibrėžtų pagrindiniu dėmeniu žymimos sąvokos apimtį, sukongretintų jos turinį. Šio pranešimo tikslas ir yra panagrinėti vieną kitą atvejį, kai sudėtinio termino dėmens (ar dėmenų) pasirinkimą lemia apibrėžtis, ir atvirkščiai.

Christophe ROCHE

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## THE ONTOLOGICAL TURN OF TERMINOLOGY

By defining a term as a "verbal designation of a concept", and a concept as a "unit of knowledge", the so-called "classical" or "conceptual" terminology emphasizes the double dimension of terminology: linguistic (verbal designation) and conceptual (unit of knowledge). It also stresses the extra-linguistic nature of the concept and its primary role in terminology: there is no term without concept, the opposite not necessarily being true.

Terms and concepts belong to different dimensions. This implies that the definition of term and the definition of concept are distinct, even if they are tightly linked. The definition of term is written in natural language, whereas the definition of concept is written in a formal language since concept is extra-linguistic.

These remarks raise two main questions. The first one concerns the theories of concept relevant for terminology, and the representation languages for defining concepts. More precisely, we will see computer-readable languages, which lead to the notion of ontology (a discipline of artificial intelligence). The second question will concern the impact on terminology itself, both in its principles and methods, of an explicit representation of the concept, i.e. an ontological representation of the conceptual system of terminology. It is the ontological turn of terminology, which opens up new perspectives for terminology, in particular for its operationalisation for information processing purposes: multilingual semantic search engines, translation aids, electronic dictionaries, etc. Assuming that the experts know the terms of the domain, building the ontology becomes the main problem to solve.

Finally, we will see how to generate the definition of a term in natural language from the formal definition of the concept denoted by the term. The result is a terminological definition ("definition of thing", i.e. an explanation in natural language of what the concept is) and not a lexicographical definition ("definition of word" understood as the meaning of the term built in discourse). It remains to the expert/terminologist to edit the terminological definition to improve its formulation.

## STATYBOS TERMINIJOS DŪRINIŲ SANDAIS ŽYMINŲ OBJEKTŲ SANTYKIAI

Kognityvinės lingvistikos atstovų nuomone, žinių struktūros iš esmės yra sąveikaujančių, logiškai susijusių konceptų struktūros, o šių konceptų sąjungos vadinamos propozicijomis. Šios propozicijos visada matomos dūriniuose. Dėl to dūriniai, aktualizuojantys tam tikrus (dažnai teigiama – universaliuosius) kognityvinius modelius, yra ypatingi kalbos vienetai.

Kognityviniu požiūriu nagrinėjant statybos terminijos dūrinius, pastebima, kad pagrindinis, į daugumą kognityvinių propozicinių modelių įeinantis yra OBJEKTO konceptas, žymintis įvairių kategorijų dalykus: daiktus, medžiagas, abstrakčiąsias sąvokas. OBJEKTO konceptas dažnai sudaro propozicines struktūras su YPATYBĖS, TIKSLO, kito OBJEKTO ir VEIKSMO konceptais.

Šiame pranešime nagrinėjami tik tie statybos terminijos dūriniai, kurių kognityvinį propozicinį modelį sudaro du OBJEKTO konceptai, pvz.: OBJEKTAS 1 – BŪTI NAUDOJAMAM – OBJEKTAS 2; OBJEKTAS 1 – BŪTI DALIMI – OBJEKTAS 2; OBJEKTAS 1 – BŪTI PADARYTAM IŠ – OBJEKTAS 2.

Tyrimas rodo, kad kai objektas naudojamas kitam objektui, šių dviejų objektų santykiai gali būti konjunkciniai ir disjunkciniai. Pavyzdžiui, nors dūriniai *krosniakaištis*, *stiklajuostė* ir *dulkėkaukė* bei *gaisrasienė* atitinka tą patį kognityvinį propozicinį modelį OBJEKTAS 1 – BŪTI NAUDOJAMAM – OBJEKTAS 2, objektų santykiai skiriasi: dūrinių *krosniakaištis*, *stiklajuostė* objektų santykiai yra konjunkciniai, objektai susijungia, o dūrinių *dulkėkaukė* bei *gaisrasienė* – disjunkciniai: kaukė naudojama dulkėms, siena – gaisrui atstumti, t. y. apsisaugoti nuo šių objektų. Objektai gali būti susiję ir kitais santykiais: vienas objektas gali būti kito objekto dalis (*stoglangis*, *stoglovis*), vienas objektas gali būti padarytas iš kito (*medžrėmis*, *skardavamzdis*) ar būti su kitu (*gelžtiklis*).

Pagal kognityvinius propozicinius modelius, jungiančius du OBJEKTO konceptus, daugiausia padaromi konceptualiosios ARTEFAKTŲ srities pavadinimai.



## **MODERNIZATION OF TERMINOLOGY TEACHING METHODS AT INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING**

Interdisciplinary undergraduate studies of translation and interpreting involve a high level of practice combined with acquisition of theoretical knowledge, whereas the purpose is to develop key competences for the translator, i.e. interpreter profile. The relevant European and international standards, such as ISO 17100:2015, foresee several groups of competences for the translation and interpreting profession, whereas under the specific translation competence, the acquiring of a terminological subcompetence is foreseen. The terminological subcompetence involves a set of specific abilities (Faber 2004) that are of key importance for both translators and interpreters.

In line with the digital age and requirements, these standards also foresee another key competence for future professionals, which involves developing digital skills for use of technology and software tools. In the period 2020-2021, a project was implemented at the Department of Translation and Interpreting in Skopje, North Macedonia with the purpose of modernizing terminology teaching methods at national level.

The project has two components as it is focused on reinforcing the terminological subcompetence and the digital skills for terminology management through a number of activities focused on revising the teaching aims, implementing innovative techniques that increase learner autonomy and integrating comprehensive evaluation of acquired knowledge throughout the terminological academic courses at all national universities offering translation or interpreting training. Furthermore, through organization of workshops where academic staff shared experience of good practice, some of the main project results were harmonized terminology teaching practices and publication of guidelines with specific recommendation for academic staff involved in terminology teaching.

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## **STRUCTURING TERMINOLOGY TRAINING: A DIDACTIC ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE COGNITIVE CONTRADICTIONS**

The so-called "clip (mosaic) thinking", which is so widely spread today, due to a number of immanent cognitive features, can create serious difficulties both in the process of training a clinician and in his further professional activity, becoming at the same time the source of a whole complex of serious social, ethical and deontological problems, known as "dehumanization of medicine". The most important phenomenon of "clinical thinking" for healing involves, first of all, the ability of the physician to independently integrate and systematize the most diverse information about the patient. This requires a different type of – conceptual (verbal-logical, long-term, systematic, semantic), traditionally opposed to "clip" (mosaic).

It is possible to partially remove the fundamental contradiction of these cognitive models with the help of in a certain way organized terminological training, which is proposed to be clarified as "structuring". At the same time, to neutralize at least some of the consequences of the widespread triumph of "clip thinking", it is possible to use some of its relevant advantages for some departments of medical knowledge: initially, groups of heterogeneous, but etymologically related words are supposed to be arranged in the form of hierarchical structures disposed around appropriate terminological elements.

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## **CENTRE OF EXPERTISE FOR DUTCH TERMINOLOGY: A DIGITAL PLATFORM FOR PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE**

When it comes to terminology, the Dutch-speaking regions have a long tradition of collaboration. Since the eighties there have been several partnerships and committees, all lead by the Dutch Language Union. There was a growing awareness that a central point was needed to bring together all information concerning Dutch terminology and to make it generally accessible. Since 2016, the Dutch Language Institute (INT) in Leiden manages and develops all Dutch language materials. The whole spectrum of language, including professional language, regional languages and dialects, is now given attention, making it no more than logical for the INT to accommodate the Centre of Expertise for Dutch Terminology (ENT). The main task of the ENT is to offer information, facilities, products and services in the field of terminology. Apart from that, research is done into the professional language of three specific fields: legal language, medical language and the language of higher education. In this presentation I will go deeper into the wide range of information supplied by the ENT, including specific software tools for terminological tasks. I will also describe several of the terminology projects that are being conducted at the Dutch Language Institute.

## CROATIAN MARINE ENGINEERING TERMINOLOGY

We present work on Croatian marine engineering terminology. Thematically, this terminology is related to maritime and technical terminology, so that the analysis in certain parts includes all three terminological databases in the STRUNA interface collected between 2009 and 2012 and published in terminological dictionaries in 2015. Statistical data related to the structure of terms are presented. Terms that have synonyms are singled out and synonymy in terminology is discussed. The relations of terms in the Croatian standard language that STRUNA recommends and other terms in use in the profession are analyzed, some of which are traditional terms in use on board, and some are new ones influenced by the English language. They are accompanied by labels: recommended, suggested, allowed, not recommended, and slang/jargon.

Types of relationships are analyzed:

- *blazinica* (recommended) vs *posteljica* (allowed) 'shell'
- *trenje* (recommended) vs *frikcija* (allowed) 'friction'
- *ispuh* (recommended) vs *ispušna para* (allowed) 'exhaust'
- *doknadni dio* (recommended) vs *pričuvni dio, rezervni dio* (allowed) 'spare part'
- *blok motora* (recommended) vs *blok cilindra, cilindarski blok* (allowed) 'cylinder block'
- *balastna pumpa* (recommended) vs *balastna crpka* (suggested) 'ballast pump'
- *dizelsko gorivo* (recommended) vs *dizel gorivo, dizel-gorivo* (not recommended) 'dizel fuel'
- *kaljuža* (recommended) vs *kaljuža, ston* (allowed) vs *santina* (slang/jargon) 'bilge'
- *rame* (recommended) vs *koljeno, membrana, okvir, opna* (allowed) vs *pršut* (slang/jargon) 'web'
- *vijak* (recommended) vs *šaraf, vida* (slang/jargon) 'screw'

Part of the analysis is dedicated to the beginnings of the maritime terminology in the second half of the 19th century with an emphasis on the creation of terminological principles and the survival of these terms in modern terminology. Some creative groups stand out, for example with the suffix *-ica* (*blazinica* 'shell', *četkica* 'sliding brush') and we attempt to determine whether these are diminutives.

An overview of metaphorical expressions is also given (e.g., *glava motora* 'cylinder block head'; *korijen navoja* 'thread root'; *čelo stapa/glava stapa* 'piston crown'; *rame/koljeno/pršut* 'web').

The final part comments on the systematization and use of marine engineering terminology in current handbooks, high school and university textbooks, manuals, machinery maintenance and instruction books, etc.

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## **A THREE IN ONE TERMINOLOGY HANDBOOK: TO TEACH, HARMONISE AND SUPPORT TERMINOLOGY POLICY AIMS IN THE LEGAL DOMAIN IN HUNGARY**

The presentation aims to offer a glimpse behind the scenes of the editing and the evolution of a handbook by highlighting the characteristics, challenges and achievements encountered in the terminology domain of law.

The handbook has been published in printed version and in e-book format by the Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation Ltd. (OFFI Ltd), this year marking its third edition. The two first editions entitled *Introduction to Legal Terminology Observed through the Lens of a Terminologist* focus in the first edition (2017) on translation trainings in higher education and mentorship programmes at OFFI Ltd, and second edition (2019) on the harmonising of terms from the translator's viewpoint.

The third edition entitled *Hungarian Basic Legal Terms in the Language of the Neighbouring Countries* concentrates on terminology policy aims. Whereas the first two editions, analysing 193 Hungarian key legal terms, contain equivalents in English, German, French and Italian, the third edition focuses on the equivalents in six of the seven regional areas where Hungarian is spoken as a minority language (Slovakian, Ukrainian, Romanian, Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian). The first two editions contain introductory articles about legal terminology, didactical records in table format of legal terms and anonymised document samples (i.e. certifications of incorporations and sentences), while the third one shifts emphasis to articles about the terminology policy situation in the neighbouring countries and the records of legal terms with equivalents in the six languages.

The presentation highlights the features of legal terms and certified translations, the structure and content of the records with specific examples, equivalence and harmonisation issues in translation.

## SINONIMIJOS IR VARIANTIŠKUMO SANTYKIS ASTROLOGIJOS TERMINIJOJE

Nors sinonimija ir variantiškumas yra ne vienos mokslo šakos tiriamieji objektai, jose dažnai plėtojama tik viena kuri sąvoka – sinonimijos (pvz., stilistikoje) ar variantiškumo (pvz., bendrinės kalbos normų ir vartosenos tyrimuose). Terminologija yra ta mokslo šaka, kurioje vartojamos ir plėtojamoms jos abi.

Tai rodo, kad terminologijoje kyla abiejų sąvokų poreikis. Jį patvirtintų jau ilgą laiką jų abiejų vartojimo tradicija, skirtingais pagrindais grindžiama sinonimijos ir variantiškumo klasifikacija, taip pat nemažas skaičius tyrimų, daugiausia empirinio pobūdžio, kuriuose tiriamuoju objektu tampa arba tik sinonimija, arba tik variantiškumas.

Vis dėlto daug ir tokių darbų, kuriuose terminų sinonimai ir terminų variantai aptariami kartu. Kitas glaudokos sinonimijos ir variantiškumo sąsajos požymis – sunkumas tarp sinonimų ir variantų brėžti aiškią ribą (esama darbų, kuriuose šis sunkumas įvardijamas tiesiogiai ar net ta riba nebrėžiama). O ir sinonimiją bei variantiškumą lemiančios priežastys, kaip rodytų bent jau empirinio pobūdžio darbuose formuluojami išvadinių ar neišvadinių pobūdžio teiginiai, neretai tapatinamos. Požymiu, iš kurio sprendžiama apie terminijos nesusiformavimą, taip pat laikoma tiek sinonimija, tiek ir variantiškumas.

Taigi, terminų sinonimija ir terminų variantiškumas terminologijoje tiek skiriami, tiek siejami. Jei tarp jų mėginama nustatyti dalies ir visumos santykį, tai tas santykis irgi nustatomas nevienodai: vienu variantiškumas labiau laikomas sinonimijos dalimi, kitų vartojama plačioji variantiškumo sąvoka, į jos aprėptį įtraukiant ir sinonimus. Visa tai kuria terminų daugiareikšmiškumą ir sudaro tam tikrų metodologinių nepatogumų (pvz.: vartojama plačioji ir siauroji variantiškumo samprata; pasirinkus tirti sinonimiją ar variantiškumą, sinonimijos ar variantiškumo sąvoką tyrėjams tenka kaskart aiškinti).

Pranešime mėginama į sinonimijos ir variantiškumo santykį pažvelgti astrologijos terminijos pagrindu. Sinonimija joje, kaip aiškėja iš analizei pasirinktų šaltinių, nėra itin gausi, bet variantiškumas, bent jau tam tikrų rūšių, – itin paplitęs, ir tai kelia klausimą, kiek tiek viena, tiek kita laikytina terminijos nenusistovėjimo požymiu. Tiriamosios medžiagos analizė rodytų, kad ir sinonimijos bei variantiškumo priežastys gana skirtingos.

Ina VIRBULE, Maira KREISLERE

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## **DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY TERMINOLOGY IN LATVIA AND PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FOR TRANSLATING RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS (RDA) STANDARD TERMS**

The report summarizes the experience of the National Library of Latvia (NLL) – the methodological center of Latvian libraries – in data creation and ensuring the development of data standards.

The authors' presentation explains which institutions or organizations provide terminology work in Latvia, what are the principles of term formation and translation and describes how the cooperation between cultural and scientific organizations involved in the work of terminology is ensured.

The presentation reflects the use of normative documents from the library field (including adapted international standards), professional publications, printed and electronic resources in other languages, as well as the process of translation and validation of terms.

The speakers also analyze the role of the implementation and translation of RDA standard in Latvia. The translation problems of RDA Glossary are described, as well as the principles and solutions for correct reproduction of RDA terms and their definitions in Latvian. An overview is provided of how the correct, appropriate terminology was applied in the translation process of the terms ensuring that the chosen term with the appropriate definition would be used throughout the whole translation and also implemented in related documents. A task is set whilst translating RDA Glossary to observe the peculiarities of the Latvian language and the mutual conceptual correspondence of the terms expressed in English without setting the goal of achieving lexical equality.

Finally, the effects of RDA terms on the common data model of memory institutions in Latvia for the unified discovery of cultural heritage digital resources is also outlined.

## MEDICINOS TERMINŲ FUNKCIJOS NOAH GORDONO ROMANE GYDYTOJAS. AVICENOS MOKINYS

Natūrali terminų funkcionavimo vieta yra mokslinis tekstas, kuriame terminai atlieka savo prigimtine funkcija – trumpai, tiksliai, vienareikšmiškai įvardyti mokslines sąvokas. Patekę į nemokslinį – grožinį – tekstą tie patys terminai įgyja naujų, jiems neįprastų funkcijų, pvz.: vaizdinę, emocinę-ekspresinę, vertinamąją, charakterizuojamąją ir kt.

Pagrindinė medicinos terminų Noah Gordono romane *Gydytojas. Avicenos mokinys* (2020 m.) atliekama funkcija yra nominatyvinė. Jie įvardija medicinos sąvokas: kūno dalis ir organus, pvz.: *dilbis, pilvaplėvė*; ligas, pvz.: *gelta, pelkių karštligė*; gydymo priemonės, pvz.: *kamparo tepalas, lęšiuko drumsties operacija, skalpelis*; gydymo procese dalyvaujančius asmenis, pvz.: *gydytojas, ligonis*; gydymo vietas, pvz.: *ambulatorija, ligoninė*, t. y. dažniausiai vartojami savo tiesiogine, terminine, reikšme.

Rašytojui medicinos terminai padeda kurti tikroviškus, įtaigius gydytojo kasdienio darbo paveikslus, t. y. atlieka vaizdinę funkciją. Terminai vartojami pasakojant apie gydytojų darbą (apžiūrint ligonius, nusakant jų fizinę būklę), žmonių ligoms, liguistoms būsenoms ir jų požymiams apibūdinti, operacijoms ir kitokioms medicininėms intervencijoms bei manipuliacijoms aprašyti ir kt.

Medicinos terminai romane atlieka emocinę-ekspresinę funkciją. Tie terminai turi įvairių epitetų, pvz.: *aštrus dieglis, bjauri opa, prakeikta koja*, juos sugyvena veiksmažodžiai, pvz.: *skausmas dūrė, maras ėda, karštinė sutelkė jėgas ir puolė*, jie vartojami palyginimams sukurti, pvz.: *žarnos buvo rausvos kaip dažytas Velykų kiaušinis, žastas triokštelėjo kaip šakaliukas*.