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TERMINOLOGIJOS LYGMENYS**

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DIMENSIONS OF TERMINOLOGY**

**ABSTRACTS**

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Irene ARTO ESCUREDO

*University of Alicante (Spain)*

Maria BRUNO

*Philips Medizin Systeme (Germany)*

Maria Carmen STAIANO

*University of Naples L'Orientale (Italy)*

## **PROMOTING COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN TERMINOLOGY TRAINING: A CASE STUDY OF THE TERMINOLOGY WITHOUT BORDERS INITIATIVE**

This paper presents the terminology training possibilities offered by *Terminology Without Borders* (TWB), a project of the Terminology Coordination Unit of the European Parliament (Termcoord) run through crowdsourcing. TWB provides free multilingual termbases on ten different domains – Medicine, Environment, Culture, Women’s Rights, Law, Fisheries & Maritime, Education, Food, Technology and Finance. All termbases are made available to the public on a dedicated website, [youterm.eu](http://youterm.eu). The project can be classified as a Crowdsourcing for Education initiative, as the termbases are created through collaboration among the participants – students, university teachers, professional linguists and subject matter experts – recruited via open calls. Its goal is to educate future terminologists and create a network of universities and individuals interested in Terminology. By means of a survey conducted in 2022, the study explores participants' expectations, examines the advantages of engaging in TWB, and captures a range of opinions, providing an evaluation of the project. The surveys conducted have provided evidence that TWB serves as a valid methodology for teaching terminology. The promotional efforts effectively convey the primary objective of the project, while the collaborative approach, the networking component, the international scope, and the interdisciplinary nature are highly regarded by the collaborators. Overall, the project is consistently regarded as a positive and rewarding experience by participants. An assessment of the current state of the project, one year after the survey was conducted, is also included.

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## AUGALŲ VARDŲ TERMINOLOGIZAVIMAS JURGIO AMBRAZIEJAUS PABRĖŽOS TAISLIUJE AUGYMINIAME

1843 m. J. A. Pabrėža baigė rašyti svarbiausią savo mokslo darbą „*Tayslós augumyynis...*“, kuriame pateikta augalų sistema, aprašomi ne tik pas mus augantys augalai, bet ir kai kurie svetimšaliai, duodami žemaitiški, lotyniški, prūsiški ir latviški jų vardai. Rankraštis susideda iš 2 dalių: pirmojoje morfologinėje dalyje aprašyti augalai, o antrojoje pateiktas 24 augalų klasių ir jas sudarančių eilių vardynas, kur aprašytos 643 žiedinių augalų ir 158 sporinių augalų bei grybų gentys.

Galima išskirti tris pagrindinius J. A. Pabrėžos pateiktų augalų vardų kūrimo būdus: 1) terminologizavimą, 2) naujadarų darybą, 3) skolinimąsi iš kitų kalbų. Pranešime nagrinėjami tik terminologizuoti žiedinių augalų genčių vardai, pateikti J. A. Pabrėžos *Taisliuje augyminiame*.

Terminų kūrimo būdas – jau vartojamų žodžių panaudojimas terminams kurti – J. A. Pabrėžos vartotas ne taip dažnai kaip naujadarų kūrimas. Terminologizuotų paprastųjų šnekamosios kalbos žodžių ir tarmėje vartotų augalų vardų yra apie 28 procentai visų žiedinių augalų genčių vardų.

Pranešime aptariamos trys terminologizuotų augalų genčių vardų grupės:

- 1) to meto šnekamojoje kalboje vartoti augalų vardai, pvz., *alksnis, beržas, briedgauris, eglė, nendrė, raskila*,
- 2) paprastieji šnekamosios kalbos žodžiai, pvz., *burbulas, karūna, kočėlas, kramė*,
- 3) iš senosios lietuvių mitologijos paimti dievybių ir mitologinių būtybių vardai, pvz., *austėja, babylius, gardūnytis, klemalis, saliovas, tvertikas, kaukas, ragana*.

## **ROLE OF TERMINOLOGY WORK IN THE DESIGN OF THE COURSE *TERMINOLOGY OF CLINICAL SPECIALTIES***

In line with the practice-oriented, content-based and student-centred medical curriculum of Semmelweis University, we have redesigned the course Terminology of Clinical Specialties for our Hungarian and German-speaking students using recent and authentic medical documentation as primary resource. The aim of the course is twofold. Firstly, it aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the Greek-Latin terminology traditionally used in each medical specialty. Secondly, it aims to raise awareness of the linguistic characteristics of medical documentation and familiarize students with the use of all three levels of medical language: scientific language, professional/practical language, and communication with patients.

The curriculum development was preceded by empirical research. From the clinics of Semmelweis University, approximately 1000 pages of authentic documents were collected to compile a corpus for the Hungarian program. For the German program, we utilized published case studies, as well as outpatient records and discharge reports, as part of our research material. These latter resources were obtained from patients who received medical treatment in German-speaking countries, including a hospital in Germany.

The corpora were processed both manually and with the use of a corpus management and query tool. Sub-corpora were created from each text type of medical documentation, and keyword searches were used to highlight terms and characteristic patterns of the respective documentation genre. By means of concordance analysis, we observed the meanings of terms in their context, in real clinical language use, which, compared to data from medical dictionaries, is suitable for detecting changes in the terms' meaning, synonymy and polysemy. The exact definitions of terms are agreed upon in collaboration with medical specialists.

A further aim is to compile an online terminology database covering all three levels of medical language, which can be continuously updated and expanded with relevant terminology from different medical domains. The German terminology database will highlight the subtle variations between the Hungarian and the German medical language, including distinctions between German used in Germany and Austria, fostering a conscious and contextually appropriate use of terminology.

François BERKMANS

*Polytechnic University of Hauts-de-France (France), Poznan University of Technology (Poland)*

Maxence BIGERELLE

*Polytechnic University of Hauts-de-France (France)*

Michal WIECZOROWSKI

*Poznan University of Technology (Poland)*

## **CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION TERMINOLOGY FOR SURFACE MORPHOLOGY; TOWARDS A REAPPROPRIATION OF METROLOGISTS**

Surface metrology is a discipline at the crossroads of many others. The study of surfaces has innumerable applications, from the control of manufacturing processes to the prediction of functionality in industry, as well as in far-flung fields such as art studies and archaeology. However, surface states, although massively studied, do not benefit from a sufficient terminology to be properly indexed and classified in expert-to-expert communications. The reasons for this are simple: on the one hand, the transition from 2D to 3D measurements caused a paradigm shift [1] in the 1980s and the old classification is still in force. On the other hand, the principle of duality in industry reduces the need for terminology at the expense of the scientific community. [2]

Our study focuses on the analysis of an ad hoc corpus of 100 scientific articles presenting results related to surfaces characterization. We analysed the image-text relations encountered and the lexical units used to describe the morphologies. We compared these results with the definitions and classifications found in ISO standards and reference books.

This work is reminiscent of Sandrine Péraldi's [3], works on specialised languages, particularly in organic chemistry, as the results are similar. On the one hand, the terminological elements from the available classification systems are poorly used and do not allow for precise information on the state of the surface, nor do they allow for the correct indexing of publications for efficient research work for experts. This is since hyperonymic concepts of the upper strata of the classifications are fuzzy and semantically variable in scientific papers, as illustrated by the term "stochastic" and developed in the study. On the other hand, the lack of available terms encourages researchers to use neologisms to fill these gaps. These homemade terms, which correspond to an informal level of communication, are nevertheless used in expert-to-expert communication.

These analyses are preliminary to the construction of a new classification of surface morphologies that will allow more information to be conveyed using more appropriate terms based

on Sager's methodology.[4] We also wish to set up a specific nomenclature introducing the notion of multi-scale description because the surface state varies according to the scale of observation.[5]

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Beatriz CURTI-CONTESSOTO

University of São Paulo (Brasil), Lumière Lyon 2 University (France)

Talita SERPA

São Paulo State University (Brasil)

## **INTRA- AND INTER-LINGUISTIC EQUIVALENCE IN COMPARATIVE LAW: A STUDY OF TERMS DESIGNATING MARRIAGES IN A SELECTION OF LUSOPHONE, FRANCOPHONE, AND ANGLOPHONE COUNTRIES' CURRENT LEGISLATION**

Many issues in Terminology observe the concept of equivalency that occur at multiple levels. However, one aspect of its notion is repeated: comparing terms and concepts, even from diverse perspectives. This can be done inside the same language (intra-linguistic equivalence) or between languages in the same subject of expertise (inter-linguistic equivalence) (León-Araúz, 2022). These two equivalence characteristics are critical to this work since we intend to evaluate legal terms about formal marriages in nations where Portuguese, French, and English are official languages. For our research *corpora*, we selected legal documents currently in existence in Brazil, Portugal, France, Belgium, Canada, and the United Kingdom: *LBRCorpus*, *LPTCorpus*, *LFRACorpus*, *LBECorpus*, *LGBCorpus*, and *LCANCorpus*. The terms were identified by checking the unit concordances for *casamento*, *matrimônio*, *mariage*, and *marriage* in these *corpora* and investigating any resulting syntagmatic concepts. *WordList* and *Concordance* from *WordSmith Tools* (version 7.0) were used for this. Our research thus took two paths: firstly, we sought intra-linguistic equivalences between terms in the same language, i.e., terminological variations, with variation defined as the phenomenon in which different designations are used to refer to the same concept (Freixa, 2006). Following Freixa's typological theory (2014), our initial goal was to prove the occurrence of a particular type of diatopic variation. Secondly, we examine the terms to determine their inter-linguistic equivalence relations, thereby verifying how the legal concepts correspond (or do not correspond) in different languages, based on the claim that if Law concepts are related to a single conceptually defined system in one society, there is no true correlation in another (cf. L'Homme, 2020). We extend this consideration to comparing terms within the same language but concerning different legal domains. In this sense, our analyses show us that the legal concepts in question do not correspond in some cases from an intra-linguistic and inter-linguistic point of view. The term *casamento religioso com efeito civil* [religious marriage with civil effects] typifies this instance since it refers to a particular marriage permitted by Brazilian law but not allowed by Portuguese law

or the laws of the other nations studied. This presentation aims, then, to present the results of this study, which received financial support from the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) and The Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES).

## **TERMINOLOGY TRAINING FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDENTS IN MULTILINGUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS. THE CASE OF SBVR-EAFIT MTD. MEDELLÍN, COLOMBIA**

This paper highlights the importance of terminology training for international business (IB) students in a multilingual learning environment. We describe the terminology training offered to IB undergraduate students who participated in a project conducted at EAFIT University, Colombia (Díaz, Aguilar, and Schmidt, 2019), aimed to create a multilingual terminological dictionary (SBVR\_EAFIT MTD) of international business terms used in professional communication, practice, and research. The dictionary was based on the Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR) developed by the Object Management Group. “SBVR is a Content Model, it provides documentation of unambiguous, meaning-centric, multilingual, and semantically rich capability to define meanings that are used by agents (humans, machines) in the same industry, discipline, profession, organization, or field of study, and the students contributing to their development needed to have some terminological competence” (OMG, 2023).

Different terminology training sessions were designed to enable student participation in different stages of the project. They varied in depth and complexity and ranged from the introduction of simple concepts of terminology work to the evaluation of lexical and terminological resources, and the search for reliable definitions. As a result of their terminology training, undergraduate students could not only participate in the construction of the dictionary (SBVR-EAFIT MTD), they also became aware of the importance of unambiguous communication in international business.

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Ricardo EITO-BRUN

*Carlos III University of Madrid (Spain)*

## **LAUNCHING TERMINOLOGY STUDIES IN UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID, SPAIN**

This communication presents the activities completed in Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain, to launch Terminology Studies during the academic year 2022/23. Terminology is considered a key topic and discipline to help students understand the conceptual landscape of different subjects and areas of knowledge within their studies.

During the academic year 2022/23, the university has offered a specific course dedicated to Terminology and to the qualitative analysis of texts. The course was initially addressed to students of Economy, Law and Business administration. In the first year, enrollments included students from different countries, some of them Erasmus.

This presentation presents the different topics covered in the course, as well as the tools and didactical approach followed. In addition to the theoretical aspects of Terminology, during the course the students received hands-on training on the use of different tools, both commercial and open source, aimed to create and manage terminographical resources and to complete the automated extraction of terms from collections of specialized texts, articles and papers. Creation of conceptual maps to get a better understanding of the concepts involved in the discipline was another activity widely covered during the course.

Conclusions reached after this experience show a positive results. The course has presented students a new topic that provides them with tools and concepts to improve their learning capabilities. Success factors highlighted by the students included understanding terminology benefits when using other tools, like company directories and databases of academic papers that incorporate thesauri and knowledge organization schemas.



## **ISSUES OF NORMALIZATION OF GEORGIAN TECHNICAL TERMS**

The development of terminological dictionaries with new, modern principles is mainly conditioned by significant socio-political and economic changes, as lexicographic approaches and dominant languages in the scientific field are changing.

Terminological activity reflects important stages of historical development, state ideology, political difficulties, often difficulties in the language. Historically, terminological work has always existed in Georgia. Already the theory of translation work was established in ancient Georgia, which is still relevant today. This is also excellent example of terms formation in Georgian. The Old Georgian terminological material is also included in the Georgian Term Bank and it is being developed according to special rules.

In the department of the scientific terminology at Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, the Georgian Term Bank was created in 2014, with help of the Georgian Department of Defense. All existing editions of Georgian technical terminology are included in the Georgian Term Bank. During the working new issues and ways of solving these issues appear.

The main difficulty is that in the most translative terminological dictionaries the dominant is foreign language. Dictionaries which starting language is Georgian are not frequent. Lexicographic difficulties specific to the Georgian language in the translative dictionaries always remain without attention. The attempt to develop clearly defined lexicographic principles of the Georgian dictionaries will allow us to study more thoroughly all the complex issues which are common for terminological dictionaries of all languages in general.

The complexity or malfunction of the terminology is easy to analyze in the terminological database. It is clear that important to deal with the difficulties accumulated in Georgian terminology over the years during the working process on the new edition of technical terminology. Without this the publication of the Dictionary of Georgian technical terminology will not be academic and correspond to the requirements that have accumulated in Georgia over the past years.

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Axel ERMERT

*DGI (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Information und Wissen) (Germany)*

## **A HARMONIZED TERMINOLOGY IN/OF THE INFORMATION FIELD – THE STORY OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 5127**

Like many ISO (International Standards Organisation) Technical Committees, so has ISO/TC 46 (*Information and Documentation*) a basic terminology standard which in the ideal case represents the basic concept system of this field of work, the information field. The standard has been issued since 1977 in parts, in 2001 in a consolidated one-document edition. In 2017, a largely revised and augmented edition (some 2.000 entries) was published which covered many more relevant entries (terms/definitions), unfortunately without the equivalent French terms. Terminology in the sense of individual, case-based definitions is to varying degrees produced in the individual SCs and standards of an ISO/TC. The function of a basic/comprehensive terminology standard, however, is to give a balanced and comprehensive overview of the relevant field so as to get a full image, a well-structured framework, and carefully elaborated definitions (which follow strict ISO rules rather than being just a compilatory glossary). The 2001 edition of ISO 5127 has meanwhile been published in some 20 national editions, most of them translations into national languages; ISO 5127:2017 in 2 (the others awaiting the more consolidated edition presently under work).

ISO 5127 – and the idea of a comprehensive, basic terminology standard for a subject field – is based on the systematic approach to terminology and subject work which evolved in the later 1960s, and it has important relationships (to be shown) to authoritative standard dictionaries for the *Documentation* areas which – in a certain succession – evolved since around 1900. Main areas of the concept system/terminology covered by ISO 5127 are

- Foundations of communication and language for “information”
- Concepts of order and ordering of items and of knowledge
- Essential documentation techniques like abstracting, indexing, thesaurus
- Transfer and use of information in specialized work
- Production (and later conservation) of documents and information
- Infrastructure of information processes.

ISO 5127 reflects well the evolving of such specialized discipline and work area *Documentation* from the 1950s on (originally inaugurated by Paul Otlet from 1890 on) and its ever increasing interconnection with the fields of librarianship, archivship, publishing, museums, media, digital information processing, administration to form nowadays a closely interrelated, integrated information field. The basis of this entire concept system is shown in the basic concepts of data –

information – communication – language - knowledge as well as resource – document whose subtle evolution will be shown in some detail. Finally, as of the present day, it shows as well what different shape this whole information field takes today given its complete integration into digital processes and the complex interaction with the large terminology established in ISO/IEC/JTC 1.

Ágota FÓRIS

*Károli Gáspár University (Hungary)*

## **THE HISTORY AND RECENT TRENDS OF TERMINOLOGY IN HUNGARY IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

The goal of the paper is to describe history and recent trends of terminology in Hungary in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The last two decades brought effective changes in public and higher education, vocational training, scientific qualification, and publication in Hungary, and all these changes provided an opportunity for the better understanding, development and teaching of terminology theory and terminology management, as well as for the strengthening of international relations and starting a dialogue about Hungarian terminology policies.

In the Hungarian literature on terminology, the 2000s saw the ‘rediscovery’ of Wüster’s principles, with an increasing number of publications discussing the terminological schools of the 1930s. At the same time, there has been increased interest in other approaches to terminology, particularly socioterminology, following the work of Maria Teresa Cabré, and the sociocognitive approach advocated by Rita Temmerman.

Terminology work in 21<sup>st</sup> century Hungary has also been closely intertwined with the field of translation. Academic research on terminology, especially in terminology theory and applications, and pedagogy, was strengthened. Many publications and PhD dissertations were produced in these areas. Terminology as a discipline has been introduced into higher education (BA, MA and PhD levels) and a Master’s in Terminology was established (2011-2018); further training in terminology has been launched. The demand for terminology work has increased, resulting in the creation of translation-oriented termbases. Examples include the Hungarian part of IATE, the creation of IUSterm at the OFFI (Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation) and the creation of terminology databases in companies. Unfortunately, neither a national terminology portal nor a national terminology database have been launched. Terminology organizations and research groups have been established, some of which are members of international terminology organizations. Most recently, a Terminology Research Group was established in 2021 within the Institute for Lexicology Department of the Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics.

## TEISĖS TERMINAI TARPTAUTINIŲ ŽODŽIŲ ŽODYNE

Siekiant įvertinti, ar *Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas* (Vilnius: Alma littera, 2013, toliau – TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub>) moksliniame ir praktiniame darbe gali būti pasitelkiamas kaip vienas iš teisės terminijos šaltinių, iš TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub> išrinkti teisės sąvokas įvardijantys terminai ir galimi jų būdvardiniai dėmenys, išanalizuota prie jų pateikiama informacija ir nurodyti pagrindiniai terminų ir jų dėmenų kilmės, morfeminės sudėties, darybos ir semantikos bruožai. Nustatyta, kad 65 proc. iš 676 žodyne aptiktų teisės terminų kilę iš lotynų, 17 proc. – iš prancūzų, 6,5 proc. – iš graikų kalbos, likę 11 proc. – iš kitų kalbų. Daiktavardinius teisės terminus dažniausiai sudaro visi tarptautinės kilmės komponentai, neskaitant galūnės, o visi veiksmažodiniai teisės terminai morfeminės sudėties požiūriu vertintini kaip hibridai, nes juos sudaro svetimės kilmės pamatas ir lietuviškos priesagos. 26 proc. būdvardinių terminų dėmenų sudaro svetimės kilmės pamatas ir tarptautinės priesagos, apie 70 proc. traktuojami kaip hibridai. Didžioji dauguma TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub> pateiktų daiktavardinių teisės terminų traktuotini kaip skoliniai. 79 iš 80 veiksmažodinių teisės terminų turi priesagą *-uoti*, pirmiausia ji atlieka morfologinės adaptacijos funkciją, o tais atvejais, kai lietuvių kalboje esama bendrakamienių daiktavardžių ar būdvardžių, darytina prielaida, kad tokia priesaga atlieka ir darybos funkciją (30 proc.). Apie 26 proc. TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub> aptiktų būdvardinių sudėtinių teisės terminų dėmenų sudaro svetimės kilmės pamatas ir tarptautinės priesagos *-yvus*, *-i* ir *-alus*, *-i*. Šie būdvardžiai vertintini kaip skoliniai. Tikėtina, kad dalies būdvardžių su svetimės kilmės pamatu ir lietuviškomis priesagomis (*-inis*, *-ė*; *-uotas*, *-a* ir kt.) darybos veiksmas įvykęs lietuvių kalboje. Taip pat pranešime aptariamoms lietuvių kalboje vartojamų terminų ir jų anglišku atitikmenų semantinių laukų nesutaptys. Dalies teisės terminų, teikiamų TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub>, semantinių laukų aprėptis yra siauresnė nei jų atitikmenų anglių kalboje. Bandymai plėsti tokių lietuviškų skolinių reikšmių sistemos ribas būtų arba yra traktuojami kaip nepagrįsti. Vis dėlto kai naująja reikšme žodis įsitvirtina realiojoje vartosenoje, o lietuvių kalba neturi kito termino šiai sąvokai įvardyti, būtina svarstyti ir apie TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub> esančio žodžio reikšmių papildymą. Daroma išvada, kad TŽŽ<sub>2013</sub> su tam tikromis išlygomis naudotinas tiek teisės ir kalbos mokslų, tiek praktikos srityse kaip vienas iš teisės terminijos šaltinių.

## **CONTRASTING METHODS AND CONTENT BETWEEN TERMINOLOGY AND MICROLEARNING**

With a few exceptions, terminological entries cannot be used effectively as microlearning objects (microLO) as being focused on “content representation” they usually lack didactic features. In this connection the difference between content representation and content presentation is relevant, even if it is about the same concept. MicroLOs are focused on “content presentation”, but the presentation also must be based on formal representation according to metadata. Despite these differences, terminological entries being concept-based by default and concept-based microLOs (CBmicroLOs) have much in common if one looks at their metadata. Terminological data are representation oriented and formally belong to a group of concept-based microcontent entities (CBmicroCE) being “primitives” as they refer to one concept only and are fully rule-based. They should be (in principle language-independent i.e.) multilingual and multimodal. CBmicroLOs – except for those used in foreign language learning – are usually monolingual, though highly multimodal for didactic purposes. For both, certain metadata – to be called “core metadata” in analogy to other fields of application – are the same or equivalent. Via the content of these core metadata terminological entries and CBmicroLOs can be made content interoperable. Through links to the respective (if possible high-quality) terminological entry/entries, users or creators of a CBmicroLO on the same concept could verify the suitability of their data. Vice versa, terminology entry users could find high-quality CBmicroLOs on given concepts. Something similar applies to certain lexicographical data. Given the fact that teachers and learners of a specialized language cannot avoid the use of general language for instance in terminological phraseology, the microcontent approach could bridge the theoretical-methodological gap between terminological approaches and lexicographical approaches to a certain extent. This coincides with “old” indications that there is no clear-cut borderline between terminological entries and general language lexicographical entries on the one hand, and specialized language and general language on the other hand. The above could make the request for content integration and content interoperability for many purposes more feasible.

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Barbara HEINISCH

*University of Vienna (Austria)*

## **USABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF TERMINOLOGICAL DATABASES – A USER-CENTERED AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN PERSPECTIVE**

Terminological databases are (specialized) technologies and are therefore subject to human-machine interaction. Users wish to use terminological databases in an efficient, effective and satisfactory way. To achieve this efficient, effective and satisfactory use, user-centered design and accessibility focus on the users and their expectations, requirements and needs while taking into account their capabilities and skills. Therefore, usability and accessibility play a key role in making terminological databases as useful for as a wide range of users as possible, including specialized translators, terminologists and technical writers as well as other authors of texts consulting terminological databases. Moreover, people with physical and learning disabilities or cognitive impairments should have access to terminological resources to fully participate in society.

Based on principles originating from user-centered design and universal design, this presentation gives recommendations on how terminological databases can be made (more) accessible to meet the needs of different user groups, also beyond terminologists. Moreover, based on the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, recommendations for terminological databases that are available on the web are given. Adherence to these recommendations can make terminological databases more perceivable, operable, understandable and robust. This contribution demonstrates, both from the perspective of content and technology that terminological databases cannot only be designed according to terminological principles and terminology-related ISO standards but also according to usability and accessibility principles. This allows a wide range of users to make use of and contribute to the further development of terminological databases.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS TERMINOLOGY IN SPECIALISED TRANSLATION

The paper draws on the role and status of business terminology in relation to translation and it highlights the importance of using adequate business and financial terminology in specialised business translation. Montero Martinez and Faber (2011: 89–90) opine that although translators do not have the same knowledge of specialised terms as the users of terminology, they should nonetheless know how to situate terms within their respective conceptual systems. I share the belief that terminology represents an important tool in the translation process and an adequate use of terminology contributes to the high quality of translation.

The analysis is conducted on the basis of corpus, samples of translated stretches of texts for the pairs of languages English-Romanian and Romanian-English are provided and analysed with reference to the terminological level. The analysis of the samples coupled with the corpus-based analysis reveal the fact that several factors can contribute to and ensure the quality of specialised translation. These include: the identification of specialised concepts activated in discourse; the recognition of interlinguistic correspondences based on concepts in the specialised knowledge field; the management of the information and knowledge acquired and its re-use in future translations (Montero Martinez and Faber, 2011: 93). The article also analyses terminological entries which are difficult to render into Romanian and proposes solutions.

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## INTERLINGUAL TRANSFER OF FULLY METAPHORICAL TERMS, WITH A FOCUS ON LEGAL ACTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Several authors (e.g., Oliveira, 2009; Rossi, 2017) have shown that metaphor is an important element of term formation. Metaphorical terms are also widely present in legislative texts of the European Union (EU). How to ensure equally efficient rendering of metaphorical terminology in 24 official languages of the EU, with their varying cultural backgrounds and structural differences, is a question that frequently arises in the work of translators, terminologists, lawyer-linguists, and other EU language professionals.

Drawing on earlier research by Schäffner (2004), Shuttleworth (2017), and Božović (2022), the study focuses on fully metaphorical terms such as *whistleblower*, *gatekeeper*, and *greenwashing* in legal acts. The aim is to determine and analyse the procedures for rendering such terms from English into the Italian and Estonian language versions of EU directives, regulations, and decisions. The hypothesis is that terminological metaphors tend to be lost in translated versions rather than directly transferred, adapted, changed, or borrowed from English.

The study relies on a descriptive, cognitive approach and combines qualitative and quantitative observations of terminological data in the IATE terminology database and in EurLex, the online gateway to EU law. Initial results confirm that terminological metaphors tend to be reduced to sense in translated versions of legal acts rather than directly transferred, although the latter procedure is prevalent in our IATE-based findings for both Italian and Estonian. At the same time, borrowing the English term in legal acts is about as frequent in Italian as losing the metaphor, while it remains the last resort in Estonian based on the records of IATE as well as the texts of legal acts.

The findings will hopefully contribute to theoretical discussions in the field of metaphorical terminology and help EU text drafters and language professionals make more conscious terminological choices in their daily work.

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## **CONCEPTUAL EQUIVALENCE IN MULTILINGUAL EU TERMINOLOGY – CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Concept analysis, aimed at mapping equivalence relationships between concepts, is at the heart of all terminology work, in particular when it comes to multilingual and/or translation-oriented terminology. This presentation explores some of the repercussions of concept-orientation on translation-oriented terminology work in the EU context. The conceptual autonomy of EU legal terminology, as recognised by the Court of Justice (Case 283/81), entails that the EU operates with concepts and terms that do not necessarily correspond to those used in the Member States. Therefore, terms and concepts occurring in EU texts can be divided into different categories, according to their universality or specificity to a particular concept system (Fischer 2010). From this perspective, we can distinguish between universal, EU-specific and country-specific concepts and terms co-occurring in EU texts (Biel – Doczekalska 2020). In order to be able to find their best equivalent in the target language, translators must be aware of the universal, EU- or country-specific nature of the concepts indicated by the terms in question. Inter-linguistic and, in case of EU-specific terms, also intra-linguistic comparative terminology work is therefore essential to obtain high-quality target language terms. In order to support translators in these tasks, IATE, the EU's concept-oriented terminology database contains some information on the origin of a concept (IATE Handbook, p. 21) and on the degree of equivalence between concepts expressed by terms in specific languages, however, as it will be demonstrated, this is not systematic. Missing information on equivalence relationships and the confusion between universal or EU-specific and country-specific concepts can make a terminological entry potentially corrupt. We argue that the systematic use of the 'Origin' field of IATE and the introduction of a dedicated equivalence field in the database, as used in other multilingual terminology databases, would allow terminologists to formalize and indicate, as appropriate, the degree of conceptual equivalence (full, partial or lack of equivalence) between source and target language concepts, thereby greatly helping translators to better understand equivalence relationships and to choose their terms accordingly.

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## **ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS**

The scientific study of ecclesiastical terms is an urgent, however, a hard task since Georgian terminology has taken a similarly long path as the Georgian Church itself. Its history has reflected various traditions pertaining to a number of countries and centuries.

Georgian ecclesiastical terminology has brought a centuries-long and diverse history to our days. To spot origins of Georgian ecclesiastical terms means to find out which period and which region of Christian service a term in question is associated with: Palestinian, Syrian, Byzantine, Greek, or Russian.

The paper discusses the terms associated with clerical vestments. As it has been known, in the first years of the spread of Christianity, there was no difference between clerical and secular garments. Since the 4<sup>th</sup> century, right after the establishment of the rule of monastic life, sacred vestments were designed which, notwithstanding general resemblance and common symbolic signification, differed with respect to centuries and countries. Moreover, frequently, vestments of clerics of one and the same country are not the same. The emergence of sacred vestments in Georgia must have been associated with the Assyrian Fathers. Peculiarities and character, inner world of the Georgian nation have been overtly seen in embroideries of old Georgian sacred vestments. Georgian clerical vestments bear the mark of the impact of the Russian Orthodox Church. As it is seen from pertinent studies, elements of clerical vestments of The Russian and Greek Orthodox Churches are predominantly applied in present-day Georgian clerics' garments; traditions of old Georgian clerical vestments have been lost.

In our days, it is very difficult to establish the canonical pattern and names of vestments. Work on the history of terms provides for making a number of inferences; however, it is very difficult to reconstruct the centuries-long history, this essentially leading to a diversity of opinions.

The Department of Scientific Terminology and Bilingual Dictionaries, TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, has started working on the problems in questions since 2010; a great amount of data was processed, and, currently, work on a Georgian-English glossary of ecclesiastical terms is in progress. Development of entries essentially depends on only explorations of terms and adequate scientific findings.



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Igor KUDASHEV

Tampere University (Finland)

## **TERMINOLOGY WORK, TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT, TERMINOGRAPHY – POTATO, PATATO OR NOT EXACTLY?**

Terminology people have a passion for delimitating and defining stuff. However, as it often happens, cobbler's children sometimes have no shoes. The broadest concepts are known to be the most difficult ones to define, and yet it is important to define them so that they do not become misleading for one reason or another. In my paper, I would like to discuss three broad concepts which are sometimes considered identical, sometimes partly overlapping (cf. Handbook of Terminology Management 1997; Kockaert & Steurs 2015; ISO 1087-2019; ISO 12616-1) – *terminology work*, *terminology management*, and *terminography*.

These terms are vague and problematic not only in English. In Finnish, the boundaries between the terms *sanastotyö* 'glossary work', *termityö* or *terminologinen työ* 'terminology work', *terminhallinta* 'terminology management', and *terminografia* 'terminography' are equally unclear. This is a source of big frustration for my students attending the *Terminology Management* course at Tampere University, Finland, and make them question the ability of terminologists to define anything if their own basic concepts are in such a mess.

Besides, as new terminological products (see ISO 22128-2008) and new types of terminology work emerge, such as ontology work (e.g. Seppälä 2008), previous definitions probably need to be revised anyway. In my presentation, I will start by checking the state-of-the-art as regards the definitions and actual use of the above-mentioned concepts, then explore them from the point of view of their essential and secondary characteristics, and then make some tentative proposals aiming at clearer delimitation, definition and use of these terms, both in English and Finnish.

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Regina KVAŠYTĖ

*Vilniaus universiteto Šiaulių akademija (Lietuva), Latvijos universiteto Latvių kalbos institutas (Latvija)*

## LATVIŲ IR LIETUVIŲ TERMINOGRAFIJA XX A. PIRMOJOJE PUSĖJE: GRETINAMASIS TYRIMAS<sup>1</sup>

XX a. pirmojoje pusėje tiek terminologijos, tiek terminologinės leksikografijos (terminografijos) plėtotei reikšmingas buvo Terminologijos komisijų (TK) prie Švietimo ministerijų Latvijoje 1919 m., o Lietuvoje jos pavyzdžiu 1921 m. įsteigimas. Pirmųjų Latvijos ir Lietuvos TK priimti terminai sugulė į žodynus *Zinātniskās terminoloģijas vārdnīca* [Mokslinės terminijos žodynas] (1922) ir TK sekretoriaus Antano Vireliūno iniciatyva išleistą *Įvardai, arba terminai, priimti Terminologijos komisijos* (1924), tačiau latvių ir lietuvių žodynai skiriasi turiniu, apimtimi bei amžininkų ir šiuolaikinių terminologų požiūriu į kalbamuosius leidinius (Blinkena, 2017; Klimavičius, 2005; Kvašite, 2020). Dar iki TK veiklos pradžios išleisti įvairių sričių žodynai: jūreivystės (1902; 1908), karybos (1914), statybos (1922) terminų žodynai latvių kalba, botanikos (1900; 1902; 1906), muzikos (1916), aritmetikos ir algebros (1919), karybos (1919), geometrijos ir trigonometrijos (1920), technikos (1920), zoologijos (1920) terminų žodynai lietuvių kalba (žr. terminų žodynų bibliografiją (Gaivenytė-Butler et al., 2008) ir bendrą leksikografijos sąvadą, į kurį įtraukti ir terminų žodynai, latvių kalba (Banga et al., 1995).

XX a. trečiojo dešimtmečio pradžioje–viduryje, nutrūkus pirmųjų TK veiklai (Latvijoje 1921 m., o Lietuvoje 1926 m.), terminografijos istorija tęsėsi abejose šalyse. Išleistas ne vienas reikšmingas terminų žodynas, pavyzdžiui, latvių kalbos anatomijos (1931), technikos (1931), prekybos (1935) ir kt. terminų rinkiniai (Banga et al., 1995; Grabis, 2006). Lietuvių kalba pasirodė filosofijos (1938), botanikos (1938), taip pat keli nedidelės apimties kitų sričių žodynai (Gaivenytė-Butler et al., 2008; Keinys, 2012).

Kalbamuojų laikotarpiu dalis terminų žodynų išleista užsienyje: latvių kalba Rusijoje, lietuvių – JAV, Rusijoje, Baltarusijoje. Prie latvių ir lietuvių, tai pat estų, terminijos puoselėjimo prisidėjo Vokietijoje, Hamburge ir jo priemiestyje Pineberge nuo 1946 iki 1949 m. veikęs Pabaltijo universitetas, išleidęs penkių kalbų ekonomikos žodyną (EME, 1946).

Gretinamasis tyrimas parodė, kad XX a. pirmosios pusės terminografija latvių ir lietuvių kalba gerokai skiriasi – Latvijoje terminų žodynų leidyba buvo labiau išplėtotą, pasirodė įvairių sričių

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<sup>1</sup> Pranešimas parengtas pagal Valstybinės tyrimų programos *Letonika latviskas un eiropeiskas sabiedrības attīstībai* projektą *Mūsdienu latviešu valodas lietojums un attīstība* (Nr. VPP-LETONIKA-2022/1-0001).

kokybiškai parengti žodynai, o Lietuvoje didesnės apimties žodynų nedaug, tačiau jie išsiskiria užsienio kalbų ekvivalentų gausa.

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Pilar LEÓN ARAÚZ

*University of Granada (Spain)*

## **VARIATION, MULTIDIMENSIONALITY AND EQUIVALENCE: CHALLENGES FOR MULTILINGUAL SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION**

The representation of specialized knowledge in a multilingual context poses unique challenges related to the terminological phenomena of variation, multidimensionality, and equivalence.

Variation, as a central challenge, underscores the disparities in term choices and conceptual frameworks used to express and convey specialized concepts in different contexts. Despite the long-standing assumption that concepts are language-independent, the reality is that specialized concepts are not uniformly conceptualized or designated across different disciplines, cultures and languages. Concepts can be culture-specific or exist in multiple languages, but their precise meanings, designations and connotations can vary significantly even within the same linguistic community.

The multidimensionality of specialized concepts further complicates knowledge organization. Concepts can be classified based on different criteria and perspectives, leading to multiple and mutual exclusion inheritance patterns. Addressing this complexity requires adopting different strategies in knowledge representation, such as incorporating umbrella concepts, specifying hyponymy, or developing contextual constraints including non-monotonic inheritance.

Regarding terms, each language may have its own unique terminology resulting in asymmetric equivalences. This complicates the task of creating multilingual representations, as it requires mapping and aligning concepts across languages while providing a thorough description of term usage and degrees of equivalence.

This talk highlights these challenges through compelling case studies drawn from two knowledge-based resources, EcoLexicon ([ecolexicon.ugr.es](http://ecolexicon.ugr.es)) and the Humanitarian Encyclopedia ([humanitarianencyclopedia.org](http://humanitarianencyclopedia.org)). By showcasing real examples encountered during terminographic practice, it emphasizes the need for diverse methods to address the intricacies of variation, multidimensionality and equivalence in the design and population of knowledge-based resources.

Marie-Claude L'HOMME

University of Montreal (Canada)

## FRAMING DOMAIN-SPECIFIC MEANING

Even if polysemy in specialized domains is reduced when compared to the kinds of semantic distinctions that lexicographers need to make, it is still a phenomenon that terminologists must tackle when collecting terms and describing them in specialized resources.

Among the various semantic modulations lexical items can undergo in specialized corpora (L'Homme, 2023), we can find the subtle changes illustrated by the examples below. Although subtle, distinctions can be validated with classic criteria formulated in lexical semantics (terms that are paradigmatically related to each meaning are listed under each example).

(1) *Hunt*

*After fledging, juvenile owls spend up to several months in the nest area with the adults learning to hunt.*

*predator, prey, to prey*

*... no person shall hunt, capture, trade in or otherwise deal with an animal species specified in the Second Schedule to this Act.*

*poach, poacher, hunter, take*

(2) *Plant*

*... there were indications of a downward trend in the proportion of households planting hill rice, the area cultivated per household and, hence, the total area cultivated per village.*

*harvest, cultivate, agriculture, sow*

*Initially, Falcata trees were planted intensively under government reforestation projects during the mid 1970s ...*

*clear, deforest, cut down*

Examples in 1 were extracted from a corpus on endangered species and show that *hunt* can express: 1) an activity carried out by meat eaters to find food; 2) an activity carried out by men, often with the help of an instrument, for various reasons and which is regulated in different parts of the world. In examples (2), *plant* designates either an agricultural activity or a reforestation activity. The first context was extracted from a corpus on sustainable agriculture and the second one from a corpus on reforestation.

In this presentation, I will question the traditional methods used by terminologists to explain these distinctions, which can be based on the delimitation of domains or a reflection of this delimitation through different corpora.

I will show how specific meanings can be represented by situating them in broader scenarios that account for series of activities in specialized domains. The method is based on Frame Semantics (Fillmore, 1982) and the methodology developed within the FrameNet project (Ruppenhofer et al. 2016). I will show that this approach is compatible with lexical semantics criteria and how it can overcome the limitations of traditional methods.

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Marek ŁUKASIK

*Pomeranian University in Słupsk (Poland)*

## **TERMINOLOGY WORK IN THE ERA OF AI-GENERATED CONTENT. A CASE OF CHATGPT**

Contemporary terminology work involves a number of descriptive and prescriptive activities, such as the identification of potential terms, excerption of terms from texts, defining of concepts, management of terminology databases, standardisation of terms, dissemination of terminological information, etc. In recent decades, the work has been greatly facilitated by computer technology, which, in fact, has become an indispensable tool in the execution of most terminological tasks. Language specialists, including terminologists, have got used to the dynamic development of various computer tools, with their richer set of functionalities and novel solutions. However, few have foreseen such a rapid growth of popularity of universally available AI tools. The most recent advancement concerns ChatGPT, an AI chatbot that relies on large textual resources and NLP technology to generate human-like responses to user's instructions. Besides its most recognised function as a Q&A tool, the platform has been used for a wide variety of other tasks from computer code generation and correction, through business plan drafting, to the creation of classroom resources. The question that immediately arises here is whether the new technology is capable of facilitating the work of terminologists. To address this question, a series of tests were conducted to ascertain whether the tool can be successfully used in a variety of specific terminological tasks. In particular, the study looked into the effectiveness of ChatGPT in the completion of the following tasks: (1) terminology excerption; (2) term definition; (3) reconstruction of the conceptual structure (of a text); (4) suggesting new terminological units (neology). Tentative results seem to suggest that the chatbot, in its recent reiteration, can indeed be useful in completing some of the tasks outlined above, although (new) quality assurance is necessary to account for any departures from the adopted policies.

[NOTE: No part of the abstract was generated with the use of the technology mentioned above.]



## MAŽYBINĖS REIKŠMĖS PERTEIKIMAS MOKSLO POPULIARINAMAJAME DISKURSE

Deminutyvai, kaip ryškus lietuvių kalbos bruožas, yra tyrinėjami įvairiais aspektais, bet dažniausiai grožinėje literatūroje ar šnekamojoje kalboje. Analizuota jų stilistinė, kultūrinė reikšmė, morfopragmatika, vartoseną ir vertimas (pvz.: Macienė, 2004; Savickienė, 2005; Macienė, Roikienė, 2007; Leonavičienė, 2013). Tačiau deminutyvams kaip terminams ar termininei leksikai dėmesio pasigendama, nors mažybinės reikšmės terminų randama įvairių mokslo sričių terminijoje, o mokslo populiarinimo tekstuose vartojami ne tik deminutyviniai terminai, bet ir kitokia mažumą, smulkumą, menkumą ar pan. perteikianti leksika. Nors deminutyvai yra siejami su dviprasmybėmis, vaizdingumu ir emocionalumu, kurio dalykinėje kalboje įprastai vengiama, tačiau surinkus tyrimo medžiagą iš internetinės svetainės *Mokslo ir technologijų pasaulis*, akivaizdu, kad deminutyvų randama ne tik originaliuose lietuviškuose, bet ir iš anglų į lietuvių kalbą verstuose tekstuose. Nors tarp lietuviškų deminutyvų vyrauja priesaginė daryba (ypač daug terminų padaryta su priesagomis *-elis*, *-(i)ukas* ir kt.), pastebima, kad mokslo populiarinimo tekstuose mažybinė reikšmė neretai perteikiama ir tarptautiniais priešdėliais ar dėmenimis *mikro-*, *nano-* ir kt. Taip pat nustatyta, kad verstiniuose tekstuose deminutyvų nevengiama vartoti ir tada, kai originalo tekste jų atitikmenys neturi jokio mažybinę reikšmę perteikiančio formaliojo elemento (priesagos, priešdėlio), o analitinių konstrukcijų atveju – atskiro žodžio, nurodančio objekto mažą dydį, ar pan. Terminai neretai verčiami jau esamais lietuviškais deminutyviniais atitikmenimis, o atsižvelgiant į P. Bialų (2017) ir kt. autorių deminutyvų vertimo tyrimus galima teigti, kad kitų deminutyvų atsiranda vertėjams pritaikius gramatinio pridėjimo ir kt. strategijas, kurios taikomos dėl lietuvių kalbos kultūrinių ypatumų ir mokslo populiarinamojo diskurso stilistinio savitumo.

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## GREEK AND LATIN TERMINOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR SEMANTIC VARIABILITY IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

Latin and Greek are a source of extraction and creation of terminological units, ensuring a universal terminology, unlimited by certain barriers for any nation. Terminological units (terms/terminological elements organized in a structural system and reflecting a conceptual system), established on the basis of Latin and Greek languages, form the general international lexicon, responsible for the creation, storage and operation of domain terminologies. Denominative needs in terminology involve the interaction of concepts and the formation of new conceptual fields. We mention the presence of a “parallel existence” of the term in several terminological systems, through the installation of terminological polysemy. The terminological unit according to the domain variability is likely to bring additional knowledge about the "things" of the specialized field, ensuring specialized communication in the specified field.

The onomasiological tendency (concept → name) to name the technical-scientific novelties based on the lexical units already existing in the language (pragmatically, “Latin and Greek formations” belong to the domain of the general, presenting invariants with unitary meaning and well-established concepts: for example, the terminological elements *angi(o)*- < Gr. *angeion*, “blood vessel”; *clin(o)*- < Gr. *kline*, “bed”; *-phobia* < Gr. *phobos*, “fear”, etc.) produce new conceptual integrations, which are used intra-/interdomainly. The variants, inflicted to adapt to the new notions depending on the fields of activity that require them, support changes in meaning through semantic restriction or expansion. Thus, they are used to cover the denominative gap (e.g., medicine) in the variants: *angi(o)*<sup>1</sup>-, “receptacle”: angioblastoma “malignant muscle tumor”; *angi(o)*<sup>2</sup>-, “channel”: angiocolitis “inflammation of the bile ducts”; *angi(o)*<sup>3</sup>-, “arterial vessel”: angiorrhagia “arterial hemorrhage”; *angi(o)*<sup>4</sup>-, “blood-coloured”: angiolupoid “atypical cutaneous tuberculosis, characterized by red blisters”, etc.; *clin(o)*<sup>1</sup>-, “to lie down”: clinomania “obsessive preference for the lying position, for the bed” - psychomedicine; *clinic(o)*<sup>2</sup> “treatment of bedridden patients”: clinician “doctor who studies and treats diseases by direct observation of patients”, etc.

The presentation will propose a study of the variability of terminological units from the perspective of the three-dimensionality of the language (word → object; word → word, word → *ego hic nunc*), according to domain denominative needs.

## **SEMANTIC DISTANCE OF LITHUANIAN SYNONYMOUS TERMS**

The paper discusses an almost un-studied aspect of term synonymy – the semantic distance of synonymous terms, which is reflected in their expression. The Lithuanian two-word synonymous terms selected for the pilot research were taken from two dictionaries approved by the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language. The semantic differences between the two-word synonyms and the degree of those differences are determined from the meaning of their structural components.

The opposition of synonymous terms according to the semantic parameter (the closeness of the lexical meaning of the words by which two-word synonyms are distinguished) has shown that synonymous terms designate a concept both on the same basis (when the constituents of the synonymous terms are lexemes of synonymous meaning), and on a different basis (when the constituents of the synonymous terms are lexemes of different meanings) altogether. The latter synonymous terms – aspectual synonyms – are complementary denominations of the same concept, and their difference lies in their cognitive basis. The distance between aspectual synonyms is much greater than that between synonymous terms with synonymous constituents, and their synonymy can only be identified from a system of concepts and terms. Between these two types of synonyms – terms with synonymous lexemes and terms with lexemes of different meanings – terms with lexemes of related meanings are positioned in terms of the degree of semantic distance of synonyms. They are linked by generic, partitive or associative (including conversion) relations, so that the synonymy of the terms formed with them can be explained by metonymy and synecdoche.

Maria ONYSHCHUK

*Mykhailo Drahomanov State University of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

## **A CORPUS-ASSISTED STUDY OF THE TCCC TERMS**

With the newest military medical developments specialized languages have faced a new challenge of looking for new ways with its further application in translation and with its practical introduction into the applied linguistics. The present study discusses the specificity of medical terminological units used for tactical combat casualty care in the Ukrainian and English languages. In the study, I hypothesise that non-related languages will possess their characteristic allomorphic and isomorphic features, which can be verified and demonstrated on the linguistic database. The aim of the article is to demonstrate the applicability of the corpus-based approach to analysing these specialized terminological units.

The object of the research are military medical terms in the compared languages, whereas the combat casualty care manuals and a site *National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians* serve as a material for conducting the research. A corpus-based approach is used to identify linguistic data by means of categorial and conceptual analysis, to explore statistical methods, and to interpret the obtained results. The AntConc corpus manager is applied to conduct a corpus comparative analysis. The frequency, collocations and concordances of the medical terminological units together with their compatibility are identified.

Marine OSADZE, Natela MUZASHVILI

*TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics (Georgia)*

Robert KHACHIDZE, Vazha KELIKHASHVILI

*Georgian Aviation University (Georgia)*

## **GEORGIAN-ENGLISH AVIATION PICTURAL DICTIONARY FOR STUDENTS**

Georgian aviation has a long history of development and, therefore, the terminological activity starts from these years. Several terminological dictionaries have been published in the last century. Especially important in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in 2002, was the *Explanatory Dictionary of English-Russian-Georgian Aviation Terminology*, with pictures. This was the first attempt to create a dictionary of this type, and this led to the work on such terminology today as English-Georgian aviation pictural dictionary for students.

The creation of this dictionary aims to solve the problems in the aviation field, first of all, to bring together the terms used in the educational process. It should be noted that unlike the dictionary published in 2002, the new terminology will use more recent illustrations and the new material will be compared with the old.

It is known that during the Soviet period aviation terminology closely followed the Russian language dictionaries and, thus, there was an influence on the design of borrowed words from Russian. Today the terms are translated from English. The old dictionary was trilingual – English-Russian-Georgian, and the new aviation dictionary for students is bilingual, Georgian-English, and therefore, naturally, the new terminology will include changes due to the fact that the Georgian term will directly correspond to English and not Russian, for example: მკვეთარიანი მანაწილებელი. It was translated from Russian – *золотникоый распределитель*; However, its English counterpart, control valve must match საკონტროლო სარქველი, მანაწილებელი სარქველი.

It is important to note what terminological problems existed while working on the project. One of the most problematic issues was the technical terms adopted from the Russian language, the Georgian versions of which were almost lost, although the team of researchers was able to find many terms in various old published dictionaries, one of which is the Aviation Technical Terminology of 1945. In this matter, the old generation personnel of the field provided great help, with their direct involvement, the full work process was going on.

The rich material of aviation terms, which is included in the picture dictionary, will be added to the Term Bank which have been created in the TSU Arnold Chokobava Institute of Linguistics

since 2014. It should be noted that previously published Georgian aviation terminological dictionaries are already included in the Term Bank.

*Georgian-English Aviation Pictorial Dictionary for Students* should be published in print. It will be important both for specialists in the field, and especially for aviation university students, as a necessary guide.

The work done ultimately serves to protect, develop, fully function and popularize the Georgian language, which is in full agreement with the goals of the state language strategy.

Sigita RACKEVIČIENĖ, Liudmila MOCKIENĖ

*Mykolas Romeris University (Lithuania)*

Andrius UTKA

*Vytautas Magnus University (Lithuania)*

## **VARIATION OF CYBERSECURITY TERMINOLOGY IN LITHUANIAN: PREFERENCES OF SYNONYMOUS TERMS IN DIFFERENT USER GROUPS**

The cybersecurity domain has gained special relevance in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, marked by digital transformation and global connectivity. The terminology of this domain is created primarily in English and high dynamics of the domain makes it particularly difficult for other languages not to lag behind. Therefore, English terminology prevails in intra-disciplinary cybersecurity communication among experts. Development of national cybersecurity terminology poses various challenges as it has to reflect the ever-changing realities speedily and meet the needs of user groups with different levels of the domain knowledge.

The Lithuanian cybersecurity terminology is still very young and characterised by a huge variation and usage inconsistency. There is a great need for standardisation which is a pre-condition for term usage in legal acts and other official documents, as well as an important instrument in dissemination of cybersecurity knowledge. The needs of terminology users (experts, semi-experts and the general public) play a very important role in this process as they determine which terms have the biggest chances to become embedded in the language.

The paper will present the results of a survey performed by researchers of two universities in Lithuania: Mykolas Romeris University and Vytautas Magnus University. The aim of the survey was to analyse what synonymous terms are preferred by different user groups and what the reasons for preference of one or another synonymous term are. Ten cybersecurity concepts were chosen for the survey. Each concept was presented by providing its definition in Lithuanian and an English designation. The respondents could select a terminological designation from the provided list or provide their own suggestion in the free option slot. In addition, the respondents were asked to indicate the reason for choosing one or another synonymous term.

588 respondents from various organisations (universities, state institutions, private companies, business associations, etc.) took part in the survey. The paper will compare the types of synonymous terms that different user groups prefer: students vs. employed people and experts vs. non-experts of the domain. The paper will also discuss the reasons for choosing the synonymous terms indicated by most of the respondents.

Hopefully, the research results will contribute to the discussion on the variation of the Lithuanian cybersecurity terminology and its standardisation.



## EPONIMINIAI APRANGOS PAVADINIMAI

Šio pranešimo tikslas – aptarti nedidelę terminų grupę – eponiminius aprangos pavadinimus, rastus Stanislovo Algimanto Ratauto, Eugenijos Strazdienės ir Ados Gulbinienės *Aiškinamajame aprangos terminų žodyne* (2014). Eponiminiais terminais laikomi iš tikrinių žodžių atsiradę sąvokų pavadinimai. Aptariamais terminais laikomi tiek vienažodžiai, tiek eponiminės kilmės dėmenų turintys sudėtiniai terminai. Tiriamąją imtį sudaro vos 1,01 proc. minėto šaltinio terminų.

Nustatyta, kad vyrauja eponiminiai aprangos terminai, atsiradę pagal tam tikrų asmenų (kūrėjų, išradėjų, pradininkų, karininkų ir kt.), t. y. gyvųjų būtybių, pavardes (*batistas, bekešas, Brauno diržas, bouleris, derbiai, gibsonai, kokas, makintošas, Makėjaus mašina, martensai, rišeljė* ir kt.). Pavardė rodo priklausymą šeimai, giminei, dinastijai ir pan. Vos keli terminai kilę iš plačiai žinomo valstybės vadovo ar literatūros veikėjo vardo (*Alberto šlepetės, džuljetės, faustai, Jėzaus sandalai, napoleonbačiai, Piterio Peno apykaklė, Ramzio sandalai* ir kt.). Mažiau rasta eponiminių aprangos terminų, padarytų iš negyvųjų objektų (vietovardžių) pavadinimų (*angora, angoros vilna, bolonė, čelsiai, denimas, diufelis, Heseno batai, kapriai, Kordobos oda, marokenas, panama, satinas, salpa, vengrikės* ir kt.). Tyrimas atskleidžia, kad visi vientisiniai aprangos terminai yra nelietuviškos kilmės. Jie atsirado visiškos apeliatyvacijos būdu. Daugelio sudėtinių terminų šalutinių dėmenų pagrindas – antroponimai arba toponimai. Sudėtiniai terminai, turintys eponiminės kilmės dėmenų, terminologijos literatūroje yra laikomi iš dalies deonimizuotais. Pridurtina, kad apie ketvirtadalis (24,5 proc.) vientisinių ir sudėtinių aprangos terminų nėra vieninteliai sąvokų žymikliai. Jie vartojami kaip sinoniminiai terminai, pirmenybę *Aiškinamajame aprangos terminų žodyne* teikiant tiems terminams, kurių dėmenys nėra kilę iš tikrinių žodžių: *balmoralai* žr. *avalynė uždėtine jungtimi*; *bitlai* žr. *čelsiai*; *Bleiko mašina* žr. *prasiuvamoji mašina*; *bliukeriai* žr. *avalynė uždėtiniais šoneliais*; *bouleris* žr. *katiliukas*; *derbiai* žr. *avalynė uždėtiniais šoneliais*; *derbis* žr. *katiliukas* ir kt.

Eponimizacija – tikrinio žodžio tapimas terminu – retas aprangos terminijoje reiškinys. Eponiminių aprangos terminų, atsiradusių ir lietuviškos kilmės tikrinių žodžių, tiriamajame šaltinyje nerasta.

Manana RUSIESHVILI-CARTLEDGE

*Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (Georgia)*

**TERMINOLOGY ISSUES REGARDING THE THEMATIC  
DICTIONARY BEING COMPILED AT IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI  
TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY**

The development and enhancement of translation lexicography depends on the scientific, in-depth study of the nature of languages, the determination of lexical or grammatical interrelations and the analysis and compatibility (harmonization) of concepts and terms emerging in two (or more) languages.

However, the research and compilation of Georgian-English and English-Georgian lexical or grammatical parallels are largely uncoordinated, eclectic and fragmented. The terminology employed in many fields of knowledge may still be incorrect and undefined, and the Georgian-English thematic material has not yet been processed. Therefore, it can be claimed that currently the Georgian-English field terminology and lexical concepts have not been thoroughly studied and all the possible correspondences on intra-language and cross-language levels have not yet been established. In addition to this, traditionally, the process of compilation of English-Georgian and Georgian-English dictionaries in Georgia is not based on research but on automated translation of concepts.

Based on the above, the ongoing project discussed in this paper is significant and aims at creating a comprehensive Georgian-English thematic dictionary at the Department of English Philology, Faculty of Humanities, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (TSU) in cooperation with the A. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. The project research team includes BA and MA students of the Department of English Philology, TSU.

This dictionary is based on the Ideographic Dictionary of Contemporary Georgian compiled by B. Pochkhua in which the words are arranged not alphabetically but thematically. Using the principle suggested by Pochkhua as a starting point, the comprehensive Georgian-English thematic dictionary will also include the material of the modern literary language added to the existing material. This is being reached based on the research conducted by the project team as well as employing unique materials stored at the Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics.

The paper will also discuss the basic principles of creating a bilingual thematic translation dictionary (such as the issues of directionality, definitions, equivalence, inclusion, illustration, headword, synonymy, etc.) and several specific issues related to the term-selection process using examples taken from the semantic fields of weather and colour terms.

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Lina RUTKIENĖ

*Lietuvių kalbos institutas (Lietuva)*

## **DAIKTAVARDĖJIMAS IR DAIKTAVARDIŠKUMAS ARCHITEKTŪROS IR STATYBOS TERMINIJOJE**

Daiktavardėjimas, arba substantyvizacija, lietuvių kalbotyroje dažniausiai tiriamas kaip objektą pasirinkus bendrosios kalbos žodžius. Tačiau šis reiškinys ne mažiau aktualus ir terminologijai. Pranešime, remiantis iš architektūros ir statybos terminų žodynų ir kitos mokslinės literatūros surinktais terminais, nagrinėjami terminų daiktavardėjimo ir daiktavardiškumo klausimai. Nors bendrojoje kalboje daiktavardėti linkusios įvairios kalbos dalys, iš architektūros ir statybos mokslo literatūros surinkta medžiaga rodo, kad šių sričių terminijoje dažniausiai daiktavardėja būdvardis, rečiau – dalyvis. Atliekant daiktavardinimo veiksmą ar vykstant daiktavardėjimo procesui, keičiasi, konkreteja būdvardžio ar dalyvio reikšmė – ji apima ir daiktavardžio reikšmę. Toks terminas žymi visą realiją ir jai būdingą požymį – turi didelį semantinį krūvį.

Pranešime įvertinama, į kurias temines grupes įeinantys būdvardžiai ir dalyviai dažniausiai linkę daiktavardėti, aptariami surinktų terminų daiktavardiškumo laipsniai. Kaip rodo empirinė medžiaga, architektūros ir statybos terminijoje daiktavardėja ar daiktavardiškai vartojami būdvardžiai su priesaga *-inis*, *-ė*, įvardžiutiniai būdvardžiai ir įvardžiutiniai dalyviai ir sudurtiniai būdvardžiai. Pagal darybos tipą, susiformavusį kaip daiktavardėjimo pasekmė, padaryti terminai paprastai yra pirmojo, o atsiradę, vykstant šalutinio dėmens daiktavardėjimui, – antrojo daiktavardiškumo laipsnio. Daiktavardėjimo ir daiktavardiškumo reiškinys yra glaudžiai susijęs su terminų ekonomijos ir tikslumo principais. Ekonomijos principas lemia šalutinio termino dėmens daiktavardėjimą ar būdvardžio arba dalyvio daiktavardinimą, o tikslumo principas – desubstantyvizaciją.

Réka SÓLYOM

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

## **MOVEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, BUILDINGS, AND FORCES: PREVALENT METAPHORICAL SOURCE DOMAINS IN HUNGARIAN LEGAL TEXTS**

Employing a functional cognitive frame, the talk focuses on the semantics of metaphorical technical terms in the field of Hungarian legal language use. Although the importance of unambiguous terms in scientific language use is often emphasised (Temmerman, 2002: 211), it has become clear that conceptual metaphors and metaphorical expressions (Lakoff–Johnson, 1980; Kövecses, 2015) also foster understanding of technical languages. The author’s previous semantic and stylistic research of Hungarian technical terms of quality management has revealed that metaphors can have a significant impact upon the process of meaning construal (Sólyom, 2020, 2022).

The present research concentrates on three types of metaphors, which occur frequently in the technical texts of quality, and according to recent research of the author, they are the most common types in the Hungarian text of the Fundamental Law of Hungary, too. These metaphors and metaphorical expressions contain the source domains MOVEMENTS & DIRECTIONS, BUILDINGS, and FORCES. The talk characterises these prototypical metaphors and their functions in technical texts of law and shows examples in the Hungarian texts of two important laws: the Fundamental Law of Hungary, and from the Act C of 2012 the Criminal Code of Hungary.

The aim of the investigation is twofold: on the one hand, to reveal and present those Hungarian metaphorical expressions, which are related to the three source domains in the Hungarian legal technical texts analysed. On the other hand, the analysis shows prototypical examples of the metaphorical expressions, e.g. “*előmozdítja együttműködésüket*” (‘shall *promote* their cooperation’, literally ‘shall *move forward* their cooperation’); “*az emberi lét alapja*” (‘human existence is *based on* [...]’, literally ‘*the basis* of human existence’); “*elháríthatatlan akadályba ütközik*” (‘impossible by *insurmountable obstacles*’, literally: ‘*bumps into* insurmountable *obstacles*’), which belong to the conceptual metaphors with these three types of source domains.

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## **TERMINOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT IN THE TWO MAIN TERMINOLOGICAL DATABASES IN ICELAND – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

The main theme in this presentation is the comparison and analysis of terminology and terminology management in the two largest terminology databases in Iceland. These are the Icelandic Terminology Bank of the Árni Magnússon Institute (ITB), (Íðorðabanki Árnastofnunar), and the Term Base of the Translation Centre in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (TBTC), (Hugtakasafn þýðingamiðstöðvar utanríkisráðuneytisins). Both termbases are published on the internet and are widely used, by experts, students, translators, and the public. There have been numerous reports and writings about the ITB but there has been much less coverage of the TBTC, which contains important technical and specialised terminology in various subject areas.

The main premise for the foundation of the ITB is tied to the long tradition for terminology work in Iceland and the common and official wish to preserve the language. Among its objectives is to standardise the use of terms within the various subject fields and to avoid that many different terms are used for the same phenomenon. The terminological activities as they relate to the ITB have been described as grassroot activity, referring to the individual effort put in compiling the numerous terminological collections that are hosted there and published on the web. This is a varied collection from many unrelated sources, mostly from self-appointed term committees in various professions, e.g., engineering, medicine, automobile industry, etc. The ITB was launched on the Internet in 1997.

The reason for starting the term collection effort in the Translation Centre in 1990 is integral to the requirement for translating into Icelandic the EU legal acts that fall under the EEA agreement. The acts are legally binding and so the Icelandic translation and terminology within the texts needs to be equivalent, accurate and coherent. Thus, the TBTC is maintained for the purposes of translation of legal and technical texts, to ensure consistency, harmony, and equivalence of terms in a specialised translation environment. The selection of terminology is on an ad hoc basis which is a factor affecting how the terminology work is conducted.

I will describe the origins of the two term bases and explain the different purposes for their creation and how their roles are similar in many respects. There are, however, also different aspects in their roles and goals, that are interesting and intriguing, which I will explain and explore as well. Through the comparison and analysis, I will draw up and clarify the different premises for the

terminology collection and management in the two termbases, and also show their similarities. Furthermore, I will explore the differences in the information methodology in the two term bases from the perspective of different purpose in usage and the set of users.



Dace ŠOSTAKA, Juris BORZOVS, Jānis ZUTERS

*University of Latvia (Latvia)*

## **HOW DO WE THINK? THE CASE STUDY OF LATVIAN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SECONDARY TERMS DEVELOPMENT**

The Information and Communication Technologies Sub-commission of the Terminology Commission (ICTSTC) of the Academy of Science of Latvia was founded in 1992; we work during the academic year, meeting every fortnight.

The process of secondary term creation (STC), in general, consists of three parts: 1) receiving Information and Communication Terminology (ICT) terms in English for discussion (European Commission, State Language Centre, ISO standards, and others), 2) discussion of the terms in ICTSTC, secondary creating Latvian ICT terms, and 3) disseminating the accepted terms.

Our presentation will focus, in particular, on the second part, namely the English ICT term preparation process for the ICTSTC meeting that subsequently consists of two main parts: 1) the process of preparing the terms for discussion before the meeting, and 2) the discussion of the terms during the meeting.

When aiming for high-quality ICT term discussion and acceptance, the process of STC is taking up significant human resources. For example, suppose we keep working with the same methods when secondary creating ICT terms for the current ISO standard (*ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2017(E) ISO Systems and software engineering vocabulary*) we have been working on for the past three years since 2019. In that case, we can estimate the completion of the current ISO standard around 2030. The time will double in the real-life scenario of the high demand for secondary creating ICT terms.

Thus, we aim to free up human resources for the creative part of STC, which still takes up the most significant effort when coining a term. To achieve the aim, we seek to identify the repetitive activities in the STC scenarios that could be partially or fully automated to reduce manual, repetitive work to be done when preparing the English ICT term before the meeting and optimize the time needed for quick look-up of possible terms during the ICTSTC meetings, when discussing the term.

Therefore, when looking for ways to facilitate STC, we have begun transcribing the user scenarios of the real-life terminology meetings to determine how we *de facto* make decisions when secondary creating ICT terminology. Namely, we document and deconstruct the actual process of preparing for the English ICT term before and during the meetings and so far have: 1) identified the three most often STC scenarios, 2) determined the most frequently used term databases (AkadTerm,

IATE, Microsoft Language portal, EUR-Lex and others) and dictionaries (multi- and monolingual), and 3) specified the languages we look up most – Lithuanian, Estonian, German, French, and others – for analogues of secondary created ICT terminology.

## **LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS TERMINŲ BANKAS: 20 METŲ TEISINIAM PAGRINDUI**

2003 m. gruodžio 23 d. buvo priimtas Lietuvos Respublikos terminų banko įstatymas, taigi 2023 m. gale sukanka 20 metų, kai teisės aktų terminų tvarkyba Lietuvoje buvo reglamentuota atskiru įstatymu. Įstatymas priimtas likus keliems mėnesiams iki Lietuvos įstojimo į Europos Sąjungą, todėl suprantama, kad įstatymo projektas rengtas turint omenyje teisės terminijos iššūkius, randantis naujai teisinei realybei. Kaip būdinga tokio pobūdžio teisės aktams, įstatymas lakoniškai nustatė bendriausius dalykus – Terminų banko kūrimą, tvarkymą, naudojimą ir finansavimą, taip pat Terminų banką tvarkančių, jam duomenis teikiančių ir juos naudojančių juridinių ir fizinių asmenų pareigas, teises ir atsakomybę. Per tuos prabėgusius 20 metų įstatymas keistas tik vieną kartą – pagal 2017 m. liepos 4 d. padarytą pataisą Terminų banko valdytoja ir tvarkytoja tapo vienintelė Valstybinė lietuvių kalbos komisija, anksčiau ji tvarkė tik Terminų banko turinį, o technine ir programine įranga rūpinosi Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo kanceliarija. 20 metų veikiantis įstatymas iš esmės jau sukūrė teisės aktų terminijos tvarkybos tradiciją, žvelgiant į praeitį galima įvertinti įstatymo poveikį teisėkūrai ir kartu galvoti apie perspektyvas, turint omenyje, kad Terminų bankas apima ne tik teisės aktų terminiją. Šiandien Terminų bankas yra jau gana gerai žinomas šaltinis, naudingas vertėjams, redaktoriams ir įvairių tekstų, įskaitant teisės aktus, rengėjams. Nors kuriant Terminų banką daug laiko ir dėmesio skiriama būtent teisės aktų terminams, jie tesudaro apie 7 procentus visos duomenų bazės, kurioje dar galima rasti terminų žodynų, terminų standartų, aukštųjų mokyklų vadovėlių, Kalbos komisijos rekomendacijų ir kitų duomenų (iš viso daugiau kaip 277 tūkstančiai terminų straipsnių). Jo duomenų gausėjimas ir įvairėjimas, viena vertus, naudingas vartotojams, kita vertus, tai kelia duomenų paieškos ir tvarkybos sunkumų. Taigi sukakties proga pranešime nagrinėjama Terminų banko raida, apimant tiek jo teisinį reglamentavimą, tiek jo turinį, tiek įvairių subjektų indėlių, kartu paliečiant kylandčias problemas.

## **DETERMINOLOGISATION OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN MEDICAL TERMS IN THE WAKE OF THE PANDEMIC**

By determinologisation we mean the flow of technical terms into the colloquial language, which is a multi-stage process. In the first stage, terms become more frequently used in a non-professional context, but at the same time, they retain their full professional meaning (Братцева, 2021). Since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, the media has been flooded with medical terms previously used only in the professional discourse.

Russian and German medical terminology uses mainly vernacular terminology. In our study, we sought to answer the question of whether terms appear in the vernacular as adoptions, loan translations, or as the previously existing vernacular terms.

Our study was performed on the sub-corpora dated between 2014 and 2021 of the Russian *Timestamped JSI web corpus 2014-2021* and the German *Timestamped JSI web corpus 2014-2021 available in Sketch Engine* software. The sub-corpus of 2021 was analysed using keyword extraction compared to the sub-corpora of 2014 as reference corpora. From the resulting candidate terms, we applied manual analysis to highlight the most frequent terms in the focus corpus, which were further examined using concordance analysis and data visualisation. Based on the results yielded by comparative corpus analysis, the use of terms was found to be different between the two languages. Not only is the use of terms in mass media becoming more frequent, but the number of collocations with terms is increasing and the connotations of the collocations are changing, in both languages.

In Russian, we can also observe an increase in the use of international terms at the expense of vernacular terminology. The process is faster for nouns than for verbs (Вапра, 2021). In addition to the changes observed in Russian, there has also been a proliferation of new word combinations with terms in German.

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## **TERMINŲ SINONIMIJOS PRIEŽASTYS: EMPIRINIO TYRIMO IŠVADOS**

Sinonimijos priežastys terminologijos darbuose minimos ar vardijamos, bet mažai tiriamos.

Tirti jas aktualu tiek terminologijos praktikos, tiek jos mokslo požiūriu. Tai galėtų padėti atsakyti į praktinio pobūdžio klausimą, ar terminijoje visada gali būti įgyvendinamas terminų vienareikšmiškumo principas („vienai sąvokai – vienas terminas“), laikomas vienu iš terminologijos principų. Kartu tai gali paaiškinti teorinę prieštarą, kodėl sinonimija, paprastai laikoma pradinių terminijos formavimosi etapų požymiu, paplitusi ir gana ilgą vartojimo tradiciją turinčioje terminijoje.

Sinonimijos priežastims tirti gali būti taikomi tie patys įrankiai, kurie taikomi tiriant terminų sinonimus ar jų paplitimą, t. y. terminologijos darbuose skiriami sinonimijos tipai ar jų opozicijos, kaip antai įvairiakilmiai ir vienakilmiai sinonimai, aspektiniai sinonimai, bendrašakniai sinonimai, funkciniai sinonimai.

Pasitelkus šiuos įrankius makroekonomikos terminijoje besireiškiančios terminų sinonimijos priežastims tirti, aiškėja, kad su termino formavimusi galima sieti tik palyginti nedidelę šios terminijos sinonimų dalį, nors terminologijoje sinonimiją pirmiausia įprasta sieti būtent su terminų formavimusi, terminijos nenusistovėjimu. Būdingesnė tirtai terminijai – aspektinė sinonimija, iškelianti skirtingus sąvokos požymius.

O ypač makroekonomikos terminijoje ryškėja tokios tarpusavyje susijusios terminų sinonimijos priežastys kaip kitų kalbų įtaka ir grynumo principo, kuris yra vienas iš terminologijos principų ir bendrinės kalbos norminimo kriterijų, taikymo polinkis. Iš bendrašaknių sinonimų matyti, kad veikia ne tik grynumo, bet ir terminų trumpumo, arba ekonomijos, principas. Mokomasis aiškinamasis šaltinių pobūdis – taip pat ryški tirtų terminų sinonimijos priežastis, skatinanti nuodugniau nagrinėti funkcinio stiliaus, taip pat termino funkcionavimo tekste svarbą terminų sinonimijai. Tirta empirinė medžiaga kaip atskirą priežastį skatina nagrinėti ne tik funkcinį, bet ir individualųjį stilių.

Maria-Cornelia WERMUTH

*KU Leuven* (Belgium)

## **TERMINOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND ONTOLOGY TRANSLATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

Terminology science and ontology engineering are disciplines focused on modelling concepts and terms in specific domains. The relationship between these disciplines and their methodologies has been explored, highlighting differences in conceptual representation and expressiveness. Terminological concept systems define concepts and terms, while ontologies provide a comprehensive framework for organising knowledge, including relationships and constraints.

In the biomedical domain, ontology-based coding systems are crucial, as they enable the semantic and granular recording of health-related information. A notable example of such a system is SNOMED CT, which combines a machine-readable ontology with English-language reference terminology. This system facilitates the structured capture and processing of various types of health data. Additionally, efforts have been made to develop patient-friendly subsets to enhance education and communication between healthcare professionals and patients.

Translating SNOMED CT into multiple languages presents numerous challenges. The terminology is complex and granular, encompassing diverse clinical domains and domain-specific concepts. Language ambiguity and the specificity of clinical terminology must be carefully considered. Cultural and regional differences influence medical terminology, and system updates require due attention. Ensuring consistency across languages is crucial for system interoperability. All of these aspects make the translation of SNOMED CT a complex task that demands domain expertise, linguistic skills, and collaboration among experts.

Translation guidelines, based on terminological principles and ISO standards, support translation activities, ensuring quality and appropriateness while considering cultural requirements. However, the relevance of terminological principles and standards for ontology translation has received limited scholarly attention to date. This paper explores this issue using the biomedical reference terminology SNOMED CT as an example. The SNOMED CT ontology and translation process are explained, demonstrating how terminological principles are applied in translation practice to produce high-quality translations. Finally, potential issues related to patient-friendly equivalents are addressed.

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Maria Teresa ZANOLA

*Catholic University of the Sacred Heart (Italy)*

## **A DIACHRONIC AND CULTURAL APPROACH TO TERMINOLOGY, AN ASSET FOR SPECIALISED COMMUNICATION**

Terminology contributes to the dissemination of knowledge by developing relationships with the socio-economic, technical and scientific evolution of concepts and terms. A diachronic and cultural dimension accompanies this descriptive and cognitive process, in which terminology defines the history and identity of the domain concerned.

Terminology frames the disciplinary boundaries of each domain: its history supports in reconstructing the lexical development of meanings dashed and outlined with linguistic hints and suggestions, which lexicons, glossaries, dictionaries and encyclopedias collected, ordered, filed and handed down through the centuries. Terminology helps in disseminating innovation, grafting it onto previous linguistic heritage and inserting it into a precise conceptual network.

From the scientific to the humanistic fields, from institutional to legal professions, from the economic to the financial domains, both with a technical and an operational approach, terminology is the way to create and describe new concepts in the conceptual heritage. The more conscious terminology is in its linguistic, conceptual and cultural components, the greater the degree of communicative effectiveness. Terminology enables us to enter the knowledge and know-how of a language and society, their originality in terms of creativity, traditions, either in the past or in the present.

Terminology brings to the framing and solution of problems related to the multilingual translation of concepts conveyed by terms in specialised languages: the possible outcomes concern actions aimed at semantic interoperability, at terminological tools built *ad hoc*. Terminology is a tool for protecting public and institutional communication, as it contributes to social cohesion and cultural and linguistic diversity protection. The relationship between terminology and object and/or concept is the guarantee of a correct, respectful, competent and expert communication, and promotes high quality professional communication. The advantages of a diachronic and cultural approach to terminology will be supported with some case studies aimed at focusing on the role of terminology as an asset for specialised communication at different levels.

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## ***DEPRESIJOS TERMININĖS REIKŠMĖS POSLINKIAI DABARTINĖS LIETUVIŲ KALBOS TEKSTYNO PUBLICISTIKOJE***

Pranešime kalbama apie tai, kaip (ne)pakinta *depresijos* termininė reikšmė, šiam terminui peržengus specialiosios srities ribas ir patekus į nemokslinį tekstą, ir kas turi įtakos tiems pokyčiams vykti.

Išnagrinėjus arti 2000 *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos tekstyno* publicistikos sakinių, kuriuose vartojamas terminas *depresija*, nustatyta, kad jis seniai ir plačiai funkcionuoja lietuvių publicistikoje, ir ne viena reikšme, bet ne visos jo termininės reikšmės pagavios mainytis.

Kaip parodė atliktas tyrimas, pirma, terminas *depresija* vartojamas medicinine, ekonomine, geomorfologine, meteorologine reikšme, ir tos reikšmės nepakinta, termino ryšys su dalykine sąvoka nenutrūksta. Tačiau tik medicininė reikšmė patiria semantinių transformacijų.

Antra, termino *depresija* medicininė reikšmė pakinta iš dalies, darosi kasdieniškiau suvokiama, šiuo terminu įvardijamos sąvokos samprata supaprastėja, tačiau ryšys su terminine reikšme tebėra išlaikytas.

Trečia, termino *depresija* medicininė reikšmė žymiai pakinta, terminas dar labiau atitrūksta nuo termininės reikšmės, įgyja emocijų, ekspresinių atspalvių.

Termino *depresija* medicininės reikšmės semantinėms transformacijoms daro įtaką publicistinio stiliaus tekstų tematika, autorių intencija, kontekstiniai partneriai (būdvardžiai, veiksmažodžiai). Kadangi nespecialiajame tekste *depresijos* semantinis laukas gerokai išsiplėčia, ne visada paprasta nustatyti jos termininės reikšmės transformacijos laipsnį, kartais problemiška nubrėžti aiškią ribą tarp termino *depresija* ir žodžio *depresija*.