

LIETUVIŲ KALBOS INSTITUTO
TERMINOLOGIJOS CENTRAS



INSTITUTE OF THE LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE
TERMINOLOGY CENTRE

MOKSLINIAI, ADMINISTRACINIAI IR EDUKACINIAI TERMINOLOGIJOS LYGMENYS

3-IOJI TARPTAUTINĖ MOKSLINĖ TERMINOLOGIJOS KONFERENCIJA
2019 m. spalio 17–18 d.

PRANEŠIMŲ TEZĖS

17–18 October 2019

THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TERMINOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC,
ADMINISTRATIVE
AND EDUCATIONAL
DIMENSIONS OF
TERMINOLOGY

ABSTRACTS

KONFERENCIJOS ORGANIZATORIUS

Lietuvių kalbos instituto Terminologijos centras

ORGANIZER OF THE CONFERENCE

Terminology Centre of the Institute of the Lithuanian Language

MOKSLINIS KOMITETAS

Albina Auksoriūtė (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

Rute Costa (Lisabonos NOVA universitetas)

Ágota Fóris (Karolio Gasparo Vengrijos reformatų bažnyčios universitetas)

Christian Galinski (Infoterm)

Larissa Manerko (Maskvos valstybinis M. V. Lomonosovo universitetas)

Johan Myking (Bergeno universitetas)

Anita Nuopponen (Vasos universitetas)

Alvydas Umbrasas (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

Palmira Zemlevičiūtė (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Albina Auksoriūtė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

Rute Costa (NOVA University of Lisbon)

Ágota Fóris (Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary)

Christian Galinski (Infoterm)

Larissa Manerko (Lomonosov Moscow State University)

Johan Myking (University of Bergen)

Anita Nuopponen (University of Vaasa)

Alvydas Umbrasas (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

Palmira Zemlevičiūtė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

ORGANIZACINIS KOMITETAS

Asta Mitkevičienė (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

Aušra Rimkutė-Ganusauskienė (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

Ramunė Vaskelaitė (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Asta Mitkevičienė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

Aušra Rimkutė-Ganusauskienė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

Ramunė Vaskelaitė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language)

Konferencijos organizatoriai už angliškų pranešimų kalbą neatsako.

The organizers of the conference do not take responsibility for the correctness of English.

TURINYS

Larisa ALEKSEEVA, Svetlana MISHLANOVA, Heribert PICHT. THE METAPHOR CYCLE IN A TERM-FORMATION PROCESS	5
Konstantin AVERBUKH. PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY: TERMINOLOGICAL ASPECT	7
Elena BEKISHEVA. REVISITING THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT AND ITS TERMINOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION (AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PSYCHIATRIC TERMINOLOGY)	8
Nijolė BLIŪDŽIUVIENĖ. INFORMACIJOS IR DOKUMENTAVIMO TERMINŲ STANDARTIZACIJA	9
Elena CHIOCCHETTI. TERMINOLOGY WORK IN SOUTH TYROL: NEW APPROACHES, NEW TERMBASE, NEW DOMAINS	10
Violeta ČERNIAUSKAITĖ. NATŪRALIOS IR DIRBTINĖS KALBOS NORMINIMO YPATUMAI BIBLIOTEKININKYSTĖS TERMINIJOJE	12
Yuliia DEVIATKO. COMPILING THE MULTILINGUAL DEFINING DICTIONARY OF DENTAL TERMS: PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORK	13
Ricardo EITO-BRUN. TERMINOLOGY AS THE BASIS FOR PRODUCT LINE ENGINEERING	14
Christian GALINSKI, Blanca STELLA Giraldo PEREZ. LEARNING ABOUT 'TERMINOLOGY SCIENCE' THROUGH A MICROLEARNING APPROACH	15
Linda GIORGADZE, Lali KHUTCHUA. THE ISSUES OF SPIRITUAL TERMINOLOGY	16
Siergiej GRINEV-GRINIEWICZ, Elvira SOROKINA. TERMINOLOGY IN STATU NASCENDI	17
Lia KAROSANIDZE. THE GEORGIAN TERM BANK – A HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES	18
Jolanta KOVALEVSKAITĖ, Agnė BIELINSKIENĖ. TERMINOLOGIJS MOKYMO(SI) FORMA – DESKRIPTYVOSIOS TERMINOLOGIJS PROJEKTAS	19
Igor KUDASHEV, Olga SEMENOVA. THEMATIC DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FOR COMMUNITY INTERPRETERS AND PATIENTS: EXPERIENCE OF COMPILATION	20
Regina KVAŠYTĖ. LIETUVIŲ IR LATVIŲ TERMINIJOS GREITINAMIEJI TYRIMAI	21
Margarita LAZAREVA. COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF MYTHOLOGICAL METAPHORS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS OF BACTERIA	22
Jana LEVICKÁ. CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN SLOVAK MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY – PRODUCTIVITY OF ADJECTIVAL SUFFIXES	23
Kristian LEWIS. FALSE FRIENDS IN TERMINOLOGY: WHEN CROATIAN IS LOST IN TRANSLATION	24
Elena LOGUNOVA. COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY	26
Marek ŁUKASIK, Piotr SULIK. EFFECTIVENESS OF TERMINOLOGY SEARCHES IN SELECTED ONLINE DICTIONARIES	27
Sanya MADZHAJEVA, E. M. Dyakova. THE ROLE OF MEDICAL DICTIONARIES IN THE STUDY OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS	28

Larissa MANERKO. COGNITIVE TERMINOLOGY AS A WAY TO UNDERSTANDING KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURES IN SPECIAL DISCOURSE AND TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEMS	29
Johan MYKING. TERM FORMATION – IS THERE A STATE-OF-THE ART?	31
Danguolė MIKULĖNIENĖ, Daiva ALIŪKAITĖ. TRADICINĖS DIALEKTOLOGIJOS IR ŠIUOLAIKINIŲ REGIONINIO KALBOS VARIANTIŠKUMO DISKURSŲ SANKLODA: PAVELDĖTŲJŲ IR NAUJŲJŲ TERMINŲ PROBLEMAS	32
Asta MITKEVIČIENĖ. TERMINAI SU ALTERNATYVIAIS JUNGTUKAIS	34
Tamara NAZAROVA. COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGY AND THE PRIORITIZATION PRINCIPLE IN TEACHING BUSINESS ENGLISH (TBE)	35
Henrik NILSSON. EXCLUSIVE OR INCLUSIVE? – THE STATUS OF THE PROFESSION OF TERMINOLOGIST IN EUROPE	37
Anita NUOPPONEN. GOALS AND CONTENTS OF TERMINOLOGY TRAINING	38
Olga OPARINA. FROM TERM TO CONCEPTION AND WORLD VIEW	39
Marine OSADZE, Natela MUZASHVILI, Nino DATESHIDZE, Nino SKHIRTŁADZE. DIALECTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAIC VOCABULARY AS A SOURCE FOR MODERN GEORGIAN TERMINOLOGY	40
Ana OSTROŐKI ANIĆ, Martina PAVIĆ. FROM CORPORA TO SPECIALIZED SEMANTIC FRAMES	42
Sorin PALIGA. TOWARDS A COHERENT TERMINOLOGY IN COMPUTER-HUMAN INTERFACE	43
Sigita RACKEVIČIENĖ, Liudmila MOCKIENĖ, Andrius UTKA. COMPILATION OF A SPECIALISED ENGLISH-LITHUANIAN TERMBASE BASED ON PARALLEL AND COMPARABLE CORPORA	44
Aušra RIMKUTĖ-GANUSAUSKIENĖ. ŠIUOLAIKINĖS AVALYNĖS PAVADINIMAI	45
Tamara ROZHKOVA. TERMINOLOGY OF PERSONALIZED MEDICINE AS A RESULT OF INTERSCIENTIFIC INTEGRATION	46
Lina RUTKIENĖ. STATYBOS TERMINIJOS HIBRIDINIŲ DŪRINIŲ DARYBA IR RAIDA	47
Eszter SERMANN, Dóra MÁRIA TAMÁS. HOW TO DESCRIBE, CLASSIFY AND EVALUATE ONLINE TERMINOLOGICAL DATABASES?	48
Anastasia SHARAPKOVA. BORN OF A METAPHOR: FROM CULTURE SPECIFIC DOMAIN TO BIOLOGICAL TERMS	49
Dmitry SHILOVSKIY. TRANSDISCIPLINARY TERMINOLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ‘AREA OF PARADOX’	50
Dalia SVIDERSKIENĖ. DĖL TERMINO ŽEMĖVARDIS VARTOSENOS	51
Dace ŠOSTAKA. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMATION IN LOCALISATION OF TERMINOLOGY	52
Alvydas UMBRASAS. TERMINAS „LIETUVIŲ KALBOS ŹODYNE“	53
Vidas VALSKYS. KARYBOS TERMINŲ TVARKYBOS AKTUALIJOS	54
Palmira ZEMLEVIČIŪTĖ. KAIP XIX A. PAB. – XX A. PR. VADINTI ŹMOGAUS LYTINIAI ORGANAI?	55
Miroslav ZUMRÍK. TERMINOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ONTOLOGY	56

Larisa ALEKSEEVA

Perm State University (Russia)

Svetlana MISHLANOVA

Perm State University (Russia)

Heribert PICHT

Professor Emeritus, Copenhagen Business School (Denmark)

THE METAPHOR CYCLE IN A TERM-FORMATION PROCESS

Modern Terminology benefits in cognitive perspectives [Tammerman 1997]. Terminology theory seems to be evolving from prescriptive to descriptive with a growing focus on the study of specialized language units from a social and cognitive perspective [Modern approaches 2006, Picht 2005]. Thus, the study of specialized language is undergoing a cognitive shift, which is conducive to a greater emphasis on meaning as well as conceptual structures [Faber 2009].

This paper outlines an investigation of the metaphorical term-formation process (MTFP), with a focus on the special knowledge transfer. In comparison to the general terminology, metaphorical terms are especially challenging to knowledge communication [Aleksseeva 1999, Mishlanova 2002]. The many models of terminologization that have been developed do not reveal the real nature of this type of terms.

In our research, we focus on two closely related concepts, *derivatology* in its broad sense, following a theory by L. Murzin (1974), who created a derivational theory of metaphor to illustrate the dynamic character of metaphorization, and the *cycle of conceptualization* by L. Vygotskiy (1934), who suggested that each step in knowledge development is correlated with a certain mental structure: *syncrete*, *complex*, *pre-concept* and *concept*. These main concepts offer significant challenges to theories of metaphorical term-formation. Linguistic and psychological foundations as proposed by L. Murzin and L. Vygotskiy, can be applied to the study of metaphorical terms (Aleksseeva, Isaeva, Mishlanova 2014). Metaphorical terminology as a special field of study is a relative newcomer. It arose from the need to facilitate specialized knowledge transfer.

The present article starts out by addressing the question “What is metaphor cycle model?” This question is answered by contrasting with the prescriptive models of terms. Taking into consideration the dynamic character of terminologization and the concept of knowledge cycle, we reveal the analogous system of steps in the MTFP. The metaphor cycle model has been created to address many different issues in the MTFP. The research suggests that most cases of MTF could be described with the help of this model. The worked out model provides insight on different levels of thinking and conceptualization.

The novel contribution of this paper is the application of the MTF model to terminological projects. Our developments in cognitive terminological theory suggest that it is highly determined by the creation of knowledge at various levels.

References

- Alekseeva, L. *Term and Metaphor*. Perm: Perm University Press, 1998.
- Alekseeva, L., Isaeva, E., Mishlanova, S. The derivation study of metaphor. In: International multidisciplinary scientific conferences on social sciences and arts. – *SGEM. Anthropology, Archaeology, History, Philosophy. Conference proceedings* 2014, 217–224.
- Faber, P. *The cognitive shift in terminology and specialized translation*. www.researchgate.net/publication/43174550 (accessed May 02, 2019).
- Mishlanova, S. *Metaphor in medicine*. Perm: Perm State University Press, 2002.
- Modern approaches to terminological theories and applications*. Ed. Heribert Picht. New York: P. Lang, 2006.
- Murzin, L. *Syntactical derivation*. Perm State University Press, 1974.
- Picht, H. Normative and Descriptive Terminology Work – a Real Dichotomy? – *Vital Problems of the English Linguistics and Linguistic Didactics*. Prometheus Publishing House, Moscow, 2005, 189–198.
- Picht, H. *The Object is a Unit of Knowledge*. – *Simonnæs*, Ingrid (ed.). SYNAPS 21, Festschrift for Magnar Brekke. Bergen: NHH, 2008, 91–97.
- Temmerman, R. Questioning the univocity ideal. The difference between socio-cognitive Terminology and traditional Terminology. – *Hermes*, Journal of Linguistics No. 18, 1997, 51–90.
- Vygotskiy L. S. *Mind and Speech*. Ed. V. Kolbanovskiy. Leningrad, 1934.

Konstantin AVERBUKH

Bauman Moscow State Technical University (Russia)

PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY: TERMINOLOGICAL ASPECT

The integrated nature of modern scientific knowledge is steadily inducing scientists and experts to attract to its sphere new concepts and ideas from adjoining fields of activity, and sometimes very far ones from us. In our extremely politically charged time, it would be strange if concrete and scientific knowledge was not enriched with any approach or concept from political science, sociology, cultural science or any sciences related to them. Indeed, probably, it occurs in this case when we try to practise the concept “identity” on the sphere of professional activity. The national identity, social identity, group and individual identities, confessional identity and many others are well-known and described in details.

The main features of the concept “identity” according to its theorists are:

- both individuals and groups have identity,
- individuals have multiple identities,
- identities can be narrow and expanded and some others.

In the most common understanding “identity” means to realize by a person their belonging to any group allowing them to define a place in social and cultural space and to be guided freely in the world around.

According to a number of the European theorists of nationalism (G. Hegel, F. Guizot, H. Buckle, A. de Tocqueville) the nature of nations is irrational, it is defined by the unity of language, blood and cultural traditions.

Talking about the nature of professional identity in a similar way we will reject the unity of blood at once and, without plunging into issues of culture, we will concentrate our attention on the unity of language. Moreover, the unity of a national language used in the course of professional activity is almost unimportant because German, English or Chinese physicists are colleagues, and they are united by the use of one special vernacular (LSP).

So, abstracting from national and professional bilingualism, we will concentrate our attention on professional multilingualism as, for example, the language of modern medicine is a conglomerate of the languages of therapy and surgery, anatomy and physiology, pharmacology and neurology and many others which every doctor is able to use with a different degree of perfection.

The report is supposed to analyse the concept LSP and its components as well as the extent of knowing them defining the concept “professional identity” on which entry or not entry into one or another professional community depend.

Elena BEKISHEVA

Samara State Medical University (Russia)

REVISITING THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT AND ITS TERMINOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION (AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PSYCHIATRIC TERMINOLOGY)

It is common knowledge that a scientific concept is an idea or a model explaining some natural phenomenon. In medicine it may be an idea of a natural state or pathological condition of the human body. A scientific concept is always represented by the term. In cognitive sciences a concept means the main unit of storage and transmission of information. There are different forms of scientific concepts. They differ primarily in the amount of supporting evidence and acceptance by the scientific community. All concepts begin with an observation or as a hypothesis. The more evidences are collected to support the hypothesis, the greater part of the scientific community comes to accept the concept and it becomes a theory. Some concepts are never accepted as theory because the scientific community may continue to debate the concept.

The aim of the present paper is to highlight the origin, evolution, and current state of the concept of schizophrenia reflected in the history of medicine by numerous psychiatric terms. This approach allows to consider the terms as representatives of the scientific knowledge relevant for the time of their creation.

It was Avicenna who first paid attention to the signs of this disease and in his “The Canon of Medicine” and coined an Arabic term ”dzhunun mufrit” (severe soul impairment) reflecting the observed disorder. The scientific concept of schizophrenia is of a relatively recent origin. By the middle of the 19th century, European psychiatrists began describing disorders of unknown causes, typically affecting the young, and often progressing to chronic deterioration. In France, psychiatrist Morel referred to such cases as *démence précoce*, while in Scotland, Clouston coined the term “adolescent insanity.” In Germany, Kahlbaum and Hecker delineated the catatonic syndrome and named it “hebephrenia”. However, it was Emil Kraepelin (1856–1926) who proposed to integrate those varied clinical pictures into a single nosological entity under the name of “dementia praecox”. Kraepelin articulated nine different clinical forms of the disease creating new terms. Eugen Bleuler modified Kraepelin’s original concept and coined the term “schizophrenia“ (splitting of the mind). His term was not meant to convey the idea of split or multiple personality, a common misunderstanding. Since Bleuler’s time, the definition of schizophrenia has continued to change, as scientists attempt to more accurately delineate the different types of mental diseases.

INFORMACIJOS IR DOKUMENTAVIMO TERMINŲ STANDARTIZACIJA

Informacijos ir dokumentavimo sistemą sudaro įvairios mokslo disciplinos ir veiklos sritys, kuriose dokumentas, informacija ir komunikacija užima kertinę vietą, t. y. bibliotekininkystė, bibliografija, knygotyra, archyvistika, žurnalistika, leidyba, poligrafija, informacijos paieška, informacijos paslaugos ir kitos dokumentų sukūrimo, apdorojimo, sklaidos sritys.

Pranešimo tikslas – išnagrinėti informacijos ir dokumentavimo, kuris apima įvairias sritis, susijusias su dokumento sukūrimu, išleidimu, apdorojimu, saugojimu ir sklaida, terminų tvarkybą, rengiant standartus.

Pranešime analizuojama pagrindinių informacijos ir dokumentavimo lietuviškųjų terminų standartų rengyba ir sklaida, dėmesį telkiant į XX a. 9–10 dešimtmečio terminų standartizaciją ir jos tęstinumą XXI a. bei tarpinstitucinį ir tarptautinį bendradarbiavimą informacijos ir dokumentavimo terminų standartizacijos srityje.

Standartas yra savanoriškai taikomas, sutarimo pagrindu parengtas dokumentas, tačiau gali būti naudingas kaip norminis, lietuvių kalbos taisyklės atitinkantis terminų šaltinis, kuriame pateikiami atitikmenys užsienio kalbomis. Taigi galima teigti, kad perimant tarptautinius standartus Lietuvos standartais atliekamas terminų tvarkybos darbas, kurio rezultatas yra sunorminti lietuviški terminai bei galimybė vartoti taisyklingus jų atitikmenis užsienio kalbomis.

Pranešime dėmesys skiriamas naujajai tarptautinio terminų žodyno standarto ISO 5127:2017 redakcijai, kuri yra esminis aprobuotos informacijos ir dokumentavimo terminijos išteklius. Didelės apimties terminų standartas turėtų būti priemonė, padedanti perteikti ir vienodai suprasti kompleksinę informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities terminiją, o kartu ir glaudžiau tarpusavyje sąveikauti, paliekant įvairių susijusių organizacijų specifinės terminijos savarankiškumo galimybę, terminų vartojimo tradicijas ir išsaugant konkrečių darbo procedūrų terminus šiose srityse.

Ne mažiau svarbus terminų standarto edukacinis vaidmuo, didelis terminijos rinkinys padeda geriau suvokti informacijos ir dokumentavimo lauką, padėti tolesnėms šios srities studijoms ir moksliniams tyrinėjimams.

Atsižvelgiant į technologijos raidą žodyno turinys ir sandara gali būti šaltinis tinkamai formalizuoti sąvokoms taikomiesiems IT sprendimams, taip pat suteikti reikiamą medžiagą kurti būsimas dokumentavimo ir informacijos mokslų srities ontologijas, siekiant tobulinti automatizuotų IT procesų veikimą. Būtina užtikrinti šioje dalykinėje srityje vartojamų informacijos technologijų terminijos sąvokų darną ir siekti taip suderinti terminus bei sąvokas, kad būtų aiškiai matoma integruota bendra dokumentavimo ir jo taikomųjų priemonių sistema.

Elena CHIOCCHETTI

Eurac Research, Institute for Applied Linguistics (Italy)

TERMINOLOGY WORK IN SOUTH TYROL: NEW APPROACHES, NEW TERMBASE, NEW DOMAINS

South Tyrol is a plurilingual province in Northern Italy where the two minority languages German and Ladin (respectively 70 % and 4.5 % of the local population) are officially recognised (Presidential Decree 670/1972).

Terminology work in South Tyrol began in the early 1990s, with the aim of developing the South Tyrolean German legal and administrative terminology needed by the local public administration to communicate with the citizenship. From the beginning, to avoid an excessive regionalisation of South Tyrolean German terminology, an interdisciplinary project team of terminologists and legal experts applied the method of micro-comparison. The concepts pertaining to the Italian legal system are thereby compared with the concepts used in other German-speaking legal systems (Austria, Germany, Switzerland, EU and international law). This serves to detect equivalents for the Italian concepts and determine which foreign German terminology can be borrowed for use in South Tyrol.

Initially terminology work was systematic, aimed at creating a bulk of coherent German terms for the main subdomains of law (criminal, civil, administrative law etc.) and standardisation-oriented. Nowadays there is a good amount of established terminology, so that the approach has changed: work is becoming more ad-hoc (e. g. for new concepts) and text-related (e. g. for new legislation). Standardisation stopped in 2012 for several reasons, so that terminology work is predominantly descriptive today.

The entries resulting from the past 25 years of terminology work have been published online in the Information System for Legal Terminology *bistro* since 2002 (www.bistro.eurac.edu). In 2016, *bistro* was completely reprogrammed and restyled, making the system more flexible, user-friendly and interactive. Today *bistro* contains about 11,200 terminological entries in Italian and German (partly also in Ladin). Many are legal comparative entries, i. e. contain not only the Italian and German designations for Italian legal and administrative concepts, but also the German terms for equivalent foreign concepts.

Finally, an important recent development is the growing cooperation with terminology end users, so that the requests to elaborate new domains, e. g. occupational health and safety or social housing, are being accepted or considered. This implies opening *bistro* to terminology that is not strictly legal or administrative and leads to new approaches, working methods and user groups.

References

ASTAT – Landesinstitut für Statistik/Istituto provinciale di statistica. 2018. *Südtirol in Zahlen/Alto Adige in cifre*. Bolzano/Bozen: ASTAT.

- Chiocchetti, E. 2019. Legal comparison in terminology work: developing the South Tyrolean German legal language. In Szoták, S. (ed.) *Diszciplínák találkozása: nyelvi közvetítés a XXI. Században (The Meeting of Disciplines: Language Mediation in the 21th. Century)*. Budapest: OFFI, 175–185.
- Chiocchetti, E. et al. *In press*. Die Bozner Methode 25 Jahre später. In: Drewer P. & Pulitano, D. (eds) *Terminologie – gestern, heute, morgen. Zum 25-jährigen Bestehen des Rats für Deutschsprachige Terminologie*. Berlin, Springer Vieweg.
- Chiocchetti, E. al. 2013. Deutsch ist nicht gleich Deutsch. Eine terminologische Analyse zu den Besonderheiten der deutschen Rechtssprache in Südtirol. In: Brambilla, M.M., Gerdes, J. & Messina, C. (eds) *Diatopische Variation in der deutschen Rechtssprache*. Berlin: Frank & Timme, 253–285.
- Chiocchetti, E. et al. 2016. Ein Begriff, zwei Sprachen, unterschiedliche (Rechts)Kulturen. In: Drewer, P., Mayer, F. & Schmitz K.-D. (eds) *Terminologie und Kultur. Akten des Symposions, Mannheim, 3.-5. März*. München et al.: Deutscher Terminologie-Tag e.V, 103–112.
- Chiocchetti, E. et al. 2017. From DIY Translations to Official Standardization and Back Again? 50 Years of Experience with Italian and German Legal Terminology Work in South Tyrol. In: Faini, P. (ed.) *Terminological Approaches in the European Context*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars, 254–270.
- de Groot, Gerard-René. 1999. Das Übersetzen juristischer Terminologie. In: de Groot, G.-R. & Schulze, R. (eds) *Recht und Übersetzen*. Baden Baden: Nomos, 11–46.
- Mayer, F, 2000. Terminographie im Recht: Probleme und Grenzen der Bozner Methode. In: Veronesi, D. (eds.) *Rechtlinguistik des Deutschen und Italienischen*. Padova: UNIPRESS, 295–306.
- Mayer, F. 1997. Terminologiearbeit in Südtirol. In: Osterheld, W. (ed.) *Terminologie et Traduction*. Luxembourg: Office des publications officielles, 124–137.
- Pommer, S. 2006. *Rechtsübersetzung und Rechtsvergleichung*, Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Ralli, N. & Andreatta, N. 2018. bistro – ein Tool für mehrsprachige Rechtsterminologie. In: *trans-kom. Zeitschrift für Translationswissenschaft und Fachkommunikation*. Vol. 11. No. 1, 7–44.
- Ralli, N. & Ties, I. 2006. Corpora e Terminologia: Applicazioni Pratiche in Bistro. In: Picht H. (ed.) *Modern Approaches to Terminological Theories and Applications*. Vol. 36. Bern: Peter Lang, 407–426.
- Sandrini, P. 1998. Italienisches Recht in deutscher Sprache – Terminologische Überlegungen. In: Cordin, P., Iliescu, M. & Siller-Runggaldier, H. (eds) *Italienisch und Deutsch im Kontakt und Vergleich: Akten des 7. Treffens der Italienischen und österreichischen Linguisten (17–19 October 1996, Innsbruck, Austria)*. Trento: Università di Trento, 399–417.
- Sandrini, P. 1998. *Terminologiearbeit im Recht. Deskriptiver begriffsorientierter Ansatz vom Standpunkt des Übersetzers*. Vienna: Termnet.
- Zweigert, K. & Kötz, H. 1996. *Einführung in die Rechtsvergleichung*. 3rd ed. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck.

NATŪRALIOS IR DIRBTINĖS KALBOS NORMINIMO YPATUMAI BIBLIOTEKININKYSTĖS TERMINIJOJE

Naujieji kultūriniai, technologiniai ir vadybiniai modernėjančių bibliotekų veiklos pokyčiai smarkiai paveikė pastarųjų metų profesinės terminijos raidą ir tvarkybos praktiką. Labai išaugę profesinės literatūros, ypač norminamųjų dokumentų ir tarptautinių standartų srautai, skatina kurti inovatyvius, greitai atnaujinamus ir patogius profesinei bendruomenei vartoti terminologijos išteklius. Lietuvos nacionalinėje Martyno Mažvydo bibliotekoje bibliotekininkystės terminijos plėtra mokslinių tyrimų, leksikografijos ir standartizacijos kryptimis vyksta susistemintų terminologijos duomenų pagrindu. Jais remiantis kuriami įvairūs terminologijos produktai.

Rengiant *Bibliotekininkystės, informacijos ir knygotyros lietuvių–anglų terminų žodyną*, tapo akivaizdu, kad esame labiau paveikti dirbtinių kalbų, o ne natūralios kalbos raidos poreikių. Juk dirbtinės kalbos kūrimo taisyklės bibliotekininkystėje diktuoja jau daugiau nei 50 dalykinių sričių standartų bei įvairių reglamentuojančių dokumentų, be kurių neįmanoma jokia dokumentinio paveldo institucijos veikla. Tai privalomieji aprašomieji standartai, bibliografijos standartai, antraštinių žodžių trumpinimo standartas, dokumentų ir dokumentų metaduomenų valdymo standartai, identifikavimo standartai, išteklių saugojimo standartai, leidybinio įforminimo ir leidybos standartai, rašmenų transliteravimo standartai, dažniausiai naudojami bibliografinio aprašo ir bibliografinių nuorodų standartai bei išteklių aprašo ir prieigos standartai, kompiuterinio katalogavimo standartas (UNIMARC), skaitmeninimo terpę reglamentuojantys standartai, daugybė kitų mašininę komunikaciją reglamentuojančių standartų, pvz., metaduomenų kodavimo ir perdavimo standartai. Iš vienos pusės, tai leidžia gerai sutvarkytą nacionalinio lygmens terminiją greitai integruoti į tarptautinio lygmens duomenų bazes. Tačiau dar neturime adekvačių kompiuterinės spartos terminologinių duomenų kūrybos bei tvarkymo įrankių, atitinkančių kasdienės praktikos poreikius. Vis dėlto prognozuojama kalbos technologijų plėtra gali ir visai nesunkiai išspręsti atskirų sričių dirbtinių kalbų tvarkybos problemas, tačiau svarbu ir laiku pastebėti, kaip lengvai informacinių technologijų terminijos invazija gali pakeisti natūraliosios kalbos terminijos raidos dėsnius, logiką ir grožį.

Yuliia DEVIATKO

Odesa National University (Ukraine)

COMPILING THE MULTILINGUAL DEFINING DICTIONARY OF DENTAL TERMS: PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORK

Translation of medical terminology often offers intriguing challenges both to medical translators and to healthcare professionals. One of the instruments for organization, standardization and normalization of medical terminology as well as terminology harmonization in different languages are the compilation of relevant bi- or multilingual defining dictionaries.

However, lexicographical work consists of multiple stages and requires involving a significant number of specialists. In this study, it was highlighted the specific characteristics and the structure of the dictionary, which currently the author is working on. This is an English–Ukrainian–Russian defining dictionary of dental terms, the need to compile of which is a demand of both contemporary time and community; in other words, there are a number of linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons to develop such lexicographical work.

It is worth to say that there is a serious need to develop such a dictionary due to the lack of ones, which should be compiled taking into account national linguistic specificity that is quite important for the education of healthcare professionals.

In order to determine the key concepts of the research, the following meta-language units of the terminology study as a term, terminology and terminology system are clearly described, since the specified terms should be correlated with each other in the process of compiling a dictionary.

To develop an optimal and user-friendly dictionary, the author has conducted a survey promoting to establish the vocabulary microstructure, in particular, to define the information zones needed to be represented in the vocabulary. Thus, the author has developed a model of a dictionary entry.

Another crucial stage of lexicographic work is the formation of the whole dictionary concept, namely, highlighting the principles of a dictionary compiling and determination the lexicographic parameters of the above-stated dictionary of dental terms.

Moreover, the principles of entry selection and formation of the dictionary registry have also been reflected in the present paper. The selection of dental terms to set up the dictionary entries and the process of their definition through the application the materials of translation practice in the area of dentistry as well as using the well-known dictionaries were described. Particularly, the author used the following recognizable vocabularies such as Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary, Mosby’s Dental Dictionary, Russian–English Medical Dictionary for Dental Professional by B. I. Repin & T. N. Krivtsova, The Large Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Terms edited by prof. E. G. Ulumbekov, Oxford dictionary of Dentistry, etc. The study may be of interest to specialists in the field of translation and terminology studies, professional lingvo-didactics.

Ricardo EITO-BRUN

Carlos III University of Madrid (Spain)

TERMINOLOGY AS THE BASIS FOR PRODUCT LINE ENGINEERING

A product line is a “set of products and/or services sharing explicitly defined and managed common and variable features and relying on the same domain architecture to meet the common and variable needs of specific markets.” (ISO/IEC 26550:2015)

Feature-based modelling is one of the techniques applied in software product lines engineering (SPLE). This approach has the aim of developing software systems from reusable parts using planned, systematic reuse. SPLE intends to build reusable components and artefacts that can be later combined by selecting different configuration options to build products suited to the needs of a specific client and context. Experiences in SPLE are widely documented in the professional and academic literature. The benefits of software product-lines (SPL) include the tailoring of software products to the specific needs of the clients, reduced cost – as a single development of reusable assets can be combined in different ways to generate new products –, improved quality and time-to-market.

Features and feature-based modelling are relevant concepts in the development of SPL. ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2010, Systems and software engineering – Vocabulary, offers a general definition of features, taken from IEEE Std 829:2008 IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation: “A distinguishing characteristic of a system item.” Features serve different purposes in the product ideation and development process: as a means to communicate the product characteristics and support the identification of requirements; as concepts that guide the design and implementation decisions, etc. Regarding the first point, a SPL or a set of similar products can be defined in terms of features and their relations, and a specific product within that product line can be defined as a selection of a subset of those features.

This presentation describes the use of specialized technical terminologies and glossaries to support the design of a feature model used to specify the requirements of a software product line. Terminology work provides the basis to build and design the feature model, as this model requires the identification of the main topics and subjects that must be supported by the software product line, as well as the relationships between them.

LEARNING ABOUT ‘TERMINOLOGY SCIENCE’ THROUGH A MICROLEARNING APPROACH

Terminology science is an inter-, multi- and transdisciplinary field drawing from several basic disciplines (or certain subfields of them), such as philosophy of science, applied linguistics, information science, communication science, computer science. In this connection, several communities Community of Inquiry (CoI) emerged which developed individual theoretical approaches around one or a few key concepts or around one or a group of scholars. Other communities emerged around certain applications, especially the so-called eApplications like eBusiness, eHealth, etc. Out of this situation, a multitude of applications developed with methodological approaches and applying ICTs. No wonder that a variety of teaching and training opportunities emerged geared towards learners with different theoretical-methodological interests or different practical needs.

The above has an impact on the development of the ‘terminology of terminology’ (ToT) which probably comprises less than thousand fundamental concepts. However, including various approaches and technical implementations – including the metadata used – it could amount to several thousand. This is true for major language communities which makes it a challenge for communities of lesser used languages where terminology science or its applications would best be learned in the respective mother tongue. Furthermore, it proved to be beneficial to any student of secondary or higher education, if ‘terminology science’ would be taught as a subject to each of them.

In principle, one could use terminology entries existing in accessible databases, harmonized in standards about the field of terminology, or available in all kind of scientific literature as such for learning or teaching terminology science or its various applications or related subjects. Only few generally accessible terminology databases cover ToT data in more than a few languages. These terminology entries are usually rather abstract and condensed which is not learner friendly. Besides, the conditions for reusing the terminology entries are not clear, especially if entries contain non-verbal representations – not to mention that they are generally not developed with ‘learning’ in mind.

This contribution starts from an overview of existing terminology teaching and training (TT&T) opportunities in formal and informal education and develops an approach, how teachers and learners could cooperate under the microlearning approach to share and jointly improve micro learning objects (microLOs). The learning process could largely be enhanced by connecting to ToT entries whenever necessary.

Linda GIORGADZE, Lali KHUTCHUA

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics (Georgia)

THE ISSUES OF SPIRITUAL TERMINOLOGY

It is known that Spiritual terms were created and established in Georgian language since 5-10th century. During the Soviet Era working on spiritual terminology was ceased, so renewing modern research in this way is essential to maintain and continue the old traditions. Nowadays scientists are intensively working on spiritual issues and the gape in spiritual terminology must be filled. Specialists of department of scientific terminology and bilingual dictionaries of TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of linguistics are working on creating new translating dictionary of Russian-Georgian Spiritual terms.

The necessity to take special attention to spiritual terms and church concepts in general occurred while editing Russian-Georgian dictionary (published in 1983); at first, our job served for editing and updating translation dictionaries: we were choosing the most appropriate terms for new dictionaries; through the work we decided to make separate dictionary of above mentioned terms.

We also notice, that the work on Georgian spiritual terms was carried out since 2000th by the group of linguists (Lia Karosanidze, Neli Makharadze, Marine Kveselava). These materials now are used to specify Georgian corresponds of selected lexical units.

Our work is based on dictionaries of 19-20th centuries. It should be mentioned, that dictionaries of 19th century are richer than 20th century's one with words of our interest. Altogether, the lexicographers of 19th century (Niko and David Chubinashvili) were the heirs of old Georgian scholars.

If we compare the situation through dictionaries of 19th and Soviet Era, the differences between them are visible. For example, there are 56 words with root „*Bo*“ (God) in dictionaries of 19th century despite of the 20th century's dictionaries (there are only 10 units with mentioned root).

According to those dictionaries the thematic subgroups (names of canonicals, church holidays, church utensils and etc.) of spiritual terms are fill-fulling with Georgian and Russian equivalents.

In this report, we'll highlight the importance of old Georgian traditions while working on modern spiritual terms, represent the processed materials and share our opinions about the basic tendency of church terminology which appears in the translation dictionaries of 19-20th centuries.

Siergiej GRINEV-GRINIEWICZ

State Higher Vocational School of prof. Edward F. Szczepanik in Suwałki (Poland)

Elvira SOROKINA

Moscow Region State University (Russia)

TERMINOLOGY IN STATU NASCENDI

Terminology studies aimed at reconstructing and investigating the evolution of human mind and culture give evidence to the fact that the older terminologies started as everyday words. We are going to examine peculiarities of the early stage of terminology forming on the example of legal terminology connected with the concept “witness”. The diachronic analysis of the collected names of various types of witnesses is expected to show the growth of lexical means expressing the chosen idea reflecting the growth of respective knowledge. The most convenient method of investigating the process of cognition of a certain fragment of reality is diachronic analysis of synonymic semantic field.

The diachronic analysis is made as follows:

1. We extract from the OED information, concerning origin and semantic evolution of the chosen English words. Organisation of material is very important here, because OED gives many examples not only on every meaning, but also on every change in form, which in our case is quite useless. Therefore after copying the articles from the OED we delete all the unnecessary information concerning first appearance of various forms.

2. In the chosen field we have the collected synonyms arranged in the chronological order. Now we are going to describe evolution of human mentality on the basis of historic development of the respective semantic field. To make it easier the whole history is divided into historical stages of language evolution.

3. Then we analyse every stage, searching for the answers to the following questions on the basis of the possible reasons.

At the earliest stage of the field: what words existed at that time (if more than one); - what were their semantic relations. With advent of every new lexeme: what may caused the need for borrowing from other languages or other sphere of the same language, or deriving a new word; with the word borrowed from the same language - what association was used in establishing connection with the analysed field and in changing the meaning of the borrowing to apply it to our field; what has changed with the addition of a new word (or word-combination) in the existing system of words. The same questions are to be answered on every following stage. We may not always find answers for every question but we may suggest the possible reasons and causes for evolutionary changes.

Lia KAROSANIDZE

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics (Georgia)

THE GEORGIAN TERM BANK – A HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Despite the fact that we have rich terminological material and numerous terminological dictionaries in Georgian, it was only in 2015 that we got possibility to gather and digitize all this rich data. The Georgian term bank is now developing on the ground of the academic terminological dictionaries base (which includes more than 100 dictionaries), at the Terminological Department of Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Such institutions as Ministry of Defense of Georgia, National Library of the Georgian Parliament and Vukol Beridze Assotiation for Terminology of Georgia (<http://termbank.ge/>) are also participating in the process.

During the last 15 years terminological work in Georgia took shape of individual work. Such uncoordinated process resulted in large flow of the foreign terms on the one hand, and on the other – in evidences of giving several meanings to one term. Correspondingly, in the manuals by the different authors but related to one branch of sciences, we meet absolutely different terms. It is clear that such diversity is dangerous for the language history and development. The main goal of the Georgian Term Bank is to collect all the published versions of the Georgian terminological dictionaries; analyze and study the terms according their origin, history, development and composition and determine the normative forms of the terms for the different branches. It is very important for our terminological work to take the experience of the European countries into consideration. At the summit in Spain, in 2018, with the support of Mr. Henrik Nilsson, the President of the Association for Terminology (EAFT), were planned some events for the scientific cooperation between Georgian and foreign terminologists.

On January 22, 2019, the Georgian and Irish terminologists held a video-conference. Irish terminologists share their experiences with the Georgian colleagues, concerning the structure and the principles of the term bank ([https://mailchi.mp/eaft-aet/eaft-newsletter-98-january-2019?e=\[UNIQID\]](https://mailchi.mp/eaft-aet/eaft-newsletter-98-january-2019?e=[UNIQID])); Similar conferences are also planned with the terminologists of other countries. Besides, the next year, the second international conference is planned to be held in Georgia (the first conference was held in 2017 https://ice.ge/otimes_terminological_work_f/?page_id=3236).

In order to develop the Georgian term bank it is especially important to have the support of the European colleagues; so we plan to invite them to Georgia to deliver lectures sharing their experience. We hope that the Georgian terminologists can deal with the existing problems and we will be able to continue the oldest traditions of the scientific terminological school in Georgia which takes beginning from the 10th century. We will afford to continue the terminological work, to develop it according the modern requirements and to find our place for the Georgian normative terminology in the common space of the modern European terminology.

TERMINOLOGIJS MOKYMO(SI) FORMA – DESKRIPTYVIOSIOS TERMINOLOGIJS PROJEKTAS

Šiuo pranešimu pristatoma praktika, kelerius metus taikoma dėstant pasirenkamąjį kalbotyros magistro studijų dalyką Vytauto Didžiojo universitete (VDU) „Terminologija ir terminografija“. VDU Kompiuterinės lingvistikos centre plėtojami deskriptyviosios terminologijos tyrimai (pvz., Bielinskienė et al. 2015, ŠIMTŲ projektas), todėl dėstant terminologiją taip pat remiamasi būtent šios, lietuvių terminologijoje jau žinomos, terminologijos krypties tyrimų rezultatais (Kovalevskaitė, Bielinskienė 2015). Sukurti šaltiniai, įrankiai ir metodai pritaikomi analizuojant terminų vartoseną tekstynuose, o ši veikla sudaro sąlygas susipažinti su svarbiausiomis terminologinio darbo problemomis.

Deskriptyviosios terminologijos projektas, kurį studentai atlieka per visą semestrą, susideda iš kelių etapų: studentų pora ar grupė pasirenka mažai tyrinėtą arba nepakankamai aprašytą dalykinę sritį ir sudaro šios srities (ar posričio) specialųjį tekstyną. Naudojant programas ir įrankius (pvz., *Trados MultiTerm*) iš šio tekstyno išrenkami galimi terminai, sukuriama atitinkamos srities terminų bazė, kurioje kiekvienas studentas aprašo tam tikrą terminų skaičių. Prie terminų įprastai pateikiamos apibrėžtys, parengtos remiantis apibrėžčių rašymo iš tekstyno metodika, terminų vartoseną (pvz., kolokatus) atspindintys vartosenos pavyzdžiai iš tekstyno, taip pat kita aktuali su konkrečiu terminu susijusi informacija (pvz., variantai). Atlikdami projektą studentai susiduria su visų terminologinio darbo etapų problemomis, mokosi jas atpažinti, analizuoti, ieškoti sprendimų. Taip praktinių problemų sprendimas vyksta induktyviai, remiantis į mokymo(si) procesą integruota terminologijos teorija (plg. *problem-solving principle*, Korkas, Rogers 2010). Nors dirbama remiantis deskriptyviuoju metodu, bet praktikoje išryškėja, kaip įvairiuose darbo etapuose šis metodas gali būti papildomas preskriptyviosios terminologijos metodais, todėl studentai turi galimybę susipažinti su abiejų terminologijos krypties darbo principais.

Literatūra

- Bielinskienė et al. 2015: Bielinskienė A., Boizou L., Grigonytė G., Kovalevskaitė J., Rimkutė E., Utkā A. *Lietuvių kalbos terminų automatinis atpažinimas ir apibrėžimas*: monografija. Kaunas: Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas.
- Korkas V., Rogers M. 2010: How much terminological theory do we need for practice? An old pedagogical dilemma in a new field. – *Terminology in Everyday Life. Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice* (eds. F. Steurs, M. Thielen), Amsterdam: Benjamins, 123–136.
- Kovalevskaitė J., Bielinskienė A. 2015: Deskriptyviosios terminologijos tyrimų rezultatų panaudojimas terminologijos praktikoje. – *Terminologija*, 22, 149–168.

Igor KUDASHEV, Olga SEMENOVA

Tampere University (Finland)

THEMATIC DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FOR COMMUNITY INTERPRETERS AND PATIENTS: EXPERIENCE OF COMPILATION

In Finland, the need for community interpreting has been constantly growing due to the internationalisation. Language minorities are entitled to obtain public services in their native language (Koskinen et al. 2018: 9). Medical domain is one of the most critical in this respect, because misunderstanding, e. g. due to the use of incorrect terminology may at worst cost someone his or her life. Emergencies involving foreigners as well as medical tourism also require healthcare interpreting.

Finland has systematically improved the training of community interpreters (Mäntynen 2013) but their professional level still vary a lot (Ollila 2017: 28). The project “Developing Healthcare Interpreting Training” (2019) financed by the Cultura Foundation, aims at improving the university-level training of interpreters working with Russian. One of the major goals of the project is the compilation of the Finnish-Russian Thematic Dictionary of Medical Terminology.

The dictionary has both students and working interpreters as its main target group. Secondary target groups include patients, medical staff and medical students. The dictionary consists of two parts. The first part includes general terms that are supposed to be learned by heart. The second part is disease-specific. It is aimed at preparing for a concrete assignment or to be consulted on the spot. The dictionary will be published both in the form of a searchable database and as a printable dictionary.

Compilation of a thematic dictionary aimed at healthcare interpreters turned out to be a very interesting yet challenging task. In our paper, we will discuss such questions as selection of the sources and terms, classification and culture-specific aspects of medical terminology, various levels of medical discourse and doctor–patient interaction, macro- and microstructure of the dictionary, and technical implementation of the dictionary project.

References

- Koskinen, K., Vuori, J. & Leminen, A-K. (eds) (2018). *Asioimistulkkaus. Monikielisen yhteiskunnan arkea*. Tampere: Vastapaino. [= Community Interpreting].
- Mäntynen, A. (2013). *Asioimistulkkaus maahanmuuttajien terveystalvetyksikössä Tampereella*. In: Koskinen, K. (ed.). *Tulkattu Tampere*. Tampere: Tampere University Press. 106–125. [= Community Interpreting in the Healthcare Center for Migrants].
- Ollila, Seija (ed.) (2017). *Tulkkaus tervetydenhuollossa: Lähtökohtana asiakkaan ymmärrys*. Vaasa: University of Vaasa. [= Interpreting in Health Care].

Regina KVAŠYTĖ

Šiaulių universitetas (Lietuva), Latvijos universitetas (Latvija)

LIETUVIŲ IR LATVIŲ TERMINIJOS GRE TINAMIEJI TYRIMAI¹

Tiek Lietuvoje, tiek Latvijoje plėtojama terminologijos teorija ir vykdomi įvairių sričių terminijos tyrimai, vis dėlto skiriasi šių tyrimų apimtis, kryptys bei aspektai, todėl svarbu ir susipažinti su antrosios baltų kalbos terminologijos tyrimais, ir vykdyti gretinamojo pobūdžio tyrimus.

Gretinamieji lietuvių ir latvių terminologijos tyrimai lig šiol buvo skirti bendriesiems klausimams ir terminografijai, taip pat kai kurių sričių terminų analizei. Daugiausia dėmesio yra sulaukę kalbotyros terminai – bendresnio pobūdžio ir konkrečių kalbotyros šakų (dialektologija, lingvodaktika, stilistika, ypač dalykinis stilius) terminams skirtas ne vienas straipsnis ir pranešimų tezės (autoriai Laimutė Baluodė (*Laimute Balode*), Regina Kvašytė, Ana Vulcanė (*Anna Vulāne*), Kazimieras Župerka). Nagrinėti botanikos, ekonomikos ir informacinių technologijų terminai. Naujusias šios srities darbas – kolektyvinėje monografijoje paskelbtas tyrimas apie lietuvių ir latvių kompiuterijos terminus (autorė Solvita Labanauskienė).

Gretinamuosiuose tyrimuose kreipiamas dėmesys į lietuvių ir latvių terminų kilmę, jų darybą ir vartoseną, vertinamos sinonimiškumo apraiškos ir pan. Tačiau akivaizdu, kad aptarimo išsamumas priklauso nuo to, kokios paskirties ir apimties yra tyrimas (pranešimas, straipsnis, monografijos dalis ar pan.), todėl kai kuriais atvejais galima kalbėti tik apie jo užuomazgas.

Norėtusi išskirti ir kelis tiesiogiai su lietuvių ir latvių terminijos gretinimu nesusijusius, tačiau terminologų ryšiams ir tyrimų sklaidai svarbius darbus. Lietuvoje paskelbtos latvių terminologų darbų ar leidinių – Valentinos Skujinios (*Valentīna Skujiņa*) monografijos ir kalbotyros terminų žodyno – recenzijos, taip pat latvių terminologų veiklos apžvalga ir Latvijoje išleistų terminų žodynų bibliografijos (1990–2000 m.). Leidinyje *Terminologija* ir kt. spausdinami latvių terminologų straipsniai, o Latvijoje lietuvių terminologų tyrimai skelbiami leidiniuose *Linguistica Lettica*, *Valodniecības raksti* ir kt. Produktivi bendradarbiavimo kryptis, skatinanti gretinamųjų tyrimų atsiradimą, – dalyvavimas įvairiose konferencijose Latvijoje ir Lietuvoje.

Apibendrinant galima teigti, kad gretinamieji lietuvių ir latvių terminijos tyrimai yra vykdomi tiek Lietuvoje, tiek Latvijoje, vis dėlto šią kryptį reikia plėtoti. Humanitarinių mokslų srities terminų gretinimą turėtų paspartinti Latvijoje pradėtas vykdyti Valstybinės tyrimų programos projektas.

¹ Pranešimas parengtas pagal Valstybinės tyrimų programos (Latvija) projektą *Latvių kalba* (Nr. VPP-IZM-2018/2-0002).

Margarita LAZAREVA

Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy (Russia)

COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF MYTHOLOGICAL METAPHORS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS OF BACTERIA

The report focuses on the cognitive aspects of the mythological metaphors in terminological nominations of bacteria, compiled in Latin in accordance with the rules of The International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria.

The mythological name is considered to be a form of existence of the primary concepts containing various differentiating signs, as a source of which various mythological names borrowed from ancient and national myths are used, for example: Neptune is the sea, Janus is a two-faced creature, Pandora is a misfortune, Echidna is a half-woman, half-serpent, etc. The analysis of the metaphorical nominations of bacteria suggests that the terminologization of mythological names is a cognitive-discursive process of conceptualization and verbalization of special knowledge, which is based on metaphorical transfer. Due to its precedential nature bacterionyms-mythonyms activate association-image complexes, which are implemented in secondary nominations, elements of the semiotic system (the international nomenclature of bacteria) and are actualized in the scientific discourse.

At the same time, while playing a leading role in the formation of the linguistic actualization of the inner form of bacterionyms-mythonyms, the cognitive metaphor acts as a means of cognizing a fragment of the surrounding reality and transmitting information using concepts from another conceptual sphere. The report concludes that acting as a mode of creating a new semantic content of a precedent mythological name, metaphorical nominations of bacteria perform three main functions – nominative, creating names for new realities, cognitive, being a means of cognition of a fragment of the surrounding reality, and communicative, transmitting scientific information by addressing to the semantic space of mythological characters and their relationships.

Jana LEVICKÁ

E. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Slovakia)

CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN SLOVAK MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY – PRODUCTIVITY OF ADJECTIVAL SUFFIXES

Corpus-based or corpus-driven research have been flourishing not only in linguistics but also in applied linguistic disciplines, including terminology. The study of terms in their natural setting – texts – contributes to rethink and to redefine several phenomena for the sake of terminology practice. Consequently, this qualitatively and quantitatively new approach results in new possibilities of terminological research.

The usage and analysis of “big textual data” in terminology research enables to tackle questions concerning, among other things, the productivity of term-forming models in more details.

The presentation will outline a part of a more comprehensive research focusing on Slovak adjectives in terminology and, indirectly, on their synonymy. In order to compare the extent of possible synonymy of adjectives, the attention is paid to the usage and productivity of suffixes of Greco-Latin origin occurring in Slovak medical terminology as opposed to the usage and productivity of Slovak derivative suffixes.

The research is based on the adjectives from the 16-volume Medical Encyclopaedia, either featuring as headwords of individual entries or being a part of multi-word terms. The productivity analysis comprises the comparison of statistical data provided by a large general and annotated corpus (1,5 billion tokens) featuring also medical texts with data from a representative reference corpus (253 million tokens).

Kristian LEWIS

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (Croatia)

FALSE FRIENDS IN TERMINOLOGY: WHEN CROATIAN IS LOST IN TRANSLATION

Each terminology system tries to be as systematic as it can be and tends to eliminate system errors. When it comes to identification of errors, it becomes obvious that, among other system errors, linguistic errors are quite frequent. Hence, terminological linguistic errors occur at different language levels. This paper focuses on one of the most interesting linguistic, lexical, and translation phenomena – false friends, this time as a potentially threatening cause of misunderstanding between two terminological systems. To be more precise, when translating terminology false friends can be as misleading as ever but the outcome of translating from one terminology system to another and forgetting of false friends may lead into serious problems.

For example, Croatian word *bilijun* means ‘one thousand billions, trillion’ or, to be precise – 1 000 000 000 000, while English word *billion* means ‘one thousand millions’ or, to be precise – 1 000 000 000. It would cost a lot to neglect the difference, both in meanings and in finances. There are also specific terminological false friends, for instance, in chemical terminology. Croatian word *olovo* and Russian word *олово* would easily be regarded as two Slavic words with the same meanings. When comparing dictionary definitions, we find definition of *olovo* in Croatian monolingual dictionary ‘chemical element, heavy, soft, easily soluble, silvery white to gray metal, much used in alloys’, and the definition of *олово* in Russian monolingual dictionary ‘chemical element, soft, silvery white metal, used for the preparation of alloys’. From dictionary user’s point of view, these two definitions could easily mean the same. However, the fact is that these are two different metals – lead (Pb) and tin (Sn).

Finally, the European Union has also addressed this problem, primarily because of the huge amount of daily-translated documents. In this paper, we shall try to give a broad overview of the current state when Croatian is the source language, and to give certain recommendations how to avoid terminological false friends in translation.

References

- Barbarić, Vuk-Tadija. 2015. *Kad engleski nije komad torte [When English is not a piece of cake]*, Hrvatski jezik II/4, 30–32.
- Chamizo-Domínguez, Pedro J. 2010. *Semantics and pragmatics of false friends*, Routledge, New York.
- Lewis, Kristian. 2015. *S prijateljite se s lažnim prijateljima [Make friends with false friends]*, Hrvatski jezik II/3, 1–4.
- Lewis, Kristian. 2016. *Lažni prijatelji [False friends]*, Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb.
- Ljubešić, Nikola; Fišer, Darja. 2013. *Identifying false friends between closely related languages*, Proceedings of the 4th Biennial International Workshop on Balto-Slavic Natural Language Processing, 69–77.
- Nicholls, Diane. 2002. *Friend or Foe? False Friends and the Language Learner*, MED Magazine 3, 1–6.

Шушарина, Ирина Анатольевна. 2014. *Польско-русский словарь ложных друзей переводчика*, том 1, А–Ф, Издательство Курганского государственного университета, Курган.

Veisbergs, Andrejs. 1996. *False friends dictionaries: A tool for translators or learners or both*, Euralex '96 Proceedings, Novum Grafiska, Göteborg, 627–634.

Elena LOGUNOVA

Kaliningrad State Technical University (Russia)

COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

Cognitive Linguistics, as it is known, is an approach to language that is based on personal experience of the world and the way people perceive and conceptualize it. The cognitive approach focuses on the speech strategy of communication's participants, what is behind the term, presented in the discourse, and allows us to see that the concrete parts of the dialogue are more meaningful than others, and to determine what is the figure and the background in a concrete discourse. As a rule, the topic is the conceptual core of the entire discussion, the background allows to expand the main concept on its components.

The analysis of the terminology used by the participants of the discourse makes it possible to single out the dominant concepts, the patterns of their structuring and, therefore, the conceptual sphere of the discourse. Let's analyze the discourse fragment on the Europartners electronic forum [www.businessknowhow.com]. In the center of the discourse is the concept – “The changing global marketplace”.

The authors of the discussion notice that the usual trading rules are changing and require additional knowledge and business research: “Not long ago...manufacturer would design, build and ship products from his factory to his/her customers and distributors – a very simple process and it worked very well for years”. They emphasize the reason of such a change: “...Customers want to go global and conquer the new markets. The age of **«globalization»** was upon us”.

Another participant says: “...I had a look what's next, and listened to painful stories of the current business crunch in which we find the whole hi-tech world”. He also claims that the current situation is caused by the fact that the industry has lost self-control, makes the assumption that there is still no solution and then asks a number of rhetorical questions: “Who needs a distributor if the CEM or UPS and FedEX take on the distribution function? What is going to happen as the industry goes even further east, which it is doing as I type this article?”

In conclusion, it is remarked “...get your seat belt on because it's going to get crazier than it is now. If you think inventory control, human resources, channel management, design integrity and business ethics are a concern today, just wait till Asia is the prime source for all this material. The American and European manufacturers will soon learn what I mean if they relinquish too much control to these CEM's. Common sense says the «tail should not wag the dog»”.

The end notes are very emotional. The most important and urgent problems to be decided are management system, labor resources, distribution channel management, business ethics and loss of control which constitute the conceptual features that structure the basic concept of this discussion.

Marek ŁUKASIK, Piotr SULIK
Pomeranian University in Słupsk (Poland)

EFFECTIVENESS OF TERMINOLOGY SEARCHES IN SELECTED ONLINE DICTIONARIES

Besides terminological databases, translation memories, corpora, etc., specialist translators use a variety of widely available online dictionaries in their work. Attractive as they seem to be, such tools come with some inherent deficiencies which can hamper the attainment of a translation goal. This paper aims to bring to light some of the most critical issues linked to the use of online dictionaries in specialised translation, with particular focus on the effectiveness of terminology searches.

The article summarises the outcomes of a pilot study whose overarching goal was to evaluate the usefulness of some widely available online dictionaries in the hands of translators vis-à-vis a specific translation task. First, the paper outlines the results of three questionnaires on the use of electronic specialised dictionaries by both Polish and Italian professional and trainee translators. A particular focus is given to the advantages and disadvantages of such resources and to their evaluation against the traditional (book-form) counterparts, bringing terminological issues to the fore of the discussion undertaken. Second, the article presents the design of, and the conclusions drawn from, a lexicographic experiment whose aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of general vocabulary and terminology searches carried out by trainee translators in selected online dictionaries (Diki.pl, Ling.pl and Reverso Dictionary) when rendering a specialised text. Based on both quantitative (e. g. success/failure ratio) and qualitative data (e. g. types of queries used, sources of errors), the paper offers some insights into the factors affecting dictionary users' performance when dealing with terminological issues.

The paper concludes with a number of desiderata regarding the design of online dictionaries and suggests a list of topics to be considered in the training of specialist translators and/or terminologists.

Sanya MADZHAEVA, E. M. DYAKOVA

Astrakhan State Medical University (Russia)

THE ROLE OF MEDICAL DICTIONARIES IN THE STUDY OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

This article is devoted to the description of creating medical dictionaries at the Department of Latin and Foreign Languages of Astrakhan Medical University, their role in the study of future specialty. The authors describe the experience of creating medical dictionaries, their functions, show some features, characterizing the role of dictionaries. The authors are sure that in the terminological dictionaries are fixed elements of scientific knowledge, without which scientific and technical research and development would be impossible. It is pointed out that dictionaries help to increase interest to the subject, motivate to study, processing, orient to assimilation, storage, and extraction of information from memory, using it for the formation and development of the professional-linguistic picture of the world specialist.

The common function of all dictionaries is to fix, systematize, accumulate and store knowledge about the world and the national language, transfer this knowledge from generation to generation.

It is revealed that medical dictionaries play an important role in the formation of professional language picture of the world of medical specialist. Multilingual medical dictionaries created by teachers of the Department of Latin and foreign languages of Astrakhan state medical University, in which Latin and Greek word forms are given, are analyzed. In the dictionaries are given not only Russian but English, French and Latin medical terms. The authors believe that such a characteristic of the term is necessary to identify the meaning of the selected parts necessary for the development of professional and linguistic worldview of a medical specialist.

Created dictionaries reflect the terminological system of medicine and are designed for communication specialist. In addition, the creation of multilingual dictionaries is associated with the importance of quick and high qualified translation of texts, since the translation performed late can lead to critical consequences.

The medical dictionaries are composed in such a way that allow to teach both Russian and foreign students to form communicative competence of the medical specialist. They perform reference, systematizing, and educational functions and have a high degree of normalization and systematization.

The authors come to the conclusion that dictionaries not only help medical students in learning Latin language, but also deepen their knowledge and are evidence of the history of human existence.

Larissa MANERKO

Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia)

COGNITIVE TERMINOLOGY AS A WAY TO UNDERSTANDING KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURES IN SPECIAL DISCOURSE AND TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

During the whole 20th century Terminology Science developed comparative, typological, semasiological and onomasiological ways of presenting a term and its notion. The term was defined as a language unit fulfilling the nominative function and possessing the general notion in the system of corresponding notions (Leitchik 1987: 141).

The new wave in terminological research happened at the end of the 90ies of the 20th century, when it was followed by the appearance of the anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic knowledge and cognitive linguistics in the second half of 70ies. But the attention to some particular aspects in linguistic studies is observed in the works of the forerunners of cognitive ideas by famous Russian scholars – Baudouin de Courtenay, who at the end of the 19th century noticed that “the first cardinal demand of the objective research” in language science “should be the assumption of fairly psychological and social aspects of human speech” (Бодуэн де Куртенэ 1963: 17) and Vygotsky, who at the end of the 30ies of the 20th century described “the transition from thought to speech” through “the inner speech” as “the accomplishment and embodiment of thought” centered in a word and its meaning (Выготский 1982–1984: 358).

The shift to cognitive and functional perspective of linguistic knowledge shaped the Terminology science closer to human thinking and goals of communication, because this kind of research has become cognitively grounded, speaker oriented, interwoven with interlocutors’ understanding of the world and functionally fulfilling discursive mechanisms in language use (Manerko 2016). It is aimed at presenting the cognitive function linked with data processing in the human mind and naming that bring forth the concept as “an operative unit of consciousness” corresponding to a particular sign in the on-going process of interaction, conceptual mechanisms of language organization, categorization and conceptualization as a result of expressing personal thoughts in specialized discourse underlined by human intentions, type of discourse and contextual grounding. Special discourse of modern techniques, physics, medicine, psychology, and legal court argumentation is described through the prism of social and pragmatic factors influencing communication of a particular language personality in written or oral interaction in the context of scientific activity.

Terms are regarded to be the main linguistic representatives of LSP. Their cognitive understanding has become the core achievement in cognitive Terminology, where a term is defined as “a verbalized result of professional cognition, a relevant linguo-cognitive means of orientation in the professional sphere of communication” (Manerko 2014: 481). The result of cognition in some special sphere of knowledge activity is realized in a term and structures of special knowledge defining its cognitive nature in the terminological system.

The open character of semantic boundaries of terminological units, emotional and valuable constituents of knowledge structures in representing the general (usual) and special character of human experience depends on polyfunctionality of the sense transferred in specialised communication. The analysis of term semantics including familiar, new and transferred elements through knowledge structures located in human brain will be shown on the basis of the spectre of both simple and more complex mental constructs focusing on this variability of concepts on the basis of different types of terms functioning in discourse.

The evidence from various formats of knowledge (sensory and image schemas, conceptual metonymy, metaphor and other kinds of associations, propositions, cognitive-onomasiological formulas, perspectivization in human understanding of reality, cognitive maps, frameworks, cognitive matrices, and scenarios). They help to present conceptualization in terminological units functioning in professional discourse and inhibiting the intricate questions of the perceptual and conceptual sources of term formation in interaction and terminological domains. But in all these cases the concept is based on categorization and conceptualization in the mind of human being involved in professionally oriented communication.

References

- Baudouin de Courtenay, I.A. / Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. (1963). *Избранные работы по языкознанию*: в 2 томах. Том 2. М.: Изд-во Академии наук СССР.
- Leitchik, V. / Лейчик В.М. Термин и его определение. *Терминоведение и терминография в индоевропейских языках*. Владивосток: Изд-во ДВО АН СССР, 1987, 135–145.
- Manerko, L. (2014). Concept understanding in Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive Terminology science. In Gerhard Budin and Vesna Lušicky (eds.). *Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World: Proceedings of the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes, 8–10 July 2013*. Vienna, Austria: University of Vienna. <http://lsp2013.univie.ac.at/proceedings>, 471–482.
- Manerko, L. (2016). Towards Understanding of Conceptualisation in Cognitive Terminology. *Lege Artis. Language yesterday, today, tomorrow*. Vol. 1, issue 2, 129–170. <https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/lart.2016.1.issue-2/lart-2016-0012/lart-2016-0012.xml?format=INT>.
- Vygotsky, L.S. / Выготский Л.С. (1982–1984). *Собрание сочинений*: в 6 томах. Том 2. Москва: Педагогика.

Johan MYKING

University of Bergen (Norway)

TERM FORMATION – IS THERE A STATE-OF-THE ART?

To which extent is theoretical clarifications on the issue of term formation a prerequisite for the sound performance of terminology work?

To account for terminology, a theoretical tradition was developed from the principles put forward by Eugen Wüster. The concept of ‘term’ is dealt with slightly differently in lexicography/lexicology and in terminology and within different directions of terminology. In lexicography terms are viewed as linguistic signs and lexical units, in terminology terms are viewed as the verbal representations of scientific concepts. In both disciplines the entities in question are said to belong to a particular subject field, and both disciplines take an interest in the procedures by which the units/representations are formed.

During the two decades between 1990 and 2010 we witnessed a vivid interest in the revision of Terminology Theory. The classical wüsterian principles were questioned from within the ranks of this approach; new theoretical approaches were introduced, and attempts at comparison or even harmonizing were made. Extensive and innovative work was performed on essential aspects of terminology, in particular on concept theory.

Less so with term formation. Picht and Draskau (1985) list term formation among the important topics to be further developed within terminology research. In two recent contributions on term formation John Humbley fills an important gap within Terminology Theory by summing up the diverging approaches and tendencies. He concludes that the status of term formation within this theory remains open (Humbley, 2018a, 2018b).

The problem can be formulated from a descriptive or a prescriptive point of view. Different approaches seem to emphasize these aspects differently and not always balanced.

In my talk I will address this problem by particularly emphasizing its “nucleus”: secondary term formation within the context of language planning – a legitimate activity deserving the attention of any theoretical reflection on terminology. The concept of ‘motivation’ will be dealt with in particular.

References

Humbley, J. 2018a. *La néologie terminologique*. Limoges: Lambert-Lucas.

Humbley, J. 2018b. Term formation and neology. In: Humbley, J. & al. 2018. *Languages for Special Purposes. An International Handbook*. Berlin/Boston: de Gruyter Mouton, 437–452.

Picht, H. and J. Draskau 1985. *Terminology. An introduction*. University of Surrey.

Danguolė MIKULĖNIENĖ

Lietuvių kalbos institutas (Lietuva)

Daiva ALIŪKAITĖ

Vilniaus universiteto Kauno fakultetas (Lietuva)

TRADICINĖS DIALEKTOLOGIJOS IR ŠIUOLAIKINIŲ REGIONINIO KALBOS VARIANTIŠKUMO DISKURSŲ SANKLODA: PAVELDĖTŲJŲ IR NAUJŲJŲ TERMINŲ PROBLEAMOS

Dėsninga, kad, dalykinei paradigmai išgyvenant ideologinio, teorinio ir (ar) metodologinio atsinaujinimo ar kaitos etapą, yra neišvengiamos terminų vartosenos problemos. Kita priežastis, skatinanti terminų reviziją, yra naujų paradigmu įsiliejimas į vieną ar kitą dalykinį diskursą. Dalykinių tikrovių atsinaujinimas ir kaita yra vienareikšmiškai progresyvu, vis dėlto kiekvienos dalykinės srities siekiamybė – komunikacinis tikslumas. Taigi tokie sričių etapai, kai tvirtinasi naujos teorinės nuostatos, lemiančios objekto siaurėjimą vs plėtėjimą; diegiamos naujos metodologijos, siaurinančios vs plečiančios srities tyrimų aprėptis; ir kt., įvertintini ir terminijos vartosenos požiūriu, t. y. svarstyтина, ar visa susisluoksniuoja tiksliai ir neiškreipia dalykinės tikrovės.

Šio pranešimo objektas – kalbos variantiškumo plačiaja prasme¹ nominacijų tinklas lietuvių tarmėtyroje ir apskritai šiuolaikiniuose regioninio kalbos variantiškumo diskursuose. Pranešimo tikslas – kritinė tradicinės dialektologijos ir šiuolaikinių regioninio kalbos variantiškumo diskursų terminų analizė.

Reikia pripažinti, kad lietuvių tarmėtyra XXI amžiaus pradžioje, pirma, išgyvenanti ideologinio požiūrio (nuo *tarmės mirties* prie *tarmės kaitos* ideologijos) ir metodologinių prieigų (nuo NORM'o² prie YUMF'o³ ir kt. regioninio kodo atstovų portretų) kaitą; antra, į analitinį regioninio kalbos variantiškumo diskursą per perceptyviosios dialektologijos tyrimus įtraukianti naują tarmėtyros diskurso dalyvį – paprastąjį kalbos bendruomenės narį, ne tik modernėja (plg. inovatyvių kiekybinių metodų įtrauktis) ir plėtėja (plg. sociokognityviųjų prieigų, sociokultūrinių tinklų ir kt. įtrauktis) kaip paradigma, bet ir patiria (gali patirti) tam tikrų tikslios dalykinės komunikacijos sutrikimų.

¹ Aliūkaitė, Daiva, Mikulėnienė, Danguolė, Čepaitienė, Agnė, Geržotaitė, Laura, *Kalbos variantiškumas ir jo vertinimas perceptyviosios dialektologijos požiūriu: variantų ir vietų vaizdiniai*, Vilnius: Vilniaus universiteto leidykla, 2017, 19.

² Chambers, Jack K., Trudgill, Peter, *Dialectology*. Second Edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004, 29.

³ Goeman, Ton, Naast NORMS ook MYSFS in het veranderende dialectlandschap en het regiolect, *Taal en tongval [De Toekomst van de Variatielinguïstiek. Bundel artikelen aangeboden aan Jo Daan bij gelegenheid van haar negentigste verjaardag]*, eds. Hans Bennis, Hugo Ryckeboer, Jan Stroop, Amsterdam: MI, 2000, 88; Trousdale, Graeme, *An Introduction to English Sociolinguistics*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010, 42.

Pranešime daugiausia gilinamasi į (ne)mechaninį tradicinės dialektologijos terminų (plg. tar-
mė) perkėlimą į šiuolaikinius regioninio kalbos variantiškumo diskursus; taip pat – į (ne)mechaninį
moderniosios dialektologijos terminų (plg. geolektas, regiolektas, regioninis standartas) tvirtinimą
skirtingų metodologinių prieigų tyrimuose ir iš to išplaukiantį kalbos variantiškumo diskurso (ne)
tikslumą.

Asta MITKEVIČIENĖ

Lietuvių kalbos institutas (Lietuva)

TERMINAI SU ALTERNATYVIAIS JUNGTVUKAIS

Pranešime aptariami terminai, kurių dėmenys susieti alternatyviais sujungiamaisiais jungtukais *ir (ar)* bei *ir (arba)*. Tyrimo medžiagos šaltinis – Lietuvos Respublikos terminų bankas.

Alternatyvūs sujungiamieji (sudedamasis ir skiriamasis) jungtukai dažniau jungia šalutinius nei pagrindinius terminų dėmenis, o taip susieti pastarieji dėmenys visada turi bendrą priklausomąjį dėmenį. Sujungiamieji dėmenys pagal tarpusavio santykį daugiausia yra ekvonimai, tačiau kai kurių semantinis ryšys yra hierarchinis hiperoniminis ar jam gana artimas, taip pat ir paroniminis ar kitoks ontologinis (asociatyvusis). Vadinasi, sujungiami žodžiai ar žodžių junginiai nebūtinai yra semantiškai lygiaverčiai.

Formaliai terminai su alternatyviais sujungiamaisiais jungtukais nesiskiria nuo tiesiog diskurse sujungtų terminų. Daugumą terminų galima suskaidyti – į galimus ar realius terminus. Vadinasi, kai tokie terminai patenka į vartoseną, jie atsiduria greta sujungiamųjų konstrukcijų, kurios tėra tekstinės vartosenos, o ne nominacijos, dalykas.

Terminų, kurių dėmenys jungiami alternatyviais jungtukais, atsiradimą reikėtų aiškinti ekstralingvistiniais (sąvokų teisinis reglamentavimas, klasifikaciniai tikslai) ir lingvistiniais (kitų kalbų atitikmenys, detali eksplicitinė motyvacija) veiksniais.

Terminai su sujungiamaisiais dėmenimis, ypač su alternatyviais priešingos reikšmės jungtukais, išplečia sudėtinio termino, tradiciškai laikomo žodžių junginiu, sampratą.

Tamara NAZAROVA

Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia)

COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGY AND THE PRIORITIZATION PRINCIPLE IN TEACHING BUSINESS ENGLISH (TBE)

Within the university curriculum designed in full accordance with the National Curriculum of the Russian Federation, teaching terminology and terminologies at the Lomonosov Moscow State University is taken for granted. Linguists are to be equipped with the terminology of linguistics and language studies; literary critics need a terminology of their own; translators are expected to get a firm hold over their specialist terminological system. More often than not, students graduate with several specialist terminologies close to hand. Problems arise when one teaches Business English.

Business English as the language used for business purposes embraces and encompasses numerous terminological systems. **Core business terminology** is the centripetal force operating across primary/secondary/tertiary/quaternary industries and is therefore an obvious cognitive priority for both language teachers and language learners: from the cognitive point of view, incorporating core business terms (e. g. assets, accounting, accounts, acquisition, company, shareholder, management, workforce, sole trader, partnership, limited company, public limited company, finance, marketing, production, human resources, public relations, information technology, sales, customer service, initial public offering, going private, going public, etc.) into one's Business English lexical and terminological syllabus resolves the problem of understanding and brings the Russian learners English closer to the world of business through the acquisition of key business concepts.

This cognitive focus, however, is not the only priority in the TBE (teaching Business English) classroom, for one has to prioritize and select a host of **industry-specific terminologies** to be included in what is being offered to the motivated XXIst-century learners as part of their much-needed array of transferable communicative and cognitive skills. Industry-specific terminologies and, wider, industry-specific vocabularies are of significance because they operate as a centrifugal force: they show which of the key concepts form the cognitive foundation of a particular industry and therefore distinguish it from other industries with their respective specialist terminologies.

If Higher Education is supposed to prepare the students for the brave new world outside the classroom, it would be wrong not to give them as much of industry-specific knowledge as possible in the hope that the cumulative awareness and understanding they acquire within the university-based educational environment is going to be of lasting cognitive value.

In my talk, I plan: **firstly**, to look at core business terminology with particular emphasis on its scope and significance; **secondly**, to dwell at some length upon several industry-specific terminological options and demonstrate the prioritization principle in action; **thirdly**, to highlight some of the more important methodological distinctions: term vs non-term, consubstantial term vs non-consubstantial term, genus proximum term vs differentia specifica term, monosemantic

term vs polysemantic term, monolexemic term vs polylexemic term, regionally neutral term vs regionally marked term, patterns of combinability and frequency information.

Henrik NILSSON

C. A. G Mawell / Next (Sweden)

EXCLUSIVE OR INCLUSIVE? – THE STATUS OF THE PROFESSION OF TERMINOLOGIST IN EUROPE

In some European countries, “terminologist” is a recognized profession, in others it is more of a mystery with jokes about “terminators” etc. At the same time, the TermNet certification programme within ECQA leads to more and more certified “terminology managers” on basic and advanced levels. How can this help the status of the profession? And are there other ways (cf. initiatives taken by e. g. conference interpreters)?

The links between terminology and translation, multilinguality and linguistics are strong in many countries, but in some areas, new professional groups working with terminology or terminology-related tasks related to information structuring and IT begin to appear, often in connection to activities such as enterprise and system architecture, change management and information structuring and modelling, especially in the healthcare sector. They would not necessarily call themselves “terminologists” or their work “terminology work”, but in what way does this work really differ from the “classical” terminology work? What are their references (training, handbooks, standards)? And could and should the title of “terminologist” be used about these professional groups?

This paper will look at the profession of the terminologist and its current status in Europe. It will discuss who performs terminology work today and how – and touch upon how this could affect terminology training and life-long learning in the terminology domain. It will also discuss issues such as competence and competition, proficiency and profession, and present a use-case from Sweden where several networks and a new national association for terminology have been established recently and how this affects the profession of “terminologist”.

References

- Bowker, Lynne. 2005. “What Does It Take to Work in the Translation Profession in Canada in the 21st Century? Exploring a Database of Job Advertisements” IN: *Meta*, volume 49, issue 4, December 2004, 960–972.
- ISO/TS 22287:2019, *Health informatics – Workforce roles and capabilities for terminology and terminology services in healthcare (term workforce)*.
- Mikkelsen, H. 2004. *The professionalization of community interpreting*. aiiic.net October 25, 2004, Accessed November 20, 2018.

Anita NUOPPONEN

University of Vaasa (Finland)

GOALS AND CONTENTS OF TERMINOLOGY TRAINING

In this presentation, educational dimensions of Terminology Science are discussed. Based on an analysis of descriptions of terminology courses and training, a state-of-the-art typology of different types of terminology training is presented. They are scrutinized as to target group, content, and organizer as well as their overall design and purpose. The material was compiled from the websites of universities, institutions and other organizations that were listed as terminology educators on the Terminology Forum and other similar existing website listings. Since these had not been updated during the last years, a lot of links, and in some cases even the mention of “terminology” had disappeared from websites. This may be due to organizational and website changes, but it may also signal that terminology courses have been discontinued, which could be confirmed in some cases with further searches.

Approximately 25 terminology educators and their courses were initially taken as material for a detailed analysis. As to the target group, most of the courses are designed for translation students, but there are also other target groups, for instance students of technical communication and localization, and those who need terminological methods at their work, e. g. translators, interpreters, technical writers, ICT experts, information managers, and librarians. The contents of the courses bear some similarities despite different target groups. In addition to the basic theory of terminology, terminology management takes a central role in terminology training within university degrees as well as in other type of courses.

Olga OPARINA

Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia)

FROM TERM TO CONCEPTION AND WORLD VIEW

The sphere of terminology has been the core issue in shaping the world view picture. Terms reflect its changes and initiate them. The world view picture is understood as a dynamic concept with a set of meanings, implications, and values fixed in a language. Its development is determined, inter alia, by the achievements and breakthroughs in the sphere of science caused by the texts / works of some scientists. The focus of the study is the process of changing in linguistic world view picture regarding the notion of *evolution*. The aim is to shed light on its modification from a usual word to a term, and, further on, to the key notion within the new conception. Term - fixing (dictionaries) and term - producing (Ch.Darwin's texts, modern scientific publications) constitute the material of the survey.

The theoretical frame that will serve as the basis is cognitive approach taking into account the diversity of human knowledge and human cognitive ability with terminology playing one of the key roles in knowledge shaping. The research examines the modifications stepwise: the etymology of the word, then turns to lexical meaning shifts, conceptualization, conceptual field formation involving words associated with it. The changes of *evolution* understanding fixed by the language reflect new world view and the system of knowledge.

The study is an attempt to trace the way of word development from word to term, and the core notion of the conception, to global changes of world view vision within the framework of cognitive approach.

Marine OSADZE, Natela MUZASHVILI,
Nino DATESHIDZE, Nino SKHIRTLDADZE
TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics (Georgia)

DIALECTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAIC VOCABULARY AS A SOURCE FOR MODERN GEORGIAN TERMINOLOGY

The words borrowed from the foreign languages are one of the part of terminological vocabulary. It's inevitable process for all languages caused by intercourse and scientific contacts. The loan process contains kind of fear for language, that's why terminologists always try to escape from the excessive borrowing of terms or lexemes in general. The History and the development of Georgian language shows us that most of the terms were created artificially – based on native language's derivation system. We think that we should continue the way of our predecessors.

Georgian scientific terminology had been created and developed simultaneously with the translation works during the centuries. The main goal of old Georgian scholars was to create exact equivalent of foreign concepts and terms; they were observing the derivation system of *Translative* and *original languages* altogether, So experience of their scientific work is an invaluable even today.

Archaic and dialectological words always have been the main source for increasing and developing scientific terminology In Georgia. Through this way many words were adopted and settled down in scientific terminology. For example,

Old Georgian words:

მუხრუჭი [Mukhruch'i] – (horse) team – in Technical Terminology suits to ТОРМОЗ;

მრჩობლი [Mrchobli] – double – in Technical Terminology suits to ДВОЙНИК;

Dialectological words:

მდნარი (Kartlian dialect) [Mdnari] – easy meltable – in Technical Terminology suits to плавленый;

მაწვეანა (Rachvelian) [Mats'evana] – in Technical Terminology suits to безразмерный (it should be Georgian term for English **Stretch**).

Also, we can use the Old Georgian Terminological derivation models for modern Georgian Terminology:

გონ [Gon] (mind)-> უ-გონ-ებ-თ (ávous); გონ-აკი [Gonak'i] (tiny mind) -> **Memory stick, flesh**

სა-ნდ-ო [Sando] (reliable); უ-ნდ-ო (not useful) -> **spam**

Nowadays, electronic dictionaries and databases give us a great opportunity to copy out and gather all useful words from old Georgian and Dialectological dictionaries; those words should be used in multi-field Technical terminology. Materials from non-literary units will be saved in so called “terms reservation fond”. In final step those words will be converted to Georgian Termbank. Old Georgian and Dialectological words will be kind of “SOS-words” for modern Georgian

Terminology and this should be a guarantee of protecting Georgian Language from “pseudo international” terms.

Ana OSTROŠKI ANIĆ, Martina PAVIĆ

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (Croatia)

FROM CORPORA TO SPECIALIZED SEMANTIC FRAMES

In contemporary terminology and LSP research, specialized knowledge resources are no longer built around the description of hierarchical relations only. Moreover, a formal distinction between a dictionary and a lexicon seems to have been blurred, with more and more specialized resources employing the methods of compilation and knowledge presentation otherwise used in general language resources. Lexical resources built on the premises of frame semantics define knowledge in terms of semantic frames as a type of dynamic categories of intricate elements and mutual relations. Semantic frames are invoked by lexical items, i. e. words in everyday language or terms in specialized knowledge. Methods for defining semantic frames elements are, however, still based on relatively arbitrary top-down approaches.

Within the research project *The Dynamicity of Specialized Knowledge Categories (DIKA)*, financed by the Croatian Science Foundation, a parallel corpus of English and Croatian texts in the domain of air traffic has been compiled for the purposes of term and definition extraction, as well as for the semantic and syntactic analysis of key aviation terms. The project deals with the description of conceptual and linguistic levels of specialized knowledge categories within the dynamic nature of semantic frames. Since the project's key output is a multilingual terminological database in which the aviation terminology is defined in semantic frames, including frame elements, conceptual relations, and figurative and phraseological terminological units, the parallel English-Croatian corpus of aviation terminology serves as the starting point for term extraction and term analysis.

This presentation discusses the idea of using parallel corpora for the extraction of terminological units used to define the elements of semantic frames of aviation, and presents a method of determining both semantic frames and the conceptual relations among them.

Sorin PALIGA

University of Bucharest (Romania)

TOWARDS A COHERENT TERMINOLOGY IN COMPUTER-HUMAN INTERFACE

Terminology has become an essential point in our times, due to various economic, political and scientific circumstances. We are facing a fast, breathtaking development of sciences, computers have become a part of our daily life. There are many fields of interest and discussion, e. g. the multilingual challenge within the European Union or any other similar institution. Out of these numerous fields of development and of possible discussions, I have chosen to discuss the terminology used in the computer-human interface/dialogue.

Perhaps we are not aware that, when we use a smartphone, a tablet or a computer, notebook or desktop, we have a continuous dialogue with the machine, disregarding the type of application we are using: a word processor or a graphics application or an internet browser... In any such case or in any similar case, we have a continuous exchange of information with the machine, either when the it asks us to do something or when we ask the machine to complete the task we intended to accomplish. There is a continuous, uninterrupted discussion and exchange of information between us and the machine.

The reference language used in this dialogue is, of course, English. Nevertheless, there are people who cannot handle English with fair accuracy or comfort, so they use either their mother tongue or a language considered closer to their knowledge.

The author wishes to resume a discussion initiated some 8 years ago, as a result of a former experience with localising a word processor into Romanian, incidentally Mellel. At that time, the terminology was far from being stable, unfortunately it has not become more stable now, due to various reasons: the lack of a coherent approach to localisation (translation) of the human interface, lack of clear guidelines (practically, such translations have been under the control of Linux engineers, and some solutions have been adopted by Microsoft. We should not forget, thought, that one of the first localisations of a word processor into Romanian was made by Apple with Claris Works v. 2. Unfortunately, the beautiful tradition initiated in the mid-1990s was lost, to be later resumed by both Microsoft and, then, Apple, without very good results (notably with a more fluent language used in iOS, not in macOS).

The author tries to suggest possible ways of development, including a corpus of equivalents at the level of E.U. Commision.

Sigita RACKEVIČIENĖ, Liudmila MOCKIENĖ

Mykolas Romeris University (Lithuania)

Andrius UTKA

Vytautas Magnus University (Lithuania)

COMPILATION OF A SPECIALISED ENGLISH-LITHUANIAN TERMBASE BASED ON PARALLEL AND COMPARABLE CORPORA

The paper presents the methodology of compilation of a specialised bilingual termbase based on automatic term extraction from parallel and comparable corpora. Though the proposed methodology could be useful for any language pair, it will be exemplified by extraction of terminology from English and Lithuanian texts.

Bilingual term recognition and extraction from parallel corpora have been applied for several decades and have encompassed various languages. Bilingual term recognition has also been applied for language pairs including the Lithuanian language (e. g. *Linguee*, *Glosbe* lexicographic projects). Meanwhile, bilingual term recognition and extraction from comparable corpora that include the Lithuanian language, to our knowledge, have not yet been applied.

This two-dimensional approach has several important advantages. Firstly, it enables to extract terminology not only from original texts and their translations (i. e. parallel corpora), but also from original texts of the same domain in several languages (i. e. comparable corpora). Thus, a bigger variety of sources might be used for compilation of the specialized corpora. Secondly, the usage of parallel source-target texts and comparable original texts allows to get samples of different types of language: the language used in translations, which are inevitably influenced by the source language, and the language used in original texts, which reflect to a higher degree the usage of natural language. Thirdly, the proposed methodology enables to compare terminology in international and national settings, e. g. Lithuanian terms in the international setting are mostly formed by translators of international documents while formation of Lithuanian terms in the national setting are often multi-authored: they are formed by specialists of the domain, both academics and practitioners, and the general public.

This methodology is especially suitable for language pairs including less-resourced languages such as Lithuanian which lack parallel corpora in many specific domains. It would enable to collect valuable terminographic data which could not be collected by other means. We believe that the described methodology will allow to compile termbases that will be more comprehensive and easier updatable and thus will contribute to a more effective collection and management of terminology.

ŠIUOLAIKINĖS AVALYNĖS PAVADINIMAI

Šiuolaikinės avalynės pavadinimai – nedidelė avalynės terminų dalis, atsiradusi XX a. pab. (apytikriai paskutinį dešimtmetį) – XXI a. antrame dešimtmetyje. Pranešimo tikslas – aptarti *Lietuvių kalbos naujažodžių duomenyne* fiksuojamus šiuolaikinės avalynės pavadinimus. Iš viso nagrinėjami 38 skirtini pavadinimai ir jų sinonimai.

Pagal kilmę šie pavadinimai gali būti įvardijami lietuviškos (*antbačiai, batai žudikai, čezutės, inkariukai, įspirtukės, kiaurabačiai, kiaurakaliošiai, kleputės, laiveliai, lygiapadžiai, plokščiapadžiai, raudonpadžiai, riedbačiai, skylėtbačiai, sportinukai, trumpukai*), nelietuviškos (angliškos kilmės: *botiljonai, brogai, čelsiai, derbiai, flatformos, flipflopai, kileriai, kroksai, lord-sai, louferiai, monikai, oksfordai, skeičiūzai, snikeriai, štibletai, ugsai*; lotyniškos kilmės: *balerinos, gladiatoriai, stiletai*; itališkos kilmės: „*armadilai*“; prancūziškos kilmės: *lubutenai, tropezetės*; ispaniškos kilmės: *manolai*; arabiškos kilmės: *babušai*) ir mišrios kilmės (*balerinukės, baletinukės, baseinukės, kvadratnosiai, konversiukai, mokasinbačiai, taksi batai*) žodžiais.

Šiuolaikinės avalynės pavadinimus linkstama daryti su deminutyvinėmis priesagomis **-ukai**: *inkariukai, sportinukai, trumpukai, konversiukai, -ukės*: *įspirtukės, balerinukės, baletinukės, baseinukės, -utės*: *čezutės, kleputės* ir **-eliai**: *laiveliai*. Dažni dūriniai su baigmenimis **-bačiai**: *kiaurabačiai, riedbačiai, skylėtbačiai, mokasinbačiai, -kaliošiai*: *kiaurakaliošiai, -nosiai*: *kvadratnosiai, -padžiai*: *lygiapadžiai, plokščiapadžiai, raudonpadžiai*.

Dalis aptartų žodynuose nefiksuotų šiuolaikinės avalynės pavadinimų, matyt, liks pasyviojoje vartosenoje, pvz., *trumpukai, kvadratnosiai, tropezetės, kileriai, batai žudikai, taksi batai, lygiapadžiai, skylėtbačiai* ir kt. Kiti, tokie kaip *kroksai, inkariukai, konversiukai, ugai (ugsai), balerinos* ir kt., jau yra patekę į aktyviają vartoseną – dažnai minimi viešojoje erdvėje, paplitę šnekamojoje kalboje. Naujų šiuolaikinės avalynės pavadinimų atsiradimas, plitimas ar nepriėjimas vartosenoje – natūralus terminijos (ir apskritai – kalbos) raidos reiškinys, atspindintis terminų kaitą ir net stygių.

Tamara ROZHKOVA

Samara State Medical University (Russia)

TERMINOLOGY OF PERSONALIZED MEDICINE AS A RESULT OF INTERSCIENTIFIC INTEGRATION

The western idea of individualism in medicine dates back to the works of Hippocrates who stated each person to be unique and demanded to pay special attention to the patient's age, gender, appearance and physique (nowadays we can enroll environment, lifestyle, heredity). This differential approach to the treatment modality has become topical since the discovery of genes, human genome, and DNA. This enhanced the understanding of the close link between signs and symptoms of diseases with the molecular and genetic structure of a human being, as well as the necessity to withdraw from "the one-drug-fits-all approach" [Vogenberg F.R. et.al. 2010].

The confluence of genetics, biochemistry, and pharmacology led to the development of pharmacogenetics, "advances in molecular medicine have spawned the newer field of pharmacogenomics" [Vogenberg F.R. et.al. 2010]. They all propelled the uprise of personalized (precision, individualized) medicine (PM).

The aim of this article is to study the terminology of PM as the result of integration of nosological, genetic, economic, humanitarian terminology and the one of environmental sciences.

The history of PM began in 1999. The analysis of the available literature on PM shows up that there are several glossaries of PM terms ("Terminology for Personalized Medicine: a systematic collection, 2010, "Toward Precision Medicine: Building a Knowledge Network for Biomedical Research and a New Taxonomy of Disease", 2011). But there are neither bilingual dictionaries nor linguistic works devoted to its terminology. That is why the principle task is to compile such a dictionary (English-Russian), it will enable adequate international communication between specialists.

The structure of PM can be presented as a frame which consists of the slots reflecting the most important concepts:

- testing/analysis (*companion diagnostic test, multiparameter profiling*),
- pharmacotherapy and development of guidelines (*pharmacogenetic algorithm*),
- person/patient. This slot explicitly and implicitly runs through all other ones for it represents the main idea of PM and its main aim (*individualized genotyping, personalized nanomedicine, customized treatment*),
- disease prevention (*proactive, pre-emptive and preventive healthcare*).

PM utilized the main notions of the sciences from which it was originated, but they are interpreted for the needs of clinical medicine (*gene signatures, genetic test, genomic profile, molecular diagnosis, biomolecular markers, molecular targeted agents*). PM is time-consuming and expensive branch of medicine, thus a number of economic terms are included in its glossary (*teranostic product, direct-to-consumer genetic information services*).

Personalized medicine is a rapidly developing branch of medicine, its terminology is the product of interdisciplinary interaction.

STATYBOS TERMINIJOS HIBRIDINIŲ DŪRINIŲ DARYBA IR RAIDA

Statybos, vienos seniausių žmogaus veiklos sričių, mokslinė kalba turi seniai susiklosčiusį savitą terminų sluoksnį. Tačiau, kita vertus, statybos terminija nuolat vystosi: kai kurie terminai traukiasi iš vartosenos, atsiranda naujų terminų, keičiasi darybos tipų produktyvumas ir aktyvumas. Pastebima, kad kai kurie anksčiau periferiniais laikyti terminų darybos reiškiniai artėja prie centro.

Nuo pat statybos terminijos formavimosi pradžios svarbi statybos terminijos sistemos dalis buvo dūriniai – savakilmiai ir hibridiniai. Šiuo metu dūryba statybos terminų daryboje užima vis svarbesnes pozicijas.

Šiame pranešime pasirinkta nagrinėti hibridinius statybos terminijos dūrinius. Aptariama jų daryba, skolintų sandų integracija į lietuvių kalbos sistemą, pristatomos šio terminų sluoksnio raidos tendencijos.

Hibridiniai statybos terminijos dūriniai rinkti iš XX–XXI a. statybos srities mokslinių leidinių: žodynų, vadovėlių, mokomųjų knygų. Surinkta medžiaga rodo, kad hibridinius statybos terminijos dūrinius tikslinga nagrinėti remiantis Lietuvos istorijos etapais. Hibridų atsiradimą iš esmės lemia įvairios socialinės, politinės ir kultūrinės aplinkybės, kalbų kontaktai, ypač dvikalbystė.

Ištyrus surinktus hibridinius statybos terminijos dūrinius, nustatyta, kad pirmuoju nepriklausomybės laikotarpiu leistose statybos mokslinėse knygose vyrauja hibridiniai dūriniai su iš vokiečių kalbos kilusiais sandais. Sovietmečio statybos literatūroje vartojama nemažai hibridinių dūrinių su vokiečių, rusų ar baltarusų kalbų sandais. Antrojo nepriklausomybės laikotarpio statybos mokslinėje literatūroje atsiranda daug hibridinių dūrinių su klasikiniiais sandais, vadinamaisiais afiksoidais.

Tyrimas rodo, kad per 100 metų statybos terminijoje hibridinių dūrinių su klasikiniiais sandais padaugėjo keliolika kartų. Didelį poveikį šių hibridinių dūrinių gausėjimui turi daryba pagal analogiją.

Eszter SERMANN

University of Szeged (Hungary)

Dóra Mária TAMÁS

*Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation Ltd., TERMIK Terminology Research Group
at Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary (Hungary)*

HOW TO DESCRIBE, CLASSIFY AND EVALUATE ONLINE TERMINOLOGICAL DATABASES?

Our presentation consists of an attempt to create an extensive classification and evaluation system to offer objective viewpoints for the comprehension, description, classification, evaluation and review of central online termbases of larger organisations. This kind of comprehensive classification already exists for lexicographical genres, i. e. printed and online dictionaries, but it is still missing for online termbases. The research is based on previous international and domestic literature, the study of several concrete online examples, of existing partial classifications and our previous researches. In terminology literature we can find the definition of termbases, the comparison with electronic dictionaries, the description of singular characteristics in studies of concrete termbases, primarily based on restrictive categorisations, which are non adapted to a thorough description and classification.

During our lecture our purpose is to present briefly the previous classifications as the starting point of our research and our examination viewpoints in order to arrive at our extensive and experimental categorisation. Some concrete examples of online termbases will be mentioned during the lecture in order to support the chosen criteria. Since dictionaries possess a different kind of editing principles, i. e. semasiological and not onomasiological approach, a distinct editing and user's surface, a priori we were aware of the necessity to basically create a new system of criteria. At the same time, it was clear to us that we were facing a complex issue since termbases frequently possess very different properties and therefore the classification will remain indicative for some borderline examples.

The categorisation offers a contribution to a deeper comprehension, the possibility of the careful description and more attentive evaluation, the growing awareness of use of online termbases. By providing a new insight it may also inspire the development of these beneficial means which facilitate communication in the field of special languages.

Anastasia SHARAPKOVA

Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia)

BORN OF A METAPHOR: FROM CULTURE SPECIFIC DOMAIN TO BIOLOGICAL TERMS

Metaphors play a vital role in scientific communication as they are widely spread across different genres and areas of academic discourse fulfilling various functions (Johnson 2010; Herrmann 2013). Being of huge generative creative power, metaphors account for the term formation as well (Alexeeva 1998). Appearing as novel they first spread within a particular genre and proving their heuristic potential they get fossilized in a term. However, this ongoing evolution of linguistic units still requires more empirical corpus evidence especially when we deal with complicated cases with the source domain for a metaphor being a culturally specific concept.

Culturally specific concepts are characterized by a broad content with several characteristics comprising it. Culturally specific concepts do not usually give rise to metaphors, yet when they do, they undergo peculiar transformations focusing on one single characteristic. Using the Pubmed database as our corpus we have identified and analysed about 200 tokens for the *Rosetta stone* metaphor and 800 for the *Trojan horse* one.

Based on the quantitative data we put forward 3 major stages the cultural metaphor undergoes to become a term. First, the novel metaphor gets accepted and starts being used in a particular discipline conforming to the already established conceptual metaphors. For instance, the metaphor of the *Rosetta stone* started to work well within the discourse of contemporary molecular biology with its linguistic conceptual metaphor. The metaphor of molecular *Trojan horses* is clearly in line with the war metaphor used in immunity studies and drug production. Second, it changes the genre and scope of its use: appearing at high impact journals preferably in review papers, it goes on spreading across lower-impact journals and research articles. Third, the new term appears at a point when the metaphor is on the verge of becoming a conventional way of expressing some content with one feature brought to the limelight.

Finally the term gets accepted and forms its own collocation range:

1) Recently, a general method was proposed to identify interacting proteins by identifying a ‘Rosetta Stone’ protein consisting of two unrelated proteins fused in one organism but expressed as separate polypeptides in other organisms.

2) Delivery of Biologics Across the Blood-Brain Barrier with Molecular Trojan Horse Technology.

Dmitry SHILOVSKIY

A. I. Evdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry (Russia)

TRANSDISCIPLINARY TERMINOLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND 'AREA OF PARADOX'

Traditional mnemonic methods used both in the course "Latin language and the basics of medical terminology" and in the most important special subjects studied together, do not always allow students to cope with the proposed volumes required to memorize Latin and Greek terms and terminological elements. We propose the usage of the so-called "paradoxical mnemonic chains", composed of semantically non-overlapping elements belonging to highly remote areas of human knowledge and activity, which allows to create a "culture shock", which is so necessary for memorizing terms from different areas of medical, and non- medical discourse.

Such interdisciplinary communication is also inevitably connected with the formation of skills of autonomous observation, fixation, analysis of the proposed non-obvious intertextual intersections, that is directly related to the development of both mnemonic skills and independent system of thinking (so-called crystal intellect), significantly enhancing the heuristic component (so-called liquid intellect), when, in the proposed "area of paradox", almost mutually excluding statements, objects, phenomena, will suddenly become integral parts of the whimsical, but a consistently organized structure. Thus, the problem of attracting humanitarian contextual information goes beyond the actual optimization of memorizing the special vocabulary and it becomes a inherent component for the solution of the actual problem of development of students' systematic thinking.

DĖL TERMINO ŽEMĖVARDIS VARTOSENOS

Lietuvių toponimikoje terminai dažniausiai aptariami objektinių vietų vardų tyrimų kontekste. Specialus dėmesys savakilmiui terminui paryškins tautinio terminografinio veido bruožus. Pranešime bus pristatomi ir aptariami dabartiniai ir tarpukario laikotarpio termino *žemėvardis* vartosenos kontekstai, išryškinami sisteminiai jo sampratos skirtumai.

Kaip jau tapo įprasta, lietuvių toponimikoje įvairių žemės paviršiaus (dangos) objektų (arimų, dirbamų žemių, dirvų, ganyklų, kalnų, kelių, laukų, miškų, pievų ir kt.) vardai vadinami *žemėvardžiais*. Nesunku pastebėti, kad terminas susidarė terminologizavus lietuvių bendrinės kalbos žodžius, t. y. padarius naują žodį iš esamų *žemė* ir *vardas*. Šį dūrinį dėl semantinio perkėlimo galima laikyti motyvuotu. Jo atsiradimo aplinkybės ir motyvacija sinchroniniu požiūriu, regis, nesunkiai suvokiamos – iškilusi būtinybė pavadinti sausojo žemės paviršiaus (dangos) zonas, išsiskiriančias iš supančios aplinkos (dirbamas, kalnuotas, miškingas, tas, kuriomis einama, važiuojama ir kt.). Motyvacija leidžia suprasti ir termino sisteminės ypatybės, plg. sinonimiškai vartojamą terminą *vietovardžiai* ir kitus subordinacinio savos terminijos lygmens reprezentantus *vandenvardžiai* bei *gyvenamųjų vietų vardai*.

Kazio Alminauskio sudarytoje „Instrukcijoje žemės vardynui surašyti“ (1934) teigiama: „Žemėvardžiai plačiąja prasme apima visus žemės paviršiaus vietovių vardus, taigi ir vietovardžius“. Žvelgiant iš šių dienų pozicijos (atrodytų, kad bendresnis, platesnio turinio terminas *vietovardžiai* tarpukariu taip pat buvo keičiamas siauresnio turinio terminu *žemėvardžiai*, tačiau vietovardžiais instrukcijoje vadinami ir gyvenamųjų vietų vardai. Taigi tarpukario mokslininko supratimu, sausosios žemės paviršiaus (dangos) dalys, taip pat ir apgyventos, bei vandenys vadinami *žemėvardžiais*. Tai paliudija tarpukariu egzistavusią kitą (kitokią) nei šiandienos, galbūt individualią, K. Alminauskio suvoktą, sudarytą ir vartotą terminų sistemą, kurioje terminologizacija baigėsi baziniame fiziografinių terminų lygmenyje.

Pastebėta, kad terminas *žemėvardis* tarpukariu vartotas ir kaip metafora. Instrukcijoje rašoma: „Šitie žemės vardai įsakmiai mums rodo tautos prisirišimą prie savo žemės, jos meilę ir pamėgimą. Žmonės ir menkiausią žemės kampelį pavadina savu vardu, kitaip sakant, jį įsmenina ir tuo būdu prie savęs paties priartina. Žemėvardžiai neretai [...] supažindina mus su ankstyvesnėmis tautos gyvenimo aplinkybėmis ir duoda progos giliau įžvelgti į jos sielą“ (p. 3). Tai leidžia interpretuoti, kad žemėvardžius K. Alminauskis suvokė ne tik kaip kalbines kategorijas. Jis neskyrė vietos nuo kalbėtojo, t. y. individo, „įsivietinusio“ ir kuriančio tapatybę.

Dėl tam tikrų nustatytų (interpretuotų) termino *žemėvardis* orientacinių leksinių-semantinių, lingvokultūrinių ypatybių prognozuojama, kad ateityje jo vartosena būtų ypač pamatuota plėtojant lietuvių toponimikos tyrimus šiuolaikinę antropocentrinę tendenciją atitinkančių kalbotyros kryptų rėmuose.

Dace ŠOSTAKA

University of Latvia (Latvia)

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMATION IN LOCALISATION OF TERMINOLOGY

The paper is an attempt to consider potential steps of at least partially automating terminology localisation process; thus making it more rapid.

Currently in Latvia the closest solution to terminology automation is Tilde's highly useful tool "Advanced Terminology Management and Integration" which employs already existing data bases. If such data bases do not exist, it creates them by extracting terminology units from user's documents. Tilde offers to extract terms from documentation provided by users, using its cloud service Tilde Terminology. This service automatically identifies the terms and extracts them from user's documents, creating a glossary on demand. Nevertheless the Terminology Integration does not solve the challenge of coining the term that does not exist.

Thus, the main research question is concerned with possible steps of automating the localisation of terms.

The empirical material for analyses will consist of IT terms, extracted from Terminology Data Base (<http://termini.lza.lv/>).

Theoretical framework of the paper is based research findings in translatology and computer linguistics.

Methodology:

- 1) Create a data base from the existing localised terminology units (English ->Latvian);
- 2) Search for correlations in localisation process of terminology;
- 3) Classify correlations, which could be automated, for example, calques, and literal translation.

Expected results:

Determination of correlations in the process of terminology localisation which could be automated.

Alvydas UMBRASAS

Lietuvių kalbos institutas (Lietuva)

TERMINAS „LIETUVIŲ KALBOS ŽODYNE“

„Lietuvių kalbos žodynas“ (LKŽ) yra unikalus lietuvių leksikografijos kūrinys. Į 20 tomų (1941–2002), kurie dabar jau suskaitmeninti, didelis būrys leksikografų ir jų pagalbininkų sudėjo gausybę leksikos – apie 0,5 milijono antraštinių ir paantraštinių žodžių, jų variantų, frazeologizmų, apie 1 mln. iliustracinių pavyzdžių. Žodyne aprėpti duomenys nuo senųjų raštų iki XX amžiaus tekstų, nuo tarmių iki bendrinės kalbos, nuo liaudies iki mokslo terminijos. Į tokios apimties tekstą su gausybe pavyzdžių galima žiūrėti ne tik tradiciškai kaip į žodyną, bet ir kaip į savitą tekstyną, kuriame koncentruotai pateikiamos įvairios žodžių vartojimo situacijos. Ypač įdomu žiūrėti į tekstą turinio aspektu, juk pavyzdžiuose įdėta tam tikra informacija apie esamą ar buvusią realybę. Be kita ko, jame gausu ir įvairių mokslų duomenų.

Pranešime nagrinėjama, ką apie terminus kaip terminologijos mokslo objektą galima sužinoti iš iliustracinių pavyzdžių, LKŽ pateiktų prie įvairių žodžių, nebūtinai susijusių su terminologija. *Terminas* LKŽ aiškinamas „tiksliai kurią nors mokslo, technikos, meno sąvoką reiškiantis žodis ar junginys“. Daugiau sąvokos požymių ir susijusios informacijos matyti įvairių straipsnių pavyzdžiuose. Terminai LKŽ atsiskleidžia kaip dalykinės kalbos šerdis. Čia galima rasti informacijos, kas laikoma terminais, kokie reikalavimai keliami terminams, kaip jie skirstomi. Žodynui atrinktuose pavyzdžiuose gana daug dėmesio skiriama terminų kūrimui, jų tvarkymui. Matyti J. Jablonskio nuopelnai terminijai. Akcentuojamas jo dėmesys įprastiniams kalbos dėsniams – terminų kūrimo principai tam taip pat neturi prieštarauti. Matyti apgailėstavimų, kad kai kurių sričių terminija dar nesutvarkyta, nenusistovėjusi. Suvokiama, kad terminų tvarkyba yra sunkus, daug laiko atimantis darbas, kurį svarbu dirbti nuosekliai. Iš LKŽ sužinome ir apie terminų žodynus. Kai kuriuose sakiniuose užfiksuota tam tikrų terminų istorija, raida. Esama siūlymų, kaip vieną ar kitą terminą reikėtų keisti. Jei sudėtume į vieną tekstą, iš LKŽ pavyzdžių galima susidaryti gana platų termino sąvokos aprašą, apimantį tiek teorinius, tiek praktinius klausimus.

KARYBOS TERMINŲ TVARKYBOS AKTUALIJOS

Karyba – sritis, kurioje pastaruosius kelis dešimtmečius pastebima ryški terminijos dinamika: randasi daug naujų sąvokų, keičiamos ar tikslinamos esamos, susikaupė nemenkas srities terminografinių šaltinių aruodas (minėtini Antano Smetonos „Karybos žodynas“ (1995), „Enciklopedinis karybos žodynas“ (2008), Eugenijaus Kisino „Artilerijos terminų žodynas“ (2004) ir „Lietuvių–anglų kalbų karybos žodynas“ (2009) bei kt.).

Ypač didelių pokyčių įvyko Lietuvai įstojus į Šiaurės Atlanto sutarties organizaciją (NATO) 2004 metais – juos paskatino poreikis pertvarkyti Lietuvos kariuomenę ir kitas krašto apsaugos sistemos institucijas pagal NATO reikalavimus. Ši kaita davė impulsą ir lietuviškosios karybos terminijos raidai: verčiant ir diegiant įvairius NATO standartus ir kitus dokumentus, rengiant įvairius teisės aktus terminologinė veikla darėsi ypač svarbi.

Tolesnio lietuviškos karybos terminijos plėtojimosi pagrindu tapo trijų leidimų sulaukęs versinis „NATO terminų aiškinamasis žodynas“ (pirmasis leidimas 2001 m.) – jame pateikta daugiau kaip 3000 terminų ir jų apibrėžčių lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis ir terminų atitikmenų prancūzų kalba. Tiesa, nuo šio žodyno trečiojo leidimo praėjus bemaž 13 metų, matyti tam tikras terminologinės ir terminografinės veiklos nuoseklumo ir sistemiškumo stygius – nors naujų lietuviškų terminų (ir jų apibrėžčių) ir randasi, jie neretai įvairuoja (plg. *ugnies parama* ir *parama ugnimi*; *oro erdvės gynyba* ir *oro gynybos sistema*), netinkamai išverčiami (pvz., *mina-spąstai*), tokią pačią reikšmę turinčios sąvokos kartais pavadinamos skirtingai (pvz., *pagrindinis veiksnys* / *pagrindiniai pajėgumai* / *pagrindinės pastangos* (angl. *Main Effort*)). Šiame pranešime siekiama aptarti svarbiausias karybos terminų tvarkybos ir vartosenos aktualijas, išryškinti pagrindines problemas, pasvarstyti jų sprendimo būdus, mėginti apčiuopti ir nusakyti galimus tolesnės karybos terminijos raidos polinkius.

KAIP XIX A. PAB. – XX A. PR. VADINTI ŽMOGAUS LYTINIAI ORGANAI?

XIX a. pab. – XX a. pr. buvo populiariamosios medicinos spaudos proveržio metas. Žymūs to meto lietuvių visuomenės veikėjai gydytojai Petras Avižonis, Juozas Bagdonas, Jonas Basanavičius, Eliziejus Draugelis, Kazys Grinius, Vincas Kudirka, Stasys Matulaitis, Antanas Vileišis ir kt. gausiai rašė apie ligas ir jų gydymą, profilaktiką, higieną, sanitariją ir kt. originaliose ir verstinėse knygelėse ir laikraščių straipsniuose. Gausumu išsiskyrė skelbiniai apie infekcines ligas ir higieną bei sanitariją, mat tai buvo vienos iš didžiausių ir skaudžiausių to meto krašto sveikatos srities problemų. Kitomis temomis rašyta kiek mažiau. Lytis ir su ja susiję medicininiai dalykai, lytiniai organai ir jų ligos buvo viena iš tabuistinių anąmetinių temų, todėl ir šiųjų pavadinimų nėra daug. Tačiau būta pavienių gydytojų, sėkmingai laužusių tą tabu ir savo negausiais skelbiniais medicinškai prusinusių skaitytoją.

Pranešime gvildenamos lietuvių gydytojų populiariuosiose medicinos knygelėse ir laikraščių straipsniuose vartotų lytinių organų reikšmės, kilmė, svarstomi terminologizacijos, terminokūros, savakilmių ir svetimakilmių terminų santykio, eufemizacijos, konotacijos klausimai. Aptariami lytinių organų sistemos (lot. *systema genitalia*) bendrieji pavadinimai, pvz.: *gėdos dalys* „lytiniai organai“, *lyties įtaisai*, ir vyrų bei moterų lytinių organų pavadinimai, pvz.: *iščia* „gimda“, *gumbas* „gimda“, *moteriškasis kiaušelis* „kiaušinėlis“, *vyriškasis narvelis* „vyriška sėklinė ląstelė“, *kiaušis* „sėklidė“, *motė* „gimda“, *pauteliai* „sėklidė“ ir kt.

Nustatyta, kad svarbus tiriamųjų pavadinimų paieškos ir atrankos veiksnys buvo skelbinių adresatas – paprastas, medicinos mokslų nėjęs, žmogus. Gydytojai medicinos žinias siekė pateikti suprantamai, kitaip sakant, turėjo vartoti kuo daugiau žodžių, kurie būtų žinomi ir kuriuos suprastų skaitytojas. Todėl gydytojai pirmiausia gręžėsi į gyvąją kalbą ir joje ieškojo tinkamų žodžių normoms sąvokoms įvardyti. Ir tokių žodžių neabejotinai rado ir toje kalboje žinomomis reikšmėmis perkėlė į savo tekstus. Neradę jų gyvojoje kalboje ieškojo rašytiniuose šaltiniuose, kurie buvo antrasis svarbus kalbamųjų pavadinimų kilmės šaltinis. Svetimomis kalbomis gydytojai rėmėsi mažiausiai, nelietuviškų lytinių organų pavadinimų rėta.

Galima teigti, kad XIX a. pab. – XX a. pr. lietuvių gydytojų skelbiniai buvo bene pirmieji populiariamieji medicinos terminijos šaltiniai, kuriuose, nors ir negausiai, pradėta vartoti lytinių organų pavadinimų, davusių pradžią mokslinei tos srities terminijai ir iš kurių dalis terminų (pavyzdžiui, *gimda*, *makštis*, *varpa*) tapo dabartinės anatomijos nomenklatūros dalimi – vyrų ir moterų lytinių organų sistemų terminais.

Miroslav ZUMRÍK

L. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Slovakia)

TERMINOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ONTOLOGY

In the presentation, I will take a look at the Corpus of Open Data – Judicial Decisions, one of the specialized corpora made available to the public by the Slovak National Corpus, a department of the L. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences. I would like to show that this corpus can provide the researcher within terminology with valuable information with regards to conceptual modeling. My aim in the presentation is to make use of the concept of institutional ontology by Eriksson, Johannesson and Bergholz.

The authors draw upon philosophers like Searle, in order to present the concept of institutional reality and its representation, institutional ontology. The crucial point for my presentation would be the authors' claim that the institutional reality is being created through language. An institution has, naturally, at least two sides: the material and the immaterial one.

I would like to reflect upon the idea that the immaterial, procedural side of an institution – like court – could have been linguistically projected into the texts that this institution has produced. The focus is then laid on verbs in the texts of judicial decisions. These verbs, as it is argued, could be looked upon as linguistic expressions of the procedural, immaterial side of institutions they are produced by. I will focus on the more frequent n-grams of words and tags, interpreted as linguistic expressions of the Slovak court's acts and decisions. I would also like to hint at possible further inquiry into judicial decisions, in overlapping with research within conceptual modeling and terminology.