THE METHODS OF LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

Ostapova T.O.
National academy of the state border guard service of Ukraine named after Bohdan Khmelnitsky

The problem of word formation has long been discussed in scientific circles as it is the basis for language development in all its aspects. The development of linguistic thought resulted in a great number of works devoted to this issue. Word formation is a part of such branch of linguistics as lexicology.

So, among the scientists who investigated this field are famous lexicologists as Verba L. G., Arnold V. I., Artrushina V. G., Afanaseva O. V., Morozova N. N., Ginzburg R. S. and Korunets I. V., and some others (Kochergan M. P., Semchyts'kyi S. V. etc.).

Nevertheless, when talking about the investigation of linguistic terminology formation the works are not numerous and mostly treat this problem in general terms or in terms of technical terminology formation, e.g. Sager J. C. in "Term formation" or Kostas Valeontis in a number of works as "The linguistic dimension of terminology: principles and methods of term formation" and "The "analogue rule" a useful terminological tool in interlingual transfer of knowledge", whose works are of paramount importance in modern science. But the principles of linguistic term formation and technical term formation are very alike, yet not investigated. The obtained data allows us to state the sources of linguistic term formation and thus to discover the basis for development of linguistics as a science.

Thus, the aim of this article is to determine, classify and analyze the methods of term formation and discover the principles of linguistic term formation in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The science which deals with word in general and word formation in particular is lexicology.

Lexicology (from Gk *lexis* 'word' and *logos* 'learning') is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language and the properties of words as the main units of language [5, p. 9].

As long as we investigate the principles of term formation we should note the definition of the notions "term" and "terminology" the origin of which appeared to be rather disputable.

According to Webster's Dictionary **term** is a word or phrase having a limiting or definite meaning in some science. But the primary meaning was absolutely different according to the Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.

Term - early 13c., terme "limit in time, set or appointed period," from Old French terme "limit of time or place" (11c.), from Latin terminus "end, boundary

line," related to termen "boundary, end". Sense of "period of time during which something happens" first recorded c.1300, especially of a school or law court session (mid-15c.) [4].

The meaning "word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense" is first recorded late 14c., from Medieval Latin use to render Greek *horos* "boundary," employed in mathematics and logic. Meaning "completion of the period of pregnancy" is from 1844. The verb meaning "to give a particular name to" is recorded from mid-16c. *Term-paper* in U.S. educational sense is recorded from 1931 [4].

So we can see that the notion *term* itself underwent some changes to become a part of terminology.

Hence, **terminology** is the terms or a system of terms used in a specific science (Webster's Dictionary).

According to the Etymological Dictionary **terminology** *– 1801, from German Terminologie (1786), a hybrid coined by C.G. Schütz of Jena, from Medieval Latin terminus "word, expression" (see **terminus**) + Greek -logia "a dealing with, a speaking of"* [4].

As we can see the basis for these two words is the same – the Latin word *terminus* that meant "word, expression".

According to Valeontis K. the term *"ορολογία"* (terminology) has two meanings:
1. the scientific field pertaining to the study of relations between concepts and their designations (terms, names and symbols) and the formulation of principles and methods governing these relations in any given subject field; and the task of collecting, processing, managing and presenting terminological data in one or more languages, as well as
2. the set of terms belonging to the special language of a specific subject field [3].

Valeontis K. states that "fundamental for the theory of terminology is the distinction between objects, i.e. entities in the external world, concepts and designations of concepts, which can be terms, names and symbols" [3].

Each term undergoes a special process which is called unification to actually become a term. **Terminology unification** (standardization or normalization) is a common process taking place deliberately or automatically in every subject field since hundreds of years [1].

Regardless of disagreements among researchers as to whether or not terminology is an autonomous academic field or rather a set of methodological tools for processing terminological data, its interdisciplinary character is recognized by all according to Sager [3]. Not only because terminology is the intersection of various fields of knowledge, but mainly because it borrows the fundamental instruments and concepts of several different disciplines (e.g. logic, ontology, linguistics, information science, and others), adapting them accordingly in order to cover its own specific requirements [3].

Consequently, the theory of terminology is defined with relation to three different **dimensions**:

1. *the cognitive dimension*, which examines the concept relations and thereby how the concepts constitute structured sets of knowledge units or concept systems in every area of human knowledge, as well as the representation of concepts by definitions and terms,

2. *the linguistic dimension*, which examines existing linguistic forms as well as potential linguistic forms that can be created in order to name new concepts, and

3. *the communicative dimension*, which examines the use of terms as means of transferring knowledge to different categories of recipients in a variety of communicative situations and covers the activities of compilation, processing and dissemination of terminological data in the form of specialized dictionaries, glossaries or terminological databases, etc [3].

The linguistic aspects of term formation are of interest not only to terminology specialists, terminologists and subject field specialists, but also to translators and interpreters, in particular when the latter, due to a lack of dictionaries and glossaries in less widely used languages, are obliged to go beyond the call of duty as a translator and become namers and/or neologists [3].

There exist different methods of term formation that allow us to coin new terminology in both English and Ukrainian languages. Due to linguistic and extralinguistic reasons the methods which serve the basis for term formation can be different for English and Ukrainian languages.

In this item we shall investigate what methods serve the basis for term formation for English and Ukrainian linguistic terminology and compare the results.

As the basis for our investigation of both English and Ukrainian linguistic terminology we shall take the above mentioned classification, here belong:

1. creating new forms
2. using existing forms, and
3. translingual borrowing [2].

The analysis of these methods of term formation allows us to discover the main mechanism of term creation and evolvement.

We started analyzing the composition of English linguistic terminology from interlingual borrowings as it excludes foreign elements in the rest two categories.

According to our investigation of basis for etymological composition of English linguistic terminology we can state that 89,27% of English linguistic terms are borrowed from other languages (French, Latin, Greek and other languages). Hence we can make the conclusion that the method used in term formation is the interlingual borrowing.

There also exist two types of interlingual borrowings: direct and indirect (or loan borrowing). The both types are used in term formation.

1. Direct. The borrowed term can differ in the borrowing language from that in the source language, in terms of pronunciation, spelling and

declination, e.g. *gradation (from M.Fr. gradation (16c.) and directly from L. gradationem), etymology (from O.Fr. et(h)imologie (14c., Mod.Fr. étymologie), from L. etymologia, from Gk. etymologia).*

2. Loan Borrowing. The morphological elements of a term or whole words from the source language are translated literally ("word for word") in order to form a new term in the target language, e.g. *semicolon (a hybrid coined from L. semi- + Gk. kolon "limb, part").*

The rest 10,73% of terms belong such methods as creating new terms and using existing forms. The peculiar is that all of them belong to the method of using existing forms as the terms of native origin are short but meaningful they do not take derivation, compounding or abbreviation.

All of the terms belong to the submethod of terminologization and the term, namely the two parts of this term separately, belong to the submethod of transdisciplinary borrowing: *organs of speech* – organ (medicine) and speech (rhetorics). There are also no examples of conversion.

Although there exist many terms that are created with the help of derivation, e.g.

verb + -al = verbal,
indicate + -ive = indicative,
semi- + bound = semibound,
trans- + position = transposition.
compounding
e.g.

complex terms	*(hyphen): semantic-stylistic aspect, future-perfect-in-past*
	(fusion): headword, headline
	(no join): common case, imperative mood, auxiliary verb

and abbreviation (creating new forms),
e.g.
full form: page, et cetera, exemplia gratia
initialism: p., etc., e.g.;
full form: target language, source language, target text, source text
initialism: T.L., S.L., T.T., S.T.
conversion,
e.g.
transfer of meaning (NOUN) to transfer the meaning (VERB)
terminologization
e.g.
agent
General language: a person or thing that acts or is capable of actin.

Grammar: the subject (or the doer) in the sentence is called an agent of the action.
and transdisciplinary borrowings (using existing forms)
e.g.

<div align="right">Table 1</div>

The example of a transdisciplinary borrowing

	Phonetics	Physics
Sound	Identifiable noise, tone, vocal utterance, etc.	Vibrations in air, water, etc. that stimulate the auditory nerves and produce the sensation of hearing.

we cannot consider them to belong to these methods of term formation as their origin is not native but foreign that makes them part of interlingual borrowing according to the above mentioned classification.

We can make a conclusion that terms are able to be coined with the help of two methods. On this basis we may suggest adding one more category to the existing ones – the complex or mixed type method of term formation that would include at least two of any submethods that belong to different methods of term formation.

We shall start analyzing the methods of linguistic term formation in Ukrainian from the method of interlingual borrowings as well.

According to our investigation of the basis for etymological composition of Ukrainian linguistic terminology we can state that 52,94% of Ukrainian linguistic terms are borrowed from other languages (French, Latin, Greek and other West European languages). Hence we can make the conclusion that the method used in term formation is the interlingual borrowing.

There also exist two types of interlingual borrowings: direct and indirect (or loan borrowing). The both types are used in term formation.

1. Direct, e.g. *лінгвістика (from Eng. linguistics), аблатив (from Eng. ablative), предикат (from Eng. predicative), ад'єктив (from Eng. adjective).*

2. Loan Borrowing, e.g. *граматична конструкція (from Eng. grammatical construction), семантичне поле (from Eng. semantic field).*

The rest 45,1% of Ukrainian linguistic terms are or consist only of native (common Slavonic) origin and nevertheless we cannot consider them all to belong to the first two types of methods (creating new forms and using existing ones) as there are terms that, from our point of view, are considered loan borrowing: e.g. *не/пряма мова (direct/indirect speech), допоміжне дієслово (auxiliary verb), не/наголошений склад (stressed/unstressed syllable), перестановка слів (transposition), наказовий спосіб (imperative mood), губний/зубний/ проривний/тощо звук (labial/dental/plosive sound)* etc. The percentage of such terms is 15,34% of all Ukrainian linguistic terms. That means that the percentage of interlingual borrowings increases to 68,28%.

The rest 29,76% of terms belong to the first two methods of term formation. According to our calculations 18,6% of all Ukrainian linguistic terms were coined with the help of the method of creating new forms: e.g. *прикметник + -ов + -ий = прикметниковий* from *прикмета (a characteristic feature of someting), не + доконаний вид = недоконаний вид*, from *доконати, конати (to finish, to fulfill,*

to see through to the end; to die) and 11,16% of all Ukrainian linguistic terms were coined with the help of the method of using existing forms: e.g.

Table 2

The illustration of the method of using existing forms

	Grammar	*Psychology*	*Law*
Ос оба	*A characteristic, as of pronouns and verbs, indicating whether a given utterance refers to the speaker(s), the one(s) spoken to, or the one(s) spoken about; also, an analytic category based on this characteristic.*	*Mortal, character, individuality, personage, personality, personal identity.*	*An entity, thing or object, being.*

Hence, we can make the conclusion that English and Ukrainian languages use the same methods of term formation although the frequency of use of each separate method is different due to the fact that the Ukrainian language is syntactical, whereas the English language is analytical and this fact serves the reason why the usage of derivation or compounding (the method of new term formation) in Ukrainian linguistic term formation is more frequent than in English. Although the complex or mixed type method of English linguistic term formation can be suggested. The further analysis of linguistic terminology in the Ukrainian and English languages under different aspects of linguistics can discover the stages of the development of linguistics as a science.

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Резюме

Стаття присвячена проблемам формування термінології. Зокрема автор статті розглядає загальні методи творення термінів та зосереджує свою увагу на дослідженні методів формування лінгвістичних термінів та їх походження в англійській та українській мовах, користуючись статистичним методом визначає кількісні характеристики лінгвістичної термінології обох мов.

ENGLISH AS LINGUA FRANCA IN CONTRAST TO HEBREW AND ARABIC LANGUAGE INFLUENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

Ivana Pastiriková
University of P. J. Šafárik, Košice, Slovakia

Abstract. English language as an officially chosen and accepted language for communication and negotiation at international assemblies with a status of Lingua Franca implies to bring also an English (western) process of decision-making in peace talks in American-Israeli-Arabic relations reflected in the Middle East conflict resolution. Therefore, it calls for a comparison of a mechanism necessarily involved into the process. Limits of English with its representations and consequent interpretations are investigated throughout an article. A review is considerably based on a study of the Middle East Negotiation Lexicon and a comparative study of English, Hebrew and Arabic language by Raymond Cohen, a professor of negotiation studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

English as Lingua Franca. English language has been appointed as an international language for diplomacy and decision-making at political, diplomatical negotiating sessions in the Middle East (ME). „One of the reasons why English is so readily adopted as a second language is because it continues to enjoy high status. It is associated with many positive values, such as objectivity, professionalism, trendiness, authority, and globalisation (Crystal, 2003). Another explanation for English language supremacy is that „English is regarded as a neutral, flexible, direct, and emotionless language, and has gradually become the language of international [communication]" (Radbout Repository,