

KEY TASKS AND PROSPECTS OF TERMINOGRAPHY

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The main point of terminography as a science is considered, descriptive and prescriptive terminography is investigated. The concept of «terms» as the objects of terminography is explored; the key problems of their industrial distribution are identified. The question on standard and standardization in Ukraine is touched and special attention is concentrated on the basic stages of standardization and peculiarities of terminography standards are characterized. Structural components of the article of terminology dictionary are described.

Keywords: terminography, term, standards, standardization, terminology dictionary.

Introduction. Scientific and technical progress is predetermined by the intensive development of science and technology, which brings noticeable changes in the different areas of knowledge. Such a stormy development, according to L. Symonenko, contributes the emergence of new concepts and terms on their denotation, increases the amount of particular branches of scientific terminology, predetermines the dynamics of the linguistic system, which needs revision, systematization, and codification of considerable amount of linguistic material [6, p. 10]. Thus, we may define terminography as a set of practices and methods used for the collection, description and presentation of terms. To cope with such demanding requirements, terminographers had to develop the theoretical basis and the specific methodology of terminography, as a distinction from those of lexicography.

Analysis of the latest research studies and publications. The last decade has witnessed a genuine «hunt» for differences between terminography and lexicography (Bergenholtz and Kaufmann, 1997). We consider it is due to the analysis of these rather artificial «contradictions» that terminography succeeded to clarify its peculiarities. Although various synonymy have been used in the literature, nowadays terminography is contrasted to lexicography, a fair choice, in our opinion, considering, at least, the formal aspect and the etymology of the two terms [7, p. 60].

In Ukraine terminography was an object of research of modern linguists time and again, to whom, in particular, S. Grynev, Z. Komarova, Yu. Marchuk, V. Dubichinsky, V. Scherbyn belong. In Ukrainian linguistics at the present stage theoretical principles of terminography have been probed by O. Kocherga, N. Nepyivoda, V. Ivaschenko, M. Komova, L. Boyarova, L. Symonenko, I. Kochan and others.

Ukrainian linguistics pay more attention to the problems of creation, operation and unification of technical terms, as the standardization of the science language since Ukrainian independence. In 1992 State Standard of Ukraine together with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine initiated the creation of the Technical Committee for Standardization of scientific and technical terminology. Ukrainian Terminological Society which was founded in 2000 coordinates the cooperation with European Committees for exchanging terminological data.

The aim of the research is to show the peculiarities of terminography, to prove the necessity of uniform theoretical principles in compiling terminological dictionaries and creating new qualitative Ukrainian bilingual terminological dictionaries.

Presentation of basic material of the research. Terminography is one of the most important human activities in the field of terminology, whose aims are to systematize, organize and unify scientific terminology.

Scientists distinguish:

- descriptive terminography, the main task of which is the development of exact, short and simple interpretations of terms;
- prescriptive terminography, a primary purpose of which is eliciting what term it is expedient to use in one or another situation of written and verbal communication [3].

Ukrainian terminography has considerable achievements. According to the different estimates during the 90s of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century over 700 terminographic works in different areas of knowledge were published. Unfortunately, the fact that their considerable part was entitled at the discretion of their authors who had no experience in lexicographic work brought the following results: nonconformities with laws of development of not only language but also branches of knowledge. This negative influence on dictionary creation happened because of the absence of theoretical principles of modern terminography of special lexis.

As terminology is quite an interdisciplinary science, more people are involved in compiling terminographic products, such as: experts in subject fields, terminologists, interpreters, teachers of special languages, terminology centres, standardization institutions. The main task of Ukrainian terminologists is to make the unique methodological principles and methods of their compilation; the solution of a number of matters connected with understanding of content and limits of the special vocabulary, determination of its basic concepts (term, nomen, professionalism).

Major problems of the modern terminographical theory are:

- development of methodological principles of terminological dictionaries;
- creation of scientifically grounded typology of special dictionaries;
- development of invariant project of dictionary for the description of different special layers of vocabulary;
- determination of basic parameters of terminological dictionaries;
- preparation of principle requirements to terminographic works;
- study of macro- and microstructure of the dictionary;
- analysis of ways of selection of terminological dictionary;
- establishment of basic receptions of terms description;
- computer use in creating terminological dictionaries.

Terminography performs the following functions:

- systematization;
- information sharing;
- training.

In the light of the stratified model of vocabulary of functionally related texts scientists usually point out five different layers that are connected functionally: a) general vocabulary; b) general and special nonterminological vocabulary; c) general and special terminology; d) industry-wide terminology; e) terminology of separate industries [5, p. 81].

In this connection, taking into account belonging of terminological vocabulary to three of these layers, terminographers select three kinds of high-quality excellent dictionaries:

- 1) general scientific and general technical;
- 2) terminology dictionaries;
- 3) highly-technical dictionaries.

Requirements for the terminological dictionaries include:

- comprehensive scope of the special vocabulary of selective subject industry;
- a presence of necessary information about the special lexical units;
- no extra information, which increases the volume of dictionary and complicates searching of relevant information;
- standardization of lexicography and unit references of the same types of dictionaries in order to simplify their usage;
- maximal harmony between all elements of the methodical settings and dictionary composition [2, p. 50].

Terminology in a certain sense is always concept-based: it deals with concepts of a special subject field and their denomination. It is independent and is not connected to a particular language. It is based on a language-underlying conceptual structure of the mind. But in most cases it finds expressions through the language.

Term is an object of terminography study. Term (latin terminus «boundary», «border») – is a special word or phrase, taken in a particular professional field and used in special circumstances. Term is a member of a specific terminology that refers to one or another field of science, technology, manufacturing, the conceptual meaning of the term is determined by its place in the terminology. Every term has its own definition (exact scientific definition) together with other terms of the same subject area. Terms usually have unambiguous definitions within their field of terminology unlike common words. The same word can be a term of various branches of knowledge and can enter into homonymous relations. Terms are opposed to general vocabulary and connect with certain scientific conception: the results of scientific research and their theoretical comprehension are reflected in a term.

The term is an integral unit of terminological system. Terminosystem is a complex of terms which adequately express the system of concepts of the theory of special sphere of human knowledge or activity and correlated with each other on a conceptual, derivative, semantic and grammatical levels.

In the process of compiling terminology dictionaries the so-called cross-branches terms can be problematic. These are considered such terms which with identical or slightly different understanding of a concept are present in several particular branch terminology systems.

An ideal and probably the most successful method of unambiguous correlation of signified and designating words is where each term always corresponds to only one concept and vice versa. Standardization serves as a means of such correlation, and terminographic verbalization is standards for terms. Codification of the terms is a systematization of terms in

dictionaries, reference books, guiding speakers for their correct use.

Standardization of terminology is making of terms, standards, term-standards, setting of norms of terminology within the limits of one country (if it is the national standard) or within the limits of the group of countries (if it is an international standard). The standardized terminology is mandatory for the use in official scientific, business and industrial texts.

The dictionary of system type which has official, public and law nature is called the standard on terms and definitions. The most part of the requirements of terminology standards are obligatory for the use in the different types of documents. But there are also recommendation requirements.

For a long time absence of broadly accepted standards for sharing terminological resources and the incompatibility of competing or overlapping standards is limited if they cannot be easily implemented in concrete industrial environments. These circumstances which are important for terminography should be taken into account for any future-oriented activities that aim improving the situation.

Fundamentals of standardization of terms were established in Germany at the end of the XIX century – the beginning of the XX century, when in many terminological systems the necessity to put the accumulated terminology in order, to identify the boundaries of industry terminology and to clarify the meaning of each term emerged. Theoretical bases of standardization of terms were developed by the German scientist V.Vyuster. Powerful scientific terminology school under the direction of D.Lotte was created in Soviet Union, in particular, which studied the problems of setting the norms of terminology.

A concept of state standardization, metrology and certification approved by the government was developed in the State Standard of Ukraine. In July 1992, according to the joint order of the Ministry of Education and State Standard of Ukraine the Technical Committee for Standardization of scientific and technical terminology was created.

There are national standards, international (over 200), regional standards for companies and international organizations. For example, we have national standards for the secondary and higher education in Ukraine, but unfortunately not all standard for higher school specialties have been worked out yet.

Active process of harmonization of national standards (NS) with international ones (IS) has been going on for over ten years. According to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of the State Standardization Program 2006-2010», 8570 national standards have already been brought into conformity with international and regional standards.

The necessity of IS implementation, first of all, concerns terminology as basic factor of the process of standards concordance. Any sphere of activity of society is impossible without professional terminology.

The law of Ukraine «On standardization» sets legal and organizational principles of standardization in Ukraine and is directed on providing single technical policy in this sphere.

The subject of terminology standards covers almost all spheres of human activity. A volume, as a rule, does not exceed 200-300 terminology units. The structure of standard is expressly compatible. It includes an introduction, basic part, indexes and additions.

Introduction contains information about the sphere of prevalence of standard, specifies the objects of standardization, gives other data. The main part is an aggregate of the terminology articles. A

vocabulary entry contains the standardized terms, synonyms, equivalents by the basic European languages (usually English, German, French) and determination, sometimes with illustrative materials (by graphic arts, drawings, pictures).

There are several features of terminology standards:

- acceleration capacity, which is realized by their systematic verification, review, introduction of amendments for their providing in accordance with the latest achievements in science and technology;
- obligation of coordination and interrelation of all terms and determinations set in numerous standards for providing unity and integrity of the standardized terminology;
- necessity of compliance of set terms with normative, technical and several other documents.

Preparation of a standard usually consists of research of terminology of a specific field of knowledge and its use, the development of logical and conceptual systems within this industry and official approval and implementation of this standard by the authoritative group of scientists-experts in the function of a state document.

Basic stages of standardization are the following:

1. Systematization of concepts of particular branch of science or technology; their division into categories (objects, processes, qualities, sizes and others); differentiating of generic and specific concepts;
2. Selection of all terms of industry taken for Standardization (terms choose from the dictionaries of different edition years, articles, textbooks, periodicals, manuscripts and other resources);
3. Division of terms into groups:
 - particular area terms;
 - cross-cutting;
 - general scientific (general technical).

Only terms in particular area should be the subject of Standardization.

4. A selection of a normative term out of the group of terms-synonyms (other terms are given also, but marked as «non-recommended»);

5. Search of English, German, French, Russian and others equivalents out of the proper international standards;

6. Giving a definition of a notion in Ukrainian;

7. Reviewing standards by specialists and linguists.

Ready made article of standard has the following structure:

1. The name of the notion in Ukrainian;
2. Abbreviated form of the term;
3. Unauthorized (non-recommended) synonym;
4. Generic notion;
5. Specific notion;
6. Equivalents in English, German, French, Russian and other languages;
7. Definition;
8. Formula or recording arrangement.

Conclusions and prospects of further research. Since terms are created in order to provide accurate and precise communication among professionals in various fields, the principle of univocity – one term assigned to one concept – still has an important role in terminology. Ukrainian terminology is developing swiftly: annually plenty of particular branch terminology dictionaries are published in accordance to national and international standards, methodology of working and fixing of terms gets better in lexicographic works, the new areas of knowledge are worked over. Challenging directions of further scientific research can be as follows: determination of main parameters of terminology dictionaries; development of principle requirements for terminology works; introduction of computerization at drafting of terminology dictionaries.

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КЛЮЧОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ТЕРМІНОГРАФІЇ

Анотація

Розглянуто сутність термінографії як науки, досліджено описову і приписову термінографію. Розкрито поняття «термінів» як об'єктів термінографії, визначено ключові проблеми їх галузевого розподілу. Порушено питання стандартів і стандартизації в Україні. Зосереджено увагу на основних етапах стандартизації й охарактеризовано особливості термінографічних стандартів. Описано структурні елементи статті термінологічного словника.

Ключові слова: термінографія, термін, стандарти, стандартизація, термінологічний словник.

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Аннотация

Раскрыто сущность терминографии как науки, исследовано описательную и приписательную терминографию. Раскрыто понятие «терминов» как объектов терминографии, определены ключевые проблемы их отраслевого распределения. Затронут вопрос стандартов и стандартизации в Украине. Сосредоточено внимание на основных этапах стандартизации и охарактеризованы особенности терминографических стандартов. Описаны структурные элементы статьи терминологического словаря.

Ключевые слова: терминография, термин, стандарты, стандартизация, терминологический словарь.

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ЯДЕРНА ЗОНА ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНОГО ПОЛЯ КОНЦЕПТУ «ДУМКА»

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У статті визначено одиниці ядерної зони фразеологічного поля концепту «думка». Проаналізовано їх семантико-ступеневу градацію. Описано структурні особливості та лексико-парадигматичні зв'язки. Розглянуто фразеосемантичну структуру лексеми *думка* в українській мові. Схарактеризовано фразеотворчі когнітивні моделі.

Ключові слова: концепт, об'єктивація концепту, фразеологічне поле, ядерна зона фразеологічного поля, семантико-ступенева градація.

Постановка проблеми в загальному і її зв'язок з науковими і практичними завданнями. Друга половина ХХ століття у мовознавчій науці позначена розвитком когнітології та когнітивної лінгвістики, все більше учених звертаються до проблеми концепту, його мовної реалізації, ціннісної орієнтації, комунікативної значущості (А. Бабушкін, Ю. Степанов, М. Алефіренко, В. Маслова, О. Селіванова, З. Попова, Й. Стернін, О. Борисов, Н. Мех, Я. Купіна, І. Иванова, Ж. Краснобаєва-Чорна, Т. Рудюк) та ін.

На фоні загальної антропоцентричної спрямованості сучасних лінгвістичних студій на вивчення та опис вербалізованих фрагментів внутрішнього світу людини, малодослідженою постає фразеологічна підсистема сучасної української мови, що представлена номінаціями концепту «думка».

Матеріалом даної розвідки є складена методом суцільної вибірки картотека українських народних фразеологізмів, зафіксованих у фразеологічних словниках української мови, зокрема у двотомному академічному фразеологічному словнику української мови, укладеному В. Білоноженко, В. Винником, І. Гнатюк, фразеологічному словнику української мови Г. Удовиченка, В. Ужченка та Д. Ужченка, Ю. Прадіда, а також у Словнику української мови в 11-ти томах.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Незважаючи на чималу кількість досліджень присвячених концепту, досі немає єдиного загальноприйнятого визначення згадуваного поняття. Це пов'язано з тим, що, по-перше, кожен дослідник визначає його по-своєму; по-друге, саме поняття «концепт» є розмитим, його часто плутають із сумісними поняттями. В. Маслова відсутність єдиного визначення концепту пояснює складністю багатовимірності його структури, зокрема наявністю соціо-психо-культурного компонента, який більшою мірою переживається носіями мови, включає асоціації, емоції, оцінки, національні образи й конотації [5, с. 50].

Спільним у розумінні концепту є те, що його пов'язують зі свідомістю (концепт перебуває у свідомості), мовою (мова та мовлення – сфери, в яких опредметнюється концепт) та культурою (культура детермінує концепт), які між собою теж певним чином взаємодіють: мова є водночас і частиною культури, і зовнішнім її фактором; категорії свідомості реалізуються в мовних категоріях та одночасно детермінуються ними [4, с. 76].

У запропонованому дослідженні концепт визначаємо як ментальну одиницю, в якій закладено певну інформацію, знання, зумовлені особистим чи суспільним досвідом, що знаходить вияв у вербальних та невербальних знаках.

Актуалізація конструкції свідомості відбувається через систему мови. Одиниці фразеологічного рівня мови, що вербалізують концепт, відрізняються від інших мовних знаків образністю, національним колоритом. У них яскраво виявляється «національне сприйняття мовної картини світу, віддзеркалення характерних особливостей культури й побуту, народних звичаїв, історичного минулого» [9, с. 3].

Об'єктивацію концепту фразеологічними одиницями І. Голубовська та С. Воркачов називають одним з основних принципів його визначення [1, с. 77; 2, с. 91]. Через фразеологічну репрезентацію, на думку А. Загнітка, простежується культурне напруження і значущість концепту [3, с. 39]. Фразеологічні номінації розширюють та доповнюють концептуальний зміст.

Фразеологічну та паремійну актуалізацію концептів досліджували також О. В. Дуденко (2002), О. О. Селіванова, О. О. Близнюк (2008), Ж. В. Краснобаєва-Чорна (2009), Т. Рудюк (2010), С. Н. Денисенко (2010), А. П. Бабушкін (1997), І. Г. Вражнова, А. М. Емірова, Л. В. Басова (2004), К. А. Жуков (2004), А. В. Свиридова (2008), Л. Г. Золотих, М. Ф. Алефіренко, І. С. Блінова (2009), О. М. Шевченко (2009), К. С. Волошина (2010), Г. Р. Малиновська (2010) та інші.