

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics
European Association for Terminology (EAFT)
Georgian National Academy of Science
State Language Department
Georgian Technical University
The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia
Vukol Beridze Association of Terminology of Georgia
European School

I International Conference

Terminology – Heritage and Modernity

Tbilisi
2018

Organizing Committee:

- Mzekala Shanidze** – Academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Honorable Chairman)
- Nana Machavariani** – Head of TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics
- Nana Gaprindashvili** – Dean of Faculty of Humanities at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
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- Shukia Apridonidze** – Emeritus Professor at Ilia State University
- Damana Melikishvili** – Emeritus Professor at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
- Nelly Makharadze** – Ilia State University, Giorgi Tsereteli Institute of Oriental Studies, Head of the Department of Byzantine Studies
- Lia Karosanidze** – Head of the Department of Scientific Terminology and Bilingual Dictionaries of Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics at TSU

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PROGRAMME

September 14

10:00-11:00 **Registration of participants**

11:00-12:00 **Opening of the Conference** (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,
Chavchavadze ave. №1, room 115)

Conference Welcome from Organizers

Nana Machavariani – *Head of TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics*

Giorgi Sharvashidze – *Rector of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University*

Giorgi Alibegashvili – *Chairman of the State Language Department of Georgia*

Mzekala Shanidze – *Academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences*

Welcome and Introduction of Keynote Speakers

Henrik Nilsson – *President of European Association for Terminology (EAFT)*

Albina Auksoriute – *Director of the Institute of Lithuanian Language*

Damana Melikishvili – *Emeritus Professor at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University*

12:00-14:00 **Plenary Meeting** (room 115)

The Session is dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of Inga Jibuti

Chairperson: **Tsitsino Gabeskiria, Vazha Shengelia**

Lia Karosanidze, Tamaz Khmelidze – Georgian TermBank – the Basis of Georgian Terminology

Marine Osadze, Natela Muzashvili – Preparation of Dialectal Terms for Georgian TermBank

Nino Skhirtladze – For Representing the Old Georgian terms in the Georgian TermBank

Ana Khurtsilava – Unpublished Terminological Materials of 20th Century

Nino Dateshidze – New approaches in Contemporary Terminological Dictionaries

14:00-15:00 **Lunch**

15:00-18:00 **Afternoon Sessions**

Section I (room 115)

Chairpersons: **Nino Dateshidze, Nino Jorbenadze**

Darejan Katcharava, Vakhtang Licheli, Marine Phirtskhalava – Explanatory Dictionary of Georgian Archeological Terminology

Helēna Gizeleza – Modern Latvian Medical Terminology: Challenges and Solutions

Elguja Medzmariashvili - Importance of Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary

Sergo Tephnadze, Giorgi Tsirekidze, Andro Maisuradze – For the Issues of Normalization of Contemporary Georgian Aviation Terminology

Akaki Bakradze - On Account of Obstetrics-Gynecological Terminology

Levan Janezashvili – Georgian Football Terminology Problems

Section II (room 212)

Chairpersons: **Tamar Vashakidze, Guram Gogishvili**

Omar Dzagnidze – About Georgian Mathematical School Manuals of Pre-soviet Period

Marina Andrazashvili – German Grammatical Terms in Georgian Sources (Historical Survey)

Tamar Kvitsiani – Georgian Terminology: Tradition and Present State

Nino Phitskhelauri – The German Names for the Churches of The Most Holy Mother of God and their Georgian Translations

Iamze Vashakidze – The Georgian Press of the 2nd half of the 19th Century about the Georgian Terminology Work

Sophiko Tchaava – Principles of Terminology Development and their Legitimation Procedure in 1918-1923 (according to archival materials)

Section III (room 202)

Chairpersons: **Rusudan Zekalashvili, Linda Giorgadze**

Mariam Goduadze – Terms or Labels?!

Maia Kobakhidze – Linguistic Characteristics of Language of Gender

Nino Popiashvili - Poetic Vocabulary and Literary Text

Nino Labartkava – Peculiarities of Charter Structure and Terminology on the European Charter of Local Self-Government

Nino Zedginidze – Denotate of Intangible Toponym as the Personal Name's Term

Salome Omiadze – On the Case in Point of The Trminological Asymmetry

19:00 Conference Dinner

September 15

10:00-14:00 **Morning Sessions**

Section I (room 115)

Chairpersons: **Natela Muzashvili, Giorgi Tsirekidze**

Shukia Apridonidze, Guram Kiknadze, Givi Javashvili, Tatia Rusieshvili – Orthographic (Spelling) Dictionary of Medical Terminology

Tsitsino Gabeskiria – On the Problem of Compiling the Georgian-English Dictionary of Mathematical Terms

Guram Kipiani – Architectural Dictionary of the Old World

Komtham Domrongchareon – Occidental Music Lexicography in Thai

Inga Jibuti, Omar Shuradze – The Terms of the Additive Manufacturing

Giorgi Gogichadze – To Some Issues of the Medical Terms Orthography

Tamar Tsutsunava – English-Georgian Terminological Dictionary of Geology

Section II (room 212)

Chairpersons: **Ketevan Datukishvili, Nana Loladze**

Alfija Galieva, Olga Nevzorova – Fixing Tatar Terminology in Socio-Political Thesaurus

Irina Lobjhanidze – Terminology Management and Terminology Extraction Tools

Eva Papamihali – The New Terminologies and Challenges to Preserve the Albanian Language's Originality (The Case of the Development of Town Planning Terminology)

Goga Chanadiri – For the Importance of the Civil Movements (“Defend the Georgian Language from Barbarisms” and “Georgian Signboard”)

Ketevan Chighladze – The Platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus of Scientific Texts and Modern Economic Terminology

Ekaterina P. Sosnina – Interactive Terminology Units in the UNITECH-Knowledgebase: Development and applications

Section III (room 202)

Chairpersons: **Damana Melikishvili, Nino Skhirtladze**

Nelly Makharadze – From the History of Church Terminology (Coverings of Church Treasury პერეკელი – *perekeli*)

Levan Gigineishvili - Translation and Interpretation of the Term “αὐθυπόστατον” by Ioane Petritsi

Giorgi Tsirekidze – On the History of the Origins of Some Georgian Technical Terms

Maia Barnaveli – The Definition of the Word *Temi* Considering the Laws of Lexicography

Nanuli Azikuri – On the Correlation of the Terms *Nabadi* and *Teka*

Nana Khotcholava-Matchavarini – Some Botanical Terms Found in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's Dictionary „*Sitkvis Kona*“

14:00-15:00 **Lunch**

15:00-18:00 **Afternoon Sessions**

Section I (room 115)

Chairpersons: **Marine Osadze, Akaki Bakradze**

Liana Sutidze – To the Issue of Editing the New Technical Terminology

Mariia D. Korolkova – One Step in the History of Modern Terminology: Handcrafts Before Manufacture

Giorgi Tsotsanidze – Beer and Related Terminology in the Mountains of Georgia

Ewelina Kwiatek – Translation and Terminological Challenges Encountered in the Compilation of the English-Polish, Polish-English Photogrammetric Dictionary

Guram Gogishvili – Issues on the Unification of Mathematical Terms

Ketevan Gardapkhadze – Glossary of Terms for Stationery

Anna Tenieshvili – Why it is Necessary to Create and Adopt Georgian Maritime Terminology

Section II (room 212)

Chairpersons: **Salome Omiadze, Omar Dzagnidze**

Tamar Vashakidze - Paronymy in Foreign Terminology

Nasima S. Sharafutdinova – The Causes of Terminological Synonymy (By the Example of Aviation Terminology in the German and English Languages)

Manana Tabidze – Human Rights At the Crossroads of Traditional and New Terminology

Tea Burchuladze – On the Question of Settling the Foreign Words with the Suffix *-er* in Georgian

Henri Kuprashvili – Terms *Ushishroeba* (Security) and *Usaprtkhoeba* (Safety) and Issues Related to their Usage

Tamar Sukhishvili – Terminological Problems in Georgian Translation

Lela Abdushelishvili –The Challenges with Modern Legal Terminology

Section III (room 202)

Chairperson: **Shukia Apridonidze, Manana Tabidze**

Vazha Shengelia – On the Compilation of Bilingual Caucasian Dictionaries

Rusudan Zekalashvili – Georgian-German Lexicography: History, Perspectives and Problems

Naira Bepievi – Translation Problem of Lexicography in Connection with Some Categories of Verbs

Andrea Adamovičová – Georgian-Slovak Dictionary

Lali Khutchua, Linda Giorgadze – Georgian-Russian Lexicography in Georgia – Heritage and Modern Situation

Rusudan Ramishvili – Lexicographic Problems Concerning Georgian-Persian Translation

Maia Abalaki, Eter Sabanadze – The Dictionary of Georgian-Russian Linguistic Terms of Caucasiology

19:00 **Walking Tour in Old Tbilisi**

September 16

10:00-12:00 **Round Table Discussion** (TSU, Chavchavadze ave. #1, 115 room)

Chairperson: **Henrik Nilsson**

Archil Magalashvili – The Problems of Terminology Management in Georgia

Juan Carlos Díaz Vásquez – Historical Considerations on Terminological Work

Inga Jibuti, Lia Karosanidze, Ana Khurtsilava – Terminology and the Sense of Statehood

Discussion: Issues of Terminological Management

12:00-13:00 **Closing of the Conference**

Summarizing of the Conference

Specialized Dictionaries - Natela Muzashvili

Terminological DataBases – Ketevan Datukishvili

Bilingual Lexicography – Shukia Apridonidze

History of Terminology – Damana Melikishvili

The Problems of Modern Terminology – Marine Osadze

13:00-14:00 **Lunch**

Sightseeing Tour in Mtskheta

Time Limit

Plenary Presentation 20 min.

Section Level Presentation 15 min.

Discussion 5 min.

Inga Jibuti Turns 80 Years Old!

Inga Jibuti is a representative of Georgian School of the Terminology. Providentially, she has befallen to work with prominent linguists, with Rogneda Ghambashidze and Kona Gigi-neishvili. Actually, she has inherited from her teachers inner intuition, distinctive perception of words, as appreciable for the terminologist, as an unique sense of sound for any musicians.

Lexicography is a laborious and indiscernible job. The department of the terminology, in a sense with innumerable invisible operations, bears resemblance of a bee-hive. Striking devotion to the job and willingness to work in a team play a key role in terminology work. Admittedly, collaboration between terminologists and competent specialists is crucial. Terminologists have to orientate through various fields of science. Inga Jibuti can freely speak her mind about the expressions and the specifications of Chemistry, Physics, Metallurgy etc. The specialists have often noted, that working with her was interesting and fruitful. She is a master terminologist and, simultaneously, a distinctive, honest and modest person. Inga Jibuti has published a noteworthy thesis regarding different issues of terminology, namely: “The terms derived with the suffixes “ian”, “osan”, “a”, “On the point of the Possessive Affix in the Terminological Word-building”, “Notes on Terminology”, “On the point of Plural of Verbal Noun in Georgian”, “On the History of Terminological Dictionaries Compilation”, “On Terminological Word-Building”, “On the New Edition of Diversified Technical Terminology” etc. Inga Jibuti is one of the establishers of the Association of Terminology of Georgia.

The department of terminology has befallen to work on the terminological dictionaries of technical, military, petrol and gas, water resources, chemistry, metallurgy, aviation, polygraphy during the period of great struggles of the 1990s. In spite of many discouragements, she has never quitted working on terminology.

There is no over-value stating, that Inga Jibuti continued great terminologists’ mission, with inordinate responsibility and dedication. This was the mission of national importance - developing Georgian School of Terminology.

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

Vukol Beridze Association of Terminology of Georgia

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CONFERENCE**

Maia Abalaki

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

abalaki@mail.ru

Eter Sabanadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

seteril@mail.ru

The Dictionary of Georgian-Russian Linguistic Terms of Caucasiology

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics department of Scientific Terminology and Bilingual Dictionaries started to work on Bilingual Dictionary of Linguistic Terms of Caucasiology. The idea of these dictionaries came from the translation of scientific papers Russian to Georgian and vice versa, as much as Caucasian languages are distinguished with linguistic diversity, moreover there is no such dictionary in Caucasiology.

Students and postgraduates, as well as the specialists of this branch will be able to use The Dictionary of Linguistic Terms of Caucasiology.

While working on the dictionary we use existing explanatory encyclopedic dictionaries of Linguistic terminology, as well as all the materials from our verbal and written translational practice.

Working on the dictionary consists of two stages: the first implies to compile Georgian-Russian Dictionary, the second – Russian-Georgian.

The main object of this work is to cumulate linguistic terms and terminological collocations of Caucasiology, afterwards to find their exact Russian equivalents.

Special attention is paid to compilation of vocabulary, as it predefines the volume and the quality of any dictionary. The exact number of lexical units is not estimated so far.

The dictionary will be enriched by general terminology used in the scientific literature in Caucasiology and the terminology found in the papers of some scholars.

At the early stage of our work, we prefer alphabetical order of linguistic terminology rather than alphabetically arranged entries, which will help any user to find terms and terminological collocations quickly. This is the reason why there is used the links system.

Exceptional difficulties are synonymous terminology. As it is known, linguistic terminology is not homogeneous. The Linguistics consists of a number of branches, with different schools, and in historic perspective – different paradigms. In this case there is much need to find the differences between synonymous terms and to denote an exact equivalent, or a proper linking, in the case of the alternatives.

Keywords: *Terminology, Bilingual Lexicography, Linguistic Terms, Caucasiology.*

Lela Abdushelishvili

International Black Sea University

lelaabdushelishvili@hotmail.com

The Challenges with Modern Legal Terminology

Legal terminology creates numerous challenges for people. The first one is a word-for-word translation, which often is impractical. Despite the fact that legal terminology is extremely interesting, it requires a lot of carefulness and respective approach to know and teach it. Besides, the issues characteristic to several legislative systems arise thus creating challenges for the translator. Even in case of an insignificant change, accuracy may suffer.

Translating one legislative system in respect with another may not always lead to a desirable outcome. At one glance, even the slightest changes may lead to a radically different assessment.

Besides, it is required to be well aware of the respective legislative systems and linguistic differences so that to find a suitable way out. It is necessary to discuss and assess terminology.

It is worth-mentioning that correct and precise translation of legislative texts these days leads to avoiding complications, such as, losing the amount or taking legal action. Therefore, it is essential the make exact and quality translation. Focus should be made on errors and difficulties.

Translating legislative texts requires precise and correct translation and is the most difficult among other ones. The translator should not only be familiar with general legislative texts but also be familiar with foreign legislative culture. Translation of legislative texts is the most difficult compared to others. Each country has its own legislative terminology and system. Therefore, the translator should have competencies in the following three areas: specific style of writing of the target language, knowing specific terminology and general understanding of legislative systems of target languages.

Therefore, the session aims to let the audience know about ways of overcoming the mentioned challenges and principles of making high quality legal translation.

Keywords: *Terminology, Legal Terminology, Translation of Legislative Texts.*

Andrea Adamovičová

Independent Researcher

andreaadamovicova@gmail.com

Georgian-Slovak Dictionary

Georgian-Slovak dictionary is created for the first time. We used Georgian vocabulary from Georgian-Russian dictionary (Editor Alexander Kobakhidze), published by the Institute of Linguistics of Georgia in 2013 (http://www.ice.ge/liv/liv/kartul_rus.php).

The history of development of relationship between Georgia and Slovakia is not so short. Especially in recent years when not only cultural, but also the economic interests towards Georgia have significantly increased, and the tourism has progressed, we think, that the Georgian-Slovak dictionary will find its' users.

The vocabulary of the Georgian-Russian dictionary is big. In this case we considered introduction of technical and medical terminology, specific vocabulary for natural sciences, dialectic, antiquated terms and slang words unnecessary. For more practical use we didn't take out words of economic and legal lexicon. We also considered it to be unnecessarily overloading for this dictionary to include international words which sound identical or almost identical in both languages.

This dictionary also includes vocabulary of the Georgian traditions, gastronomy, lifestyle habits, activities and items (*ბერძნობა, ჯირობობა*).

We can say, that the names of inhabitants of all historical regions of Georgia are being translated from Georgian into Slovak for the first time. We checked these types of names in all five volumes of the Russian-Slovak dictionary (1960-1970, Bratislava) in which Slovakian translation replicates the Russian forms.

კახეთი Кахетия Kachetia

კახელი кахетинец, кахетинка Kachetínes, Kachetínka

კახური кахетинский kachetínsky

სამეგრელო Мингрелия Mingrelia

მეგრელი мингрел мингрелка Mingrel, Mingrelka

მეგრული мингрельский mingrelský

We have worked out the correct forms of Georgian regions, its residents and the adjectives belonging to them in Slovak language in cooperation with Ludovit Stur Institute of Linguistics.

Phrases, phraseological expressions and idioms are included under the headword of noun (hand, head, heart, threshing floor...) as well as under the headword of the verb which this phrase is containing. The translation of the phrase itself is included under the headword of the verb. We think that this way will be easier for a foreign (Slovak) user of the dictionary to find translation of

a phrase, and he will have the opportunity to understand the meaning of each word of this phrase, that by itself will expand his Georgian language vocabulary.

Noun:

1. ხელ-ი¹ (ხ.-ისა) 1. ruka: მარჯვენა ხ. pravá ruka მზრუნველი ხ. starostlivá ruka 2. ...
fraz. ... ხელები გაეხსნება → გაეხსნებ-ა

გაეხსნებ-ა *neprechod.* rozopne sa, rozviaže sa, otvorí sa *komu-čomu*: დილი გაეხსნა rozopol sa mu gombík ზონარი გაეხსნა rozviazali sa mu šnúrky *fraz.* ხელები გაეხსნება bude mať slobodné ruky, bude môcť slobodne konať

2. კალო (კალოსი) holohumnica, humno, mlat: პურის ლეწვა კალო-ზე mlátiť zbožie na holohumnici, *fraz.* კალოს ჩაშლა → ჩაშლა 4., კალოს ქცევა → ქცევა 4., კალოს შეაბამ-ს → შეაბამ-ს

შეაბამ-ს *prechod.* 1. priviaže, zavesí, osadí, opáše *na čo k čomu*: მძივი შეაბა zavesil mu gorálky კარი შეაბა osadí dvere ხმალი შეაბა წელზე opbsal si šablú 2. zapriahne *koho-čo*: ცხენები შეაბა zapriahol kone *fraz.* 3. გუთანს შ. začne orať, 4. კალოს შ. začne mlátiť

Verb:

ჯარიმდებ-ა *neprechod.* pokutuje sa, je pokutovaný, dostáva pokutu: წესის დამრღვევი ჯ. porušovateľ pravidiel je pokutovaný (*pozri* დაჯარიმდებ-ა)

დაჯარიმდებ-ა *neprechod.* bude pokutovaný, dostane pokutu: წესრიგის დამრღვევნი დაჯარიმდნენ rušitelia poriadku dostali pokutu

აჯარიმებ-ს *prechod.* pokutuje *koho*, dáva pokutu *komu*: გზებზე მოძრაობის წესების დარღვევისათვის ა-ენ za porušenie pravidiel cestnej premávky pokutujú (*pozri* დააჯარიმებ-ს)

დააჯარიმებ-ს *prechod.* bude pokutovať *koho*, dá pokutu *komu*: უბილეთო მგზავრი დააჯარიმეს cestujúcemu bez lístka dali pokutu (*pozri* დააჯარიმება)

დაჯარიმება (დაჯარიმებისა) pokutovať, byť pokutovaný, dávať pokutu, dostať pokutu

In this case, the verb fine means “to give a fine“ or “to be fined”. The forms of the verb differ from each other by grammar categories (active-passive forms, present-future tenses), but not by the meaning. The insertion of this verb to the dictionary can be simplified in this way:

ჯარიმდებ-ა → დაჯარიმდებ-ა

დაჯარიმდებ-ა *neprechod.* → დაჯარიმება

აჯარიმებ-ს → დააჯარიმებ-ს

დააჯარიმებ-ს *prechod.* → დაჯარიმება

დაჯარიმება (დაჯარიმებისა) pokutovať, byť pokutovaný, dávať pokutu, dostať pokutu

Keywords: *Bilingual Lexicography, Georgian-Slovak Dictionary.*

Marina Andrazashvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

andarezi@yahoo.de

German Grammatical Terms in Georgian Sources (Historical Survey)

The use of the Georgian equivalents of German grammatical terms has approximately century-long tradition, i.e. it is as old as the history of Georgian description of the system of the German language and its functioning. Despite this fact, the existing Georgian equivalents of German grammatical terms have never been viewed as an object of research in German language studies implemented in Georgia. The situation is different regarding the German grammatical terms denoting specifically Georgian language phenomena. These phenomena have been thoroughly studied by German linguist Heinz Fähnrich, based on the heritage of his predecessor, Georgian linguist Kita Tschchenkeli who lived and worked in Switzerland in the 20's of the past century. At the end of the 20th century, Fähnrich developed a new stage of description of the Georgian language system in his work *Kurze Grammatik der deutschen Sprache*. Fähnrich introduced German equivalents for Georgian grammatical terms. In the selection of these equivalents, he relies on the essence of the language phenomenon. In order to find correct methodology for denoting the nuances of the grammatical semantics, Fähnrich mostly uses Latin and Greek roots.

The given paper focuses on the Georgian equivalents of German grammatical terms. The aim of the research, on the one hand, is to describe the existing terminological inventory on the synchronic level, i.e. the forms which are currently used in the analysis of grammatical topics; On the other hand, the research attempts to reflect the subsequent development of the above-mentioned grammatical terms and identifies the general linguistic context and criteria, based on which these terms were developed.

As the development of grammatical terminology is directly related to grammaticography (Grammatikschreibung), the research distinguishes three conventional stages of the development of Georgian versions of German grammatical terms. Each stage is described in the linguistic context of its corresponding epoch. In the process of periodization, the research relies on the intensity of interest towards the phenomenon under analysis on each concrete stage. The research also discusses the issue of reliability of the scholarly works created in the given field.

The first stage is dated by the years 1909–1924. Its outstanding representatives are, on the one hand, Georgian authors Svanidze and Shevardnadze, and, on the other hand, German author Richard Meckelain. Despite the different attitudes of these two schools towards the object of research, I characterize the entire period as *the phase of development of the grammatical terminological minimum*.

The second stage is dated by the years 1953-1964. Its outstanding representatives are, on the one hand, Simon Ghoghoberidze and Niko Kadagidze and, on the other hand, Shota Shatirishvili. This period may be characterized as *the accomplishment of the key grammatical inventory*, as this period provides an impressive inventory of the classical grammatical terms of both Latin and Georgian origin, denoting language universals. However, there are cases when a certain term (e.g.: Vordersatz, Zwischensatz, Nachsatz; Verberststelle, Verbzweitstelle, Verbletztstelle) is replaced by a descriptive form/paraphrased, whereas a concept denoting a purely German phenomenon is omitted altogether (Vorfeld, Mittelfeld, Nachfeld; Kernsatz, Stirnsatz, Spannsatz and so on), and its explanation is entirely context-dependent.

The main focus of the research is the third stage, which starts with *The Academic Grammar of the German Language (in four volumes)*, compiled in 1999–2003, and continued in the works of German philologists: Mzia Gventsadze, Violeta Purtseladze and Nana Gogolashvili. In this period the terminology was enriched with the *equivalents denoting purely German phenomena*, whereas the existing heritage of terms was further developed based on the latest perceptions.

Keywords: *Terminology, Bilingual Lexicography, German Grammatical Terms.*

Nanuli Azikuri

TSU Ivane Javakishvili Institute of History and Ethnology

nanuliazikuri9@gmail.com

On the Correlation of the Terms *Nabadi* and *Teka*

Georgian language has multiple terms expressing wool felting and wool goods. The ambiguity is caused by the widespread term *ოჯბ* (*felt*), which appeared from the decorative album, i.e. in the folk name the album of patterned felting (two editions –1972, 1982). Though the reason is unknown, in the album an author used the term *ოჯბ* (*felt*), which absolutely does not accord with the illustrations. Basically, there are exposed decorative feltings from Tusheti and the term *ნაბადო* (*felt*) was given by the locals, peculiarly, they add attribute *საბოადო*-[patterned], that exactly expressed its material form.

The term, once misused and brought in the album title, completely changed its meaning and even it was meant as a man's outer clothe, today it refers to common term of felted wool goods, for example, cloth and other things (unfortunately, some other authors continued to misuse it). This unawareness of two different terms led to confusion of terms expressing wool goods, which definitely needs correction.

The general outline was the following: we had a word *ნაბადო* (*felt*) as a common term of felted wool goods. The oldest type of homecraft was referred to as *მუხაბადეობა* (*working on felt*),

and the worker on the craft was called as *მენაბდე* (worker on felt). Today these terms are neglected and in the conversation there is used the word *ოქს* (*felt*), which means shepherds' raincoat, which was *ღართი* (gharti) in Old Georgian and *გვაბანა* (gvabana) or *გვაბანაკი* (gvabanaki) in the West Georgia (in Samegrelo and Apkhazia). *ოქს* (felt) does not express cultural phenomena itself. This fact is due to indiscriminate accept of the album title by the competent institutions.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicography, Homecraft Terminology, Terms: Nabadi, Teki.*

Akaki Bakradze

Georgian Patriarchate St. Joachim and St. Anne Medical Centre

Akaki.bakradze@yahoo.com

On Account of Obstetrics-Gynecological Terminology

During the period of the Soviet Union, Georgian medics' working language used to be Russian, hence, the terminology system, generally, was based on Russian structures. In addition, foreign words in Georgian Language were implemented through Russian. Even the recommendations in any medical branch didn't exist in Georgian. However, English terms and terminological collocations have become a guideline for contemporary Georgian Obstetric-Gynecology special language. Recently English terms have completely replaced many Georgian terms.

In addition, Georgian cyberculture, unfortunately, doesn't meet the requirements of terminological dictionaries. There is no standart electronic dictionary of multifield scientific terms, that a lecturer, a handbook author, a student or any specialist of particular field may rely on, and, logically, this calls forth terminological ambiguity in any scientific sphere. Above mentioned refers to Obstetrics-Gynecological terms. In 2000 Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics published English-Georgian Dictionary of Obstetrics-Gynecology Terms. This is the first attempt to seek Georgian equivalents for recently appeared foreign terms, for example, Agalactia, agalactosis – აგალაქტია, რძის უქონლობა, amnion – ამნიონი, სანაყოფო გარსი, anasarca – ანასარკა, კანის წყალმანვი, athermic – აპირეტიული, უციებცხელებო. All the terminological collocations are accumulated around the terminological unit, hence, their identification is very easy. This dictionary doesn't provide merely terms of Obstetrics and Gynecology, but also general, medical terms, related.

However many years have passed, and, therefore, the dictionary needs revision and edition. Besides, creating online version is very essential. We suppose, the TermBank of the Institute of Linguistics will be helpful, as much as all the terminology of different fields are to be compiled

and analyzed. We believe the integration of specialists of Obstetrics and Gynecology in this process, their active co-operation in digitalization and editorial work will be quite significant.

Keywords: *Terminology, Multifield Terminology, Obstetrics-Gynecological Terminology.*

Maia Barnaveli

TSU PhD Candidate in Philology

maiabarnaveli@gmail.com

The Definition of the Word *Temi* Considering the Laws of Lexicography

The word *თემი* meant (from the very beginning) and means now a corner, region of country, united on geographical-ethnic grounds, some people living together in villages, or unite of some villages. In the mountainous Georgian villages *თემი* has a meaning of the families united in one surname, that had its own leader, own habits, traditions (*ფშაველთა თემი* – *Temi* of Pshavi).

In the modern reality by ignoring the linguistic rules there is an attempt to establish another meaning to this word. We mean that the new establishing meaning doesn't include the locally together living people, as it used to mean in Georgian for centuries.

For example, one of the meanings of this word in the given encyclopedic dictionary (the electronic version under the heading "Civil" Encyclopedic Dictionary"):

„*თემი* – is the uniting factor between common interests, point of view, opinions, activities, hobbies, dwelling place, sex, nationality. The basis of the term *თემი* is the relationship between people“ (*Sources: Introduction in LGBT Journalism by Shorena Gabunia, edited by Mr. Irakli Vacharadze, "Nongovernmental Organization „Identoba” Tbilisi, 2013. - 319 pp; attachment 145-316; - Dictionary: P. 3-34).*”

The english term "community", that means "group of people living in one place" is considered as the equivalent of the Georgian word *თემი*, and its georgian translation in the electronic sources of dictionaries, besides the given meaning, includes also the general attributes of the united people – that is given- again in the vocabularies – and matches "society", "Union", "group" etc...

In the report I will try to prove that the word "community" should be explained as the term of the local and territorial features and in these other cases, mentioned in this abstract, the English "community" can be translated into "unity" or any other relevant word, which should be resolved by agreement with linguists.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicology, Word *თემი*, Term "Community".*

Naira Bepievi

Ivane Javakhsishvili Tbilisi State University

bepieva.naira@gmail.com

Translation Problem of Lexicography in Connection with Some Categories of Verbs

There are many problems in lexicography which demand research and studying by modern methods. Structurally and from the point of view of understanding of language, in case of work with vocabulary of different languages, translation problems of lexicography appear even more. Interpretation of separate meanings of this or that word, translation to the other language often demands not only the analysis of various words-articles, definitions, illustrative phrases, whenever possible determination of the exact correspondence, but also the indication of grammatical difference, its research and use of the methodology, worked out on its basis. It is even more difficult if the grammatical difference between these languages is too high, when we deal with languages of different origin and members of different family of languages. In this case against our will we have to take into account their grammatical structures that is often closely connected with lexicography issues.

Polipersonalism of the Georgian verb is well known. It has many categories and can express different ways of relativeness. One of the most important categories of verb is the Behavior or the Version. There are three types of Version in Georgian: subjective, objective, neutral. They have their signs. Subjective version has - **o**; objective version - **o, ჟ**; neutral version - **ს, Ø**. Thus, the action expressed by a verb, basically (but not always) is defined to whom it is addressed. That means that possessive and purposive relation between the subject and object or objects is more or less specified by means of category of version.

The category of version isn't defined in Ossetic. However, as well as other Indo-European languages, the Ossetian language also has it "but it isn't so brightly expressed, as in our languages" (A. Shanidze).

The Ossetian language has no such opportunity of the Georgian verb: I build for myself (*in Georgian it's expressed in one word- ვომეცემ*), I build for him (*ვუმეცემ*), I build (*ვამეცემ*), are translated into Ossetic only by forms I build (*амайын*), I do (*аразын*); in all three cases the verb in Ossetic is expressed only by Neutral Version. While the corresponding lexicological working in Ossetic it is important to note the possessive and purposive relation at least with postposition or with no postposition pronouns (I build for myself – that is *ვომეცემ*, I build for him – that is *ვუმეცემ*, etc.).

The same problem exists with the other category of verb, concerning Contact. Unlike Georgian, Persian, Arab or other languages Ossetic has no category of contact of verbs. In Ossetic the Intermediated Contact in personal forms of verb is observed neither with complex, nor with

simple derivatives. That is the case when lexicological, semantic problem appears. The Intermediated Contact expressed by the Georgian verb is translated to Ossetic by means of a pronoun and auxiliary verb (sometimes the auxiliary verb is used twice in different forms): makes free (*in Georgian it's expressed in one word- ათავისუფლებინებს*) - сәрибар ын æй кæнын кæны; will make increase (*in Georgian - გაადიდებინებს*) - сыстыр æй кæнын кæндзæн, etc.

The lexicographic problems connected with categories, Version and Contact of verbs, which appear in translation from Georgian into those languages which have no these categories or have it weakly expressed, as well as translation of verb from these languages into Georgian, demand appropriate knowledge and should be overcome with extreme caution.

Keywords: *Translation Problem, Lexicography, Categories of Verbs.*

Tea Burchuladze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

burchuladzetea@gmail.com

On the Question of Settling the Foreign Words with the Suffix *-er* in Georgian

There is significant number of the words with native Georgian stems in the modern Georgian literary language. It is the well known truth that such words create the core of the Georgian language, which makes the Georgian language not only by the structure but also by the lexis. Though, there are a lot of borrowed words in any language and the Georgian language is not an exception.

Generally, a borrowing language forms the borrowed words according its own morphological system, thus only the stems of the borrowed words appear to be borrowed. For example: ანარქისტი (anarchist), ათეისტი (atheist), ფაშისტო (fascist), რეგისტრაცია (registration), ნუმერაცია (numeration), კვალიფიკაცია (qualification)...

Gradually more and more foreign words enter the language as the new social-political or technological concepts spread all over the world. The growth of number of the borrowed words is evident. The words with the suffix *-er* (from English) settled in the language: სპიკერი (speaker), კლაბერი (clubber), გეიმერი (gamer), მარკეტერი (marketer), დილერი (dealer), პროდიუსერი (producer), სტიკერი (sticker), მენეჯერი (manager) and many others. In English the suffix *-er* derives a noun from a verb and sometimes these are the profession denoting words: *teach – teacher, write – writer, dream – dreamer, travel – traveller* and others.

Part of the nouns with the suffix *-er* intruded Georgian language earlier such as: ლიდერი (leader), დილერი (dealer), კოლექციონერი (collector), ფერმერი (farmer), ტრენერი (trainer)....The

most part of the above noted words settled in the language with their derived forms as well as with the stems only (as independent word): დიზაინი – დიზაინერი (design-designer); ბლოგი – ბლოგერი (blog-blogger), გეიმი – გეიმერი (game-gamer) იუთუბი – იუთუბერი (youTube – youTuber), რეპი – რეპერი (rep-repper) , ბაიკი – ბაიკერი (bike-biker) ... Some words are settled only by the **-er** suffix forms, without their corresponding stem form (e.g. we have იუთუბი – იუთუბერი (youTube – youTuber), რეპი – რეპერი (rep-repper), გეიმი – გეიმერი (game-gamer); but while there are such intruded words as სტუდენტი (student), we don't have the word სპიკი (speaker); also we have the words ლიდერი, მენეჯერი, პროვაიდერი but there are not such words in Georgian as ლიდი (lead), მენეჯი (manage), პროვაიდი (provide) and so on. Those are the words from the foreign language denoting new professions which do not have analogies so far in Georgian language and so cannot add the Georgian suffixes as in other instances.

Today the tendency of settling of the words denoting profession and derived by the suffix – **er**, as the terms. What be the status of such words in the future? In the represented examples the language has borrowed such words with full forms, with the suffix **-er**; thus the phenomenon of suffix-borrowing is not dangerous for the language as it cannot add to other Georgian words, with the native stems.

Keywords: *Lexicography, Borrowed Words, Words with the Suffix -er.*

Goga Chanadiri

Photojournalist

gogachanadiri@yahoo.de

For the Importance of the Civil Movements

(“Defend the Georgian Language from Barbarisms” and “Georgian Signboard”)

International Mother Language Day that is formally recognized by the United Nations is annually celebrated on February 21. On this day in 2015 we gathered at Dedaena Park and reminded the society the problems of the Georgian language. We got an idea to write barbarisms and the correct forms on our palms, take photos and disseminate them through the social network. That was the begining of the civil movement **Defend the Georgian Language from Barbarisms**. 10 000 people joined us in exactly a month. Our movement was covered by all the TV channels. TV presenters wrote barbarisms and correct forms on their palms during live broadcasting. The printed media also responded to the movement. Of course, the support from the mass media increased the audience significantly. What was the result? People started thinking about it. They understood the meaning and problems related to barbarisms. Today, many people use მოწონება instead of დალაიქება (to like) or გაზიარება instead of გაშუქება (to share) and

in the meanwhile a part of the Russian barbarisms was removed from the language, e.g. *მაროყნი* (ice-cream), *რემენი* (seat-belt), *სემიჩკა* (sunflower seeds), *ნასკი* (sock), *რულო* (steering wheel), *სვეტაფორი* (traffic lights), *ბასეინი* (pool) are rarely used now. Obviously, it was not enough for us and we created a Facebook page for the movement. We often refer to this topic on Facebook, post photos showing barbarisms and the relevant correct forms. We also offer the followers Georgian words to read and remember.

Georgian Signboard is a kind of continuation of the said movement. We give the society the information about the commercial institutions that obey the Law of Advertising and have signboards displaying the Georgian names together with the foreign ones and give an advantage to the state language in terms of order, number or size. We use not only the social networks to protect the Georgian language but public speeches as well. The language is a public property and everyone is responsible to protect it.

Keywords: *Lexicology, Barbarisms, The Civil Movement “Defend the Georgian Language from Barbarisms”, “Georgian Signboard”.*

Ketevan Chighladze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

ketichigladze@yahoo.com

The Platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus of Scientific Texts and Modern Economic Terminology

In recent years, the issue of the changes in the nature of terms, as well as that of their becoming essentially closer to the words from common vocabulary are actively discussed in scientific circles. Accordingly, the methods of the description of terms will also change. While, traditionally, in bilingual specialized dictionaries the term was provided only with its equivalent in another language, nowadays we often encounter different kinds of additional information, such as illustrative phrases and sentences, synonyms, definitions and even stylistic labels. Special attention is paid to the necessity of the representation of terminological collocations in the said entries.

At the same time, modern corpus-based research methodology is actively used in lexicographical activities, offering new prospects in the field of digital specialized lexicography. It should be mentioned that the use of parallel corpora plays an important role in compiling bilingual specialized dictionaries. It enables lexicographers to see and analyze the natural context in which a search term appears, in both source and target languages. The availability of this

possibility has special importance as far as the lexicographic description of terms is concerned, since in some cases, the equivalents of the same words or collocations in general and terminological contexts may be different. In addition, the use of parallel corpora makes it possible to compile wordlists of terms for specialised dictionaries in accordance with their frequency and topicality, in order better to meet the needs and requirements of modern users.

The research aimed at studying the importance of terminological collocations in the entries of English-Georgian economic terms, as well as the application of the platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus (created at TSU Lexicographic Centre) for the achievement of this goal and the acceleration of lexicographical work.

For this purpose, a new group was created in the above-mentioned Corpus, where the English and Georgian versions of the book – “Junior Achievement – Guide for Teachers and Consultants” (published in 2004) were uploaded. Overall, it contains 4250 English-Georgian parallel sentences. As a result, 100 English-Georgian entries for economic terms were created. Together with Georgian equivalents for English terms, they are rich in various terminological collocations, retrieved from the English-Georgian parallel corpus. They clearly illustrate semantic and syntactic peculiarities of those terms. There were also analyzed and described the characteristics of terminological collocations and the significance of their representation in terminological entries.

The compiled entries in question were submitted to the Lexicographic Centre for the purpose of being uploaded to the Comprehensive English-Georgian Online Dictionary. We think that dictionary users, especially the translators who have to deal with texts from the field of economy, will make good use of the above-described material.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicography, English-Georgian Parallel Corpus, Economic Terminology.*

Nino Dateshidze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

ninodate@gmail.com

New Approaches in Contemporary Terminological Dictionaries

Creating and preparing of relevant terminological dictionaries are strongly linked to the major changes in our social-political or economic spheres, since new attitudes in scientific fields appear lexicographical approaches and dominant language changes as well.

Creating and elaborating of Multifield Terminological Dictionaries (as a sub-branch of linguistics) is firmly connected to the process of Sovietisation of Georgia. In the Soviet period terminological work was developed in a different way. The question on the issues of standar-

dization and unification was raised, that meant organizing scientific terms and necessity of using them in general in every field of knowledge. That fact promoted the priority of Russian language through scientific societies. Every scientific notion and term entered via Russian language and remained in Scientific or Technical society. Revealing the concept or creating "logical scheme" of the concepts of a particular field was developed for the Russian reality (R. Ghambashidze). Consequently terminological work developed basically by the translational way. Multifield dictionaries of this period were actually translation and bilingual, basically Russian-Georgian Dictionaries.

The independence of Georgia in the 90's faced terminological working process to new challenges. The major changes affected compiling process of dictionaries as well. First of all it should be mentioned that the management system coordinating the terminological working process was totally collapsed. Actually that fact encouraged uncontrol spreading of new terms and establishing several notions for the one term.

Nevertheless the role of English as international language increased but specialists of different fields still use Russian equivalents of terms dominantly, as the Russian influence on scientific fields is still urgent. Many collaborative projects with the participating of Russian speaking specialists could be found also, consequently preparation of trilingual Russian-English-Georgian and English-Russian-Georgian Dictionaries is being commenced (for instance, *English-Russian-Georgian Energy Engineering Dictionary*, R. Kandelaki, 2000; *Terminology of Trade Economy and Commodity Science, Russian-Georgian part*, 2003; *Trilingual Dictionary of Water Recourses Management*, I. Kruashvili, K. Bziava, 2003; G. Nadirashvili, R. Krichinashvili; *English-Russian-Georgian Oil and Gas Dictionary*, R. Kandelaki, 2005 etc.).

The rapid spread of information, massive development of informational technologies made English terms supreme. Prevailing linguistic barriers, it becomes important to create innovative standards for the English-Georgian Terminological Dictionaries, to translate into the Georgian new notions from our social-political, economical or cultural aspects of life (*The English-Georgian Dictionary of Public Administration*, L. Dolakidze, 2000; *The Georgian-English and English-Georgian Polygraphic Publishing Dictionary*, Diogene Publishers, 2003; *English-Georgian Obstetric and Gynecological Dictionary*, A. Bakradze, 2009).

Foundation new fields of sciences, establishing strange notions in civil or scientific societies, is a great deal for specialists who have to translate these terms from other language to Georgian (especially for the fields, such as *Healthcare Management, Marketing*). That's a complex problem that contains the necessity of compiling as Translational as Multifield Explanatory Dictionaries (for instance, *The English-Georgian Healthcare Management Explanatory Dictionary*, O. Vasadze, T. Djanelidze, L. Kobaladze, 2002; *English-Russian-Georgian Explanatory Dictionary of Aviation*, S. Tepnadze, 2003; *The English-Georgian Dictionary of Marketing Terms, Marketing Association of Georgia*, 2005).

Since 21st century new approaches and tendencies have been established at the Department of Scientific Terminology. Along with traditionally compiled dictionaries, English-Georgian and

multilingual Dictionaries, Explanatory Dictionaries for the new fields and innovative terminological standards were created also.

In this paper we discuss novations about multilingual and explanatory dictionaries, that were prepared at the Department of Scientific Terminology in 20th-21st centuries. We also overview difficulties that we came across with the process of working on dictionaries.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminological Dictionaries, Multifield Terminological Dictionaries, Multilingual and Explanatory Dictionaries.*

Komtham Domrongchareon

Silpakorn University, Thailand

komtham@gmail.com

Occidental Music Lexicography in Thai

Occidental Music Dictionaries in Thai can be considered as Specialized Lexicography (SL), as they are bilingual dictionaries. There are at least 5 dictionaries on this subject. These dictionaries prioritize giving equivalent terms over definitions. In cases where the equivalent term does not exist, terms are given descriptive definitions and/or coined as new Thai words, except in 'The Dictionary of Universal Musical Terms' by The Thai Royal Society which solely gives equivalent terms or newly coin words, not definitions.

Equivalent terms are given in three main categories: 1) Transliteration: for very specific terms, such as musical instrument names. 2) Translation: for terms that have the same or close meaning to pre-existing Thai terms, mostly used for technical terms related to performance practice. 3) Coinage/ neologism: where a completely new term has been created based on Thai or Pali/Sanskrit lexical elements, to reflect the meaning of the original Occidental word - this category has created problems of understanding.

Use of these dictionaries are considered to be more passive (L2 → L1) than active, although some have a Thai glossary or active section (L1 → L2) in the second part. Word entries are organized in alphabetical order. The categories of word entries are vast, also including composers and famous compositions.

The usage of these dictionaries can be both receptive (from an unknown occidental original term to the equivalent in Thai) and productive (from a known occidental original term to an equivalent term in Thai). The second case is rather for advanced users searching for terms in Thai for written purposes. These terms are frequently used in transliterated verbal language, therefore, equivalent terms are often newly coined terms and serve typography correctness rather than understanding.

Numerous problems are encountered in these dictionaries. One such problem is the lack of knowledge in other languages that can be seen in the references of all dictionaries that are exclusively Thai or English. Lack of historical and linguistic knowledge can also be seen.

Keywords: *Bilingual Lexicography, Specialized Lexicography, Music, Music Lexicography, Thai.*

Omar Dzagnidze

TSU Andrea Razmadze Mathematical Institute

omar.dzagnidze@tsu.ge

About Georgian Mathematical School Manuals of Pre-soviet Period

In 1862 M. Z. Kipiani and V. Tulashvili published the first printed Georgian textbook “Arithmetic”. The authors managed to overcome successfully terminological difficulties, creating the following terms: *division, dividend, divisor, unit/unity, ten, multiplicand, multiplier/factor, product, balance/excess/remainder, checking/inspection/proofing/testing, prime number, adding/addition, a hundred, degree, multiplication* and others. This event was approved by the society but after nine years, negative opinion was also expressed. Because of it, M. Z. Kipiani published in 1884 the 455 page “Arithmetic for Village Schools” with easy soluble 1257 problems – exercises.

The first splendid original Georgian the 446 page “Geometry” was published again by M. Z. Kipiani in 1888 that consisted of sections: planimetry, stereometry, introduction to geodesy, some rules of trigonometry and rules for using logarithm tables.

The great role in a matter of raising mathematical knowledge of Georgian youth is attributed to textbooks published in 1893 by V. R. Kipiani “Initial Algebra”, which consists of eight sections and covers all key issues of algebra.

“Textbook of Arithmetic, I” published by Josef Avalishvili in 1920 is distinguished by abundance of issues and method of stating. K. M. Kandelaki in 1919 published in Kutaisi the 89 page “Collection of Algebraic Problems, part 2, book 1”. In 1918, again in Kutaisi, S. Shara-shenidze published the 102 page manual – “Linear Trigonometry” for the 7th and 8th forms, which covers the whole trigonometry.

In 1913 the “High – Elementary School” was formed in Georgia, which in 1923 was called the “Integral Labor School”. In 1920 for those schools the “model program” was published with many changes in all disciplines. It said: some insignificant changes were made in arithmetic and radical changes were made in geometry, from which logical reasoning was removed and geometric visualization was introduced. Besides, in its connection in 1920, the 86 page textbook “Visual Geometry” was published in Kutaisi by Ivan Gachechiladze and in 1922-1923 in Tbilisi

“Visual-Practical Geometry, I-III” was published by Niko Shapakidze. Soon “Visual Course” of geometry was rejected.

Keywords: *Terminology, Mathematical Terminology, Mathematical School Manuals.*

Tsitsino Gabeskiria

Iliia Vekua Institute of Applied Mathematics of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
ciciana@hotmail.com

**On the Problem of Compiling the Georgian-English Dictionary
of Mathematical Terms**

The necessity of compiling the Georgian-English dictionary of mathematical terms has long been actual for mathematicians and linguists, and especially nowadays, when most of the publications are in English, it is well-advised for the authors (mathematicians) not only to read and understand specific texts in English but to be able to translate the Georgian texts into English and compose grammatically and stylistically correct sentences. After publishing by me the English-Georgian mathematical dictionary in 1983 the reader may now get acquainted with the Georgian-English mathematical dictionary which is not just the reversed, but a complete and vast version of the above dictionary. It has been enriched by the mathematical terms, that have been collected for over 40 years and I hope it may be useful for a modern Georgian reader.

The main advantage of the present dictionary is that it is intended for those specialists who know the English mathematical terminology, understand and translate any mathematical text (especially in their own field) from English, but have certain difficulties in translating texts from Georgian into English. It will help them to find the needed words and expressions. One more peculiarity due to which it stands out among the other dictionaries is that it is compiled not only from the well-known special dictionaries but is composed as a result of long years of searching necessary words and phrases and sorting them together by the author that would be impossible for a reader to do and that will be extremely helpful for him in writing an article in English.

The dictionary consists of the main part and 3 addenda. The main part contains word-entries. Addendum 1 deals with the names of foreign scientists and mathematical terms, connected with them. It is rather a vast addendum, consisting of 1200 word-entries and gives those terms that contain the scientists' names. In Addendum 2 the abbreviations and foreign phrases, as well as physical units of measurement are given. In the third addendum the examples of reading mathematical symbols and formulas are given. In the main part not only word-entries but phraseological units, general sentences, grammatical and lexical collocations are shown that

will greatly help the translator to write the necessary phrase correctly, since for the perfect translation it is not sufficient to know only the mathematical terms.

The aim of any bilingual dictionary is not only the correct translation of a word or a sentence but normalization of the terms in the language (in this particular case, the Georgian). It should be taken into account that the Georgian and English languages have absolutely different structures and before reaching Georgian the terms passed through other “medium” languages and the lexicographer must try to choose the name which he thinks most relevant.

Thus it can be concluded that the new Georgian-English dictionary of mathematical terms will be of great help not only for the specialists of exact and natural sciences but for the normalization of the Georgian mathematical terminology.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicography, Bilingual Lexicography, Mathematical Terminology, Georgian-English Dictionary.*

Alfija Galieva

Tatarstan Academy of Sciences

amgalieva@gmail.com

Olga Nevzorova

Tatarstan Academy of Sciences

onevzoro@gmail.com

Fixing Tatar Terminology in Socio-Political Thesaurus

This paper discusses the general methodology of compiling the Russian-Tatar Socio-Political thesaurus (<http://tattez.antat.ru/>) which is being developed on the basis of the Russian RuThes thesaurus format (<http://www.labinform.ru/pub/ruthes/index.htm>) as a hierarchy of concepts. It touches upon some important practical aspects of implementing this project and describes its actual status/. The project is aimed at compiling the whole body of modern Tatar vocabulary related to different aspects of socio-political sphere such as the state government, economy, social life, justice, warfare, culture, religion. The Tatar Thesaurus also comprises some general lexicon branches representing lexical items which can be found in various domain specific texts. Each concept is linked with a set of language expressions (single words and multiword expressions) referring to it in texts (lexical entries).The Tatar component is based on the list of concepts of RuThes, so the basic structure of the conceptual relations of RuThes is preserved.

In the process of compiling the Tatar Thesaurus, data from the following available Tatar corpora is used:

1. Tatar National Corpus (<http://tugantel.tatar/?lang=en>);
2. Corpus of Written Tatar (<http://www.corpus.tatar/en>).

The article also discusses terminological gaps in the Tatar language and explores some differences in semantic relations in Russian and Tatar which are used to construct terms.

The main challenge of working on this project is concerned with acquiring lexical data and representing Tatar socio-political vocabulary as fully as possible, including a large number of synonymous items in actual use. The location of the Tatar culture at the intersection of Occidental and Oriental civilizations leads to active lexical borrowing both from the Arab-Muslim and from the European cultural areas. Borrowing vocabulary from European languages is carried out through the mediation of the Russian language, where a huge amount of words and constructions are taken from. Besides, a significant part of synonyms are formed with Turkic and Tatar lexical material. Therefore, in modern Tatar, we observe synonyms of various origins (Turkic, Russian, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, and English) that give us a rich lexical material. In addition, the grammar system of Tatar enables coining terms of different derivational and syntactic structure. As a result, socio-political terms have variants and synonyms of different lexical composition and structure, all of them are to be fixed in the Tatar Thesaurus.

Currently the Russian-Tatar Socio-Political thesaurus contains 9,000 concepts and is constantly replenished using special software designed for this project¹.

Keywords: *Bilingual Thesaurus, Socio-political Domain, Low-resource Language, The Tatar Language.*

Ketevan Gardapkhadze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
kgardapkhadze@gmail.com

Glossary of Terms for Stationery

Modern Georgian language is poor in terms for stationery. Out of 60 basic lexical items, only 24 have Georgian equivalents. Moreover, in some cases the equivalent is not taken from the Georgian vocabulary but is coined from several words including a borrowing: e.g. The Georgian for English *dater* (Russian – *датировщик*, German – *Datumsstempel* (m)) includes a borrowing from German: (literally) *stempel for affixing numbers/dates* (<http://margaliti.ge/>). In the “Comprehensive English-Georgian Dictionary”, English *stapler* (Russian - *скрепкосшиватель*, German - *Drahthefter* (m)) is translated as *სტეპლერი* while “A Glossary of Administrative Terms” com-

¹ The reported study was funded by Russian Science Foundation, research project № 16-18-02074.

piled at the Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics provides an equivalent derived from a Georgian root *საკინძელა*. Hence, *staple* (*სტეპლერის ტყვია*; Rus. *крепка*) should also be translated as *საკინძელას ტყვია*. This situation results in a high number of barbarisms (e.g. *დირაკოლი*, *კარტრიჯი*, *სკოჩი*, etc.) and several parallel equivalents, of which a standard form is to be established.

The terminology research was carried out by a team of students of the European School in Tbilisi (S. Nonikashvili (Project Leader, 11th grade), G. Imnaishvili, S. Janshia, A. Karbelashvili, Z. Katsitadze, L. Kevanishvili, L. Nikolaishvili, L. Sharangia, S. Sharangia, T. Shavgulidze, L. Tsurtsunia, G. Ugulava, I. Zakareishvili, E. Zaldastanishvili, P. Kaloiani, A. Chelidze, T. Iordanishvili, L. Katamadze, N. Dumbadze, T. Manjavidze) within the frames of a programme *Science and School*, which envisaged students' involvement in research activities. The students focused on terms for stationery. First, they made up a list of English terms and look up for their Russian, German and French equivalents. Afterwards, they collected the existing Georgian equivalents of the terms from the consignment notes they acquired from the School's Procurement Office. Finally, having considered the derivational models used in other languages and the specific character of the Georgian language, each student provided their own Georgian version of the terms. At this stage, I will provide all of the versions, while later the research team plans to consult the Terminology Department of the Institute of Linguistics to reveal the version best fitting the norms of Georgian. These versions will be included in relevant dictionaries as standard forms. During the research, the students used the Georgian-Russian Dictionary compiled by the Institute of Linguistics (http://www.ice.ge/liv/liv/kartul_rus.php), the Comprehensive English-Georgian Dictionary (<https://dictionary.ge/>) as well as other dictionaries: <https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru>; <https://dict.leo.org/englisch-deutsch/>; <https://www.duden.de/woerterbuch>.

Keywords: *Lexicology, Terminology, Terms for Stationery.*

Levan Gigineishvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

lgigineishvili@yahoo.com

Translation and Interpretation of the Term “ἀθύρπρόστατον”

by Ioane Petritsi

In translating Proclus treatise “The Elements of Theology” Ioane Petritsi often invents a philosophical term in order to adequately convey meaning of Proclus' sentence. At this time, the very choice of a Georgian word as equivalent to Greek already represents his interpretation of

Proclus' text, because this or that Georgian term more or less changes the semantic field of a Greek term, accentuating its one aspect at expense of second or third aspects. Sometimes Petritsi's terminological choice significantly changes semantics of Proclus' term and its cause could be Petritsi's own philosophical-theological position. In the paper I shall consider one of such fundamental Proclian term ἀθυπόστατον, which Petritsi renders as *თვითმდგომარე* («self-standing») and correspondingly interprets it. I shall compare semantics of Proclus' term with that of Petritsi and will speak about the latter's difference from the first and the possible causes of this difference.

Keywords: *Terminology, Ioane Petritsi; Term “ἀθυπόστατον”, Proclus.*

Helēna Gizeleza

University of Latvia

helena.gizeleza@gmail.com

Modern Latvian Medical Terminology: Challenges and Solutions

The research is dedicated to the Latvian medical terminology during the period from 1989 to 2014, paying particular attention to the terminology in the fields of cardiology, gastroenterology, radiology, and phlebology. The author studies modern term formation models that are characteristic for Latvian medical terminology. The research is based on the analysis of the material excerpted from medical journals and textbooks published in Latvian from 1989 to 2014.

Prompt development in the field of medicine leads to formation of new notions and results in the need to create new terms to describe these notions. An active term formation process is currently carried out in various fields of medicine; this process has not been thoroughly studied from the terminological point of view. The active term formation process is characterised by insufficient systematisation of the linguistic material and inconsistent usage of various term formation methods.

Latvian medical terminology is currently dominated by English, which is the main contact language; lexical borrowings, calques or partial calques are coined in many cases. Medical term coinage in Latvian is also characterised by loss of metaphors, improvement of meaning when translated terms become more formal than in the source language, and explanatory translation when a notion is expressed in a longer and more complicated way.

The analysis of the research material suggests the need for further studies of Latvian medical terminology, terminology systematisation and coordination of term coinage process which would enable to eliminate the aforesaid shortcomings.

Keywords: *Terminology, Latvian Terminology, Latvian Medical Terminology.*

Guram Gogishvili

St. Andrew the First-Called Georgian University

guramgog@gmail.com

Issues on the Unification of Mathematical Terms

At present, the tendency to establish strict demands towards mathematical terms is evident. Consequently, with the efforts of linguists and mathematicians the amount of revisable, inadmissible and parallel terms should be sharply reduced (It is desirable that the appropriate term of each mathematical object to be selected individually).

Such attitude towards the terms would organize and enhance the Georgian language vocabulary. In order to simplify the process of comprehension of literature published earlier, in dictionaries along with the basic terms could also be indicated old, archaic terms.

Any spatial figure that is bounded by polygons, in several dictionaries is represented as *მრავალწახნაგა* (polyhedron) and in the others as *მრავალწახნაგი* or *წახნაგედი*. The term *მრავალწახნაგა* is used mostly, but one of the most authoritative dictionaries (edited by academician Giorgi Chogoshvili, 2010, “Russian-Georgian Mathematical Dictionary”) supports last two versions of the term. Maybe, the term *წახნაგედი* was created according to a triangle – a type of a polygon having three angles. But *წახნაგედი* does not give us clearly image of number of faces or of the spatial figure bounded by them. Maybe, that’s why we have the term *მრავალწახნაგი* as an alternative one. Maybe, the term *მრავალწახნაგა* was neglected because, it’s a noun with elements of adjective. Nevertheless, by this way we have naturally derived and established nouns, such as: *მრავალძარღვა* (fleaworts), *ორკბილა* (bidens), *სამყურა* (clover), *ყოჩივარდა* (cyclamen), *ბაბუაწვერა* (dandelion), *წითელქუდა* (Red Riding Hood) etc. The advantage of term *მრავალწახნაგა* is clearly expressed in word combinations, for example, *მრავალწახნაგის წახნაგები* VS *მრავალწახნაგას წახნაგები*.

There could be a question: if we choose *მრავალწახნაგა*, will it obscure the meaning of *მრავალწახნაგა კუთხე* (polyhedral angle), in which *მრავალწახნაგა* appears as an adjective (maybe, this is the reason why creators of *მრავალწახნაგი* remained *მრავალწახნაგა*?

We answer: many adjectives in Georgian can naturally adopt functions of noun and

adjective (for instance, *ძრავალწახნაგა* can combine different meanings in the most part of mathematical texts. Thus, it doesn't make linguistic or conceptual obscurity).

There is no need to establish term *ძრავალწახნაგოვანი კუთხე* (polyhedral angle). In other languages one and the same words appear with the functions of noun, adjective or verb too, without any transfiguration. The meaning of each of them is easily understood with its context.

Two natural numbers are named as *ურთიერთმარტივი რიცხვები* (Coprime or Mutually prime numbers), if the positive integer that divides both of them is the only one. That term is rarely named as *თანამარტივი რიცხვები*. The prefix *თანა-* (co-) can fully present the relation between of these numbers. That prefix compiles much more flexible term and is much briefer, than prefix *ურთიერთ-* (*inter-*). Especially, prefix *თანა-* (*co-*) is widely used in the process of creating mathematical terms: *თანამმრავლი* (factor), *თანაკვეთა* (intersection), *თანაბარი* (equal) etc. Thus, the term *თანამარტივი* is desired to become a basic term.

Frequently while creating terms, the prefix *ურთიერთ-* is overused. e. g. in most dictionaries terms *ურთიერთპერპენდიკულარული* (Perpendicular or Mutually perpendicular) and *ურთიერთპარალელური* (parallel or mutually parallel) are indicated. In this case it is not considered that without prefix *ურთიერთ-* we can definitely identify the relation between two objects. It is as unnecessarily to use this term in this context as in the case of *ურთიერთტოლი* (equal). In addition there is a question - why should we use foreign and moreover heavy term *პერპენდიკულარული* when we have authentic Georgian form *მართობული*? Thus, we should avoid using of the prefix *ურთიერთ-* and get in use such terms as: *მართობული*, *ტოლი*, *პარალელური*.

Keywords: *Terminology, Mathematical Terminology, Polyhedron, Perpendicular, Coprime Numbers.*

Giorgi Gogichadze

Tbilisi Medical Academy

gogi_gogichadze@yahoo.com

To Some Issues of the Medical Terms Orthography

It has been long time already as we have Georgian Terminological Dictionary of the medical terms and concepts (Z. Maisuradze, 1947) and the Explanatory dictionaries (S. Abashidze, L. Abashidze, 1973; Dgebuadze, Abesadze (1988). Those dictionaries were very useful and played their role in forming the Georgian medical science but nowadays, some terms became obsolete, others need to be interpreted in different way. Besides, lately, many new terms and concepts have been introduced in different branches of medicine. The above mentioned made us think that we could dare to challenge this very complicated problem of compiling explanatory dictionary of the

medical terms. The problem seemed a little easier because we had some experience in compiling such types of dictionaries.

In the dictionaries of medical terms published in 2016 we represented some terms, concepts and word combinations related to the merging medical disciplines (epidemiology, virology, cytogenetics, biochemistry, parasitology, phytotherapy and others), which were implemented in medicine terminology or are just under the process and the knowledge of which is desirable or sometimes even obligatory for physicians nowadays.

Aiming to create perfect medical terminology in Georgian and to implement the terms into medical practice, we shall pay special attention to the terms orthography of which needs to be specified since the new terminology, especially the English-language terms flooded the Georgian terminology, such as: *helperebi* (helpers), *kilerebi* (killers), *supresorebi* (suppressors), *homingi* (homing), *procesingi* (processing) and others. As we know, Georgian language is rich. Most of the terms can be substituted by Georgian words, e.g. the term *badingi* (budding) is brought from the English language to denote coming the complex viruses out of cells but we can easily replace this term with the Georgian word *გამოკვირტვა* with the same meaning. We are thinking of these possibilities – which one choose to be used. There are plenty of such examples: we have Georgian term *ჩირქროვა* (instead of *abscesi* – abscess); *მადის დაკარგვა* (loss of appetite) – instead of *anorexia*; *სუსუნატი* (gonorrhoea); *დაოდვილობა* (intertrigo) and many others. As we can see, many terms have Georgian correspondences but they need to be implemented and it may take some time because some above mentioned Georgian terms (words) sound unusual for the modern Georgian society as they are already forgotten.

There are also some foreign medical terms which do not have Georgian correspondences though if we try we can find correspondences but those may be expressed not only in one word but word phrase; this can be referred to such Latin terms as *aneurysma*, *inversion*, *contraception*, *propaedeutics*, *mieloblast* and others. Those terms are already rooted in the Georgian language in the given forms.

It is necessary to mention here some inaccuracies, made by some Georgian journalists and even doctors, when speaking about or writing some medical or non-medical terms, e.g. We often meet the terms in wrong forms: *ინექცია* instead of *ინიექცია* (injection); *ტუბერკულოზი* instead of *ტუბერკულოზი* (tuberculosis); *ექსუმაცია* instead of *ექსჰუმაცია* (exhumation) and many others.

Generally, when writing or speaking out the terms, we should take into consideration the peculiarities of the Georgian language. As it is said by Ilia Chavchavadze “Language is divine and it is the property of the whole society. Nobody should dare to touch it”.

We think that it is necessary for the student who is going to be a doctor, to know the origin and etymology of medical or biological terms and know their Georgian correspondences (if such exist). It is another issue, of course, how correctly and properly he uses the Georgian terms when speaking to the colleagues, patients, or when writing a scientific paper, a report and so on.

Keywords: *Lexicography, Terminology, Medical Terminology, Orthography of Medical Terms.*

Mariam Goduadze

National Center for Teacher Professional Development

mariamgoduadze@yahoo.com

Terms or Labels?!

With regard to the Inclusive Education in Georgia there are formed some terminological issues, which because of their polisemantic lingual interpretations might be discussed by the psycholinguistic, semantic or sociolinguistic point of view.

In the paper we are talking about the problems which owing to the establishing of some inexact term makes danger of lingual violation, or inculcates already established forms. This fact is opposed to the principles of development nonviolent, human and harmonious society.

Investigative linguistic risks come from the terms which in an usual speech of representatives of education sphere and not only in their spoken language for the expressing of human possibilities, already have transformed as well as labels.

The discussed terms are: *ინკლუზიური* (inclusive), *სსსმ* (SEN) (Student with Special Education Needs), *შშშ* (Person with Disabilities), *ყრყ* (deaf), etc. As much as it has taken following terminological problems:

- Terminological clashes;
- Terminological mismanagement by point of view of psycho-social techniques;
- Terminological mismanagement by point of view of judicial techniques.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminological Clashes, Terminological Mismanagement.*

Levan Janezashvili

Sport Journalist

ljanezashvili@yahoo.com

Georgian Football Terminology Problems

Football spread into Georgia – then part of Russian Empire – at the dawn of 20th century, and the England-born game got its Georgian name soon after.

The Georgian should be proud of the fact that football, basketball, handball, volleyball, water polo, even globally little-known "moto ball" and tennis have adequate, spot-on, nationally acclaimed translations in form of *pekh-burti*, *kalat-burti*, *khel-burti*, *pren-burti*, *tsqal-burti* [no "polo" here, "ball" instead], *moto-burti* and *chog-burti* [literally, racket-ball].

Majority of football terms got Georgian-ized as well but some were adopted un-altered. Say, *გოლი* which nowadays means just "scoring a goal" and not "posts and crossbar" – as it was used initially, in "dark times". We assume that the short English word had impressed first Georgian players to such an extent that they felt there was no need whatsoever to translate it – contrary to German experience where "Goal" became "Tor" in every meaning.

Out of four basic footballing positions – *goalkeeper, defender, midfielder, striker* – translation of the three of them is acceptable for us. The only exception is *nakhevar-mtsveli* [i.e. half-defender] for "midfielder" as such a player is equally a half-striker | attacker. Hence, we prefer to use recent but nevertheless already widespread innovation "shua-khazeli" [i.e. middle-liner].

In our opinion currently there are only a few football terms which need further enhancement and polishing. This is a minor task compared to what happens in real life, within Georgian football folks where Soviet-time slang of predominantly Russian origin still rules.

There are actually no big problems within web, on TV, or in print media – the purity of Georgian language is being maintained soundly. On the other hand, there is an awful trend around football grounds where players, coaches and spectators – due to lack of culture – use that very slang. This linguistic disease is as widespread among the youth as with adults.

Moreover, there are some terms which – despite been used for almost a century – yet could not make every-day Georgian football vocabulary. Here we mean *პენალტი* ["penalty kick" from 11 metres out]. Once it was called boorish *პენდელი* and now still wrongly – *პენალი* which actually is a different word on its own and means "pen | pencil-box". As for official *11-მეტრიანი* [i.e. "11 metre" kick] – this term is used in papers and on TV but never in ordinary speech.

But let's end with positives. There are a lot of smart translations which are universally adopted and used by everybody involved with Georgian football. Here we mean *თამაშგარე* for "off-side", *კუთხური* for "corner" kick, *თავური* for "header" [shot], *ღარტემა* for "shot | kick", and even *ვარდნაში ართმევა* – "sliding tackle" which not long ago was deemed untranslatable and referred to in the ugliest way – *პოდკატი* [stemmed from aural perception of Russian "подкат"]

This example proves that if there is no shortage of will – things become doable.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicography, Football Terminology.*

Inga Jibuti

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

ingajibuti@gmail.com

Lia Karosanidze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

l.karosanidze@gmail.com

Ana Khurtsilava

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

anakhurtsilava9@gmail.com

Terminology and the Sense of Statehood

Retracing the history of the Georgian terminology we can easily notice that there always existed private terminological work side by side with the public terminological work on the statesmanship level. There is the essential difference between these two kinds of work. First of them belongs only to our history and the other represents the foundation for the language development. The public terminological work, as it is clear from the whole history, is directly related with the sense of statehood. Only such kind of work can influence the language development introducing fundamental changes in it.

The right terminology work needs state approach. State approach, idea of maintaining national identity can be clearly seen in the policy of language, of terminology work of old Georgian translators. It is well known fact that the terminological work organized and directed by Ilia Chavchavadze and his contemporaries created conditions for further development of the Georgian language. If not their public, united work nowadays we would have considered Russian everyday lexis such as კრემლა (*a mug*), სტოლი (*a table*), პადვალი (*a cellar*) as “native” words as already established ფანჯარა (*a window*) or ფიქრი (*thought*) and many others, which have been invaded from the oriental languages. The fact that terminology work is ruled with state ideology is clearly seen in comparing the dictionaries of the period of sovereignty (1918-1921) and of the first part of the Soviet Era.

Terminology work of great Georgian public figures, scientists of the second half of the Soviet Period is of great importance. Despite the Soviet standards the Georgian scientific workers managed to make the issues of the terminology and generally of the language the issues of joint activity in the Georgian society of those times. Very astonishing though, nowadays the terminological situation in Georgia cannot be even compared with the situation of our nearest past. As the functions of the former Soviet institutions weakened, we have not got the better results yet. Unfortunately, the modern terminology work in Georgia could not become a public job which is caused by several factors.

In this paper we discuss the modern time problems of the terminological work in Georgia and the ways to overcome them.

Keywords: *Terminology, Sesense of Statehood.*

Inga Jibuti

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

ingajibuti@gmail.com

Omar Shuradze

F. Tavadze Georgian Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science

oshuradze@mail.ru

The Terms of the Additive Manufacturing

Resulting from the scientific-technological researches of the scientists of several branches the additive technologies became adopted in the materials science as the alternative innovation to the traditional (subtractive) technologies of manufacturing. Additive technologies make possible to construct any physical three-dimension object, adding the needed materials in layers, on the basis of the digital electronic 3D model data. Developing and implementation of this method began in fact after manufacturing stereolithographic 3D printer (in 1986) by Charles Hull, the founder of the 3D Systems Company.

The method of additive manufacturing applies to many spheres. This type manufacturing can be employed in aircraft engineering, air and cosmic industry, medicine, small volume manufacturing, auto components manufacturing, energetic, light industry, design industry and others.

As a rule, the sharp changes taking place in the scientific-technological approaches are followed by changes in the terminology of the corresponding branches. Based on the profound knowledge of the lexical capabilities of the language and the native terminology, timely introduction and usage of the new terms will result in narrowing the free space for the international terms.

The terminology for the additive manufacturing is basically English and even in the English language not all terms associated to this method of manufacturing have been adjusted and determined yet. This technological branch is developing dynamically and the corresponding terms appear very fast. The producing companies manipulated by the technical terms at the beginning and as such technologies were progressing they were patented under the different names.

To avoid misunderstanding, in 2012, the standard basic terms of the additive manufacturing were registered by the ISO and ASTM organizations of standardization - ISO/ASTM 52900.

The additive manufacturing environment is variable and the stable rules for usage of all terms and phrases in practice have not been stated as yet. Despite this, it is necessary that the existed and already stated (standardized) terms be concretely defined and adopted in Georgian. When the term is imported properly it won't need further specification and time needed for its implementation shortens.

Keywords: *Terminology, Additive Manufacturing.*

Darejan Katcharava

Georgian National Museum

dkacharava@rambler.ru

Vakhtang Licheli

Tbilisi State University

vakhlich@hotmail.com

Marine Phirtskhalava

Georgian National Museum

marinepirtcxalava@yahoo.com

Explanatory Dictionary of Georgian Archeological Terms

Among the various issues of archeological theory, archaeological terms remain to be a subject of constant inquiry. Scientists cannot agree on a wide range of issues, and consequently, we frequently encounter inconsistencies in archeological literature. Basically, on the one hand there are questions regarding identification of certain types of artifacts (for example, in archeological literature one single artifact can be termed differently), while on the other hand, there are various terms, which need to have more precise meanings.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, it was decided to compile a Georgian explanatory dictionary of archeological terms. Over several decades, the terms have been collected from archeological literature and defined by a group of archeologists. These terms comprise several categories: artifacts names; terms related to periodization; definition of archeological epochs; artifacts categorized by style; terms related to the technological process.

Additionally, the dictionary includes scientific terms of various archeology related scientific directions, such as: architectural, epigraphic, ethnological, numismatic, mineralogical and

metallurgical terms. In 21th century, archaeological investigation is hard to imagine without interdisciplinary studies, moreover, it aids to enhance archaeological vocabulary.

All terms compiled in the dictionary are given in alphabetical order. The Georgian terms are followed by the definitions of those Latin terms, which are common in literature in that particular form, though, if a certain term has a Georgian equivalent, the preference is given to the Georgian version.

The present work does not intend to provide perfect definitions of archaeological terms, since considering current setting, it seems less than attainable. This is just an effort to minimize the vagueness of Georgian archeological terms.

Keywords: *Terminology, Explanatory Dictionary, Georgian Archeology.*

Lia Karosanidze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

l.karosanidze@gmail.com

Tamaz Khmaladze

Georgian Technical University

t.khmelidze@gtu.ge

Georgian TermBank – the Basis of Georgian Terminology

Georgian TermBank that is being created at TSU Institute of Linguistics, Department of Scientific Terminology and bilingual Dictionaries will essentially make it easy to edit Georgian terminological dictionaries. It consists of important materials, in particular:

1. Multi-field Dictionaries of different periods of time;
2. The collection of the manuscripts preserved in the Institute;
3. Important records that contain notes about the meetings on the topic of 20th century terminological issues;
4. Various remarks made by specialists;
5. Old Georgian terminological materials;
6. Non-literary materials;
7. Terminological materials confirmed in the newspapers;
8. Bibliography with its thematical indexes linked to Terminology.

In the TermBank we can rapidly search for:

1. Synonyms that refers to one notion;
2. The history of the term;
3. Terms with various suffixes;
4. Definition of terms;
5. Scientific information connected to the terminology of different fields.

National Parliamentary Library of Georgia is involved in the process of creating Georgian TermBank; The program itself is created by the IT department (head of the department Irakli Ujmajuridze) of Ministry of Defense of Georgia.

Cooperating of specialists and terminologists in the process of development Georgian Terminological Databases is very important. Thus, involvement of Georgian Technical University in the project has also crucial meaning. Unification of the resources of electronic databases of Georgian Technical University and Institute of Linguistics, permanent participation of specialists in processing materials, will enhance the way of creating Georgian Terminological TermBank; also, for the developing of Georgian Terminology in right way.

Since 1920, only several small volumes of Explanatory Technical Dictionaries have been published in Georgian. But unfortunately, they do not respond to different of demands of Georgian technical society.

Development of the country and striving for European integration, demands to have fundamental explanatory dictionaries not only for the technical fields, but also for other fields of science. That will essentially increase the level of intelligence in the society according to the context of rapidly developing world. Georgian TermBank is a vital basis for the terms from the different fields, for the preparing of normative electronic or printed dictionaries.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminography, Georgian TermBank, Specialized Dictionaries.*

Guram Kiknadze

Tbilisi State Medical University
guram.kiknadze@yahoo.com

Givi Javashvili

Tbilisi State Medical University
gjavashvili@tsmu.edu

Lia Rusieshvili

Tbilisi State Medical University
tatia_rusieshvili@yahoo.com

Shukia Apridonidze

Ilia State University
shapri40@gmail.com

Orthographic (Spelling) Dictionary of Medical Terminology

The current dictionary is a unique, purely orthographic dictionary of single-field terminology.

Need for the compilation of such dictionary was determined by the fact that because of extensive use of such terms by various social groups unprecedented heterogeneity emerged in the field of medical terminology. This dictionary serves to solve the above problem.

As it is widely known, most of the international terminology originates from old Greek and Latin as well as from active European languages (German, French, English). Step by step special rules have been developed for spelling specific sounds or their combinations. These rules also apply to medical terminology.

Many of the misspellings are related to the fact that terms from European languages have entered Georgian mostly through Russian. Therefore, the influence of the Russian language is remarkable and this problem is addressed in the dictionary through using prohibiting system of symbols [*and not ...*] and [*not ... but...*] ([*და არა...*] და [*... კი არა*]).

One of the most difficult tasks was to define correct forms of adjectives in Georgian. Adjectival forms of foreign terms are formed in Georgian through adding *-ურ* suffix to the root of the word (morpheme); e.g. *ანამნეზი* : *ანამნეზური*, *ბიოფსია* : *ბიოფსიური*. Presence of consonants *რ* and *ლ* should also be considered; e.g. *პლასზმა* : *პლასზმური*, *but ნერვი* : *ნერვეული*. When adding *-ურ* suffix to the roots of the foreign words the long-standing tradition of keeping *-ალ* suffix of the Latin adjectives was considered. Adjectives formed via such method, as less preferred, but still widely used are given in parentheses as parallel forms, e.g. *აბდომინური* (*// აბდომინალური*), *ცერებრული* (*// ცერებრალური*). The exceptions are words with very short roots, because when adding suffix *-ურ/-ულ* directly to the root the meaning of the word

becomes obscure and, hence, keeping the *-ალ* element becomes inevitable; e.g. *ნაზალური, ორალური, მანუალური*.

We have also considered the fact that several terms are introduced into Georgian from different languages (Greek, Latin, active European languages) with different spelling. In such cases the preference is given to forms which have gained social sanction in Georgian and have been established more in medical terminology; e.g. *ნევროლოგია, ნევროპათოლოგია*, მაგრამ: *ნეიროქირურგია*.

There is one more function attributed to the dictionary – contributing to the wider use of Georgian forms reassembling to foreign medical terms. If an international term has its Georgian equivalent they are paired using conjunction *და (and)*, including cases when the equality of these terms from scientific viewpoint is questionable (e.g. *ტუბერკულოზი და ქლეჯი*).

The terminology part of the dictionary is followed by the list of persons whose names are related to a considerable part of medical terms (eponyms). Spelling of these names often depends on the nationality of the person. Sometimes the names of two different persons with the same root and spelling in foreign languages are written in a different way in Georgian. For example, in the names of German origin „*ეი*“ complex is translated into Georgian as „*აი*“ and the names of persons coming from Germany or Austria are spelt in Georgian according the above-mentioned rule (*ბერნშტაინი, ეშტაინი*). However, the names of persons working in Russia are spelt according to the tradition existing in Russian literature (*ბერნშტეინი, ეშტეინი*). In all similar cases the authors of the dictionary followed the rules developed by the transcribing group of the Institute of Linguistics and systematically adopted in Georgian encyclopedia.

Keywords: *Terminology, Medical Terminology, Orthographic (Spelling) Dictionary.*

Nana Khotcholava-Matchavariani

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

mzeshina@mail.com

Some Botanical Terms Found in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's Dictionary „Sitkvis Kona“

Some general terms of fruits and their definitions are worth mentioning in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's „Sitkvis Kona“, compare: „The word *ბილი* is referred to fruit grown in the garden, with soft peel as of apples, pomegranates, grapes, lemons etc; But *ხული* means the fruit with tough peel as of almond, walnut, chestnut, cedar and etc; The word *ხმილი* means all the fruits

grown at the top of grass, such as a melon, a watermelon, a strawberry, a cucumber, etc; And the term *ბიზატელი* means all the fruits grown on the uncultivated, wild plants.

Today the importance of enrooting some of the above mentioned names is very essential (for. Ex. *ბიზატელი* (<ბილმზატელი) – „each wild fruit” (Saba, 1993).

The meanings of some botanical terms in accordance with their peculiar biological characteristics are not defined yet (*კაკრა, კენკრა, ნაევი*).

Keywords: *Terminology, Botanical Terminology, Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani, „Sitkvis Kona“.*

Ana Khurtsilava

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

anakhurtsilava9@gmail.com

Unpublished Terminological Materials of 20th Century

Georgian terminology has a long history but not all the periods of its development are studied well enough. Studying the history of terminology is necessary and important for modern society. Approaches of translators, scientists or public figures of different times are often like revising of well forgotten past. Learning this history perfectly defines the scientific basis of terminology.

The subject of our research concerns the period of Georgian terminology work when the creating of single-field dictionaries becomes systematic. In 1939, all the existing terminology researches were accumulated in one research institute. The fact of accumulating Georgian terminologists in one institution resulted in the correct development of the sphere. Nevertheless of difficulties it was the Soviet period when the Georgian subject field terminology established.

After the establishment of terminology department the only right method of terminology work was established. To define the terms there were several necessary steps to be taken:

- a) The cooperation of specialists of different fields and terminologists
- b) Discussion of important and controversial terms at expanded meetings
- c) Suggesting the terms to State Language Commission for final approval and resolution

The important terminology work of 20th century is kept in the records of the meetings of terminology committee, which are kept as manuscripts in Georgian National Academy of Science. Suggestions and reports from different institutions are as interesting as the records of meetings.

The program of Georgian Term Bank enables us to present the records electronically, to sort according to different features (authors, dates, numbers of records and others) the final result

of which is to present the history of creation of different terms and the information about unknown authors or creators of terms.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminology Management, Soviet period, Single-field Dictionaries.*

Lali Khutchua

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

lakhuchu@gmail.com

Linda Giorgadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

lindagiorgadze@yahoo.com

Georgian-Russian Lexicography in Georgia – Heritage and Modern Situation

Bilingual dictionaries have a long history in Georgia. In 16th-17th centuries we already had the first printed bilingual dictionary (Georgian-Italian Dictionary by Nikphore Cholokashvili and Stefano Paolini). Georgian-Persian-Arabian dictionary by Pharsadan Gorgijanidze was created in the same period. Creating bilingual and multilingual dictionaries were caused by political and cultural relations between Georgia and several European and Asian countries. That's why nowadays we own the great heritage of bilingual dictionaries, which should be studied appropriately and digitalized.

The main interest of our research lays upon bilingual dictionaries created from the 19th century and later. In the 19th century and especially in the Soviet Period the main emphasis were put on creating and publishing of Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries. We will try to present the chronology of creating this kind of dictionaries defining differences between them.

The unpublished manuscripts of Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries (about 30 dictionaries) kept in National Centre of Manuscripts of Georgia are of great importance. One of the oldest is Russian-Georgian Phrase Book Dictionary compiled by Bakar Bagrationi in 1725.

The manuscript dictionaries are divided into two groups according to principles of their creation:

1. Dictionaries in which verbs are presented in first person singular in present tense (most of mentioned dictionaries follow this principle)
2. Dictionaries in which verbs are presented both — in finite and infinitive —forms

First group of dictionaries were mostly created in the 19th century while the 20th century brought some changes by establishing new principles influenced by Georgian linguist Arnold Chikobava. The additorial board of TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics worked according to this principle in 20th century.

An interesting tendency may be observed in Russian-Georgian and Georgian-Russian dictionaries of 19th-20th centuries. We can pay attention to the issues of spiritual terminology in them. The special attention is paid to spiritual terminology in the dictionaries of the 19th century (the dictionaries of Chubinashvilis'). As for the dictionaries created in the Soviet period, the material is less interesting for us. For example, we compared amount of Russian words with roots „*Bor*“ (*God*) in the dictionary of Niko Chubinashvili and in the dictionaries of the Soviet Period. While 56 lexical units starting with above-mentioned roots are found in Russian-Georgian dictionary by Niko Chubinashvili, only 10 lexical units can be found in the dictionaries of the Soviet Period.

The Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics still works hard on renewing and creating Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries. In 2013 Georgian-Russian comprehensive dictionary was published (58500 lexical units). We have faced the necessity of creating spiritual terminology dictionary. Department of Scientific Terminology and Bilingual Dictionaries also works on digitalization of existing bilingual dictionaries.

We consider that studying, working on and digitalizing of Russian-Georgian dictionaries is one of the most important steps in translating studies.

Keywords: *Lexicography, Bilingual Lexicography, Russian-Georgian Dictionaries, Manuscript Dictionaries, Georgian-Russian Expanded Dictionary.*

Guram Kipiani

Ilia State University

guram_kipiani@iliauni.edu.ge

Architectural Dictionary of the Old World

The Old World remains to be a nominal and unspecified concept until it is properly defined. The dictionary does not cover architectural development of the most recent periods i.e. 20th-21th centuries. The “architectural modernity” and its lexicographic documentation is the job that should be done by specialists of recent history of architecture.

The role of an explanatory dictionary, as it is commonly defined, is to enhance perception and awareness and prevent “terminological confusion”, i.e. misconception. The latter has been increasingly noticeable almost everywhere – it can be found in subject literature, various

presentations, speeches and among staggering number of students. They are overwhelmed by “known unknown” words, and struggle to ask certain questions. The dictionary attempts to give answers to those questions and most importantly, make subject literature easier to read and provide quick search of unknown architectural terms.

Dictionary Composition

Architects, Architecture Theorists, Urbanists, Engineers, Constructors, Sculptors, Fortificators, Poliorceticers, e.g. Adam-I, Arsukidze, Brunelleschi, Bryaxis, Haraba, Hermogenus, Hippodamus, Viniola, Vitruvius, etc.

Architectural Styles and Heritage

Achaemenid Architecture, Armenian Architecture, Baroque Architecture, Classicism, Empire (Ampire), Georgian architecture, Gothic Architecture.

Architectural Terms - e.g. *Abaton, Basilica, Chapital/Capital, Entablature, Sakhli, etc.*

Buildings, Ensembles and Complexes - *Acropolis, Amphitheater, Glyphoteque, Gopuram, Lavra, Monastery, Sokhaster* and others.

For example: AGORA (Greek *ἀγορά*) - one of the main institutions of military democracy in the ancient Greece – the public gathering place – the assembly, the place where various meetings were held.

The areas of the Greek towns, representing a whole ensemble comprising of public buildings. A main area for public gathering, which also served as a space for economic, political and scientific life of citizens. From the Hellenistic period, Agora would serve as a religious center as well. There may have been several Agoras in one city (see also: Marketplace, Forum, Square).

Engineering Communication Facilities, e.g., *Aqueduct, Bond, Cross-road, Leophorosi, Viaduct, Wide road* etc.

Fortification Facilities - e.g. *Castellum, Courtine, Godoli (tower), Katarakta, Posterna, Protokhism, Tower* etc.

Ornaments and Archaeological Classics - e.g. *Akanthus, Anthemion, Bas-relief, Bucranium, Circle-Rhombus Plexus* and others.

Poliorcetica - e.g. *Catapult, Cryo, Geranos, Onager* and many others.

The dictionary contains definitions for metrological and proportions systems, reports on wind direction, building materials, oceanic spaces, time and distance measuring units, rocky and burial architecture. Explanations of various symbols and cosmograms and etc. are also included. The dictionary features a large number of illustrations.

Keywords: *Lexicography, Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Architectural Dictionary.*

Maia Kobakhidze

San Diego State University

kobakhidzemako@gmail.com

Linguistic Characteristics of Language of Gender

The problem of form and content of the linguistic portraits of men and women put interest in language and gender issues on the agenda. Gender identification can be accomplished through taking the factors of culture, time and space into account. Based on “gender” specificity, the examples of relationship between language and culture are sufficiently provided. The article discusses the “advantages” of gender (women and men) in the languages of different systems (in Georgian and English), as well as a brief historical discourse analysis in the study of linguistics of gender is outlined.

Keywords: *Gender, Language of Gender.*

Mariia D. Korolkova

Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Linguistic Studies

skifane@gmail.com

One Step in the History of Modern Terminology: Handcrafts before Manufacture

This report is devoted to handicraft vocabulary of some Russian dialects.

Fixation and lexicographical processing of handicraft terminology is very important for understanding and unifying the terminology of any production.

After many researchers (F.P. Filin, V.P. Goldin and others) I distinguish the thematic groups and subgroups in the vocabulary of the three crafts (terminology of the felting, of the carpentry and terminology of the spinning and weaving). The total volume of the material is 970 different lexical units. The material was collected during 2011-2015 in the Volga region.

I distinguish the following universal thematic subgroups: name(s) of the artisan, general name(s) of activity, product name(s), name(s) of material, specific actions during the creation of the product and names of tools and devices. These subgroups are universal for any handicraft, but they are peculiar only for the handicrafts, not for another forms of existence of production, such as a manufacture or a factory. The terminology of factory production is divided into subgroups differently from the vocabulary analyzed, but the basis of many modern terminologies is precisely

in handicrafts vocabulary.

Further analysis of craft terminology has shown that handicrafts terminology of the surveyed territory is heterogeneous in composition and can be classified according to two parameters: territorial (dialect and national words) and in the field of use (common and terminological words). These two parameters are independent, but allow us to see the national vocabulary included in the terminology and specific dialect vocabulary.

There are in all three thematic groups of handicrafts vocabulary 536 lexical units is nationwide, 434 units is dialectal. National words prevail in the thematic groups of vocabulary carpentry and terminology of spinning and weaving.

The number of dialectal and national words in the thematic group felting is almost the same, but the terminology words predominate over the widely used ones.

The data obtained will not only allow us to understand something about modern terminology, but also to preserve history.

Keywords: *Terminology, Modern Terminology, Handcrafts, Manufacture, Terminology of the Felting, Terminology of the Carpentry, Terminology of the Spinning and Weaving.*

Henri Kuprashvili

Georgian Technical University

henrikupra@yahoo.com

Terms *Ushishroeba* (Security) and *Usaprtkhoeba* (Safety) and Issues Related to their Usage

We have two terms in Georgian language *უშიშროება* (security) and *უსაფრთხოება* (safety) and each of them had its natural place in the language according to their meaning. Traditionally, in Georgia, the term *უშიშროება* (security) was being used in the next context: *Security of the Country, Security Council, Defence of the State Security* etc. The term *უსაფრთხოება* (safety) is being used in different context, for instance, *Defence of the Technical Safety* and etc.

Unfortunately, some journalists, members of governmental or non-governmental organizations „became angry“ with the term *security* and from the last of 20th century instead of it use the term *safety* that has radically different meaning from the term *security*.

It's important not to break tradition and use the term „National Security“ in correct meaning. all the more, Georgian linguistics and Georgian parliament have preferred the term *security*.

Correspondingly, we have to use the term *safety* only to describe industrial, technological and natural-ecological events and processes (*technical safety, road traffic safety, belts of safety* and etc.).

Keywords: *Terminology, Terms: Ushishroeba (Security) and Usaprtkhoeba (Safety).*

Tamar Kvitsiani

Tbilisi State University

tamunakviciani@yahoo.com

Georgian Terminology: Tradition and Present State

The end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century were marked with major changes in almost every field of science and technology. Modern technologies penetrated into different fields, causing revolutionary changes there. This process naturally resulted in the creation of many new scientific concepts and, consequently, terms, which posed a big challenge to the Georgian language. Even a superficial observation of modern Georgian terminology makes it clear that the terms almost in all fields are introduced into Georgian by means of transliteration. The language is full of transliterated terms such as: *tulkiti* (toolkit), *skrolingi* (scrolling), *startapi* (start-up), *startaperi* (start-upper), *merchendaizeri* (merchandizer), *merchanti* (merchant), *keshplou* (cash flow), *kontrasignacia* (countersigning, countersignature), *imunoprecipitacia* (immunoprecipitation), *delecia* (deletion), *adhezia* (adhesion), *kemorepelenti* (chemorepellent), *kalcineirini* (calcineurin), *dreipi* (drift), *shaperoni* (chaperone), *reparacia* (reparation), *inhibicia* (inhibition) and so on.

This was the main reason for our choice as to the research topic: Study of Georgian Terms with Regard to their Sources and Structural-Semantic Composition. We analyzed terms basing on the contrastive study: on the one hand, we analyzed the terms created in the first half of the 20th century and, to this end, selected 800 terms from the traditional fields, such as botany, zoology and anatomy, as well as 800 terms selected from the fields developed later, such as immunology, genetics and biotechnology. The research material was extracted from the English-Georgian Online Biology Dictionary (<http://bio.dict.ge/>), created in the Lexicographic Centre at Tbilisi State University.

The research showed that the Georgian language and the words from common Georgian vocabulary were quite skilfully used for the creation of terms in the first half of the 20th century. Almost 90% of the analyzed terms from that period are created by using resources of the Georgian language itself.

The situation is different as concerns the terms from the fields developed relatively later,

such as immunology, genetics and biotechnology. The research showed that 90% of new Georgian terms are merely transliterated from their respective source-language equivalents. In the process of analyzing terms, norms of the Georgian language are often neglected. On the other hand, there is also the increasing number of analytical terms in modern terminology. Transliteration of analytical terms causes considerable terminological ambiguity, which constitutes a deplorable tendency for the development of the field itself.

Contrastive study of the terms with regard to their sources and structural-semantic composition has revealed several noteworthy issues, which are important from the point of view of the formulation of terminological policy.

Our research showed that the Georgian terminology is in a deplorable state and the intervention of specialists is desperately needed. Analysis of the sources and structural-semantic composition of Georgian terms against the backdrop of the history of Georgian term-forming, basing on the contrastive study of the terms created in the classical period on the one hand, and the terms from the fields of knowledge developed relatively recently, on the other hand, showed how necessary it is. The history of Georgian term-forming provides a remarkable proof of the fact that the Georgian language has ample resources for the formation of new terms. We would also like to emphasize that it is impossible to create all terms relying exclusively on the resources of the Georgian language itself and that we cannot avoid using internationalisms. In our opinion, the best solution of the problem resides in the rich history of the Georgian term-forming, which may be designated as “the golden mean”.

Keywords: *Terminology, Transliterated Terms.*

Ewelina Kwiatek

Pedagogical University of Krakow

ewelina.kwiatek@up.krakow.pl

Translation and Terminological Challenges Encountered in the Compilation of the English-Polish, Polish-English Photogrammetric Dictionary

Photogrammetry is a science and technique of recovering shapes, sizes and mutual location of objects on the basis of images. It is a branch of a wider field called surveying which determines lengths, angles and three-dimensional position of points on the Earth surface.

Due to a narrow scope and limited interest in the field, English-Polish, Polish-English photogrammetric dictionaries are scarce. In fact, only three such dictionaries have been published so far: *Photogrammetric dictionary in seven languages* published by the International Society for Photogrammetry (1961), *Słownik terminologiczny (pięciojęzyczny) z zakresu fotogrametrii i*

teledetekcji 'Five-language terminological dictionary on photogrammetry and remote sensing' by Sitek (1990) and *Słownik polsko-angielski i angielsko-polski z zakresu fotogrametrii* 'Polish-English, English-Polish Dictionary on Photogrammetry' by Kurczyński (2014).

As photogrammetry is quickly developing and relies on achievements of other disciplines including computer science and computer vision, the content of the first two dictionaries is already outdated. The dictionary by Kurczyński is still very valid and has a rich repository of entries, but just like the other two dictionaries it is directed mainly at technicians, researchers and students who work in the field. Technical writers, translators or even scholars who do not know this particular field may not find this dictionary particularly useful as based on sole terms and equivalents the dictionary offers, they will not be able to build a concept structure within the field and find semantic relations between concepts.

The papers describes a new attempt at creating a bilingual photogrammetric dictionary that is targeted both at field and language experts. The dictionary relies on the photogrammetric terminology glossary described in the article *Photogrammetric Terminology: Third Edition (2016) Listing* by Granshaw, which includes an annex with a glossary of English terms and their definitions.

Terms and definitions were translated into Polish and were used as an input to create an EN-PL and PL-EN photogrammetric dictionary that was additionally enriched with grammatical, orthographic and semantic information.

The dictionary-making process tuned out to be very demanding both on the translation level (translating definitions that included cross-references to other terms) and on the terminological level (synonymy, polysemy, lack of equivalents).

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Specialized Terminology, Photogrammetry, Bilingual Dictionary, Polish-English Dictionary.*

Nino Labartkava

St. Andrew the First-Called Georgian University of the Patriarchate of Georgia

Labartkava.nino@gmail.com

Peculiarities of Charter Structure and Terminology on the European Charter of Local Self-Government

As we know, similar to other texts, Charter also has an introduction known as a preamble. In law it has the same definition as prologue in Literature and overture in ballet. The Preamble provides an opportunity for statement of the basic premises underlying the Charter. The Charter has its own terminology appropriate to its style, for example, this Charter contains parts and not chapters, they use terms "article" and not "clause", because the former is legal term, whilst the

latter is the legislative term. The following terms “by statute” and “by law” are also important based on their content, as the first one is used in Civil Law, whereas the second one is used in Common Law.

Essential terms such as “notion of ability”, “under their responsibility”, “local affairs”, “own affairs”, “counterparts”, “provisions” are to be understood for the purpose of the Charter, because they have different definitions in Law compare to colloquial language. The following terms “considering that”, “convinced that”, “aware that”, “asserting that” have transitional functions and are often used in the Charter.

Legal texts are full of archaisms, that is why the archaic words are often used: “hereto”, “thereto”, “whereof”, “insofar as”, “shall”.

As for grammar constructions, “to be + infinitive with to” structure is often used because of the nature of Law, as it is used to deliver coercion or obligation which is so characteristic for Law. Synonymous phrases “enter into force” and “become affective” are worth to highlight, because they are translated with the same phrase in Georgian translation, however, there might be different collocations for more diversity and accuracy.

Keywords: *Terminology, Law Terminology, Charter, Charter Terminology.*

Irina Lobzhanidze

Ilia State University

irina_lobzhanidze@iliauni.edu.ge

Terminology Management and Terminology Extraction Tools

Implementation of technical translation is always associated with a possibility to process a text sequentially and, at the same time, the implementation of translation is connected to the existence and use of an appropriate termbase. The use of termbase helps translator to choose correct terminology and to ensure terminological consistency within different kind of documents. From this point of view, the terminology management and compilation of a termbase can be carried out in the following sequence: a) terminology research, b) entry creation, c) entry review and d) maintenance.

The above mentioned procedures are associated with the existing international standards on terminology management like the following:

ISO 704:2009 Terminology work – Principles and methods

ISO 1087-1:2000 Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application

ISO 1087-2:2000 Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 2: Computer application

ISO 12616:2002 Translation-oriented terminography

ISO 12620:2009 Computer applications in terminology – Data categories And computer tools used for terminology management like CSOFT TermWiki and SDL MultiTerm.

Thus, the structure of the paper is as follows: 1. Terminology management and Translation sequence; 2. International Standards associated with Terminology management; 3. Computer applications used for Terminology management and, 4. Conclusions.

Keywords: *Terminology Management, Terminology Extraction Tools, ISO Standards.*

Archil Magalashvili

Ilia State University

archil.magalashvili@iliauni.edu.ge

The Problems of Terminology Management in Georgia

It is known, that existing borders regarding the spheres of influence of political, cultural, scientific theories or schools have affected and still continue to affect universalization of scientific-technical terminology.

Once Latin gradually lost the status of a universal scientific language, scientific terms are being introduced spontaneously and are mainly based on Anglo-Saxon language. Plus we should also consider the terminology introduced from Russian Empire and Soviet times that have been widely used in Georgia. Own national terms in scientific and applied spheres in those times, generally did not contradict international and most foreign language terms.

Currently, scientific-technical terms and among them Earth Sciences face a new type of challenges and even threats for the following reasons:

1. Changes in the primary meaning of scientific terms due to various factors, which as a rule, reflect in other national terminology much later. In our country, this process practically lacks any kind of coordination and only depends on the efficiency of professional circles. Some examples are: *shale, geospheres* etc.
2. Translation and publication in social media of scientific or educational foreign texts by means of electronic software by non-professionals
3. Lack of control in the development of electronic directory data resources and their publication in public space
4. Recent dangerous trend of virtually unregulated publishing of national dictionaries, textbooks and directories

Given that no regulatory framework exists yet, the only way to reduce those threats is to enhance the work of public or professional organizations such as TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, State Language Department, newly founded Association of Terminology and others.

At this stage, these organizations should take the function of a controlling body, as well as of a lobbyist under their initiative that the problems regarding scientific terminology are regulated at a legislative level.

The foremost attention should be paid to the most urgent scientific-technical spheres for our country, such as environmental protection, management and use of natural resources, including the Energy, Mining and other. Terms generating in these spheres must be subject to state control since they create the basis for other scientific-technical terms. As an example, we can bring forth the first Georgian-English-Russian Oil and Gas Dictionary published in 2005, which was being compiled along with the implementation of large-scale projects in the region at that time.

This dictionary was one of the last ones among others, which was edited at a Scientific Terminology Department in Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. The mentioned dictionary was created about 13 years ago and due to rapid changes in the field (shale gas, shale oil and other technical novelties) it needs updating. The dictionary is one of the examples to demonstrate how fast the terminology changes in such fields. Consequently, we do believe that in order to avoid the discord between national and international terms in various fields, lexicological control should be imposed by regulatory basis and implemented by (a) reputable institution(s).

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Scientific-Technical Translation.*

Nelly Makharadze

Ilia State University Giorgi Tsereteli Institute of Oriental Studies

byzantinology@gmail.com

From the History of Church Terminology (Coverings of Church Treasury პერეკელი [*perekeli*])

The covering of church treasury *perekeli* used during the liturgical ceremonies is called დაფარნა [*daparna*]. There are three kinds of *daparna*: two of them – the covering of the altar chalice and the covering of the paten are called small coverings – მცირე დაფარნა [*mtsire daparna*], and the third one is a big covering – დიდი დაფარნა [*didi daparna*] that according to the definition covers the holy relics of Eucharistic offerings – consecrated bread and wine like sky (*tsai*) or like air (*haeri*).

The extensive factual data of special studies (liturgical texts, embroidery, research documents) suggest that *perekeli* was used as the covering of altar chalice and paten, i.e. it is the name for small coverings (G. BaraTashvili); in some alternative sources *perekeli* is also mentioned as the big covering meaning sky (ცაო – *tsai*), and air (ჰაერი – *haeri*) (En. Gabidzashvili).

Defining big covering as ‘air’ was determined by the use of the term ‘Άήρ, ἀέρος (air) that was coined in Greek liturgy by Basil the Great, Ioane Chrisostomos, also by Jacob’s texts of liturgical rites; The term is sometimes naturally used as identical to *sky* and translated into other languages in its initial meaning, as, e.g., in Russian big *covering* is named *воздух*. This did not happen so in the case of the Georgian data. In Greek big covering *didi daparna* is Άήρ but small coverings are called κάλυμμα, προκάλυμμα or περικάλυμμα (meaning protector, cover, lid ...); the Kartvelian variant form of this is today’s Georgian term *ḡerekeli*.

It is assumed by some researchers that big *covering* was introduced by St Saba (5th cent), but what term had denoted small coverings before the term for big covering Άήρ was introduced is unknown.

This question might be answered by the etymological analysis of the term *ḡerekeli* the origin of which is derived not from the word *περικάλυμμα* but from the substantivized form of the neutral gender participle of the verb *περιέχω* (all-encompassing or *tsai* according to Sophokles lexicon – Heaven and not Sky) through simple phonetic changes: *ḡeriekon*>*ḡeriek-el*, with Georgian suffix *-el*>*ḡerek-el-i*.

I think that *ḡerekeli* (τὸ περιέχον) is a very old borrowing denoting small coverings; otherwise the big cover as the newly borrowed one would not have been named with a different name for the similar meaning. The traditions seemed to have overlapped, which created some difficulties in definitions.

It could be said now that *ḡerekeli* and *tsai* are not different terms, and *tsai* is the translation of the Greek *ḡerekeli*.

Keywords: *Terminology, Church Terminology, Coverings of Church Treasury.*

Elguja Medzmariashvili

Georgian Technical University

medzmariashvili@gtu.ge

Importance of Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary

In 2017 after many years of working the *Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary* was published. In this book there are discussed the terms and the definitions that are involved in the branches of the military, namely: the fundamentals of the military theory, common theoretical branch that exposes structural and systematic categories of the phenomena and processes of the military branch; The art of the military - the terms and the definitions of the strategies, the art of operations and tactics; Setting up armed forces; Military Training and Education; Arm Equipment

and its Utilization; Armed Force Management; Military Economics; Types of Military Forces; Military History; Social, natural and technical branches of sciences and their military usage; Different issues, such as: the ballistics and contemporary military technologies; Military chiefs, military staff and military investigators working in Georgian and abroad.

The republic of Georgia and its military organization needs standard, accurate and coherent military terms. They are important for two reasons: for the country's fundamental military development and for determine notions and concepts of armed force manipulations with their equivalent, common terms. The last mentioned is crucial for the relationship with foreign countries, particularly, with strategic and military partners.

The historical circumstances hindered the development of military branch and accordingly the Georgian terminology of military branch. Georgia faced serious historical problems, basically caused by the gap of doing its bit, based on Georgian sustainable military traditions, in the theory of the art of military service for approximately 300 years. The major cause was the loss of independence of Georgia through its union with Russia, then with the Soviet Union, where military thoughts and notions were formed via Russian terms.

Actually, this was the period of formation of various military terms and definitions of contemporary and international importance in different languages of the world.

In view of these challenges, the authors attempted to compile Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary, as a means of displaying Georgian military terms' and definitions' complex classification. We consider that the dictionary is of great importance for Georgian statehood.

Keywords: *Terminology, Military Dictionary, Encyclopedic Dictionary.*

Natela Muzashvili

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

natelamuza@yahoo.com

Marine Osadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

marineosadze50@gmail.com

Preparation of Dialectal Terms for Georgian TermBank

Dialectal vocabulary is the base of the terminological system. Terminological work implies to use linguistic devices completely, that means formatting or composing the word in an authentic language and that is the main device for the creating a term. There is a huge potential in derivational bases (creating term devices), which functions diverges to the meanings of literary

language. That means: affixes are transforming into terminological elements and composing individual semantical groups.

Beside these linguistic devices, a huge potential of dialectal vocabulary in the process of creating terms is widely noted. Particularly, it becomes important when there is a need to bring a term from one language to another. In the current situation language refers to dialectal vocabulary in order to avoid deriving artificial terms.

Terminologists have always appreciated dialectal vocabulary and so we have plethora of dialectal terms spread over the different scientific fields.

These days, we have to confront dialectal vocabulary to the process of rapid spreading of foreign words in accordance to other linguistic devices.

Department of Scientific Terminology along with the Ministry of Defense of Georgia composed a programme for creating Georgian terms that will unify all the terminological resources; There is no doubt this dialectal system of terms will be one of the main objectives for the terminological study.

Our TermBank will contain terms from Georgian language dialectal vocabulary. These materials according to dialects will be placed as fields and sub-fields. For instance, according to the dialects: Kartlian, Imeretian, Gurian, Rachvelian...; according to the fields: agricultural, constructional, technical, medical...; according to the sub-fields: stock-raising, vine-growing, fruit-growing, stockbreeding...; thematic groups will be separated also: small livestock, large cattle breeds, kitchenware, furniture, buildings...

This searching device will give an opportunity to search the term according to all dialects, so we will be able to observe their semantical meanings.

Keywords: *Terminology, Dialectal Terminology, Georgian TermBank.*

Salome Omiadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

salomiadze@yahoo.com

On the Case in Point of the Terminological Asymmetry

Apart from the traditional viewpoint regarding the terminological asymmetry, in the modern scientific literature there appeared different approaches. Whilst a jaundiced view was taken of this phenomena and it was thought as a matter of an inordinacy of a terminological system, today it is perceived as a expanding of the possibilities of a special language and is approved as the ultimate result of increasing of the scientific knowledge of the object. We accept the traditional approach, however perceive the phenomena of multiple indicators for one denotate as a terminological asymmetry.

It is more than centuries that Sociologists, culturologists, psychologists, historicists and philosophers have made research on the different ways of sociological thinking and debate on them. Linguists have investigated the connection between a language and brainwork, though, since the 1960's in various theses there was arisen a branch of mentality issues between linguistic categories and linguistic units.

The fact that, the issue of mentality, as a scientific object, is observed in various fields of the Humanities, also involves heterogeneous approaches, which might have cause an asymmetric relation between the main concept and its' referents. The concepts: *მენტალიტეტი* and *მენტალობა* are often used as synonymous forms in the studies of the Humanities. Though, some texts indicate the borders of the conceptual meanings of these linguistic units. In most cases the criteria, such as stability and dynamics, on the one hand, and generalism and particularism, on the other hand, are referred to as the bases of these differences. The *მენტალიტეტი* is perceived as general phenomena, whilst the *მენტალობა* is its specific, concrete occurrence. This thesis provides a broad observation of this case in point.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminological Asymmetry.*

Eva Papamihali

"Aleksander Xhuvani" University; Elbasan, Albania

eva.papamihali@gmail.com

The New Terminologies and Challenges to Preserve the Albanian Language's Originality (The Case of the Development of Town Planning Terminology)

The rapid unification of communication and the world's conquest by technical and scientific English, lead us towards raising some question marks in the role that some countries should play to setting terminologies in various branches. The development of town planning in Albania is accompanied with the creation of a terminology, whose semantics does not respect the nature of the Albanian language, therefore becoming an obstacle to the implementation of the own branch's standards. The national linguistic policies necessarily collide with the free choice of the terminology and they get in touch with the international liberalization requirements which let aside some concepts as the preservation of the cultural and linguistic identities. The way Albania manages the town planning terminology nowadays has been taken as a reference to reflect how the expressive abilities of the Albanian language are underestimated, thus using borrowings from the English language and establishing speech in the first place, not the language.

We will not deal here with the ability of the Albanian language to express new concepts, as every language has these tools, but prior to creating new terminologies we should notice how these languages are exploited by their native speakers to embrace the new, to describe and to conceive it, and at last to make it part of the respective cultures. The problem lies in the development of the technology. Here we will focus on the description of privileged ways of linguistic enrichment in function of the tradition that every country has to elaborate terminologies. Whichever the selected way, the challenge is to make the necessary and linguistically accurate terminologies available to users, to expand new scientific knowledge. What we find interesting here is to highlight the conflict among the creation of artificial terms with come from their inaccurate translation and the users' need to understand branches' basic concepts. Making available to users the candidate terms which do not respect the linguistic standards, leads to communication inaccuracy. The creation of these terms should follow specific criteria which do not ignore the spontaneous creation of terms but urge the creation of standardized terms. How do we manage to equip technologically underestimated languages so as to accomplish such a challenge? This is one of the main cases which our analyses is based on.

Keywords: *Terminology, Borrowings, Linguistic Identity, Town Planning Terminology.*

Nino Pitskhelauri

The Academic Work Technique Center of Ilia University

pizchelaury@yahoo.com

The German Names for the Churches of the Most Holy Mother of God and their Georgian Translations

Translation is one of the prominent issues in theological literature. In the Christian literature itself, this relates to some difficulties for several reasons: finding exact matches between synonyms, homonymy, non-existence of some concepts, due to traditional or confessional differences. For example, in German: *Fronleichnam, Fronleichnamsfest* or „*Fest des heiligsten Leibes und Blutes Christi*“, also, in German regions: *Prangertag, Blutstag*; in Latin: *Sollemnitatis Sanctissimi Corporis et Sanguinis*; in English: *Christi Feast of Corpus Christi*; in Russian: *Праздник Тела и Крови Христовых, Праздник Пресвятой Евхаристии*; in Ukrainian: the established name in the Greek-Catholic church of Ukraine is “*Свято Пресвятої Євхаристії*”, which in Georgian translates to: the holyday of the holy body and blood of the Savior, or, accordingly, the Holy Eucharist. In the English, French and Spanish languages, this holiday has gone down as The Solemnity of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ.

There are different events in the case of many other concepts, such as Absolution, the Latin term in the Catholic Church, which means forgiveness of sins, however, the essence is different on the one hand in the Catholic and Orthodox faith and on the other – in the Lutheran: in the latter, the forgiveness of sins is caused by repentance, because the confession is not recognized as a sacred mystery. Therefore, the explanatory references are necessary in the translation.

There are also many types of temples according to their architectural style and hierarchical subordination.

Special attention should be paid to the multitude of names of the churches of The Holy Mother of God. In Georgia and generally - the Orthodox Church, as well as the Catholic Church, there are various churches and monasteries of The Most Holy Mother of God. For example: churches of the Annunciation, the Assumption and the Nativity. However, their number in Catholic religion is much higher.

For example, *Mariä-Elend-Kirche*, *Maria im Elend*, *Maria-Elend-Kapelle* represent the names of the various churches, that are associated with the Virgin's hardships in Egypt.

or: *Sieben-Schmerzen-Kirche*, also known as: *Mater-Dolorosa-Kirche*, *Mutter-Gottes-der-Schmerzen-Kirche*, *Maria-Schmerzen-Kirche*, *Maria von den Sieben Schmerzen*, *Zur schmerzhaften Mutter*, *Kirche Unserer Lieben Frau von den Schmerzen*. These names are associated with the seven pains of The Most Holy Mother of God.

The direct translation of these titles is not enough, it is important to add interpretations, so that the essence is represented, in other words - the definition according to context is necessary.

In some cases, there will probably be a possibility of creating Georgian terminology, but special care is required.

Keywords: *Terminology, Churches, the Churches of the Most Holy Mother of God, Church Names, Georgian Language, German Language.*

Nino Popiashvili

Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University

nino.popiashvili@tsu.ge

Poetic Vocabulary and Literary Text

Poetic vocabulary or artistic language is an artistic and emotional depiction of objects and events, that isn't a natural characteristic of the literary language. The main function of poetic vocabulary is an artistic reflection of reality. Units, expressed in the artistic text, are considered as samples of poetic vocabulary. The poetic speech is formed as a result of poetic vocabulary. Unlike unpoetic, unartistic speech, the poetic speech is the bearer of esthetic function. Development of

poetic vocabulary is especially important in modern technological time, in the globalization discourse as a stereotypic vocabulary is a certain obstacle for development of poetic vocabulary. Archaisms, historicisms, neologisms, loan words, jargons, barbarisms, professionalisms are differently used in fiction.

Use of *archaisms* in the literary text can be defined in several directions:

1. Lexical archaisms („და შეუპოვრად მას ჰუნე თვისი“... (N. Baratashvili))
2. Lexical and semantic archaisms („სიმწიფის ატესტატი ახალი აღებული მქონდა“)
3. Grammatical archaisms („მზის ღიმილი აღაჩინა ცამან“... (A. Kalandadze))

The group of *historicisms* is distinguished among archaisms, which expresses historically existing, but for now already disappeared, nonexistent things or events. In fiction, especially in a historical novel, poem or story which refers to the past, it is even necessary to use archaisms and historicisms. For example, „მალემსრბოლი შემოეყარა. გრაგნილი მოართვა... ყინცვისში კი ფიცხელი შრომა და ბერკეტბრუნვა დატრიალდა, ოწინარებით ეწეოდნენ დიდ ლოდებს...“ (L. Gotua, “Angel of Kintsvisi”).

The *neologism* is the opposite of archaism. As well as archaisms, neologisms are also unusual words for the modern literary language and therefore they become easily noticeable. Three types of formation of neologisms are known:

Word-formation derivation – it is a creation of new words by means of the morphemes existing in language, with use of the known methods. For example, „შარაზე გამოჩნდა მარტოდმარტო ბერიქალა, არსაფერისად ეცვა... ცალი ხელით მოძველო ქოლგა ეჭირა, მეორეთი ჭრელი ბოხჩა“ (G. Leonidze, “Fufala”).

Semantic derivation – it is a creation of a new, minor value from already existing word through the new sense and existing proximity: *Eyelinor, laundering of money, zebra (crosswalk)*...

According to the words of other languages: *voucher, image, marketing, thriller, talk show, sponsor* and others.

The *barbarisms* are considered to be the foreign words, which are unnecessarily brought in language. Over time this word either will be withdrawn from use or forgotten or will be used and established in certain areas (in professionalisms, slang). Purity of the literary language demands that the language avoided superfluous foreign-language words including barbarisms. First of all, this applies to poetic language as barbarisms are very easily perceived and remembered, and because of sonority of the other language it is impossible to reach an artistic effect (assonance and consonance), though this is perhaps where contrast between the native language and barbarism can become a rich source of poetic expression of an artistic creativity. For example:

„დღეს გადმოვქაჩე ახალი ფილმი,
საუნდტრეკი აქვს ანდერჟორლდის (D. Gogibedashvili)“

Or:

„უყურე ეხლა დიხტორს... ხვალინდელი ის წაიკითხა... კაკ ევო?!... ერთი კვირაა უყე... ისა... ეტატ... მეტი დაჟე. გბე ჟენშჩინა?... ქალი სად არი?“ (L. Bugadze, “Russia”).

Poetic language reflects esthetic value of creativity. However one of the purposes of poetic language is also a communicative function as it transmits information on inner world of the text.

Keywords: *Poetic Vocabulary, Literary Text, Archaisms, Historicisms, Neologism, Barbarisms.*

Rusudan Ramishvili

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

rusudrami@yahoo.com

Lexicographic Problems Concerning Georgian-Persian Translation

Development of the modern lexicography is conditioned by intensity of the contacts between the nations and the countries.

Studying Persian language has its strategic importance in the present-day Georgia. Studying a foreign language is impossible in absence of the academic dictionaries.

Working on a dictionary is the endless process. Any language changes permanently. Some words appear and some disappear from the language vocabulary; a lot of new words, concepts and meanings are introducing into language; correspondingly, it becomes necessary to compile new dictionaries. The lexicological work is carried on this direction in Iran as well as in Georgia.

Nugzar Lachinan, Fereidanian Georgian by origin, edited Georgian-Persian Dictionary in Tehran in 2007.

In 2015 Muhamed Rigi's Georgian-Persian Dictionary was published containing 29 683 lexical units. It covers much more material than any Georgian-Persian dictionaries having published yet. This is the first attempt of publishing comprehensive translation dictionary. The modern Georgian basic literary lexis, the terms of the different scientific and technical branches, some part of the colloquial and dialectological lexis verified in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language are represented in this dictionary.

The electronic version of the Persian-Georgian Dictionary compiled by Alexandre Elerdashvili is also noteworthy. It compiles 20 000 lexical units; there is also a book compiled under the editorial work of the same author, which contains 46 000 units (published in 2012).

It is very important for to have terminological dictionaries of the different branches of science and technology. During the recent years the economic, political and cultural relations between Iran and Georgia became more intensive. It is necessary to employ such possibilities to compile and publish Georgian-Persian and Persian-Georgian terminological dictionaries. First steps in this direction were made by Amir Mansur Mohammad and Ketevan Megrelishvili. Under their authorship bilingual (Persian-Georgian and Georgian-Persian) Thematic Applicable

Dictionary was published in the Publishing House of Tehran State University.

Our duty as a nation, is to compile and publish academic translating and thematic comprehensive dictionaries. It is desirable to base our work on the word thesaurus developed by the Institute of Linguistics of Georgia and on the rich terminological material of the separate branches of science and technologies preserved in the Institute and in the published terminological dictionaries.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicography, Translation, Georgian-Persian Translation;*

Nasima S. Sharafutdinova

Ulyanovsk State Technical University

nassima@mail.ru

The Causes of Terminological Synonymy

(By the Example of Aviation Terminology in the German and English Languages)

One of the issues of terminology science is the phenomenon of synonymy in modern branch terminology. Despite the different attitude to the question of terminological synonymy, the functioning of terms-synonyms in branch terminology is already a fact. Our research of various bilingual (German-English, English-German) aviation dictionaries showed that more than 40 percent of terms have synonyms.

The problem of terminological synonymy has been raised and discussed frequently in the linguistic literature, but the causes and sources of terminological synonyms are not well-studied.

The purpose of this work is to consider the causes of terminological synonymy by the example of aviation terms of the German and English languages.

In branch terminology, the terms-synonyms refer to the same concept, but have partial discrepancies in the extraction of its individual sides. In terminological synonymy, as in the common lexis, there are absolute and partial synonyms. Ideally, the terms-synonyms are equivalent in use. There is no consensus in the terminology on whether to refer variants of terms with different spelling to synonyms or to consider them only as variants of one term. In our opinion, terminological units that differ in at least one letter or sign in spelling are different independent terms. And if they serve for naming the same concept, then they completely correspond to the signs of the terms-synonyms [1, p.85-114].

By the material of the aviation terminology of the German and English languages we expose the next causes of terminological synonymy.

1. The base component of a complex or compound term has a synonym term: *airline* // *airway*; *Venturi-Rohr* // *Venturi-Düse*.
2. The defining component of a complex or compound term has a synonym: *display cues* // *instrument cues*; *Triebwerksregelsystem* // *Antriebsregelsystem*.
3. The full term and its abbreviation: *true course* // *T.C.*
4. The full term and its variant, formed by truncating the components: *air carrier* // *carrier*; *Fahrwerkskufe* // *Kufe*.
5. The full term and a short version of the term, formed by morphological means, for example, with a suffix *er-*: *freight vehicle* // *freighter*; *Segelflugzeug* // *Segler*.
6. Native term and borrowed word (or hybrid term): *bracket* // *console* (French); *zerstörende Prüfung* (German) // *Crashtest* (English).
7. Synonymous morphological means, for example, suffixes and prefixes, contribute to the creation of synonymous terms: *blade passage frequency* // *blade passing frequency*; *aerospace* // *airspace*; *antriebsfrei* // *antriebslos*.
8. The term collocation and the complex term: *air mechanic* // *aeromechanic*; *Flugzeug mit Radarausrüstung* // *Radarflugzeug*.
9. The term with a graphic or symbolic component and a verbal term: *L-Antenne* // *geknickte Antenne*.
10. The term eponym (family term) and nonfamily term: *Raman-Effekt* // *Kombinationsstreuung des Lichts*.
11. Joined-up or hyphenated spelling of complex terms: *Langstreckenflugzeug* // *Langstrecken-Flugzeug*.
12. The secondary name of the terminological concept through the formation of a new term on the basis of other associations: *bow cap* // *nose fairing*.
13. Partial synonyms, which are synonyms only in a certain context: *wing* // *aerofoil* // *wing assembly*; *Tragflügel* // *Tragwerk*.

The results of the research show that there are several causes of terminological synonyms. The first cause of the synonyms formation is the fact that human thinking is inclined to disclose new aspects and features of an object or phenomenon, that already has a terminological name, and give it another name. Secondly, on the basis of a new association with a similar sign of another object or phenomenon, this object or phenomenon of the aviation industry can be named again. The third cause is the tendency of technical terms concision, which consists in numerous versions of abbreviated terms. The fourth cause is the language fashion, the result of which is the active functioning of English equivalents along with the original German terms in German language of science and technology.

Keywords: *Terminology, Lexicology, Synonymy, Terminological Synonymy, German Language, English Language.*

Vazha Shengelia

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

vazhashengelia@gmail.com

On the Compilation of Bilingual Caucasian Dictionaries

Great success has been achieved in researching the system and history of the Caucasian (Ibero-Caucasian) languages and with such a background the insufficient level of development of bilingual lexicography is apparent. In this regard Abkhazian-Georgian lexicography is an exception the history of which started more than 60 years ago with B. Janashia's most notable "The Abkhazian-Georgian Dictionary".

In the Department of the Mountain Ibero-Caucasian Languages of Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistic the issue of Caucasian-Georgian bilingual dictionaries has always been topical but the first steps were taken only in 2003 when R. Pareulidze's "The Chechen-Georgian Dictionary" was published. Continuation of the work was possible by financial support of Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia; in particular, within the framework of the two year grant project six dictionaries were compiled: Abkhazian- Georgian (N. Machavariani), Circassian-Georgian (V. Shengelia), Ingush-Georgian (R. Pareulidze), Avar-Georgian (L. Azmaiparashvili), Bezhta-Georgian (N. Ardoteli) and Udi-Georgian (R. Lolua).

While working on the dictionaries, first of all, the list of lexical units should be done considering specific units of each language that express spiritual and material culture together with the main semantic groups.

The second most important issue is the selection of dictionary entries, namely, the form of presenting a nominal and a verb in a dictionary. In this case the structural peculiarities and the lexicographic tradition of a specific language were taken into consideration.

In Abkhazian, which has no main cases, the headword for a nominal is a definite form with a stress mark; Circassian nominals are represented by an indefinite form in the instrumental case (a definite and a plural form are put in a parenthesis); the headwords for Ingush nominals are presented in the instrumental case (genitive, ergative and plural forms as well as the markers of a grammatical class are put in a parenthesis). In Avar, nominals are represented in the instrumental case with a stress mark (in case of internal flexion, the genitive case form is represented as well, nominals having class markers are represented with such ones); Bezhta nominals are represented in the instrumental case with a stress mark (indicating the ergative and the indirect case with the base); the headword for a nominal in Udi is represented in the instrumental case (the type of declension is indicated).

The verb in Circassian is represented by the third person form in the past (present and future forms are put in a parenthesis); in the rest five languages the verb is represented by a masdar or an infinitive or both of them in the dictionary. The main grammatical qualifications are indicated next to the verb.

By compiling these six dictionaries, the department does not stop working on bilingual Caucasian dictionaries. This work will continue in the future, namely, bilingual lexicography should include literary Ibero-Caucasian languages (their number is 16 including one dead language – Caucasian Albanian having the ancient alphabet).

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Bilingual Dictionaries, Caucasiology.*

Nino Skhirtladze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

nino.skhirtladze070@gmail.com

For Representing the Old Georgian terms in the Georgian TermBank

Georgian scientific terminology has evolved over the centuries. The old Georgian translation has been designed to create an accurate, adequate translation, which meant in itself to create accurate, unambiguous and adequate terms for reflecting the concept.

In order to develop and improve the modern Georgian terminology, it is necessary to assess and study all the achievements or failures of the terminology work properly. The electronic database of the terms is the best way to keep track of terms in the diacritical setting. The appropriate analysis of the material shows us the way in which to move: to adapt to the so-called establishing "International Terms" in the Language or we revitalize the forgotten terms and / or create a new one with their analogy.

In the report we will talk about the principles of old Georgian terminology according to the "Old Georgian-Greek Documented Dictionary", terminology models and their reflection on the Georgian TermBank. By representing the appropriate material we will analyse and establish the advantages of the principles we have adopted for working on the terms in the Georgian TermBank. The principles are adopted to manage the terminology work more efficiently, faster and more skillfully.

Keywords: *Terminology, Old Georgian Terms, Georgian TermBank.*

Ekaterina P. Sosnina

State Technical University, Ulyanovsk, Russia

epsosnina@gmail.com

Interactive Terminology Units in the UNITECH-Knowledgebase: Development and Applications

The report presents our academic UNITECH project, which we develop from 2014 and which is used for professional translation studies in some Russian universities. Till now the UNITECH-platform has been tested in several linguistic courses with more than 600 students, and just now about 20 universities are the partners and users of our platform. The website of the project is www.unitechbase.com (the e-platform and courses' descriptions are in the Russian language). It is an open free linguistic resource that could be used as MOOC and is based on MOOC-ideology with the focus on blended learning applications.

UNITECH is a developing project and just now it includes two special translation courses for young translators with learning materials, glossaries for the certain learning modules and special Terminology Knowledgebase, and two courses for translation service providers. We also try to apply and integrate the functions of CAT-systems to support terminology management tasks in UNITECH-project.

UNITECH project has the special Terminology Knowledgebase with interactive terminology units, which were categorized as general technical terms and are built as descriptive articles for the basic frequently used technical objects /or devices. The unit is presented as a text in the native language with descriptions, visual information or/and video to support understanding and demonstration of the certain technical object. In our paper we plan to discuss the approaches we follow to select the terminology unites of the Knowledgebase and their application in one of our courses. The UNITECH-Knowledgebase is partly open for demonstration at wiki.unitechbase.com.

In 2018 the project is also realized with the grant support from the Russian Fond of Fundamental Research (state grant N 18-413-730018).

Keywords: *Terminology, Interactive Terminology, UNITECH-Knowledgebase.*

Tamar Sukhishvili

Ilia State University

tamar.sukhishvili@iliauni.edu.ge

Terminological Problems in Georgian Translation

The paper focuses on a number of terminological problems the standard Georgian language faces today in the rapid process of lexical borrowings. These problems are especially well reflected in the translation of fiction.

The paper discusses the following cases:

1. Borrowed terms enter the language through the colloquial speech

Although there is an appropriate terminological base in the language, standard terms are unable to be integrated in it and they do exist only in the dictionaries. Hence, colloquial language chooses foreign loanwords (mostly barbarisms) to substitute the standard terms. Frequent uses of the borrowed technical terms in the Georgian colloquial language, Russian names of the car parts among them (*peredok-i, stseplenie etc.*) serves as a significant example.

2. Loanwords enter the language through the official written documentation

Since the words expressing certain concepts already exist in the language, there is no need for foreign borrowings in Georgian. However, foreign loanwords gradually occupy their position in the official written documents with an increasing tendency of terminizing and are further incorporated as foreign terms into the colloquial speech (*i.e. apiliatsia (affiliation), pasilitatsia (facilitation) and etc*), though they do not contain any specialized meaning. The terminizing process has been supposedly encouraged by Latin origin of the majority of these words.

3. Emerging new concepts creates a need for new terms, but again, the existing terminological base has been ignored

a) There are the cases of re-adoption of the terms, as in the case of the English loanword *ranger*. Georgian adopts the word first as a military term, but afterwards, the same word has been adopted again to substitute the original forms (*მეტყვევე / ტყის მცველი, forest specialist / forest guard*)

b) The terms applied to new concepts intrude into the established terminological system and break the standards achieved in term formation. For example, invasion of foreign loanwords in sports terminology (*baseball, softball, etc.*) destroys the system of ball games nomenclature in Georgian.

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Lexical Borrowings, Borrowed Terms.*

Liana Sutidze

Technical University of Georgia

l.sutidze@gtu.ge

To the Issue of Editing the New Technical Terminology

Georgian technical terminology (Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian parts of it) became obsolete long ago and cannot correspond to the modern demands. This terminology needs not only to renew but change structurally.

The growing progress of modern communication and information technologies demands updating of the scientific terminology in general and of the technical terminology particularly.

It is obvious that foreign terms took their place not only in speech but in the scientific literature as well. The examples of terminology using which we meet in our everyday life, especially when reading or listening to the ads, are absolutely unacceptable. For example, the ads propose us to restore so called *rulevoi* – from the Russian *руль* (*steering wheel*); they also suggest the grids against *gokhot* – that is *грокот* in Russian (*clatter*) and so on; as usual, technical terms in ads are always given in Russian, sometimes in some other languages, but almost nobody uses Georgian technical terms. Unfortunately, sometimes already existed terminology also favors using untranslated terms such as: *bremsbergi* (bremsberg – cross entry); *versori* (versor- a unit length), *lafeti* (lafet – gun carriage) and many others. True, it is impossible to translate all of the foreign terms always and only in Georgian. Some of such terms may include in the new technical terminology unchanged, without translation. It is especially conditioned by the fact that nowadays a huge stream of the foreign terms floods the Georgian language.

If we want the term and its function be easy to understand and use, then the new technical terminology should be arranged in the form of the explanatory dictionary without so called headwords; this will enable us to avoid diverse interpretations of the terms in the technical literature and manuals.

We suggest here some faults found in the existed terminology which are absolutely necessary to improve during editorial work.

Many terms need to refine: not *ოგრობებადი* (*crooking*) but *ვრეხადი* (*crookable*); *იწვებადი* – *წვადი* (*burning – burnable*) and some others.

Synonymic terms should be used without non-Georgian corresponding words: for example, we meet in the technical terminological dictionaries such pairs as: *შუაფი* — *კარადა* (a wardrobe – in Russian and in Georgian); *შოფერი* — *მძღოლი* (**a driver**); *შოფერი* — *მექანიკოსი* (driver-mechanic); *სკრაიბერი* — *საკაწრელი* (scribe).

Besides that, some terms which denote the notions which we classify as visible and invisible should merge, e.g. *ღერძი* (*axis*) - Axis can be a part of a car, an eye, also axis of symmetry, of coordinates and so on; also *არხი* (*channel*) – it can be in melioration, in television and so on.

Some obsolete terms should be extracted from terminological dictionaries, such as:

бензозаправочная колонка (Rus.) - ბენზინის ჩასახმელი სვეტი // ბენზინის ჩასახმელი; there must be ბენზინგასამართი (Petrol station).

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Technical Terminology, Terminological Dictionaries.*

Manana Tabidze

St. Andrew the First-Called Georgian University of the Patriarchate of Georgia
mananatabidze@gmail.com

Human Rights at the Crossroads of Traditional and New Terminology

According to the modern political picture, the world has long been run not by relations among states, but by the unions of the international organizations. They have their own ideology that form genetically and qualitatively different ethnic groups and cultures suggesting untraditional but new liberal values in the form of the Human Rights Code.

Today, numerous social organizations strive to find terms and lexical means that may name and qualify characteristics incompatible with the human dignity as delicately as possible. Among modern forms of globalization, human rights movement is especially active, which has strengthened human rights nongovernmental organizations more than governmental bodies. It is evident that the International Network of Human Rights gives special importance to the development of common terminology and the introduction of this terminology in the legislative language.

In addition, one of the foremost manifestations of human rights abuse is the language which is the direct condition of determining the fact of discrimination. It should be noted that some values, which are under special protection today, are equally relevant or uniformly interpreted in different countries and languages, and it is often artificially given liberal discriminatory content. For example, in the Georgian language, ზანგო (negro) there has never been perceived as discrimination, and it is absolutely groundless today to demand the expulsion of the word from conversation and its replacement with "Afro-American". But in many countries of Europe and America black, negro and white are undoubtedly sharp words.

According to the contemporary liberal organizations, language of insult or verbal means of humiliation can be of a certain classification; We try to find Georgian analogues (traditional vocabulary and liberal alternatives) for foreign spreads not because we share this tutoring path, but to show that liberalism requires a lot of lexical units in public space and their replacement

with international calculation standards will create an etiquette defending human dignity that should be taken into consideration during discussions referring to this topic.

Keywords: *Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Low, Human Rights.*

Sophiko Tchaava

Sokhumi State University

geosofikotchaava@gmail.com

Principles of Terminology Development and Their Legitimation Procedure in 1918-1923

(According to Archival Materials)

The National Archive of Georgia preserves the materials of the fund of People's Commissariat for education, which describes the provisions of the terms developed by the commissions under the State Scientific Board and various stakeholders in 1918-1923, the list of individual scientific-technical terms and review processes of the acceptable forms of the common literary Georgian.

"As yet in 1918, when the establishment of nationalisation of the Institutions started and teachers' summer courses were organized in Tiflis to prepare of teaching all the subjects for teachers in Georgian, then the teachers' commissions for each field were established, with the materials for the development of the terminology. After that, soon, gradually the textbooks, with different authors, were created for various subjects and were published as well. In these manuals/textbooks, the identical nature of terminology was not preserved. In 1919, one group was formed, with the aim to establish the terminology in Georgian. In this group the main participants were brother and sister Nikoladzes and the technicians. They decided to cut off all the international words of scientific terminology in Georgian language and instead, they intended to translate it in Georgian, or establish and spread fictitious words" (foundation 471, Extract 1, Case # 123, to the U.S.S.R People's Commissar of Education, P. 3).

Establishment of terminology-approval procedure radically changes in 1921, after the state scientific council was founded under the People's Commissariat of Education, which was tasked to develop scientific terminology and general literary forms of Georgian. In 1921, the members of the above mentioned body mainly developed the common forms of acceptance of Georgian literary language; By 1922 they started preparing to adopt technical terminology; In 1922-1923 the principles of processing of new lexical units were more or less identified, and in 1923, the Scientific Board discussed the issues related to sectoral and scientific terminology, and also, it

legitimised the specific international, or newly established Georgian terms.

At the 1922 Scientific Board sessions, scientists approved 128 technical terms, and in 1923 they obtained 1382, including 1334 mathematical and 48 physical terms. The sessions of this period discussed botany and dendrology, physics, mathematics, military and generally, scientific technical terminology.

The archival materials we have found are given "Circular – Using National Principle Terms", which was drawn up in 1928 by Philippe Makharadze, chairman of the main terminology committee, under the central executive committee. The creation and legitimisation of the terminology has not only scientific, but also political significance. According to this document, it was unacceptable for Ph. Makharadze, the terms, which were worked out with the "extremely nationalist principles" and requested the use of international terminology instead.

Keywords: *Terminology, Terminology Development, Archival Materials.*

Ketevan Tchighladze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

ketichgladze@yahoo.com

The Platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus of Scientific Texts and Modern Economic Terminology

In recent years, the issue of the changes in the nature of terms, as well as that of their becoming essentially closer to the words from common vocabulary are actively discussed in scientific circles. Accordingly, the methods of the description of terms will also change. While, traditionally, in bilingual specialized dictionaries the term was provided only with its equivalent in another language, nowadays we often encounter different kinds of additional information, such as illustrative phrases and sentences, synonyms, definitions and even stylistic labels. Special attention is paid to the necessity of the representation of terminological collocations in the said entries.

At the same time, modern corpus-based research methodology is actively used in lexicographical activities, offering new prospects in the field of digital specialized lexicography. It should be mentioned that the use of parallel corpora plays an important role in compiling bilingual specialized dictionaries. It enables lexicographers to see and analyze the natural context in which a search term appears, in both source and target languages. The availability of this possibility has special importance as far as the lexicographic description of terms is concerned, since in some cases, the equivalents of the same words or collocations in general and terminological contexts may be different. In addition, the use of parallel corpora makes it possible

to compile wordlists of terms for specialised dictionaries in accordance with their frequency and topicality, in order better to meet the needs and requirements of modern users.

The research aimed at studying the importance of terminological collocations in the entries of English-Georgian economic terms, as well as the application of the platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus (created at TSU Lexicographic Centre) for the achievement of this goal and the acceleration of lexicographical work.

For this purpose, a new group was created in the above-mentioned Corpus, where the English and Georgian versions of the book – “Junior Achievement – Guide for Teachers and Consultants” (published in 2004) were uploaded. Overall, it contains 4250 English-Georgian parallel sentences. As a result, 100 English-Georgian entries for economic terms were created. Together with Georgian equivalents for English terms, they are rich in various terminological collocations, retrieved from the English-Georgian parallel corpus. They clearly illustrate semantic and syntactic peculiarities of those terms. There were also analyzed and described the characteristics of terminological collocations and the significance of their representation in terminological entries.

The compiled entries in question were submitted to the Lexicographic Centre for the purpose of being uploaded to the Comprehensive English-Georgian Online Dictionary. We think that dictionary users, especially the translators who have to deal with texts from the field of economy, will make good use of the above-described material.

Keywords: *Terminology, Economic Terminology, The Platform of the English-Georgian Parallel Corpus.*

Anna Tenieshvili

Batumi State Maritime Academy

anna_tenieshvili@yahoo.com

Why it is Necessary to Create and Adopt Georgian Maritime Terminology

Today maritime field is an international field with different countries playing different roles in it. The main function of our country is a transit as it has been connecting point between Europe and Asia during all its history. At the same time Georgia being an important centre of maritime education can increase its role in preparation of highly qualified seafarers.

Consequently, maritime education is a very important factor to ensure the role of Georgia on international arena and also for development of country's economy.

The issue of creation of maritime dictionary and of development of Georgian maritime terminology is extremely important for development of maritime education in Georgia and for

ensuring its decent place in the international maritime field.

It is also very important to ensure coexistence of national terms and terms created by various methods or of the terms that entered the language.

Existing dictionaries are not perfect from the viewpoint of creation and adoption of terminology (maritime terminology dictionaries – English-Russian-Georgian dictionary by R. Richkov and Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionary by V. Baratashvili). Therefore it is necessary to define methods for creation and development of Georgian maritime terminology.

One of the most important issues for implementation of this project is to organize a team that would comprise specialists of maritime field (captains, mechanical engineers and electrical engineers), philologists of the English language, lexicographers and philologists of the Georgian language and terminology specialists.

Such dictionary will increase motivation of Georgian students to study, will improve quality of educational process and will help in creation of Georgian maritime terminology as for maritime education as well for other maritime fields. It is necessary as Georgian is one of the oldest languages of the world and nowadays Georgia plays important role in international maritime field.

Keywords: *Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Maritime Terminology, Multilingual Dictionaries.*

Sergo Tephnadze

Georgian Aviation University

mail@ssu.edu.ge

Giorgi Tsirekidze

Georgian Aviation University

g.tsirekidze@ssu.edu.ge

Andro Maisuradze

Georgian Aviation University

maisurazeandro@yhoo.com

**For the Issues of Normalization of
Contemporary Georgian Aviation Terminology**

Specifying and further expanding of Georgian Aviation Terms are determined through the achievement in technological progress of world aviation along with increasing share of aviation in national defence and agricultural and domestic life.

The vivid interest in the aviation – efficient vehicles – of Georgian society arose since its foundation.

Appropriate demands of aviation terms were determined by the using in various ways of the aircrafts as well as designing and assembling them. It was also linked to the persons related to aviation and increasing number of professionals.

In this regard from 40's of the 20th century under the auspice of the head of the Aviation Institute M. Jibuti special committee made a great contribution to the issue of searching and solving the problem. That process ended up with publishing of the first bilingual Russian-Georgian Dictionary of Aviation in 1945, edited by Vukol Beridze.

The next stage of the working on lexicography related to aviation is connected to the working process of Department of Aircraft Production at Technical Institute, established in 1968. This process is connected to the activity of society of Aviation Institute that was founded in 1992.

Investigating, creating and using of the terms related to the aviation was progressing by professors and specialists of this field during this period of time.

An English-Russian-Georgian Explanatory Dictionary of Aviation Terminology, published in 2002, prepared by the staff of Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics and Aviation Institute of Georgian Technical University is the result of that process.

Publishing of the bilingual Russian-Georgian Aviation Terminology edited by the prof. A. Betaneli and Inga Jibuti in 2007 served above mentioned goals.

It should be mentioned that all of these dictionaries are fundamentally based on a Russian-Georgian three-volume Dictionary as well as on Russian-Georgian Terminology and Russian-English and English-Russian Dictionaries. These dictionaries represent the lexicological condition of the period more than 20-30 years ago.

It is known that creating special literature and its practical usage has a great importance for establishing terminology. This issue faced the many obstacles during the years. Accordingly, the released dictionaries according to thematic and volume are limited.

In addition, we have to take into account the fact that in last decades rapidly developing industrial-scientific environment (in the field of Aviation also, where informational electronic technologies became supreme) in the context of new discoveries progressive technologies were worked out, optimal structures were created and high economic raw materials were founded as well. It became essential to establish appropriate infrastructure for the intensifying these processes.

To fulfill the demands of International Aviation Market and Bologna Process of Higher Education appropriate, constant reaction in the system of Georgian Aircraft Manufacturing, Air Transportation and Professional Technical Education is a mandatory (is a must).

It should be expressed not only in various organizational-technical activities, including learning and using of internationally widespread English language in the field of aviation, but in the using of Georgian language for functioning different fields of aviation while taking into consideration international requests.

Consequently, in order to learn and teach in State language the following should be taken into consideration:

1. Georgian-English-Russian and English-Georgian-Russian mixed explanatory Dictionaries should be prepared with:

- 1.1. Georgian, English, Russian indexes;
- 1.2. Illustrations (pictures, drawings, sketches etc.);
- 1.3. Definition of phraseology.

2. These dictionaries should be prepared under the auspice of TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics and Georgian Aviation University.

Keywords: *Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Aviation Terminology.*

Giorgi Tsirekidze

Georgian Aviation University

g.tsirekidze@ssu.edu.ge

On the History of the Origins of Some Georgian Technical Terms

The late deceased member of Georgian Engineering Academy, Raul Chagunava, made a great contribution in studying and elaborating the issues discussed in the conference paper.

In the modern Georgian technical terminology there is not still determined which of the foreign terms *ლითონი* (*metal*) or *მეტალი* (*metal*) is more preferable, whilst in technically and culturally developed countries the term *მეტალი* and related terms have been common for many years.

The evident illustration of the usage of two terms of the notion of Greek origin is provided in the Explanatory Dictionary of Georgian: “Greek word *metallon* [i.e mine, metal] is the same as *litheos*”. All the derived terms are determined from it, while the word *ლითონი* [Greek *litheos* - stone] and it’s substantially dependent words are not defined with the word *მეტალი*.

Most of the 40 terms given in Technical Terminology are derived from the stem *ლითონ*, however, some of them have international forms. Terms *ლითონი* and *მეტალი* are used as alternative forms.

Admittedly, in old languages there was not a collective noun expressing different names of metals. The common notion used to have a particular name of some metal, for example *რკინა* [iron]. The term expressing metals did not exist in Old Georgian.

According to archaeological evidence, there used to be very common alloy and it’s expressing terms, such as *რვალი* and *ილიკტრონი* [also –*ილიკტროინი*] that is originated from

Greek *ელექტრონი* (*electron*). The term *რვალი* used to denote the notion of *copper* and *bronze*.

The term *ლოთონი* was brought in Georgian literature by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani. In one version of dictionary of 1686-1696 the outstanding lexicographer defined this term not as *მეტალი*, but as *მადანი* [i.e mine] word, borrowed from Persian. According to the Georgian medical book of XIth century (*“ustsoro karabadini”*) the word *ლოთონი* had the same meaning as that of today. Lately, this word distributed the meaning of “ore” in Georgian reality.

The term “ილექტრო”-[ilekthro] initially was introduced in the Edition B of Orbeliani’s dictionary. “ilekthro” is a collective name of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, bronze and brass.

Admittedly, Sulkhan-Saba Orbelaini brought this term by misreading Greek *ოლიკტრონი* and took it as common term of metal. The term of *ოლეკრო* has been obsolete since his death.

The king Vakhtang VI (1675-1737) did not accepted the term *ოლეკრო*, but he used term *ლოთონი* as the meaning of *მადანი* [ore] in his book “Chemistry”.

This ambiguity between *მეტალი* and *ლოთონი* was brought by Anthon the Catholicos. He used the term *მეტალი* for the first time in his translated handbook *“Physics”*. However simultaneously, he also used the term *ლოთონი*. In his book „წყობილსიტყვაობა“ he refers *ლოთონი* to metal and ore, therefore a book-wise Anthon the Catholicos had not chosen the terms of metal and ore yet.

In the edition of Orbelaini’s Dictionary in 1797 brought by David Bagration (1776-1819), there was included the term *მეტალი* and it is defined as it is today. A clear difference between the terms *მეტალი* and *ლოთონი* (expressing “ore”) is noted by the great lexicographers - Niko and David Chubinashvili and by other Georgian writers of the 19th century.

On the basis of ancient Georgian written sources we can summarize that, by the end of XVII century, the term *ლოთონი* was used to express “ore” in Georgian Literature. Since the second half of the 17th century there has become international term *მეტალი*, which was of Greek origin, if we do not consider Anthon the Catholicos’ unsuccessful attempt to bring the term *ლოთონი*.

Regarding this, the term *მეტალი* and related words ought to be widespread in the modern technical terminology, on the contrary, the term *ლოთონი*, with the meaning of “ore”, will call forth terminological confusion, thus it ought to be neglected and must be referred to merely in the old sources.

Keywords: *Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Terms „ლოთონი“, „მეტალი“.*

Giorgi Tsotsanidze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

G.Tsotsanidze@email.ru

Beer and Related Terminology in the Mountains of Georgia

Beer, the commonly accepted dessert product, is simply and plainly defined in the Georgian dictionaries as the soft drink made from cereal flour, malt and hop flowers. Although the clarity, the definition lacks the gist and the value of a cultural phenomena, which is attributed to Georgian Highlander, peculiarly, the Khevsurian and the Tushian conscience.

Beer is not merely the drink - an attribute of dinner – evening- snack table, drunk after meal, but it is sacral, ritual drink and is made only for the Suphras on special occasions. Such Suphras in the mountainous regions were not a few: 1. Common religious celebrations in winter and summer; 2. Wedding; 3. Big Suphras for the respect of cult of the defunct (i.e.the whole chain of ceremonial procedures dedicated to the commemoration of the departed); 4. Some kind of hard work with the need of additional work force (particularly, helping hand of neighbors or clansmen); 5. Furthermore, there might be some occasions with great consumption of drink, namely consecrating a newly built house, the so called *სახლის საშბდო*, consecrating flock (*დაკოჭვა*) by the the Khevsurian archpriest; Day of repairing an oblation, the so called *სახევესურობი*.

In the Khevsureti and Tusheti, the regions of long upheld beer tradition, there is a long chain of agricultural and symbolic-sacral actions, before the nectar from the sacral land turns into beer and a priest, with special bowl in his hand, makes an ale-toast of God at the *კოდი* with candles around it.

Every step of the longest procedures of man's domestic work has a sacral mark. The farmland, where the brewer's barley is sown, is sacral -it is called *ჯვარისყანა* The ritual, when the ploughman gets an ox and a plough in the field, is called *ულელდება* at the special day *ოცობა*, when the highlanders reap, thresh, brew, set brewing back abroad or auspicate. The stores and facilities of brewage are called *საქვაბე* and *საფურთი* and forasmuch as these places are supposed to be as sacral, they are closed for dames and evil person.

The themes mentioned above provide an abundant set of special vocabulary discussed in the speech.

Keywords: *Terminology, Specialized Terminology, Beer and Related Terminology.*

Tamar Tsutsunava

TSU Aleksandre Janelidze Institute of Geology

tsutsunava@yahoo.com

English-Georgian Terminological Dictionary of Geology

In 2016 by the group of scientists – I. Gamkrelidze, D. Shengelia, G. Chichinadze, K. Koiava and G. Beridze “English-Georgian Terminological Dictionary of Geology” (electronic version) was compiled.

Collection of Georgian geological terms and creation of new ones was going on since 1926, but it was of periodical and chaotic character and mainly concerned just one specific field. In the Soviet Period in Georgia, scientific and technical literature was only in Russian. Since the collapse of the USSR, the state language of Georgia is Georgian. After opening the frontiers, the co-operation between Georgian and foreign colleagues expanded, opportunities to be trained in European universities appear for Georgian students and young specialists, participation of Georgian scientists in various international activities became actual. Thus, the need has arisen to compile Georgian-English and English-Georgian terminological and explanatory dictionaries. At present, in the Earth Sciences there are a few Georgian glossaries and terminological dictionaries, and they all are of particular specialization and only two of them are fairly new. Besides, extensive inflow of new scientific information made the abundance of scientific terms in geology. For perceiving and stating of vast information, creation of strictly regulated scientific terminology became necessary. At present the question of revising, enriching and systematization of Georgian terminology is urgent.

Why is the problem urgent? Along with scientific progress and extension of the stock of geological terms, there appear the new terms; some of the existing terms are superseded by new or more comprehensive ones or come out of use at all; sometimes different researchers use different terms to express one and the same notion or pronounce them in a different way in Georgian; in some cases international geological terms are changed according to the USSR terminology. In addition, there are no Georgian equivalents of a number of terms at all.

Issuing from the existing problem the above authors compiled “Georgian-English Terminological Dictionary of Geology” created for the first time. The dictionary is compiled on the basis of the up-to-date geological information and contains 38 400 terms or terminological definitions. It contains terms covering different fields of geology. Besides the terms in use, the dictionary contains all their existing synonyms and old versions and some terms of Geographical and Geophysical sciences. The dictionary is semi-explanatory. It is the only, quite extensive collection of terms and abbreviations used in geology in Georgia and provided for geologists and specialists of allied branches, amateurs interested in precious metals and jewels, etc.

Keywords: *Terminology, Translation, Specialized Terminology, Bilingual Dictionary, Geology Terminology, English-Georgian Dictionary.*

Tamar Vashakidze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics

tamarvashakidze@yahoo.com

Paronymy in Foreign Terminology

In modern Georgian one of the active sources of paronymy are foreign terms having similar structures; the reason is clear: the meanings of the borrowed vocabulary are ambiguous and sometimes even completely unclear due to the unfamiliar structures.

The cases of confusing foreign words with similar structures are attested in all the terminologies of different fields, e. g. *apendiksi* (vermiform appendix) – *apendiciti* (Appendicitis – an inflammation of the appendix); *kinetika* (kinetics – the branch of theoretical mechanics that includes dynamics and statics) – *kinematika* (Kinematics – the branch of theoretical mechanics that studies the motion geometrically); *kromati* (chromate – a salt of chromic acid) – *kromiti* (chromite – a black mineral containing chromium and iron; chromium ore); *sulpati* (sulfate – a chemical compound made from sulfuric acid and containing the group SO₄) – *sulpidi* (divalent sulfur, or a compound of divalent sulfur with an electropositive element or group especially a binary compound of sulfur with a metal); *helioskopi* (helioscope any apparatus used in observing the sun) – *heliostati* (heliostat – an instrument in which a mirror is automatically moved so that it reflects sunlight in a constant direction); *meteori* (meteor a very small meteoroid that has entered the earth's atmosphere having speeds approaching 70 kilometers per second) – *meteoriti* (meteorite – a stony or metallic mass of matter that has fallen to the earth's surface from outer space); *stalagmiti* (stalagmite a conical mineral deposit, usually calcite or aragonite, built up on the floor of a cavern, formed from the dripping of mineral-rich water) – *stalaktiti* (stalactite – An icicle shaped mineral deposit, usually calcite or aragonite, hanging from the roof of a cavern, formed from the dripping of mineral-rich water); *alegro* (*allegro* – 1. a brisk and lively tempo, the speed at which a musical composition is to be played. 2. a piece or a passage to be performed in this manner) – *alegreto* (*allegretto* – 1. in a moderately quick tempo, usually considered to be slightly slower than *allegro* but faster than *andante*; 2. a piece or a passage to be performed in this manner); *konperansi* (*conférence* – a short funny story told by a *conférencier* to entertain the audience) – *konperansie* (*conférencier* – a participant of a performance who introduces the program to the audience and tries to entertain them with his own funny stories), etc.

We can find such cases when the terms of different fields are confused because of the similar structures, e. g. *hipostasi* (hypostasis – any of the persons of the Trinity) – *hipostazi* (hypostasis – the settling of blood in the lower part of an organ of the body as a result of decreased blood flow); *katarakta* (cataract – opacity of the lens or capsule of the eye, causing impairment of vision or blindness) – *katarakti* (cataract – a speed governing device in steam engines); *okulanti* (graft) – *okulari* (the eyepiece of an optical instrument), etc.

Sometimes the components of a paronymous pair are synonyms in one case and in other

cases they are paronyms, e. g. elipsi – elipsisi (they are synonyms with the following meaning – the omission of a word or phrase necessary for a complete syntactical construction but not necessary for understanding, though elipsi also means a closed, symmetric curve shaped like an oval, which can be formed by intersecting a cone with a plane that is not parallel or perpendicular to the cone's base.

Keywords: *Terminology, Paronymy in Foreign Terminology.*

Iamze Vashakidze

Caucasus University

iamzevashakidze@gmail.com

The Georgian Press of the 2nd half of the 19th century about the Georgian Terminology Work

The national liberation movement against the Russification policy became more active in the 2nd half of the 19th century. On this background the literary language and other key points such as commonness of the literary language, definition of the orientation style and the attitude towards the foreign words captured the attention of the high society; the mentioned topics could be only considered via those Georgian periodical publications, which had undertaken the responsibility of saving, preserving and developing of the literary language in the given conditions of the strict censorship and the anti-state policy.

The publishers and the editors of the particular period were the guardians of the purity of the Georgian language; their preventive and sometimes radical statements about barbarisms, or dialectal words running in the literary language as a result of the language democratization, or generally about the problems of terminology can be illustrated like the arguments of the abovementioned statement about guardians.

While the lack of the hubs of the higher educational centers and collections of the scientific works of the diversional domains, the Georgian Press had become the unic teaching and educational center for the readers interested in the science, art, industry, agriculture, etc. The translated and original scientific articles were systematically published in the newspapers; for the first time even the problems of the Georgian education and terminology were appeared upon them; for instance: it is obvious that Georgian society was not ready to cope with the scientific language.

The press had served like the medium for the society who had been getting familiar with the unknown terminology; the publications were followed by sharing of the opinions and considerable debates regarding the problems of the scientific language, tasks, plans, etc. For the

first time the producer mechanism of the exact counterparts of the scientific concepts were appeared on the pages of the Georgian newspapers. These mechanisms were oriented towards two directions; particularly the following issues should be studied fundamentally:

1. The object itself with its internal and external specifiers;
2. Literary language with its dialectal, archaic and modern subsystems.

Undoubtedly, the periodical publications of the 2nd half of the 19th century represent the significant sources for the history of the creation of the Georgian scientific language. According to the topics of the publications, the chosen orientation contained the developing of the methodology of the term creation process on the one hand, and on the other hand, the influence on the speech accuracy of the society; That is why even nowadays these publications do not loss their actuality and show the right way for the modern scientific and popular editions.

Keywords: Terminology, Georgian Terminology in 19th Century; *The Georgian Press of 19th Century*.

Juan Carlos Díaz Vásquez

University of Antioquia in Colombia

jdiazva@eafit.edu.co

Historical Considerations on Terminological Work

The present contribution is a brief critical description on how terminological work has been changing and adapting according to various factors. A factor such as the epistemological discussions among diverse approaches to terminology management, lexicography and terminography as close related terms to terminological work. Another important factor is the development of Information and Communication Technologies and its influence in methods and procedures in terminological work.

To bring up the discussion about methodological aspects in terminology management, it would be convenient and useful to make a brief mention to the development of two approaches to this issue. On one hand there is lexicography, in a general sense, it can be described as a set of linguistic product types enabling accurate communication in a specific subject field. On the other hand the lexicography for technical languages has developed to become specialized lexicography and later on to be terminography (Lauren/Myking/Picht 1998: 304). These two approaches describing methodological aspects in terminology management have paved the road to separate specialized lexicography from terminography, which has been also often times coined as terminological work for the sake of describing methods and procedures used by professionals in

the different subject fields in preparing, designing, implementing and retrieving from terminological resources.

The development of computer-based systems applied to the terminography began to generate terms such as "computer-assisted terminography", which, in the words of Arnzt, Picht and Mayer, can be defined as: "Is related to the theory of terminology and lexicography, which has procedures for the collection, preparation, classification and presentation of terminological data, and computer-assisted terminology work is defined as "[...] (systematic) preparation, management and the preparation of terminology in one or more languages from the bases of the methods developed in the theory of terminology and the computer-assisted terminography" (Arnzt/Picht/Mayer 2004: 229).

The term of terminology management has been popular among experts in the field, since it has certain advantages over other terms, such as terminography or terminological work, without denying that the latter are also used in the medium (Wright/pudding, 1997: 2). One of these advantages is to cover substantially all of the activities that are under its scope, including terminology practices that have been going on for decades by engineers, chemists, biologists, etc. in their respective fields, including from the systematic collection of terminological data for its subsequent presentation in specialized dictionaries, terminology collections or databases, until the recovery of that information to improve processes in the translation or interpretation, or in technical communication. (Wright/Budin 1997: *ibíd.*).

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Nino Zedginidze

Samtskhe-Javakheti State University

ninozedginidze404@gmail.com

Denotate of Intangible Toponym as the Personal Name's Term

While the naming distinguishing of the subject or event is done by a sign and this is the sign, which is the basis for the naming (Gamkrelidze). All lexical units either public name or private name is the sign of a language and, therefore, mentioning something. The public name

usually has the lack of an individual value, while the personal name usually has no general meaning (Tskhadaia).

Personal name distinguishes unique out of the similar and contradicts it to all the rest. Characteristic of personal name is only the feature of separation, division (Jorbenadze). Three components are participating in any titling of personal name: *nominator*, *denotate* or *nomitaror's object* and *titling* (Tskhadaia).

While the classification of the Nouns two structural-semantic groups are allocated to differentiate *Personal* and *General Names*. Classification proves that it may be used the denotate for differentiation, as a typical characteristic of a specific group which has some features and characteristics. It allows to unite class or to distinguish it into separate classes (Kamianets).

According to the definitions accepted in Georgian linguistics the geographical side of the denotate is raised in the foreground in toponymy, accordingly physical or other types of features, while under the German explanation, together with a Physical and geographical characteristics is explained the linguistic aspect of Denotate.

It is noteworthy that while the definition of the term Denotate, there is a different situation in the toponym of Georgian and German languages even in case of intangible denotate. It turned out that in Georgian toponymism the notion of Intangible denotate is not fixed, and therefore is not classified the terms that denote intangible denotate. There is a notion of intangible denotate in German toponymy and therefore the terms used to describe it: *Mythonyme* (Greek. mythos 'Mythos, Märchen Rairyo' + -onym Name), *Theonyme* (Greek. theos 'Gott God' +-onym Name) and *Poetonyme* or *Onomapoetika* (die EN in der Literatur Personal name in literature). Obviously this terminology exists in Georgian Onomasticity, although it is not classified as the term denoting Intangible Denotate, that's what we think that should be related to a different way of understanding.

Keywords: *Terminology, Toponym as the Personal Name's Term.*

Rusudan Zekalashvili

Tbilisi State University

rusikoz@yahoo.com

Georgian-German Lexicography: History, Perspectives and Problems

Growing intensity of the language contacts and the number of translations added actuality to the bilingual translation dictionaries. Working on such dictionaries got intensified from the second half of the 20th century. Georgian-German lexicographic works occupy their respectful

position among others. Those lexicographic productions can be characterized by several criteria: number of the lexical units, their destination, composition of the dictionary entries, specifics of the definitions, rendering of the parts of speech and so on.

The German scientists were first who started compiling Georgian-German dictionaries. The oldest among those dictionaries published abroad are the Georgian-German Dictionary by Theodor Kluge (1919; 1920) and the Georgian-German Dictionary by Richard Meckelein (1928) which now are the bibliographic rarities. Despite some minor discrepancies they are very important for the Georgian-German lexicography.

Among the lexicographic works published abroad Georgian-German Dictionary by Kita Schenkéli should be noted. It was published in Switzerland in 1960-1965. The dictionary was published in 26 volumes and publishing of the last part was done by well-known Kartvelologist Yolanda Marchev, in cooperation with Ruth Neukom, Lea Flury and Victor Nozadze). The novelty of the dictionary is that the verbs here are arranged according to their roots and are indexed by the conjugation, voice and version data. The dictionary is distinguished by richness of the lexical units, vast material, novelty in methods of representation for verbs, but searching words in the dictionary is difficult enough and demands some level of linguistic knowledge.

Later, the small dictionaries – one by Wolfgang Lange (1987) and another by Michael Jelden (2001) were published abroad. In 1999, Old Georgian-German dictionary by Z. Sarjveladze and H. Fähnrich edited in Hamburg; three volumes contained the Georgian verbs and were compiled by Heinz Fähnrich (2013). This dictionary deserves special interest; the verbs in this dictionary are arranged according their roots (co-authors are Nana Odishelidze, Natia Reineck). The dictionary “The Basic Georgian Lexis” (2011) compiled by Lia Abuladze and Andreas Ludden is dedicated for the learners of the Georgian language. The words are arranged thematically in this dictionary.

Those dictionaries which were earlier published in Georgia should also be noted as very helpful for the Georgian users. They are: Georgian-German dictionaries by Nodar Adamia (1963); Otar Khutsishvili and Tamar Khatiashvili (1977); comparatively newly edited are the dictionaries compiled by Badri Sharvadze (2007) and Rusudan Zekalashvili (2009); in the first one from these two dictionaries the Georgian verbs are presented by their conjugated forms and in the second by masdar forms, though the conjugated forms of the transitive and intransitive verbs also presented. We should note the Georgian-German and German-Georgian Concise Dictionary compiled by Ch. Qiria (2001).

It remains a problem for the foreign users of the bilingual dictionaries how to use the Georgian verb forms as lexical units. The verbs, if they are presented by their masdar or conjugated forms, anyway, it is difficult for the foreign users to search for the proper forms. We think that more optimal and practically convenient method should be found to make it easier for the foreigners not only search through dictionaries, but use the verb forms properly.

Besides the bilingual, translation dictionaries, special ones are also very interesting and worth mentioning, for example: phraseological dictionaries by Otar Abashidze (2006),

N. Stambolishvili (2010), Nana Bolkvadze-Lüdke (2011) and Thematic dictionary by Manana Napireli. There are also some very useful dictionaries for several branches of science such as dictionaries of botanical, medical, pharmaceutical, juridical, economical, mathematical and other terms

The new epoch brought the necessity for the bilingual electronic dictionary with smart search system and will be very helpful both: Georgian users of dictionaries and the foreigners who are interested in Georgian language study. The special website of the Georgian National Library began to input the data for the German-Georgian electronic dictionary.

It is notable that in the internet space, on the German-Georgian translating pages, we often meet poor data and some inaccuracies because those pages are not consulted with the professional lexicographers, though it should be noted that these attempts can be the useful start.

Keywords: *Lexicography, History of Lexicography, Bilingual Lexicography, Georgian-German Lexicography.*