

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics
National Scientific Library
Institute Techninformi of the Georgian Technical University
Vukol Beridze Association of Terminology of Georgia

II International Conference
Terminology - Heritage and Modernity

Tbilisi
2020

Organizing Committee

Nana Machavariani (Chair of the Organizing Committee), Linda Giorgadze, Ketevan Datukishvili, Levan Vashakidze, Teona Laphauri, Nelly Makhviladze, Ekaterine Navrozashvili, Rusudan Papiashvili, Nino Skhirtladze, Natia Putkaradze, Lia Karosanidze, Irakli Garibashvili, Nino Glonti.

Editorial Board

Shukia Aphridonidze, Tsitsino Gabeskiria, Guram Gogishvili, Nino Dateshidze, Tamar Vashakidze, Zaal Kikvidze, Nana Loladze, Tinatin Margalitatze, Archil Maghalashvili, Damana Melikishvili, Natela Muzashvili, Salome Omiadze, Marine Osadze, Sarah Slye, Liana Sutidze, Ramaz Kurdadze, Vajha Shengelia, Omar Shuradze, Tamaz Khmelidze, Inga Jibuti.

Conference Proceedings

Inga Adamia

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

inga_adamia@mail.ru

Eter Churadze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

etosvireli@gmail.com

On the Issue of Georgian Maritime Terminology

The first Georgian maritime dictionary called *Maritime Terminology* was published in 1985. It was compiled by Vakhtang Baratashvili, a famous Georgian sailor and sea master. This specialized dictionary consisted of two parts – Russian-Georgian and Georgian-Russian sections. The dictionary aimed at collecting basic concepts in the maritime sphere and defining scientifically proven and unified equivalents in the Russian and Georgian languages. It was the first endeavour to unite Georgian marine terms and terminological collocations. Most of the terms had been neither found in other dictionaries nor registered in reference literature before. Only in certain dictionaries, such as *Technical Terminology*, published under the general editorship of R. Dvali and R. Ghambashidze in 1977 and 1982, was included a part of maritime terminology. The dictionary was especially rich in marine engineering terms.

In 2009, a textbook *Illustrated Maritime Technical Terminology in Georgian, Russian and English* was published. The textbook was compiled by the mechanical engineer Roland Richkov. It was issued again under different editorships in 2010-2011. *Maritime Technical Terminology* offered the drawings of the body of a ship and its parts, deck equipment, engine unit, auxiliary machinery, systems and other equipment onboard and detailed terminological definitions of the details, environmental protection, electrical equipment, technical supply terms and terminological collocations, as well as set expressions and standard commands for ship-handling.

The importance of the first Georgian maritime dictionary is invaluable. It gave an impetus to the scholarly investigation of terminology of this technical field. However, if we take into account the degree of development of the field today, which is very impressive in the 21st century, the mentioned dictionary is very incomplete. As for the second dictionary, its main objective is to familiarize students and sailors with Georgian maritime terms and their Russian and English equivalents with the help of illustrations. In spite of the fact that the dictionary is an important scholarly work and it fills up the lacuna that exist in the Georgian maritime sphere even with creating terms on the basis of transliteration from foreign languages, it cannot completely reflect the developments in navigation. Consequently, Georgian maritime terminology, which has to be expanded by modern marine and nautical concepts and terms, is still in the process of formation.

Nargiz Akhvlediani

BSU Niko Berdzenishvili Institute, Georgia

nargiz.akhvlediani@bsu.edu.ge

On Some Terms in Adjarian

Each study of a dialect's lexical stock must be based on exact and reliable texts recorded in villages, observations of live speech and the specific study of lexical units. However, these cases still cannot provide the thorough fixation of dialect lexical units. The old generation passes away sooner or later and takes with it the words depicting the life, farming and activities of the past. Sometimes a word is preserved only within one or two families. The new generation with its perfect literary language and influenced from urbanistic process does not see the need to use many of their ancestors's words owing to new ways of living. Hence, they do not know and use these words. Due to all this, it is considered urgent to discover and preserve dialect words. This article deals with some of the words as illustrative material. They are არშივი//არჩივი /aršivi//arč'ivi/¹, ბადურა /badura/, ბოლი /boli/, ეგრი /egri/, ვარელი /vareli/, ზარმელი /zarmeli/, ზოფა /zop'a/, თართქლა /t'art'k'la/, კარაჩინი /karačini/, კაპიწი /kapici/, კიპაი /kipai/, კუკუმჟავა /kukumžava/, ლენჩბერი /lenč'beri/, მეში /meši/, მახარა /maxara/, მერცხალი /merc'xali/, ნატა /nata/, ოგეჯი /ogeji/, ოქუჯი /ok'uji/, ოდაბუნი /odabuni/, ჟვერი /žveri/, პწკალა /pckala/, პრუნჭულა /prunčula/, სამიელი /samieli/, სარსი /sarsi/, საური /sauri/, სკენჯი /skenj'i/, ტალდა /talda/, ტუკი /tuki/, უხდური /uxduri/, ფაყვა /p'aqva/, ფრული /p'ruli/, ქერეჭი /k'ereči/, ქუმელა /k'umela/, ღაჯაჯი /ğaǰaji/, ღინკი /ğinki/, შაშორთი /šašort'i/, შელთეხა /šelt'exa/, ჩაქურა /č'ak'ura/, ჩაფულია /č'ap'ulia/, ჩილატანი /č'ilatani/, ჩალარდანი /č'alardani/, ჩოროთანნი /č'orot'ani/, ცხვედაი /c'xvedai/, ძირხინა /jirxina/, წაფელი /cap'eli/, წაკატი /cakati/, წალტე /calte/, წიტი /citi/, წო /co/, წოწოქა /cocok'a/, ჭახე /čaxe/, ჭაჭა /čača/, ჭაიწვენა /čaicvena/, ჭყიპია /čqipia/, ხალტა /xalta/, ხოკერი /xokeri/, etc.

¹ The transliteration is according to ISO 9984.

Albina Auksoriūtė

Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Lithuania

albina.auksoriute@gmail.com

The Creation and Development of Lithuanian Nomenclative Names of Botany

The presentation gives a brief overview of the development of Lithuanian nomenclative names of botany and discusses the ways and sources of their creation. In the beginning of the 19th century, when J. A. Pabrėža and L. Ivinskis wrote first dictionaries of botanical terms and plant names, the systemic ordering of Lithuanian terms of the natural sciences and nomenclative names started.

Purposeful creation of the Lithuanian nomenclative names of botany started in the first part of the 20th century, when the first dictionaries of Lithuanian names of plants and terms of botany were published. The best terminological dictionary published in Lithuania before 1940 is *Lietuviškas botanikos žodynas* (Lithuanian Botanical Dictionary), and *Lietuvos TSR flora* (Flora of the Lithuanian SSR, 6 vol.) (1959–1980) are the biggest work of Lithuanian botanists in the 20th century.

Since 2002 the Terminology Sub-commission of the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language has together with botanists been discussing and agreeing on Lithuanian names to give to plants which have previously not been named in Lithuanian. The majority of such plants are newly introduced to Lithuania, and the ways and sources of the creation of the new names for plants are going to be discussed in the presentation.

Naira Bepievi

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

bepieva.naira@gmail.com

Linguistic Errors in the Georgian Press

Recently, many important and necessary works have been published on linguistic errors and inconsistencies. However, various types of linguistic errors are still frequent and are especially common through the media.

In our work, we draw attention to some errors committed in the Georgian press: constructions with the postposition -თან (-“t’an” - at) and -ზე (-“ze” - on); thematically – to errors

typical for sports vocabulary, etc., which is one of the important issues in modern Georgian orthography and orthoepy.

The postposition **-თან** (-“t’an” - at) indicates such a location when you need to specify a location near an object, along with it or close to it. The verbal-nominal construction with the postposition **-თან** (-“t’an” - at) can also indicate the direction – he/she is walking up to the ball, she/he ran to the ball. But mainly its purpose is to mark the location: to whom? To what?

When using the postpositional names **-თან** (-“t’an” - at) and **-ზე** (-“ze” - on), the place is always specified. “At the house” has a different nuance from “on the house”; “at the bridge” has one meaning and “on the bridge” – another. There can be no confusion here. The only exception is to use this postposition with the verbal noun – *გაჩერება* /gač'ereba/ (stop).

According to the explanatory dictionary of the Georgian language: noun **stop**: spec. a place where any form of transport stops to allow passengers to get on and off.

Many postpositions **-კენ** (-“ken” – to), **-თან** (-“t’an” - at), **-ზე** (-“ze” - on) (in different cases) are added to this word (**stop**). Often two forms are used: with the postposition **-თან** / -t'an/ and the postposition **-ზე** /-ze/. Both of postpositions indicate location, but with different nuances. One form with the postposition **-თან** /- t'an/ indicates an adjacent place. It answers the question *At what?* — At the table. The second form, with the postposition **-ზე** /-ze/, indicates the upper location. For example, *on the table, on the roof*. Recently, there has been a tendency for the word “stop” to use the parallel meanings of the postpositions **-თან** / -t'an/ and **-ზე** /-ze/, which we think is incorrect. *The bus is parked on the stop* is right but *a person is standing on the stop* is wrong. The correct phrase would be *A person is standing at the stop*. Misuse leads to ambiguity of thought.

Incorrect: *I will stand on the stop I stopped on the stop. I will wait for you on the stop*. But it should be *I was standing at the stop, I was waiting for you at the stop*.

The paper also discusses terminological and other errors committed in the Georgian press.

Khatuna Beridze

Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, Georgia

beridze@bsu.edu.ge

Georgia-EU Association Agreement Research Methodology and Research Outcomes with a Linguistic Analyzer of Parallel Texts

We started the analysis of the Georgia-EU Association Agreement in 2017 in a test mode. However, since 2011 I have been experimenting on building a statistical and lexical analyzer based on earlier experiences in building a bilingual corpus of political terminology sponsored by the EWMI-USAID and participating in the Batumi Linguacultural Digital Archive (BaLDAR), implemented jointly by Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University and Goethe Frankfurt University and sponsored by the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation. I have developed the Georgian Dialect Translation Methodology (GDTM) and a TagSet for tagging and glossing the translated texts for the digital archives on the ELAN platform.

The Georgia-EU Association Agreement analysis involved master's students and a doctoral student. The pre-processed texts were manually marked-up for the linguistic analysis. We pre-determined linguistic and translational units and applied the TagSet. The texts were processed in the linguistic analyzer built in the Translation and Interdisciplinary Research Lab at BSU.

The process of hand-tagging was accurately carried out by the students for each lexical unit under our research focus. The quantitative and qualitative data obtained by the students were further processed for verification. We learned about the translation of EU standards and studied the cases of translational errors in the EU agreement translations in various languages. We searched IATE and EURA-LEX databases for the verification and comparative analysis of the terms.

Research outcomes:

During 2017-2020 we have obtained for further analysis over two hundred parallel legal and economic terms from the Georgian translation of the EU-Georgia agreement and added fourteen additional tags, e.g., collocation, calque, tautology, lexical addition, translation error (e.g., **marking or labelling** as compared to *ნიშანდობა და ეტიკეტირება* /nišandeba da etiketireba / – **marking and labeling**).

We examined the data obtained by quantitative research qualitatively.

We have identified cases of omissions, errors, cases of transliteration instead of translation, misinterpretation of some terms, and using synonymous lexical units for one and the same concept throughout the text. The paper will present the obtained results, theoretical opinions and examples. We consider it possible to replace with Georgian variants a large share of the transliterated terms obtained from the research.

Merab Beridze

Samtskhe-Javakheti State University, Georgia

merab.beridzee@gmail.com

Nino Zedginidze

Samtskhe-Javakheti State University, Georgia

ninozedginidze404@gmail.com

Onomastic Terminology and the Meskhetian Dialect

It is well known that most international onomastic terms are borrowed from Greek and Latin. Accurate definition of the meaning of terms plays an important role in the study of the linguistic problem, as well as the accuracy and transparency of the translation of terms. This issue is related to the formation and development of separate terminological systems.

One of the main problems of toponymy is the analysis of geographical terms (mountain, hill, ravine, valley, etc.) and their semantics and use in the production of toponyms (Jorbenadze 1993:107). Onomastic terminology reflects dialectical features, which is an important material for the linguistic study of one of another dialect.

Onomastics has always relied on the natural sign of names. In this discipline, the concept of information in specific signs is usually considered (Edenberg 2018:29). Specific place names are generally associated with real geographical units. Often, place names are generally geographical points, the same as geographical terms. It is similar to traditional bibliographic indexes, which represent bibliographic items. This means that it is possible to place toponyms among well-thought-out and well-developed methods for bibliographic indexes, which implies the generalization of one's own name and subsequently becoming an onomastic term (Edenberg 2018: 29).

The study of Meskhetian onomastic terminology is important both from a linguistic point of view and it has great practical and theoretical significance. In the onomastic terminology of Meskheti, it is confirmed as a form of the Meskhetian dialect, for example: according to the definition received in the Georgian language, a *mountain* is an elevated place on earth, which is significantly higher than the surrounding area (Dict. 1986: 292). The word მთა /mt'a/ – mountain in Georgian dialects—Imeretian, Rachuli, Lechkhumuri, Adjarian, as indicated by Alexander Glonti, in Meskhetian and Guruli, and as it is reflected in the toponymy, has the form თა /t'a/. თავალა /t'avala/ is a dialectal form with the meaning of ascension, this form is confirmed as the name of the place in Meskheti, etc. In addition to dialectal forms, there are also linguistic mixtures, in particular, Georgian with Turkish. For example, აიღლა /yayla/ – mountain, which was used as a summer pasture, მაილა-მაჰლა /mayla-mahla/ – neighborhood and others (Beridze 2012). This linguistic mix is the result of four hundred years of Turkish rule in southern Georgia.

Diego A. Burgos

Wake Forest University, USA

burgosda@wfu.edu

An Updated View of MWT Compositionality

According to the literature, multi-word terms (MWTs) are far more frequent than single-word terms in specialized texts (Justeson and Katz, 1995; Zelinsky-Wibbelt, 2012; Fuertes and Piqué 2015; Daille 1994; Hippisley, Cheng, and Ahmad 2005). However, very few works attempt to define or to model MWTs. Instead, MWT definition and properties are generally taken for granted, including compositionality. While some authors suggest non-compositionality of MWTs (e.g., Wright 1997: 14 and Sager 1978), many others assume that MWT's are compositional (e.g., L'Homme 2004: 59; Navigli et al. 2003; McCray et al. 1994; Morin and Daille 2010).

This presentation surveys the literature on the description and use of MWTs and contributes some principles to model MWTs from the perspective of semantics, knowledge representation, and syntax, with a special emphasis on compositionality. This approach builds on the notion of termhood set by other authors (e.g., Cabré 1999:48) and focuses on determining the unity (not unithood) and boundaries of a specialized multi-word sequence, which is a decisive step towards establishment of termhood.

We claim that, for a specialized multi-word sequence to be a MWT, its head noun needs to undergo modification of at least one of its properties caused by at least one property of a modifier category. This suggests non-compositionality to a certain extent. As an example, let us take the MWT *eye diagram*. Let us define some semantic attribute-value features for each MWT component:

Word **eye**:

<cat> = NP

<headsense>=body_part

<head morph> = shape

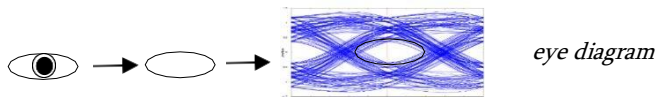
Word **diagram**:

<cat> = NP

<head function> = represent.

<head sense> = artifact

<head morph> = []



Notice that, while the modifier category *eye* has a value for each of its attributes, the head category *diagram* awaits a value for its shape attribute, which will define its type.

Once *diagram* takes the shapevalue from *eye*, it becomes a defined diagram type, an *eye diagram*.

This evidence does not satisfy the compositionality principle, which states that the meaning of every complex expression depends only on its syntactic structure and the meanings of its components. On one hand, the case explained above represents an extended metaphoric use of modifiers in specialized discourse in which the literal meaning of the category cannot be used for a compositional interpretation of the MWT. On the other hand, out of all the properties of the modifiers, only one of them combines with the head (*shape*, in this case), and a simple compositional interpretation of the sequence would not be sufficient to know which property is combining and to make the correct inference.

We provide additional evidence from different standpoints to support this claim and test this model in various specialized domains and languages.

References

- CABRE, M. T., & Sager, J. C. (1999). *Terminology: Theory, methods, and applications*. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins Pub. Co.
- DAILLE, B. (1994). Study and implementation of combined techniques for automatic extraction of terminology. In *The balancing act: Combining symbolic and statistical approaches to language*.
- FUERTES-OLIVERA, P. A., & PIQUÉ-NOGUERA, C. (2015). The literal translation hypothesis in ESP Teaching/Learning environments. *Scripta Manent*, 8(1), 15-30.
- HIPPISLEY, A., CHENG, D., & AHMAD, K. (2005). The head-modifier principle and multilingual term extraction. *Natural Language Engineering*, 11(2), 129-157.
- JUSTESON, J., & KATZ, S. (1995). Technical Terminology: some Linguistic Properties and an Algorithm for Identification in Text. *Natural Language Engineering*(1), 9-27.
- L'HOMME, M. C. (2004). *La terminologie: principes et techniques*. Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
- MCCRAY, A. T., SRINIVASAN, S., & BROWNE, A. C. (1994). Lexical methods for managing variation in biomedical terminologies. In *Proceedings of the Annual Symposium on Computer Application in Medical Care* (p. 235). American Medical Informatics Association.
- MORIN, E., & DAILLE, B. (2010). Compositionality and lexical alignment of multi-word terms. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 44(1-2), 79-95.
- NAVIGLI, R., VELARDI, P., & GANGEMI, A. (2003). Ontology learning and its application to automated terminology translation. *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, 18(1), 22-31.

- SAGER, J. C.(1978). Commentary by Prof. Juan Carlos Sager. In Rondeau, G.(Ed.), Proceedings of Table Ronde sur les Problemes du Decoupage du Terms, Montreal, 26 August 1978, pp.39-74 Quebec. AILA – Comterm, Office de la Langue Francaise
- WRIGHT, S. E., & BUDIN, G. (1997). *Handbook of Terminology Management. Vol. 1, Basic Aspects of Terminology Management*. John Benjamins publishing company.
- ZELINSKY-WIBBELT, C. (2012). Identifying term candidates through adjective-noun constructions in English. *Terminology* 18(2). 226-242.

Irine Chachanidze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

ir.chachanidze@gmail.com

**“Which Geographical Name Is Better?”
(Terminology Issues in the Newspaper “Iveria”)**

Linguistic contacts between Russia and Georgia began to strengthen in relation to the historical and political developments in Georgia in the nineteenth century, and naturally became intense after Georgia became part of the Russian Empire. The necessity of knowledge of the Russian language in Georgia led to the need for translation activities, dictionaries and grammar books. The influence of the Russian language on the vocabulary of the Georgian language became significant and, therefore, the linguistic contacts became bilingual.

Due to the factors mentioned above, in the periodicals of the second half of nineteenth century Georgian authors and public figures systematically published information or discussion letters dealing with the formation of terms besides other linguistic issues. Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Iakob Gogebashvili, Ivane Avalishvili, Mose Janashvili, Giorgi Ioseliani, Vano Chichinadze and others were particularly productive in this respect.

Based on the articles and polemics published in the section of the 1898 newspaper *Iveria* entitled “Which Geographical Name Is Better?” the paper presents the Georgian equivalent, ჩანჭერი /č'anč'k'eri/, of the Russian geographical terms „водопад“ and „каскад“ (waterfall) and materials illustrating its dialectical variants.

Elena Chiocchetti

Eurac Research – Institute for Applied Linguistics, Italy

echiocchetti@eurac.edu

Workplace Safety Terminology in South Tyrol: Terminological Challenges in German as Minority Language

South Tyrol is an Italian province where about 70% of the population are German native speakers (ASTAT 2019) and German is recognised as a co-official language next to the national language (Presidential Decree No. 670/1972, Art. 99). Workplace safety is a highly interdisciplinary subdomain of law, which regulates diverse working activities and sectors. It has a specific legal terminology but also uses many technical terms originally belonging to other domains like engineering, medicine, chemistry, etc.

The education of employees is particularly important in the modern conception of workplace safety since everyone is involved in prevention and should actively contribute to reducing occupational diseases and accidents at work (Natullo 2015; Solombrino 2017). Italian legislation demands that education be adapted and adjusted to the language competences of the staff (Legislative Decree No. 81/2008, Art. 36). In South Tyrol, this implies that German texts and terminology must be produced to communicate with the local workforce.

South Tyrolean German terminology is developed either through secondary term formation (Sager 1990) by translating Italian terms or by borrowing existing terminology used in other German-speaking countries. In the domain of workplace safety, the second method is normally applied to technical terminology, which is shared across the German-speaking community. However, legal terminology is system-bound (de Groot 2002) and can only be adopted if the foreign concepts are equivalent to the Italian ones. Equivalence can be ascertained by applying the method of legal comparison, more precisely micro-comparison (Zweigert & Kötz 1996; Pegoraro & Rinella 2013; Chiocchetti & Ralli 2016).

A recently concluded terminology project showed that South Tyrolean German terminology in the domain of workplace safety is not yet fully developed and disseminated. Often there are several concurring designations for the same concept. Sometimes Italian designations, especially acronyms and initialisms, are used in German texts. The presentation will discuss the different terminological challenges for South Tyrolean German in the domain of workplace safety and the approaches that were adopted to face them. It will also present the measures taken to develop and disseminate the South Tyrolean German terms in this domain since language is a fundamental aspect in the education of the workforce and ultimately contributes to an improved safety behavior.

References

ASTAT - Istituto provinciale di statistica (2019): *Alto Adige in cifre 2019*. Available online at: [https://astat.provincia.bz.it/downloads/Siz_2019\(1\).pdf](https://astat.provincia.bz.it/downloads/Siz_2019(1).pdf) (downloaded on 28/01/2020).

Chiocchetti, E. & Ralli, N. (2016): “Ein Begriff, zwei Sprachen, unterschiedliche (Rechts)Kulturen”. In: Drewer, P., Mayer, F. & Schmitz K.-D. (eds): *Terminologie und Kultur. Akten des Symposions, Mannheim. 3.-5. März*. München et al.: Deutscher Terminologie-Tag e.V., 103-112.

de Groot, G. R. (2002): “Rechtsvergleichung als Kerntätigkeit bei der Übersetzung juristischer Terminologie.” In Haß-Zumkehr, U. (ed.): *Sprache und Recht*, Berlin: de Gruyter, 222-239.

Natullo, G. (2015): *Salute e sicurezza sul lavoro*. Torino: UTET.

Pegoraro, L. & Rinella, A. (2013): *Diritto costituzionale comparato. Aspetti metodologici*. Padova: CEDAM.

Sager, J. C. (1990): *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Solombrino, M. R. (2017): *Compendio di sicurezza sul lavoro*. Napoli: Simone.

Zweigert, K. & Kötz, H. (1996): *Einführung in die Rechtsvergleichung*, 3rd ed. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck.

Title: Access to Linguistic Assets in Engineering Contexts: toward a Unified Approach

Nino Dateshidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

ninodate@gmail.com

Teona Laphauri

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

lapauriteo@yahoo.com

Natela Muzashvili

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

natelamuza@yahoo.com

Marine Osadze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

marineosadze@mail.ru

New International Standards of Terminology

Standardization is essential in any field, including, of course, in science. Especially today, when digital technologies became the most important in the world and the development of any field depends on introduction of these technologies. This necessarily means considering of

international standards.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was established in the first half of the twentieth century. Obviously, similar organizations have already existed before and ISO was founded on their basis. But from this moment the standards acquired a different value and standardization moved to a new level. It should be noted that there is a field committee for each standard in ISO, one of them is *Language and Terminology Committee* (ISO / TC 37) established in 1947. It is especially important that the activities of this organization do not mean the one-time establishment of standards, it is a continuous, unfinished process and every five years the standards are reviewed and, if necessary, updated or changed.

The terminology department of Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics is working on Georgian TermBank. This means the use of modern technologies together with terminological activities, therefore, it is necessary to consider international standards in two directions, one related to the principles of terminological activities, and the other - the technical side, so that the Georgian TermBank would be in accordance to the databases of the other countries. One of the supporters of the Georgian TermBank is the European Association for Terminology (EAFT), whose president, Henrik Nilsson, sent questionnaire to various countries, including Georgia, and one of the questions was if the National TermBank follows relevant international standards? When Georgian TermBank will be published through the Internet, it must be in accordance with the requirements of international standards.

In 1999 with participation of Tsu Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics three standards related to terminological activities were developed and published:

- 1) ISO 704:87 — Principles and methods of terminology;
- 2) ISO 1087:90 — Terminology — Vocabulary;
- 3) ISO 860:96 — Terminology work — Harmonization of concepts and terms.

These standards have been updated for several times since then by ISO, but unfortunately here in Georgia we have not made the same job until today.

Updated versions of terminology standards are being translated with the support of Vukol Beridze Association of Terminology of Georgia. It is also planned to translate other standards about terminology. It is also noteworthy that special standards are established for terminology databases (ISO 23185:2009, ISO 30042:2019, ISO 12620:2019). These standards were requested from ISO by the Georgian National Agency for Standards and Metrology, which is a correspondent member in ISO.

We'll talk about abovementioned standards and highlight their importance in terminology work. Establishing process of standardization is difficult but really essential in Georgian reality. This is a basis for getting a reliable product.

Irine Demetradze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

irinad72@hotmail.com

The Names of Pharmaceutical Remedies: Etymology, Semantics and Structure

It is widely known that pharmaceutical remedies, also referred to as drugs, are substances used to prevent or treat diseases. Drugs are obtained from various plants, animals and chemical substances. The paper represents a linguistic analysis of the names of drugs, avoiding, as much as possible, any medical information. Thus, the research embraces the etymology, semantics and word-structure of certain drug names. The empirical material has been obtained from various internet resources, medical books and the unfortunate personal experience of being ill.

Initially, this paper focuses on the etymology of general terms: the English *drug* and the Georgian წამალი /camali/. Further, the contemporary names of different drugs are analyzed from the linguistic perspective.

Based on the performed research, drug names are classified depending on the following semantic components: the organ they are meant to cure, the disease they are meant to overcome, the chemical substance they contain, the plant they are made of, the animal from which the medical substance has been obtained, ancient myths, Gods or Goddesses, the name of the inventor of the pharmaceutical remedy and the place of production.

The names of drugs are also classified based on their word-structure. As simple words are extremely rare, the paper concentrates on derived and compound words as well as abbreviations.

Research has proved that the majority of prefixes and suffixes used in drug names originally were independent words (mostly Latin or Greek), representing the content or the aim of the substance. Later, as a result of grammaticalization, these words turned into affixal morphemes.

As for the compound names of drugs, they are much more numerous than derivatives; they usually consist of two roots, but some of them may contain more. The names of drugs are often represented by abbreviations. In this regard, the paper analyzes examples of shortened words, acronyms and initialises.

Kristina S. Despot

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Croatia

kdespot@ihjj.hr

Cognitive Linguistic Terminology within the Project “Croatian Linguistic Terminology”

Overall, the field of terminology is satisfactorily represented in Croatian philology, both in the sense that the bibliography on terminological issues is rich and it encompasses different theoretical approaches (including the most recent ones) and in the sense that there exists an influential database of Croatian Special Field Terminology – STRUNA, which aims to gradually standardize Croatian terminology for all professional domains. STRUNA as a program has laid the foundation for the development of a national terminology policy and for the research of terminology, and it has intensified long-term cooperation with national and international academic and other institutions dealing with different aspects of terminology work. In 2019, linguistic terminology was finally formally included in this program as the project “Croatian Linguistic Terminology” funded by the Croatian Science Foundation.

The main goal of the project is to store and terminographically manage 1,500 standardized and harmonized Croatian terms from the field of linguistics and their equivalents in English, German, French, and Russian. For the project needs, a specialized corpus for the research of Croatian linguistic terminology was created. The database will include the most frequent linguistic terms extracted from school handbooks, dictionaries, grammars, and orthography manuals, as well as terms belonging to different linguistic theories and fields including dialectology, onomastics, phraseology, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, paleoslavistics, etc., as well as terms from historical, generative, cognitive, and computational linguistics.

In this talk, the project “Croatian Linguistic Terminology” will be presented. First, we will give a brief overview of its broader framework – the STRUNA database. Then, we will present its theoretical background, methods and deliverables. Using the example of cognitive linguistic terminology, we will present a fuller and a more detailed picture of some important decisions and the challenges we face within this project.

Omar Dzagnidze

Andrea Razmadze Institute of Mathematics, TSU, Georgia

omar.dzagnidze@tsu.ge

Agreement between Writing and Reading Numbers in Georgian

There is a vast literature concerning the question why the vigesimal reading of numbers should be converted to the decimal reading. For example, in reading the number 60 (სამოცო /samoc'i/) we hear three (სამი /sami/) and twenty (ოცი /oc'i/) which is not shown in the number itself.

Thus, nowadays we don't have a logical transition from the Georgian reading of numbers to their writing. At different times (1882, 1915, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1936), many authors, basing arguments on the facts, have proved that because of the non-logical link between reading and writing numbers, the beginner in mathematics had to learn and remember the number to be pronounced by heart. This was quite a difficult problem, say, for first class pupils and it used to arouse their hatred towards arithmetic and mathematics on the whole.

From the same literature we learn that there had been decimal reading for the numbers 20, 21...which was a very easy and even amusing way for students to remember numbers. At the same time, earlier reading of numbers 0,1,2 remained the same.

Since at that time, in the twenties and sixties of the twentieth century it was not known how to read the remaining numbers 11,12...19 so that it should be in agreement with the already known decimal reading of numbers 20, 21..., the Georgian government didn't pass the partial reform in either case.

We can now easily state the rule of decimal reading for the numbers 11,12...19 which would be in agreement with the decimal reading of all the remaining numbers.

Ricardo Eito-Brun

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain

reito@bib.uc3m.es

Access to Linguistic Assets in Engineering Contexts: Toward a Unified Approach

The management of organizational linguistic assets includes the control and management of specialized technical terminology. This management includes a set of well-defined activities, among others:

- Identifying and extracting terms by analyzing existing documents or through discussions with domain experts.
- Recording linguistic information for the selected terms.
- Identifying similar and related terms.
- Recording terms' definitions and scope.
- Recording the context in which terms are used.
- Recording equivalent terms in other languages.
- Communicating and managing the resulting databases or glossaries to ensure they are known and properly used.

The result of these activities is usually recorded in databases made up of a set of *terminography records* where the following data are recorded: definitions and scope notes with recommendations for the use of the terms; textual fragments or illustrations showing how the terms are used in different contexts; synonyms and related terms that build a conceptual structure that can be used later to explore and browse knowledge; and data and the equivalences between the different languages that refer to the same concepts.

These databases are applied in the elaboration of technical documents: they are also valuable assets to identify terms that are valid as descriptors to help users of information systems in the retrieval of information; terms can also be used to create *ontologies* for special domains and to support knowledge-intensive processes.

These requirements imply that access to terminology data and glossaries are given to different users working with different content and data management tools (word processing, XML editors, content editors, tools for managing requirements, test cases, tickets, or support cases). To accommodate these heterogeneous needs, implementing some kind of “universal access to shared linguistic resources” would add value.

The technical solution presented in this conference answers the need to give access to terminology artifacts from different tools in distributed work environments. Actors involved in different engineering processes can access centralized terminology data from their preferred work tools. The possibility of accessing terminology data from different tools also leverages the organization's existing glossaries and terminology resources and ensures that they are consistently used across departments and processes.

Tsitsino Gabeskiria

Ilia Vekua Institute of Applied Mathematics, TSU, Georgia

cicicana@hotmail.com

Prefixation as One of the Means of Word Formation in Georgian Mathematical Terminology

A term is a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in a particular kind of language or branch of study. In most cases terms are translated into Georgian from other languages. The system of translation with respect to word combinations (syntagma) must conform to the principles of Georgian as well as the foreign language it has been translated from. Standardization of terms is impossible. There always remains some diversity in the language. So we must always try to find the reasons for this diversity among Georgian mathematical terms.

In transferring foreign terms into Georgian great attention should be paid to foreign prefixes (prefixation). Prefixes in foreign languages (say, in English) have in their turn been translated from Latin or Greek, as the case may be.

In the present paper, the most frequently used foreign prefixes been given and categorized. On the basis of these examples we can say that complete standardization of these prefixes is impossible but as a result of the joint efforts of linguists and mathematicians it will be possible to increase the number of those terms where foreign prefixes have been replaced by Georgian equivalents.

Meri Giorgadze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State Univesity, Georgia

maiagiorgadze@ymail.com

Nino Kemertelidze

Georgian Technical University, Georgia

ninokeme@yahoo.com

English Metaphoric Medical Terms and Their Georgian Equivalents

Metaphor is one of the most interesting tropes among the lexical stylistic devices. The term “metaphor,” as the etymology of the word reveals, means transference of some quality from one object to another. It is based on the principle of analogy. Metaphor becomes a stylistic device when

two completely different concepts are united in the mind according to a certain feature, which one of them does not possess in reality.

One of the characteristic features of a term, which distinguishes it from an ordinary word, is its neutral character. Otherwise saying, according to their nature, terms should be deprived of stylistic loading or expressiveness and should not evoke any emotions. Notwithstanding this, metaphors are quite frequently created in the terminological system. Often, term formation by means of meaning transference is a rather significant process (e.g. *dead-lock*).

This process was especially observed in the medical sphere. A great bulk of medical terms are namely metaphoric terms. It is particularly vivid in English medical terminology. One of the problems of such metaphoric terms is to find their Georgian equivalents.

Metaphors are often used in terminological vocabulary for term formation.

The subject of the presented research is to reveal metaphoric terms in medical terminology and provide their classification.

Names of various diseases and syndromes having metaphoric value in the English language are analyzed together with their Georgian equivalents.

Consequently, the classification of the material under investigation is revealed several groups.

Medea Glonti

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

dodo_mariami@yahoo.com

Concept and Term in the Evangel (Old Georgian ცნება /c'neba/ - concept)

This paper attempts to analyze the old Georgian word ცნება /c'neba/ (concept) from different viewpoints, as:

a) An independent lexical unit, i.e., as the word **concept** (Old Georgian ცნება /c'neba/) itself.

b) The word and the concept at the same time, within itself, i.e., as the word denoting a separate being, object or phenomenon by using which remarkable features of the denoted thing are shown in general as well as, its peculiarities, i.e., the semantics are also shown and perceived (→ the lexical semantical field of the given **word-concept**);

c) As the word-term **term** itself, i.e., as the word or word group having its peculiar semantic function by means of which the **notion** or **concept** of any branch or activity is delivered (→ functional-semantic classification of the **word-terms**).

The Georgian word ტერმინი /*termini*/ (- term < Latin **terminus** “margin, finish, end”) appeared at the end of the nineteenth century in the Georgian language. St. Gabriel, the Bishop of Imereti (a region of Georgia), wrote in his complete scientific-theological work *The Fundamentals of Psychology* that he considered the word **term** (Georgian ტერმინი /*termini*/) as unclear, unnatural for the Georgian language, “improperly brought into the language,” and in his opinion, the Old Georgian word ცნება /*c'neba*/ - concept, notion, which had been performing its role for many years before and in the language, in the Holy books, it was really preferable and more suitable instead of the Latin word-terms “term” or “notion.” The Bishop explains:

“Georgian ცნება /*c'neba*/ (“notion; concept”) denotes the ability of soul to adopt knowledge. Thus, ცნება /*c'neba*/ can be said to be a general name for any ability. The Georgian word აზროვნება /*azrovneba*/ (thinking) means to concentrate on something, to judge, to make a conclusion, to have desires, hope, will. Thus, the Georgian აზროვნება /*azrovneba*/ (“thinking”) means showing, using all the mental abilities” (see: §36, §44 and §47). Let us compare: under the Georgian word ტერმინი /*termini*/ (as a „terminus objectivus“ or a „terminus conceptus“), as the name of some object which can be related to the mind or the spirit, “not only names are considered but also the thoughts or otherwise, which are denoted by names, or we can say “concepts and ideas” (Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz).

From this viewpoint the dictionary definitions of the Old Georgian ცნება /*c'neba*/ - concept, notion and Old Georgian მცნება /*mc'neba*/ - commandment; see: dictionary explanations by Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani; Niko and David Chubinashvili; Ilia Abuladze and others. Let us compare:

On one hand, we have the Georgian word ცნება /*c'neba*/ as “a part of knowledge”, vulg. a part of a message, as a m i n d, r e a s o n and c o n c e p t – in Russian: *ум и понятие*; „vulg. recognition, awareness; comprehension – in Russian: *понятие, сознание*; or “commandment, advising” – in Russian: *заповедь. наставление*“; let us compare: Old Georgian მეცნება /*mec'neba*/ – concept, Old Georgian მეცნოერება /*mec'niereba*/ – as “understanding, rational thinking, a concept”: and Old Georgian მოცნება /*moc'neba*/ – as “a commandment, a concept”;

And on the other hand we have the Old Georgian მცნება /*mc'neba*/ – instruction, teaching, commandment; God’s Law – in Russian: *наставление. наказъ. заповедь. завет*; Georgian ათი მცნება /*at'i mc'neba*/ – the Ten Commandments – in Russian: *десять заповедей*.

In order to support our point we represent some examples from the New Testament containing catechismic, homiletic and exegetic examples which contain Old Georgian correspondences to the **word-concept** and the modern **term** (Old Georgian სიტყვა /*sitqua*/ – word; logos, Old Georgian გზა /*gza*/ – way; Old Georgian ცხორება /*c'xoreba*/ – living etc.).

Mariam Goduadze

National Center for Teacher Professional Development, Georgia

mariam.goduadze.1@iliauni.edu.ge

On the Nomination of Deaf Blind People in Georgian

For the second year in a row, the identification of persons with simultaneous hearing-impairments as a separate bio-psycho-social category in Georgia is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland and two Polish organizations (HumanDoc & TPG). These organizations actively cooperate with different groups to develop terminology and offer an international approach to the term “Deaf-Blind” to mean the following types of people:

- Deaf and blind;
- Deaf and visually impaired;
- Blind and hearing impaired;
- People with visual and hearing impairments having difficulty of functioning without assistance.

It is generally believed that there is no unambiguous and universal definition of a deaf blind person. The definition, adopted by the International Association for the Aid of Deaf-blind people, highlights aspects of education and emphasizes the need for unique learning programs for students rather than in the case of only hearing or only vision impairments or in the case of other disabilities. In the case of adults, this is so-called a functional definition that emphasizes the general condition of a person. Deaf-blinds are the people who have serious hearing and vision impairment at the same time and therefore have difficulty in communicating, moving independently and receiving information.

Deaf-blind or Blinddeaf?

The creation of the specific term has led to differences of opinion with specialists who work with deaf blind people. The opinion was mainly divided into three: according to the first view, the “Blinddeaf” should be introduced; others think it is better to write “deaf-blind” with hyphen; by the other point of view, “hearing-vision impaired” would be the least discriminatory.

Because of these kind of contradictions, the European terminologists were discussed in the last century. In 1991, Salvatore Lagati began a crusade to get international acceptance of the single word "deafblind" in place of the hyphenated word "deaf-blind." His belief was that "deafblindness is a condition presenting other difficulties than those caused by deafness and blindness" (Lagati, 1993 p. 429). The hyphenated term indicates a condition that "sums up the difficulties of deafness and blindness." The single word would indicate a different, unique condition and that impact of dual losses is multiplicative rather than additive.

This view has been acknowledged by the deaf blind organizations working in Germany, Poland, Russia, and Nordic countries where the word "deafblind" has always been used without a

hyphen¹. By 1993 both IAEDB and Sense had agreed to use the term "deafblind" in their publications. The Canadian Deafblind and Rubella Association also adopted the term. Representatives from the United States, France, The United Kingdom, India, Spain and Switzerland agreed that change was desirable.

In the report we will discuss about these and other important points of view and present our position with regard to this term.

Nana Gogia

State Language Department, Georgia

nanagogia22@gmail.com

Challenges and Opportunities for Terminology for Specific Purposes in the 21st Century

Thanks to the fact that translation studies became an independent discipline in the 21st century, the number of researchers studying translation and its practical features has significantly increased. At the same time, specialized translation is in great demand due to growing economic, technological and cultural development. Consequently, the tools and resources for translation are constantly evolving and the research perspectives in the field of translation are constantly expanding. Since the 1990s, computer-aided translation tools, such as terminology management software, have rapidly evolved to meet the needs of professional translators.

In Georgia, the question of how best to accommodate the needs of the translation market in the process of training translators should be explored. In other words, a system of training for professional translators and interpreters should be created as this will solve the main problem arising in the process of translation—ignorance of the terminology for specific purposes. To successfully address each of these issues, it is necessary to move from the traditional model of teaching translation to a new model of teaching professional translation, which should include terminology management, parallel corpora of specific texts and other translation technologies.

The paper begins with an overview of the process of the legal approximation of Georgian legislation with EU legislation, an integral part of which is the translation of Georgian legislation into English and European legislation into Georgian. This, of course, implies the unification of terminology for specific purposes. It also highlights the importance of high-quality specialized translation, examines the role of a professional translator and reviews the problems associated with

¹ <http://www.deafblind.com/lagati.html>

the translation of specific texts using legal texts as an example, as well as reviews the existing classifications of translated texts and their communication goals.

The final section deals with semantic, terminological and stylistic problems associated with the translation of terms for specific purposes, most of which are the result of translators lacking knowledge in the respective field and its related terminology. And grammatical problems usually arise from poor knowledge of the grammar of the native language. This is a direct result of the fact that most translators study a foreign language in high schools without paying appropriate attention to the development of their native language skills. Consequently, they understand a foreign grammatical system better than their own.

Tamar Guchua

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

me.tamuna@gmail.com

“Sovietism” as a Soviet Terminological Fact

The history of Sovietisms dates back to the 1910s, when the materials reflecting the 1917 Revolution appeared in the Western press, and shortly thereafter, in 1919, several books by American journalists were published, including *Six Red Months in Russia* by Louise Bryant, *The Red Heart of Russia* by Bessie Beatty, *Lenin. The Man and His Work* by Albert Rhys Williams, *Ten Days That Shook the World* by John Reed, etc.

The aforementioned texts are rich in a wide variety of factual materials, which has provided the basis for further linguistic studies. In this respect one of the pioneers was the French philologist Andre Mazon, whose book *The Vocabulary of war and revolution in Russia (1914-1918)* (Andre Mazon, *Lexique de la guerre et de la revolution en Russie (1914-1918)*, published in Paris in 1920) deals with three ways of enriching the vocabulary in political terms: abbreviation, borrowing and the generalization of proper names. It was Andre Mazon's book that became the first linguistic monograph to discuss changes in language during the revolution.

In modern literature the term “Sovietism” refers to words, phrases or slogans created in the Soviet era. One of the first attempts to show the etymology of the term was made in Boris Brasol's book *The Balance Sheet of Sovietism*, published in New York in 1922. In the footnotes of the very first chapter the author explains, “The word “Soviet” is derived from Russian, meaning *Council*. In the modern it is used to describe a form of revolutionary organization and is more specifically applied to the organization of the Communist Governments which were set up in different countries during the years following the World War”.

In the special literature, there are several forms to refer to “Sovietisms,” for example, “Bolshevism” (William English Walling, *Sovietism: The ABC of Russian Bolshevism—According to the Bolsheviks*, 1920), “Doubletalk” (Harry Hodgkinson, *The Language of Communism*, 1955), “Communist Jargon” (R. N. Carew Hant, *A Guide to Communist Jargon*, 1957), etc.

Sovietisms, as a Soviet linguistic fact, are found abundantly in Georgian as well, and we will try to discuss some of them in the paper based on specific examples.

David Gurgenidze

Technical University of Georgia, Georgia

gurgenidzedavidgtu@gmail.com

Levan Klimiashvili

Technical University of Georgia, Georgia

klimlevan@gtu.ge

Tamaz Khmelidze

Technical University of Georgia, Georgia

t.khmelidze@gtu.ge

Presentation of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Building Industry

The gradually increasing scales of the building industry, the tasks related with the process of creating the material-technical base for economic development bring many demands to the issues of urgent agenda of the building industry, such as: building materials, constructions, technology planning, management, methods of calculation, improving of quality control testing, building design, fire proof, labour protection. All these demands are closely tied to improvement of the quality of instruction, implementing the methods of laboratory research, introducing scientific achievements, computerization of the processes, and at last but not least – increasing the number of highly qualified professional workers of the building industry. In order to achieve all these goals it is necessary to have high-level reference sources and among them, first of all – encyclopedic dictionary of construction works in the native language.

It should be said that nowadays we are behind to the European standards in the area of editing and publishing of the technical dictionaries and unfortunately, this fact seems more unimprovable as time goes; this is very unfortunate for the country which can pretend to high level of science and education. Nowadays we do not have modern standard, professional, renewable

dictionaries (printed or electronic either), comparing with the Western or Eastern countries; as for the technical branches, even the issue of editing explanatory technical dictionary seems problematic and demands immediate solving.

“Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Building Industry” (in 5 volumes) was prepared by the editors: **prof. David Gurgenidze and prof. Tamaz Khmelidze**; the authors and compilers: **Tamaz Khmelidze, David Gurgenidze, Levan Klimiashvili, Kakhaber Khmelidze**; the readers: **prof. Archil Motsonelidze, prof. Vaja Papaskiri**; scientific advisers: **Nana Machavariani** – professor, Head of TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics; **Bakur Gulua** – civil engineer, leader of the Centre of Development at the Georgian Patriarchate; **Avtandil Silagadze** – Academician, Head of the department of the international economy and history of the economic sciences at Tbilisi State University.

The work is approved by the editing and publishing council of the Georgian Technical University; 05.07.2019, protocol #2. UAC 030.8:624, ISBN 978-9941-28-496-0 (all the volumes).

This dictionary involves 16189 terms related to the engineering activities and the related fields, such as architecture, religious and civil building, water engineering, management, economics, building safety, seismological stability, contingencies, mechanics, hydraulic engineering, geological engineering, metallurgy, business, computer sciences and others. The terms are in most instances supplied by the etymological researches based on the materials of the Oxford University. In order to facilitate perception of the basic essence of the terms, the dictionary is supplied with several colored pictures and drafts, which compile 5112 units altogether.

Besides the authors of the dictionary, 47 professors of the industrial faculty and the students, also 6 representatives of the corresponding branch organizations, took part in the process of compiling this dictionary.

The professors of the Belostok Technical University, Marta Kosior-Kazberuk (the editor), Lekh Dzienis, Anatoly Gurinovich and Professor of San Diego State University (USA), Janusz Supernac were also actively involved in the working process of our editorial board.

The authors of the Dictionary are thankful to the scientific workers of the Department of Scientific Terminology and Bilingual Dictionaries at Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics - Nino Dateshidze, Natela Muzashvili, Marine Osadze, Lia Karosanidze for their editorial work, useful advices and professional remarks on the essence which we took into consideration in our work.

The Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Building Industry is the first full dictionary of the kind, supplied with pictures, which will be certainly very helpful for the wide audience in Georgia: the engineers, the doctor degree candidates, master degree students, bachelor degree students, architects, designers, scientific workers and experts, records manager, business people, investors, Agency of public registry, notariar offices, lawyers, court, attorneys, municipal workers, journalists construction workers and so on. Thus, the fact of compiling and editing the Georgian Terminological Encyclopedic Dictionary on the Building Industry is really a very useful work having the National importance.

Tsira Janjghava

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

cirunaja@gmail.com

Culinary Lexis in Megrelian

Georgia is known for the high level culinary traditions. Each region contributes to the culinary treasury of the country. The contribution made from the Samegrelo region is important and this is reflected in the Megrelian culinary terminology. We are now presenting a small part of the Megrelian culinary lexis here to your attention.

1. **ოჭკომალი|ოჭკუმალი** /očkomali|očkumali/ - like the Georgian word *საჭმელი* /sačmeli/, this term denotes meal in general. The root of the word, **ჭკომ|ჭკუმ** /čkom|čkum/ (in the Laz language **ჭკომ|შკომ** /čkom|škom/) corresponds phonetically to the Georgian “ჭამ” /čam/ - eating. Thus, in this Megrelian word we can separate the root, the Laz vowel a and a phonetic variation of the Georgian “ჭამ” /čam/ as well as the confix **ო-** -ალ /o- -al/.

2. **ქობალი** /k'obali/ - bread - and its Georgian correspondence **ხორბალი** /xorbali/ , “wheat,” are regarded as borrowed from the Persian language. It is considered to appear in Megrelian through the Georgian language (from Georgian **ხ** /x/ to Megrelian **ქ** /k'/ (ხ → ქ). Unlike the Georgian word, this Megrelian word means not only bread but also a meal in general and besides that, the one-year grain crops (it is considerable that this also represents one more analogue to the Georgian word **პური** /puri/ -bread, meal). In Laz **ქოვალი|ქოალი** /k'ovali|k'oali/ - **ქუუვალი** /ქუვალი /k'uvali ||k'obali / shows the next steps of the phonetic transformation (ბ /b / → ვ /v/, ო /o/ → უ /u/).

3. **ღუმუ** /ğumu/ - usually, this word denotes a meal cooked with corn flour, of porridge consistency; but earlier (before the corn began cultivated) the flour for such porridge was made from another corn plant **ღომი** /ğomi/, and in Megrelian it was known as **ღომის ღომი** /ğomis ğomi/ - “porridge ღომი / ğomi/ made from the **ღომი** / ğomi/ corn” (nowadays such porridge is rare); **ჩხვერიშ ღუმუ** /č'xveriš ğumu/ is nowadays a parallel Laz term (Laz - **ჩხვარი ღომუ** /č'xvari ğomu/).

Megrelian **ღუმუ** / ğumu/ and Laz **ღომუ** / ğomu/ are phonetically and semantically corresponding to Georgian **ღომი** / ğomi/ .

4. **ელარჯი** /elarji/ is a meal in which newly made **სულგუნი** /sulguni/ (a specially made sort of cheese) is put into **ღომი** /ğomi/ porridge and blended). This word transferred to literary Georgian from Megrelian; it is met in the Abkhazian language as ailadj. B. Gigineishvili considers that the particle **el-** of this word is a pre-verb, and **arj** is the verb root the origin of which is unknown.

5. **გებჯალია** /gebžalia/ is a dish made of the special sort of cheese named **სულგუნი** /sulguni/ and cooked with species. In this word, its part **ბჟა** /bža/, milk, can be picked out, then **ge-** preverb and the suffix -**ია** /-ia/ added. The process of cooking this meal is called **გებჯალაფა** /gebžalap'a/.

6. მეძაგილი /mejagili/ is a meal made of warm ღომი /ḡomi/ and newly made სულგუნი /sulguni/, cut in very small pieces. As a rule, this is a meal for little children. “ძაგ” /jag/ is the root of verb origin, მე- /me-/ – preverb, -ილ /-il/ – a derivation particle of past participle.

7. ჩემქვა /č'emk'va/ – “ღომი /ḡomi/ which is boiled in milk” (O. Qadjaia), or “ელარჯი /elarji/ boiled in milk” (A. Qobalia). In the materials gathered led by Iv. Javakhishvili the second version is supported (In Abkhazian acham-qua is the name of ღომი /ḡomi/ made with cheese and milk [B. Janashia]).

8. ჭვიშტარი /čvištari/ is the name of the pancake usually known in Georgian as ჭადი(მჭადი) /čadi(mčadi)/ which is made of maize but the mentioned term ჭვიშტარი /čvištari/ denotes a maize bread containing cheese while cooked, so it is baked with cheese; in Svan language it is called ჭიმდარ /čišdar/, a “pancake of maize or millet with cheese in it.” This Megrelian name is thought to have been borrowed from Svan.

9. The Megrelian word სვალ /'val/ corresponds to Georgian ყველი /qveli/ (cheese) phonetically and semantically. The variations of the name of this product are as follow according to their sorts and kinds: ჭყინტ სვალი /čqint 'vali/; ჭალასვალი /čala'vali/ – newly made cheese (I. Kipshidze); also, newly made cheese with cavities (A. Qobalia); სელეგინი /selegini/, – suluguni, კაზლა /kazla/ – “salted newly made cheese” (parallel terms are kibeqvali, bechilia also known as braided cheese”); ხომლა /xomla/ – dried Suluguni).

The milky liquid left after processing cheese is called წაქა /cak'a/ in Megrelian (in Georgian შრატო /šrati/ – whey. After boiling this წაქი /cak'i/, or the whey, and after separating cottage cheese from it (in Georgian – ნადული /naduḡi/, or ხაჭო /xač'o/) there is left a kind of liquid called წურუქი /curuk'i/ in Megrelian (in some Georgian dialects- წაქი /cak'i/ or წურუქი /curuk'i/). (წაქი || წაქა წურუქი || წურუქა).

10. კვარწახი /kvarcaxi/ is a sour sauce made of sour fruit through its long boiling process; this sauce then can be boiled again and the product resulting from of this process, is quite thick, having dark coloring; it is called კოხა /koxa/ in Megrelian.

11. The herb species, called სუნელი /suneli/, denotes not only this kind of species but also another kind, made of several green herbs, which are preserved sometimes with nuts, and all the ingredients are pounded. This product is called კაჭაბე /kačabe/; different kinds of greens and species are blended or pounded and there are many sorts of species prepared in such way in Megrelian and Abkhazian cuisine and its terminology.

12. The term წვანერი /cvaneri/ in Megrelian refers to green herbs as well as to special green dishes cooked of different sorts of herbs and called მხალი /mxali/. We think that წვანერი /cvaneri/ appeared through the phonetic changes in the word მწვანილი /mčvanili/ – green herbs for cooking.

We briefly discussed here some units of the Megrelian cookery lexis. We surely are going to mention other lexical units on this theme and in addition, to present to our reader the lexical units denoting the special pottery related to the kitchen traditions.

Radosław Kanarkowski

Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

rkanarkowski@gmail.com

The Structure and Origin of Some Terms Referring to Quantity and Units of Measurement in the Ibero-Caucasian Languages

A very interesting part of the Ibero-Caucasian specialized vocabulary is terminology pertaining to quantity and units of measurement; for example **a lot, half, part** or **pair**.

Much more attention should be paid to the structure and origin of these words in future etymological studies. Based on tentative research some conclusions may be presented:

1) The majority of the words under question belong to the Ibero-Caucasian linguistic heritage, but loanwords, mainly from Azerbaijani and sometimes from other languages, can be encountered as well, especially in the Lezgian subgroup, e.g.:

“**more**”: Agh. **artuq**; Rut. **artux**; Bud. **artux** ← Azerb. **artig**

“**pair**”: Khin. **čüt**; Arch. **čut**; Av. **žut** ← Azerb. **žüt**

“**half**”: Ud. **kořor** ← Arm. **ķtor**

It is obvious that borrowed words were subject to various phonetic changes as it can be seen in the above adduced examples.

2) In some instances semantic changes may be observed, e.g.:

Khin. **parča** “part” ← Azerb. **parča** - bite

3) Semantically corresponding words can often be based on entirely different roots, e.g.:

Av. **femer**; And. **b-ihoglu**; Tind. **qahab** - much/ a lot

Av. **dah**; And. **miçigu**; Khvar. **çoxxu** - a bit/ little

4) The common origin of these roots often may be easily observed by comparison between closely related languages (within the frames of the same subgroup); for example, Av. **dah(go)**; Tind. **daha-**; Bezh. **dāhāb** - a bit/ little

Kar. **reqema**; Cham. **beqana**; Ghod. **beqin** - half

However, it gives rise to many more doubts if more distant languages are concerned, but after all it cannot be excluded and, accordingly, possible etymological connections between the below quoted words deserve thorough investigation:

Hunz. **telli**; Bezh. **teli** : Geo. **მთელი** /mt'eli/ - whole

Circ. **neqʷə** :: Kar. **reqema**; Akhv. **meqeda**; Botl. **beqen** - half

5) In numerous instances nominal stems vary to great extent in contemporary languages and they cannot be derived from any common root in Common Ibero-Caucasian.

Lia Karosanidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

L.karosanidze@gmail.com

Georgian Term Bank and Problems of Terminology Management in Georgia

According to any European standard in terminology, it is for sure that the terminological work cannot bring the results unless it is planned and guided. The country which has no terminological policy which is deliberately worked out will not be able to avoid terminological chaos (Guideline 2005).

A century ago, the article on this urgent issue, written by Giorgi and Rusudan Nikoladze, was published in one of the Georgian newspapers. That newspaper article represented the plan of terminology managing in the Georgian language: in order to provide proper and precise terminology, cooperation between the branch specialists and the philologists is absolutely necessary.

Terminological Centre



Commissions in Terminology Branches
(Branch specialists and philologists)

In order to create terminology, it is necessary:

1. Close cooperation between the branches;
2. Cooperation between the branch specialists and philologists;
3. Delivering the arranged material to the centre (Karasnidze 2020).

“The final settling of the chosen word as a term should be firmly based on the philology of our language. That is the only way to select a word correctly as a term, thinking over every syllable of it, tying the syllables to each other and preserving the purity of the language” (see also Karosanidze 2020).

There are some countries which have just begun the terminology work but Georgia does not belong to them. We can say for sure that there is no need to start the terminological work in Georgia from the very beginning. The work began long ago, it is going on now and it only needs attention and support of the State institutions. We have a right to be proud to say that we have one of the ancient terminological schools which during its existence through centuries was sometimes forgotten and sometimes regarded as a pattern (Karasnidze 2019,2).

Why cannot the Georgian society deal with the problems of the terminology? We touched these issues several times (Georgian TermBank 2018, Karosanidze 2019,1; 2019,2) though it cannot be said that something changed better for today.

The Georgian TermBank created in 2014 has got the functions which differ from the others. This surely results from the differences between the terminological environments. Until the proper terminological policy is established (I hope that it will), to my mind, the development of the Georgian TermBank is the most urgent and important issue. The main function of the Georgian term bank is full representation of the terminological material. We imply here all kinds of the existing printed dictionaries (Georgian TermBank 2019). We could put only normative dictionaries into the TermBank as it is frequent, but we should first of all manage the problem which resulted from the uncontrolled terminological work and to settle the normative forms. This is the job which demands to study and investigate all the existing dictionaries. And now, here we introduce the innovations accumulated during the last year to the interested terminological society; that is what we managed to create in this special situation (we mean covid-situation) and we will talk about the three-lingual dictionary, which is now on preparing, basing on the materials of the Georgian TermBank.

References:

Guideline 2005 - GUIDELINES FOR TERMINOLOGY POLICIES, Formulating and implementing terminology, policy in language communities, UNESCO, Paris;

Karosanidze 2020 - L. Karosanidze, The Centenary of the first Georgian Terminological Glossary is in 2020, Terminology Issues, IV;

Georgian Termbank 2018 - L.Karosanidze, I. Ujmajuridze, E. Jgerenaia, The Georgian Terminological Database (Electronic Recourses for the corpus of the Terminology), Terminology Issues, III;

Karosanidze 2019,1 – L.Karosanidze, The terminology work in Georgia, 2019, <http://www.eleto.gr/pdf>;

Karosanidze 2019,2 - L. Karosanidze, The Main Principles of the Terminology Work of Old Georgian Translators in the 10th–11th Centuries, doi.org/10.35321/term26-11, journals.lki.lt;

The Georgian Term Bank 2019 – L. Karosanidze, The Georgian Term Bank - History of its Development and Future Perspectives, The 3th International Conference on Terminology, Lithuania.

Nona Ketsbaia

Sokhumi State University, Georgia

nona.ketsbaia@mail.ru

Megrelian Lexical Units of Verbal Composition Used in the Field of the Building Industry

The vocabulary of the building works sphere is rich and diverse. The simple and derived words, composites, word-phrases all are represented in this lexis. The verbals related to the building processes represent a separate group. Masdars as well as participles are often used as the building sphere terms.

There are some types of masdars according their derivation:

-**უ-ა** /-u-a/: **ჭკად-უ-ა** /čkad-u-a/ - forging; **კაკუტუა** /kakutua/ - laying kakutuas.

Derivation of masdar with the suffix **-უ-ა** /-u-a/ is productive in Megrelian. There are diversities in the opinions about this type of derivation, within the scientific circles. According to the supported opinions, in Megrelian, the verbs with the theme marker **-უნ** /-un/ (**←-ომ** /-om/) is corresponded by the masdar with **-უ-ა** /-u-a/ ending (Natadze 1959:140-142).

Derivation by means of only suffix **-ა** /-a/ is equally broad practice in Laz and in Megrelian. In many cases, when derivating the basic stem, different suffixes (theme markers) are used in both sub-systems.

a) **-ა** /-a-/: **ზალა** /zal-a/ –hall; b) **-ალ** /-al/: **რთუ-ალ-ა** /rt'u-al-a/ – covering; c) **-უმ** /-um/: **იშანწყ-უმ-ა** /išancq-um-a/ – pull out; d) **-უნ** /-un/: **ენობ-უნ-ა** /enob-un-a/ – pour in; e) **-აფ** /ap'/: **გერჩ-აფ-ა** /gerč'-ap'-a/, **დოგ-აფ-ა** /dog-ap'-a/ – lay down.

The verbals with the ending **ორ-ი** /or-i/ are more productive in Megrelian than in Laz: **ხინტკორი** /xintkori/ – rub; **კინტორი** /kintori/ – poking about.

Means of participle derivation are diverse in Zan. In both of languages units prefixal-suffixal derivation is common.

Among the derivative prefixes common for Megrelian and Laz languages are **მა-** /ma-/, **ნო-** /no-/, **ო-** /o-/ prefixes. The prefix **მო-** /mo-/ is common for Megrelian and Georgian but it is not confirmed in Laz. Prefix **ნო-** /no-/ seems common for Megrelian and Laz.

In Megrelian language lexis related to the building works area, **მა-** **-ალ** /ma- -al/ prefix-suffix combination is mostly used to derive the subjective (active voice) participle. Examples: **მა-** **-ალ** /ma- -al/: **მა-რთუ-ალ-ი** /ma-rt'u-al-i/– roof layer.

In the Megrelian lexis related to the building works there are such participles the stems of which are of Zan origin and are accompanied with the Georgian affixes: **მე-ჭკადირ-ე** /me-čkadire/ - blacksmith.

The derivative suffixes for the objective participle in the building works lexis are very productive, such as: **-ელ** /-el/, **-ილ** /-il/, **-ულ** /-ul/ suffixes.

It seems natural in Megrelian as well in Laz, to use prefixal-suffixal derivation when derivating the passive voice future tense participles. The mostly used prefix in such instances, is სს- /sa/ // -ს /-a/ and its predictable correspondence in Laz ო- /o-/, which is accompanied with the various suffixes.

The composites of the diverse stems are quite usual in Megrelian building lexis. One of the components of such composites is a participle: noun + participle (substantial-participial model); ხემაჭკადუ /xemačkadu/ || ხემოჭკადილი /xemočkadili/ – skillful in work.

The participle is met also in the analytical form building terms composed through syntactic relations (participle + noun): გობუნაფილი ხორხი /gobunap'ili xorxi/ – log saw, თოლირი ფიცარი /t'oliri p'ic'ari/ – smoothed plank.

Nino Khakhiashvili

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

ninokhakiashvili20@gmail.com

On the Issue of Word Formation in Georgian
(Nouns with Negative Particles არ[ა] /ar[a]/ – ვერ[ა] /ver[a]/)

Negation is an universal functional-semantic category, though there are different means of expressing negation in the different languages: lexical-semantic, grammatical (morphological or syntactic).

Beginning with as early as the Old Georgian Language, there is stated grammatical model of the negative pronouns and adverbs in the language, also the negation expressed by means of the particles (არ[ა] /ar[a]/ – ვერ[ა] /ver[a]/ ნუ[რა] /nu[ra]) and question words (interrogative pronouns [ვინ /vin/ - who, რა /ra/ - what]) in pairs with the following: adverbs [სადა /sada/, გზით /gzit'/, დროს /dros/] // nouns [ფერი /p'eri/ ნაირი /nairi/ ვითარი /vit'ari/...], for example: [არ[ა]ვინ /ar[a]vin/, ვერ[ა]ვინ /ver[a]vin/, არ[ა]რა /ar[a]ra/, არასადა /arasada/, ვერასადა /verasada/, არა-ოდეს /araodes/, არასგზით /arasgzit'/, არაფერი /arap'eri/, ვერაფერი /verap'eri/, არავითარი /aravit'ari/, ვერავითარი /veravit'ari/, ვერანაირი /veranairi/...] - nobody, nothing, nowhere, by no means, nothing, and so on).

It should be noted that the nouns with reverse particle არ[ა] /ar[a]/ contain kind of categorical meaning and with the particle ვერ[ა] /ver[a]/ express inability of the action, event and so on (see Sulxan-Saba Orbeliani: არა /ara/ – refusing doing something; ვერა /vera/ – inability...).

In Modern Georgian the number of negative meaning words derived by means of the negative particles არ[ა] /ar[a]/ and ვერ[ა] /ver[a]/ grow up. The formant არ[ა] /ar[a]/ is especially productive in deriving the terms such as: არაალებადი /araalebadi/ - inflammable;

არადეკვატური /araadekvaturi/ - inadequate; არაკადემიური /araakademiuri/ - nonacademic; არააპრობირებული /araaprobirebuli/ - unproved; არააქცენტირებული /araak'c'entirebuli/ - unaccentuated; არადისტანციური /aradistanc'iuri/ - Non-remote; არადიფერენცირებული /aradip'erenc'irebuli/ - unidentified; არაგამტარი /aragamtari/ - nonconducting and so on. The number of such derivations gradually grows depending on growing the influence of the official and business languages, or the literary one.

In live speech, as well as in literature or other printed editions, the antonym pairs are continuously created, to say more precisely, every now and then, opposite or contrasting idea (notion) emerges to every “qualitative” notion. At the same time, in the literary language and especially in the scientific or social spheres, the mentioned process is much more intensive that is caused by many factors.

Working process on the new edition of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language showed that the number of such newly created forms increases very fast. This tendency requires appropriate analysis and assessment.

The process of rooting such derivations in the language is not uniform. Part of them take their stable places in the systems of antonyms (ურცხვი /urc'xvi/ – shameless, უქმი /uk'mi/ - idle, not useful, არაჩვეულებრივი /arač'veulebrivi/ - not ordinary, არადამაკმაყოფილებელი /aradamakmaqop'ilebeli/ - not satisfactory, არნახული /arnaxuli/ – unprecedented, არამკითხე [მოამბე] /aramkit'xe [moambe]/ - interfering, არაკაცი /arakac'i/ - disgraced man (not a man), ვერდამნახავი /verdamnaxavi/ - unable to see (i.e. to appreciate something good done to him...). Quite often, we have examples of situational usage – არაგონიერი /aragonieri/ – unintelligent, არაღირსი /arağirsi/ – not worthy; ვერგანცდა /verganc'da/ – unfeeling, ვერმიხვედრილი /vermixvedrili/ – unable to guess, ვერსაფიქრელი /versap'ik'reli/ – unimaginable, ვერდანახული /verdanaxuli/ – unable to see, ვერგაქცეული /vergak'c'euli/ – unable to escape, ვერგანკურნებული /vergankurnebuli/ – impossible to be cured...).

Tamar Khatiashvili

Ministry of Defence of Georgia, Georgia

tamar.xatiashvili@yahoo.com

The Georgian Military-Technical Dictionary is 100 years old

In the wake of the ongoing political and social-cultural events at the beginning of the twentieth century, the issue of developing technical and military terminology appeared on the agenda. “Almost all fields of science, especially the military sciences, had uncollected and unprocessed terminology.” (Tsagareli 1920: I) The difficulties that arose in the process of the

translation of military regulations and manuals stipulated the development of Georgian military-technical terms. Therefore, the Georgian military-technical dictionary developed by Colonel L. Tsagareli was published in 1920. The first Georgian military-technical dictionary is one hundred years old today.

To seek for the proper Georgian terms and equivalences was necessary in order to make Georgian officers (and not only officers), as well as the scientific community to “speak in Georgian”, but Georgian language was not “ready” for it. Colonel L. Tsagareli used old Georgian books and materials—a collection of military terms and words recorded by I. Javakhishvili as a “rescuer”. “L. Tsagareli was tirelessly collecting ... the names used among the Georgian people over the years and he was getting familiar with... the old sources” (Akhvlediani 1925: VI). Colonel L. Tsagareli was also using the “glossary” of the technicians. The development of military terminology is tied with the development of technical terms. The “Glossary” published by the Georgian technical community in 1920 year filled the gap in the field of technology. This glossary is a Russian-Georgian technical dictionary (Ghambashidze 1972:18) that will be published for the first time this year and that is one hundred years old today.

The absence of Georgian terms was not the only difficulty the Georgian scientists or subject matter specialists were faced with one hundred years ago. Finding the ways of developing and creating Georgian terms was also another difficulty. Colonel Tsagareli was trying to develop new forms, as well as to find new origins. One fact is obvious, however, and this is the effort made to Georganize the terms is reflected in the military-technical dictionary of 1920; as a point of contrast in the military-technical dictionary published in 1925 preference was given to the Latin roots. At present, specialists in the military field or other subject matter experts (translators and language experts) working in this field are still faced with difficulties during the process of introducing and fielding the military terms. That is because the major part of the military terms (for example in the *Georgian Encyclopedic Dictionary*) is based on international roots (Medzmariashvili 2017). “It is clear that Latin words dominate in the Georgian scientific language of the twenty-first century. Latin terms replaced Georgian roots like the vocabulary derived from the Eastern languages once did”. The so-called international words are not for general use (Karasnidze 2020).

It is important to realize that the technical and military terms create and build a unified system that is called “the temple of the military science” (Tsagareli 1920:IV). It is undeniable that terms should be for general use and acceptable for people but we should also consider that terms can be changed and refined simultaneously with events, and that is the guarantee that issue of terminology will always remain active and the “milestone of the terminological work”—the basic fund—will be the vocabulary of the Old Georgian language and the Georgian dialectical vocabulary alongside the modern literary language (Ghambashidze 1972:20). The only way to maintain the uniqueness of the nation and accordingly of the language is by taking the path back to the Georgian roots and origins. This does not exclude and stand against the current needs, but it is relevant to the modern approaches and demands.

References

- Tsagareli 1920 – L. Tsagareli, instead of preface, “military-technical dictionary”, 1920: I-IV;
Akhvlediani 1925 – G. Akhvlediani, preface, Military-Technical Dictionary, 1925: III-VI;
Karasnidze 2020 – L. Krosanidze, glossary – “the first dictionary of the Georgian technical terminology is one hundred years old”, collection, 2020;
Ghambashidze 1972 – R. Ghambashidze, Cultural Issues of the Georgian Word, book one, “terminological work in Georgia”, 1972:18-20.
Medzmariashvili 2017 – E. Medzmariashvili, Georgian Military Encyclopedic Dictionary, 2017.

Zaal Kikvidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia
zaal.kikvidze@tsu.ge

Interfix as a Term and Notion: A Socioterminological Approach

In the present paper, I adhere to socioterminology as the framework of my research due to the fact that it prefers a descriptive method to a prescriptive one; socioterminology studies terms (their origin, formation and relationship with other items) with respect to the contexts in which they occur.

A socioterminological approach seems to be the most adequate choice for the study of interfix as a term and notion. This is necessary in order to view not only what an interfix is but also what an interfix **is not**.

In the linguistics literature, the term interfix (Lat. *inter* ‘between’ + *fixus* ‘fasten’) is predominantly used to refer to linguistic items of two kinds: 1) a unit devoid of lexical and grammatical meanings occurring at a junction of components within a compound; 2) a meaningless item occurring between a stem and a suffix.

Based on the analyses of data from various linguistics traditions, the following were established: 1) the earliest occurrence of the term interfix dates back to a book by S. Haldeman published in 1865; 2) the Russian linguistics tradition favors a declarative narrative that the term was introduced by A. M. Sukhotin in 1938; 3) in Romance linguistics, it has been acknowledged as H. Lausberg’s and Y. Malkiel’s contribution to the circulation and establishment of the term.

As long as notional and terminological aspects are logically interconnected, the paper also discusses the notions of infix and tmesis; the problem is in the confusion of notions.

The application of clear-cut classification features can greatly facilitate the avoidance of confusing various kinds of affixes. Such classification features are provided by T. Gurgenidze, who identifies four possible types of affixes among which we find IV. Not dividing the root and not divided by the root. It is where interfix belongs to: it “is an affix which connects stems within a compound form” (Gurgenidze 2015: 43). This classification does not allow the confusing of infix and interfix. It is based on I. Mel'čuk's definition according to which it is only an interrational entity: “a confix [sc. a confix which neither divides the root nor is itself divided] which precedes a root and follows another root” (Mel'čuk 1982: 86).

I accept T. Gurgenidze's approach and I. Mel'čuk's definition insofar as their treatment is based on clear-cut classification criteria.

References

Gurgenidze, T. 2015. Kinds of affixation. *Arnold Chikobava's Readings XXVI*: 43-44.

Mel'čuk, I. 1982. *Towards a Language of Linguistics: A System of Formal Notions for Theoretical Morphology*. München: W. Fink.

Henri Kuprashvili

Georgian Technical University, Georgia

henrikupra@yahoo.com

The Colchian-Iberian Styles of Swimming and the Terms Used

There are some well known and widely spread traditional styles of swimming all over the world, such as freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, and butterfly. In all those styles it is usual to use the limbs; movement of limbs is a leading moment. But ancient Georgian styles of swimming, known in Georgian as კოლხურ-იბერიული /*kolkhur-iberiuli*/ - **Colchian-Iberian styles**, or **Georgian styles** of swimming are absolutely different. The kinds of the Georgian style of swimming are as follow:

Hands and feet bound Colchian (the same as “military Colchian”)

It is one of the kinds of the military training. The process of swimming is the same as in the free Colchian style but the difference is that the hands are tightly fixed to the body with large belts, in the places above elbows and at the wrists; (here the car safety belts material can be used to make such kind off belts).

აფხაზურა /Ap'xazura/ (Abkhazian style)

Using this style, a swimmer is in the pose of “**free Colchian or Laz**”: lying on the side, the head turned towards the right shoulder, so that it would be held above water to breathe freely; the movements are done like some fishtail movements (not like dolphins); at that moment, the legs are tangled and so are also the waist and pelvis.

ოკრიბულა /Okribula/

The pose here is like a pose of a beaver, but hands are straighten forwards, the wrists are put together, one above the other, fingers are a little above water; the movements are the same as in the other similar style named თახვია /t'axvia/ (which word-by-word means “like a beaver”).

იბერიული /Iberiuli/ (Iberian)

The body is positioned straight, its position is very near to the surface of water, legs and feet are close together and hands are stretched ahead, palms put on one another, with the fingers just a bit above the water. Head is under water, between the hands, with the face down. Such position is proper for gliding movement and may be considered an initial position. Free movements of Colchian style are performed in such position (such as breathing, movements of pelvis and straight legs closely put together. This is the same as movements in free Colchian style (breathing and the movements of pelvis and closely joint legs).

თახვია /T'axvia/ (beaver)

The pose of the free Colchian style, a swimmer is lying in the water, on his back, the movements are performed mainly in with the closely joined legs, in the movement resembling a rock movement, up and down, as if feet are going sharply to hit a ball from down up.

ხაშურული /Xaşuruli/ (Kashurian)

The head, body and hands are in the pose of “free Colchian” style, breathing process goes just the same as during the “free Colchian” style, but the legs are moved intensively, like the brass style.

ქიზიყური /K'iziquri/ (Kiziqian)

The head, body and hands are in the pose of the free Colchian style, breathing goes on the same as in the crawl style, or as in free Colchian. Movement by legs is intensive, in Freestyle.

The unique types of the Georgian swimming style were revived by us (Kuprashvili, 2005). The Georgian terms related to the swimming styles are transferred into English without translation and are now rooting in different languages. We will speak about history of the Georgian terms denoting the swimming styles.

References

H. Kuprashvili, 2005 – Georgian Swimming Styles, textbook, second edition. Kutaisi State University, Kutaisi.

Regina Kvašytė

Institute of Latvian Language, University of Latvia, Latvia

regina.kvasyte@su.lt

On Terms of Lithuanian and Latvian Terminology¹

This presentation compares the metalanguage of terminology in congener Baltic languages, Lithuanian and Latvian. Major publications on lexicography and terminology, as well as various research papers on Lithuanian and Latvian terminology, were the sources of the present investigation. A part of the research sample comprises collected terms built using the root *termin-*. The research results including these terms have been reviewed in papers published both in Lithuania (Kvašytė 2013) and Latvia (Kvašite 2016). Another part consists of terms of other terminology branches and grounding on their definitions attributed to terminology.

Only at first glance does it seem that terms borrowed from the classical languages or built using their elements are identical in the Lithuanian and Latvian languages. For example, Lithuanian *terminologija* and Latvian *terminoloģija* (Lith. and Latv. ‘terminology’) are similar in their form (only one letter differs, in Latvian including a characteristic diacritical palatal sign, *ģ*). However, the meaning of this term in Lithuanian is narrower. This is the name for the science about terms, whereas the whole of terms are named by a hybrid (formed with a Lithuanian suffix *-ija*) term *terminija* (Lith. ‘terminology’). In Latvian, the mentioned term names both notions. Specific differences can be observed also between Lithuanian *terminas* and Latvian *termins* (Lith. and Latv. ‘term’). Even though it seems that this borrowing from Latin differs only in a flexion that corresponds to each of the two languages, in Lithuanian it is polysemous (only one meaning is related to terminology). In Latvian, polysemy is avoided due to another term, *termiņš* (Latv. ‘period’), to name a period of time. In Lithuanian practice, some ambiguities were observed in relation to the choice of forms for some of the terms including own or international suffixes, for example, *terminologizacija*, *terminizacija*, *termininimas* (Lith. “terminologization”). In Latvian, there are also different forms of this term: *terminoloģizēšana*, *terminoloģizācija*, *terminēšana* (Latv. “terminologization”).

Another sample of the research comprises terms of other branches of linguistics: lexis (Lithuanian *antonimas*; *skolinys* / Latvian *antonīms*; *aizguvums* [Lith. and Latv. ‘antonym’; ‘borrowing’]), word-building (Lithuanian *priešdėlis*; *priesaga* / Latvian *priedėklis*; *pieđėklis* (Lith. and Latv. ‘prefix; suffix’)) etc. Also, terms of some more general meaning are used in the

¹ This work was supported by National Research Programme project „Latvian Language” (N^o VPP-IZM-2018/2-0002).

metalinguage of terminology in both languages (Lithuanian *reikšmė; sąvoka* / Latvian *nozīme; jēdziens* [Lith. and Latv. 'meaning; notion']).

In the metalanguage of terminology, cases of synonymy are frequent, even though the theory of both Lithuanian and Latvian terminology declares that synonymy should be avoided. Synonymous are terms of both native and international origins, for example, Lithuanian *galūnė, fleksija, priešprieša, opozicija*/Latvian *galotne, fleksija, pretstats, opozīcija* (Lith. and Latv. 'ending, flexion'; 'contraposition, opposition'). Some notions have even three names: Lithuanian *apibrėžtis, apibrėžimas, definicija* (Lith. 'definition, determination')/ Latvian *atvasināts vārds, atvasinājums, derivāts* (Latv. 'translated word, derivative, derivation'). Sometimes synonyms are found only in one of the languages (cf. Lithuanian *vertinys, kalkė*/Latvian *kalks* (Lith. and Latv. 'loan-translation, calque'); Lithuanian *svetimybė, barbarizmas* / Latvian *barbarisms* (Lith. and Latv. "barbarism")).

Much attention to the terms used in the terminology field is paid in *The Latvian Dictionary of Linguistics* (VPSV 2007). The mentioned dictionary includes nineteen terms of this field built only by the root *term-*; whereas the Lithuanian Dictionary of Linguistics mentions only three terms with this root (KTŽ 1990). However, an instructional manual dedicated to terminology terms – a small-volume explanatory dictionary presenting approximately 200 terms of this field, also rendering equivalents in foreign, including Latvian, languages have been published in Lithuanian (MTŽ 2005).

References

- KTŽ 1990 – Gaivenis K., Keinys S. *Kalbotyros terminų žodynas*. Kaunas: Šviesa.
- Kvašytė R. Lietuvių ir latvių kalbų terminų su šaknimi *termin-* mikrosistema. *Terminologija* 20. 2013, p. 121–137.
- Kvašite R. Sakne *termin-* latviešu un lietuviešu terminologijā. *Terminrade Latvijā senāk un tagad*. Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Terminoloģijas komisijas 70 gadu jubilejas konferencei veltīts īsrakstu krājums. Atb. red. Māris Baltiņš. Rīga: Zinātne, 2016, 71.–76. lpp.
- MTŽ 2005 – Kvašytė R. *Mokomasis terminologijos žodynelis*. Šiauliai: VšĮ Šiaulių universiteto leidykla.
- VPSV 2007 – *Valodniecības pamatterminu skaidrojošā vārdnīca*. Sast. aut. kol. V. Skujiņas vad. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, Valsts valodas aģentūra.

Tamar Lomtadze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

tamrikolomtadze@yahoo.com

Latvian Language Policy and the Issues of Terminology

The purpose of the present paper is to trace the way the Latvian language passed from an oppressed language to an official language of the EU. The Latvian language was always regarded as one of the key symbols of the Latvian ethnic identity, enabling the Latvian nation to maintain its unique cultural identity. However, it was also necessary to elaborate an adequate language policy in order to secure the dominance of the state language as a unifying medium of the Latvian people. In the 19th century Latvia was tolerant of the German and Russian languages but at the same time it managed to elevate Latvian to the dominant position in the linguistic hierarchy before the Second World War. The Soviet occupation weakened the status of the Latvian language and put limitations on its usage. Despite the fact that Latvian was granted the status of the official/state language of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia by Article 73 of the Constitution of Soviet Latvia, in fact Russian was used in the capacity of the official language just as in other Soviet republics.

The Latvian intelligentsia reacted to this linguistic situation by raising the question of the restoration of the official/state status of the Latvian language at the 1988 session of the Artists' Union of Latvia. The same year the Latvian Supreme Council passed the resolution on the status of the Latvian language and in May 1989 the language law of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic was passed. In 1991 Latvia gained de facto independence. In 1992 amendments were made to the language law, followed by the passage of the state/official language law in 1999. This law granted the Latvian language the status of the official/state language of Latvia. Today it is used as a state language in all areas and walks of life.

Latvia has always regarded the development and promotion of the literary/standard language as one of its top priorities. In order for the language to be competitive in the modern competitive world, it is necessary to constantly create adequate means for expressing each new term and concept. Understanding the role of purism in the development of Latvian terminology is at the forefront today since Latvians rightly believe that rejecting purism can lead to complications and negative results.

Tamar Makharoblidze

Ilia State University, Georgia

Tamar.makharoblidze@iliauni.edu.ge

Concerning the Terms in GESL

For today the problem of terminology is a challenge in GESL studies. The problem concerns social and administrative issues. On the one hand, the new reality brings new needs when language is forced to face this new reality. On the other hand, the issue of Deaf Education in Georgia is still problematic, and this decline is reflected in all aspects. Particular problems arise with linguistic issue violence, and pseudo-academic activities seriously damage the vocabulary fund of GESL.

Terms in GESL can be produced in three ways:

1. Dactyl production – which means the using dactyls for new words. This is quite common in many sign languages.

2. The term-producing process involves the creation of new signs and in this process the requirements of navigation and kinetic dynamics must be taken into account along with the selection of an acceptable form of hand configuration (handshape). The existed lexical fond of signs must be taken into consideration very carefully in order to avoid similarities.

3. The third form of term creation is a compositional production, which involves the use of lexically adjacent units and combinatorial forms of these types and units.

This report will provide examples of the term-creating process and discuss basic principles of sign production in sign languages.

Zurab Mamniashvili

Chinese Language Center, Georgia

zuramzl@yahoo.com

Dai Xuemei

Beijing University, China

2037923778@qq.com

Tsira Janjghava

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

cirunaja@gmail.com

The Issues of Studying and Establishing Scientific-Technical Terms in Chinese Language

The majority of the scientific-technical terminology in China is created only on the basis of the Chinese language. Only a small number of foreign terms are transferred from the foreign languages to the Chinese language according their pronunciation through transcription. Usually, the terms are either directly translated from a foreign language to Chinese or created of two or more Chinese words connected to each other by meaning. We think that this fact is conditioned by two major reasons: 1. The phonetic structure of the Chinese language greatly differs from that of the Indo-European languages, which naturally is a serious barrier for the foreign terms' be transferred and settle into the new language 2. Beginning from the year of 1909, i.e., the beginning of the Tsing dynasty's governance, the process of working out and establishing the scientific-technical terminology based on the Chinese language has been going on for as long as 111 years and has thorough this time always been supported by the government. Presently this process is supported by the China National Committee for Terms in Sciences and Technologies (CNCTST).

Mariam Mikadze

Translation Centre of the Legislative Herald of Georgia, Georgia

marmikadze@matsne.gov.ge

Aspects of Term Extraction and Terminology Management in the Translation Centre of the *Legislative Herald of Georgia*

The Translation Centre of the *Legislative Herald of Georgia* is actively engaged in terminology management and term extraction activities. At present, the centre operates an online terminological platform with two main and several supplementary termbases. The total number of terms uploaded to these termbases equals 40,000. The online terminological platform has been created with the aim of supporting employees working simultaneously on specialized texts on similar topics from different locations. With the help of the online databases the centre saves the time and energy of employees, enhances their performance and increases overall productivity. The termbases are being updated continuously; new terms are being extracted from the legislation of Georgian (normative acts adopted by Georgian state agencies, decisions by the common courts of Georgia and acts of the local self-government) and EU legislation (International Treaties, EU Regulations and Directives and Decisions of International Courts).

Before being uploaded to the electronic server, each term undergoes a three-level processing stage: translators perform term mining on each segment of the text they are assigned to translate. They extract and translate terms and send the data to a terminologist. The terminologist conducts the research of term and approves it or suggests alternatives if needed. Finally, a reviser conducts the revision of the term. Upon uploading, each term is attributed the source and domain.

The electronic databases are accessible to the employees of the Translation Centre of the *Legislative Herald of Georgia* on 24/7 basis enabling them to maintain consistence and coherence in the translated texts.

It is worth noting that Terminology Management allows MTC translation teams:

- to achieve effective and accurate translations as terms are organised in appropriate termbases
- to define clear set of rules for the usage of termbases
- to access terminology glossaries instantly and take advantage of group power

The top management of the Legislative Herald of Georgia has decided to open the terminological database to general public and the Online Terminological Dictionary of the Translation Centre of the Legislative Herald of Georgia (<http://matsnedictionary.gov.ge>), which represents a reliable, free and easily accessible electronic database containing technical and specialized terminology extracted from the Legislation of Georgia and the EU Acquis has been created. To ensure consistent quality, the terminological dictionary is constantly updated and enhanced online.

Maia Nachkebia

Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, TSU, Georgia

evanachkebia@yahoo.com

Military Acronyms

(Based on the working experience in the international organizations)

Public, political, economic and social changes that have taken place in recent decades, the establishment of international organizations in Georgia and the collaboration of foreign experts in various fields with local organizations have increased the demand for translation from English as the working language of international organizations. Accordingly, adaptation of the Georgian language to the corresponding English terminology was on the agenda. The range of these spheres is extremely wide: economics, transport, elections, self-government, agriculture, finance, military affairs, etc.

The material we present was accumulated while working as an interpreter/translator in the *Georgia Train and Equip Program* (2002). Since there was no English-Georgian military dictionary at the time, we chose Georgian terms corresponding to English military acronyms in consultation with the US and Georgian military, for example: AO __ Area of Operation (Geo.: ოპერაციების სივრცე /operac'iebis sivrc'e/), MLT - Military Liaison Team (Geo.: სამხედრო მოკავშირეთა ჯგუფი /samxedro mokavširet'a jgup'i/), etc.

In this paper we will present the results of our work and discuss the terms which were identified within our working for the mentioned project.

Ana Ostroški Anić

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Croatia

aostrosk@ihjj.hr

Terminology management in Croatia: Aviation terminology in *Struna* vs. *AirFrame*

It is common practice within terminology work to define categories of specialized knowledge as complex conceptual networks in which concepts are connected by ontological relations. Unlike traditional terminology work in which these relations are observed and defined as static, cognitive terminological approaches view the categories of specialized knowledge and their relations as dynamic. In lexical resources based on FrameNet, lexical and semantic knowledge

is combined in the sense that lexical items are modelled against the background semantic frames which they evoke (Ruppenhofer et al. 2010).

There has been no specialized lexical resource developed for the Croatian language based on the application of Frame Semantics and FrameNet's methodology. Therefore, a database of semantic frames of aviation is being developed within the research project *The Dynamicity of Specialized Knowledge Categories* (DIKA, ihjj.hr/dika). As opposed to work in more traditionally oriented dictionaries or terminological databases, defining knowledge categories in the form of semantic frames means a more dynamic approach to managing and presenting terminology (Faber 2015). However, in order to define frames and frame elements' relations in specialized resources requires a slightly different methodology than the one applied in FrameNet (L'Homme 2018).

AirFrame is a lexical database in which aviation terminology is defined in the form of mutually linked semantic frames, while frame elements are defined according to the types of conceptual categories they refer to. This paper describes the methodology of defining aviation terminology in the *AirFrame* database as opposed to how it is defined in a traditionally oriented national termbase Struna (Bratanić and Ostroški Anić 2013). The benefits and challenges of both types of terminology work are discussed.

References

Bratanić, M.; Ostroški Anić, A. 2013. The Croatian National Termbank STRUNA: A New Platform for Terminological Work. *Collegium Antropologicum* 37/3. 677–683.

Faber, P. 2015. Frames as a Framework for Terminology. In Kockaert, H. J.; Steurs, F. (eds.) *Handbook of Terminology 1*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins. p. 14–33.

L'Homme, Marie-Claude. (2018). Maintaining the balance between knowledge and the lexicon in terminology: a methodology based on Frame Semantics. *Lexicography*. 4. 10.1007/s40607-018-0034-1.

Ruppenhofer, J. et al. 2010. FrameNet II: Extended Theory and Practice. <https://framenet2.icsi.berkeley.edu/docs/r1.5/book.pdf>.

Sigita Rackevičienė

Mykolas Romeris University, Institute of Humanities, Lithuania

sigita.rackeviciene@mruni.eu

Liudmila Mockienė

Mykolas Romeris University, Institute of Humanities, Lithuania

liudmila@mruni.eu

Andrius Utkā

Vytautas Magnus University, Centre of Computational Linguistics, Lithuania

andrius.utka@vdu.lt

Terminology of Cyber Domain: Some Insights into the Conceptual and Linguistic Dimensions¹

Cyber domain is a new, evolving knowledge domain, which has gained special relevance in today's society due to our strong dependence on information and communication technology systems in all areas of life and the immense growth of security incidents ranging from personal bullying and harassment over digital devices and on social networks to global data and currency thefts from international companies. This domain is also highly dynamic: cyber threats are escalating with incredible speed; they constantly acquire new forms and means and thus stimulate the development of security technologies and legislative regulations, which still often lag behind.

The paper presents the ongoing work on compilation of the parallel and comparable corpora of cybersecurity documents in English and Lithuanian as well as provides some insights into the conceptual and linguistic parameters of the domain.

The initial investigation of the relevant sources reveals that this domain is highly heterogeneous. It encompasses diverse types of information accumulated in various genres of texts: legal acts on cybersecurity issues, reports on security incidents, studies of cybersecurity mechanisms, manuals on the implementation of cyber hygiene, educational portals raising cyber awareness, etc. Most of the sources are suitable for compilation of comparable corpora, i.e., corpora of original documents in English and Lithuanian, and only some of them (mostly EU documents) can be used for the development of an English-Lithuanian parallel corpus of English original texts and their translations into Lithuanian. Thus, both types of corpora are necessary for comprehensive extraction of cybersecurity terminology.

¹ The research is carried out under the project "Bilingual automatic terminology extraction" (funded by the Research Council of Lithuania, Agreement No. P-MIP-20-282) and is included as a use case into the COST action "European network for Web-centred linguistic data science" (CA18209).

The semantic analysis of randomly chosen terms from the selected documents reveals the major conceptual macro-categories of the cybersecurity domain: concepts referring to the global computer network and its digital space, concepts referring to offensive activities seeking to manipulate information in the digital space, and concepts referring to protection of security of the digital space. The results demonstrate the on-going struggle in the digital space, the aim of which is control of data.

The analysis of the terminological designations of the investigated concepts allows for the presentation of some insights into the linguistic parameters of the domain and their peculiarities in English and Lithuanian. The most striking difference is the usage of metaphorical designations in English versus the precise stylistically neutral designations in Lithuanian, which indicates different term formation traditions in these languages.

The results of this pilot study are believed to be valuable for further corpus development and research on the extracted cybersecurity terminology, as well as for research on terminology in other special domains.

Sergey Shoshin

Charles University, The Czech Republic

serguei8@mail.ru

Features of the concept of "Obscene Vocabulary" in Russian and Some Languages of the Romano-Germanic Group

The Russian language, traditionally, is considered by researchers as a social and cultural phenomenon. This can support the point of view of Malko E. (<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=30393970>). A similar characteristic can be given to languages included in the Romano-Germanic group. The formation of a value judgment on the degree of admissibility (acceptability) of the use of specific lexical forms is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors are both subjective and objective.

In the normative dictionaries published on the territory of Russia, and earlier on the territory of the USSR, obscene vocabulary and phraseology did not find their reflection. Chemist, V. (<https://search.rsl.ru/ru/record/01000698783>) correctly wrote about this interesting circumstance of the relatively recent history of Russian philology. In this regard, today, in the process of scientific research into this category of lexical forms (constructions), sometimes, there are some difficulties with the search for dictionary indicators. Nevertheless, any point of view of the authors (compilers) of such normative dictionary editions is undoubtedly worthy of respect today. By virtue of the above circumstances, conducting a comprehensive historical and comparative study of obscene vocabulary of the Russian language has some features.

Obscene vocabulary by many Russian authors is indecent (Maslov A.; 2014; p. 24: <https://search.rsl.ru/ru/record/01007525004>). Obscene vocabulary, traditionally, can be attributed to the segment of swear words. In the structure of obscene vocabulary of the Russian language today it is necessary to distinguish two parts. One of these parts is the Russian *mat*. The second part of this obscene vocabulary includes a variety of other obscene words that are not, formally, related to the structure of obscene (included in the totality of the Russian *mat*). Migration processes inherent in the centuries-old history of Russia contributed to the penetration of obscene vocabulary of the Russian language into other languages. In this regard, the languages of the Romano-Germanic group, unfortunately, were no exception. Similarly, to some extent, their stock of lexical constructions was enriched. The degree of criticality in assessing the features and details of this process of transforming philological categories largely depends on the subjective opinion of a particular researcher.

Russian *mat* is a purely distinctive feature of the Russian language. For example, in Latin, not all categories classified as obscene vocabulary can be accurately translated. Here, in particular, crude comparisons with animals were presented; the presence of mental illness or physical defects; rough comparison with representatives of the criminal world; obviously obscene behavior. The use of terms that make up sexual themes is also traditional.

Nestan Sulava

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

nestansulava@rambler.ru

Hymnological Terms of the 13th Century Georgian Manuscript A-85

There are very important willing-writings added to Manuscript A-85, and in them there arise several hymnological notes. They are especially valuable because of the use of hymnological terms. Also the willing-writings of the authors of the manuscripts are interesting because they contain valuable information about the literary heritage of the author Abuserisdze Tbeli. It is important for researching the history of Georgian hymnography because this manuscript contains unique information.

There are several hymnological terms in the manuscripts worth being considered. For example: **თვთმლისპირნი** /t'wt'jlispirni/ (self rhymes), **საქცევი** /sak'c'evi/, **პიროვანი საქცევი** /pirovani sak'c'evi/ and **მოურთავთ** /mourt'avt'/, which is the verbal form of the word **მოსართავი** /mosart'avi/ and connected with the form of performance of hymns. Some of these terms were used in the early hymns, for example: **თვთმლისპირნი** /t'wt'jlispirni/ was object of consideration many times, but not all of them were explained. Moreover, some of them must be updated, and our

work is an attempt to do new research into the meanings of the terms (საქცევი /sak'c'evi/, პიროვანი საქცევი /pirovani sak'c'evi/, მოურთავთ /mourt'avt'/) by reviewing all the necessary scientific literature because to obtain the meanings of the terms means to master the history of hymnography and also the history of performance of hymns.

Liana Sutidze

Technical University of Georgia, Georgia

l.sutidze@gtu.ge

About Some Faults in Technical Terminology

My “struggle” against so-called “term-nests” and some technical terms themselves which in my mind are irrelevant or incorrect, still goes on. This time I discuss the Russian-Georgian part of the Technical Terminology, edited in 1989, i.e. some years later after editing the Georgian-Russian part. Despite this difference in time, the named parts of the Dictionary reflect the terms given in them, like in mirror, with only few exceptions.

It seems that the so-called nests are designated to fully show the practical usage of the given term in the technical sphere, with its correct grammatical and meaningful (functional) forms. Let us see what the real picture about them is:

Let us see the term **concrete** (*Бетон* Rus; *ბეტონი* /betoni/ Geo), p.30). If the mixture of concrete is meant here (and it really should be so), then no such derived terms should be given in this nest, as for example **reinforced concrete** (*დაარმატურებული* /daarmaturebuli/ Geo.), also: **lightly reinforced concrete**, **non-reinforced concrete**, **centrifugal**, **booted** and so on. These terms by their meaning represent different kinds of products made of concrete. It should also be noted that **to reinforce** (in Geo. *დაარმატურება* /daarmatureba/) is not the exact term. It is associated to the products made of concrete, i.e. made of concrete stone. I have pointed to this fact earlier; it should be replaced by the term **armed** (in Geo. *არმირებული* /armirebuli/).

Then, p. 132: **product** – *изделие* (Rus.) – *ნაკეთი* /naket'i/, *ნაკეთობა* /naket'oba/ (Geo.). I think that these two terms differ in meaning as well as functionally and they should be merged from each other. The Georgian term *ნაკეთი* /naket'i/ denotes something already made, the working process on which has ended; for example: *ხელით ნაკეთი* /xelit' naket'i/ – handmade; *ქარხნული ნაკეთი* /k'arxnuli naket'i/ – manufactured; *აბრეშუმით ნაკეთი* /abrešumit' naket'i/ – silk made; as for the term *ნაკეთობა* /naket'oba/, it denotes an object of some material, for example: *ბეტონის* (*კერამიკული, რეზინის, პლასტმასის*) *ნაკეთობა* /betonis (*keramikuli, rezinis, plastmasis*) naket'oba/ (in Geo) – an object made of **concrete** (pottery, plastic, rubber and so on).

We discuss other terms in analogous way, for example **сталь** (Russ.) *ფოლადი* /p'oladi/ (Geo.) (p. 415). – *steel*. There are several kinds of steel which differ by composition and according to this factor, there are kinds of steel with low level or high level of carbohydrate, alloy, for constructions and so on. The following terms are given in the same nest: *უწროობი* /ucrt'obi/, *ნაწროობი* /nacrt'obi/ (Geo.) – *non-reinforced* – *reinforced*; *სორტული* /sortuli/ – *sorted*; *გაგლინული* /gaglinuli/ – *milled*; *დაღარული* /dağaruli/ – *chanelled, chuted*; *დამტამპული* /daštampuli/ (Geo.) – *stamped*. All the mentioned terms should not be placed here in this nest of words as the representatives of the kind of steel.

Page 145, the term **Кабель** (Russ.) – *cable* (Eng.) – by unknown reasons in this nest for the terms related to cable we meet such words as **кран** – *crane* – *ამწე* /amce/ in Georgian. **radial cable crane** – *რადიალური კაბელ-ამწე* /radialuri kabel-amce/ (Geo); or page 65, **выемка** (Rus.) which means “take out, dig out” – *ამოღება* /amoğeba/ (Geo.) It may be better if we prefer one of these terms – *ამონღები* /amonğebi/ – “taken out, dug out”. The word *ამოღება* /amoğeba/ (Eng. take out) as the infinitive will become the name of the process of digging out. The same term is used as corresponding to Russian **выгреб** – Georgian – *ამოღება* /amoğeba/ (p. 65) which seems inappropriate as here, in my opinion, we should choose in Georgian *ამოხვეტა* /amoxveta/ or *ამოღებკა* /amop'xeka/ – scrub, scrub down.

Now we return again to the issue of the plural (ნარ-თანიანი /nar-t'aniani/ – i.e. the second kind of plural forms in Georgian) of composed forms of terms. See p. 115 **Завод** – *ქარხანა* /k'arxana/. It seems simply surprising to me that in such large nest of words, in the composed terms the plural consonant --თ /-t'/ and also a great number is in plural form derived by means of --თ /-t'/. In composite word one part of it is in plural and the other is not (*ელექტრომავალსარემონტო ქარხანა* /elek'tromavalsaremonto k'arxana/ and *ელექტრომავალთსამენი ქარხანა* /elek'tromavalt'sašeni k'arxana/). This shows that the composites are composed and used chaotically.

We should also notice here that the volume of the term-nests substantially increased. Unlike the Russian term forms, the Georgian ones are not shortened.

Sophiko Tchaava

Sokhumi State University, Georgia

geosofikotchaava@gmail.com

For the History of Georgian Term-Creation (Georgian or International Terms? 1920-1927)

In 1920, the scientific-pedagogical journal *Education* published the minutes (Chairman – Ivane Javakhishvili) of two sessions held by the **Teaching Committee** under the Ministry of Public Education. At the meeting of February 22nd, the chairman presented a report to the scholars on the historical development of Georgian terminology. In particular, Iv. Javakhishvili positively assessed the important stages of translation and term-creation performed by Ioane Petritsi, Efrem Mtsire, Sulikhan-Saba Orbeliani, Vakhtang VI and Anton Catholicon. After that, the scholar spoke about the terms found and listed in 1919 by the university students, teachers and various committees, the elaboration of which had to be continued. At the end of the speech, Iv. Javakhishvili offered his colleagues the principle of accepting the terms that caused a great opposing point of view (V. Kakabadze, G. Koniashvili, L. Natadze, B. Shalamberidze, Al. Tsereteli, Al. Javakhishvili, K. (V) Beridze, S. Danelia, G. Akhvlediani and Ak. Shanidze participated in the dispute).

In their speeches, the professors sounded three different views. The first group supported only the creation of national terms, the second demanded the introduction of international terms, and the third tended towards the unification of both principles (e.g., G. Akhvlediani: “Foreign rendered words should be given the flexibility of a native language” or A. Shanidze: “We must take the material from the Georgian language as well as from foreign ones, and we must give a foreign term to the Georgian structure”). In this paper, we present the various arguments pronounced by each scientist to strengthen their position.

At the end of the meeting, Iv. Javakhishvili presented his version of term-creation to the audience, in his opinion, “For the scientific terminology of the Georgian language, it is necessary to give preference to either a suitable word already existing in the old literature and language or a new word created according to the laws of the Georgian language. When it is needed, if the word is not found in either the old or the new language and the commission could not create a suitable new term, a foreign word should be created and rendered into Georgian” (Journal *Education*, 1920, no.3, p. 77). This resolution was supported by the majority of scholars, against one.

Under the Soviet Union’s government, Iv. Javakhishvili continued to lead the State Scientific Council at the People’s Commissariat of Education on this principle. We think that his position was correct and fair because the content of the notion and the nature of the Georgian

language would have been more accurately conveyed in the new scientific lexical units obtained by combining the above two extreme directions.

In the extremely difficult and tense political situation since 1921, under Iv. Javakhishvili's leadership, members of the Scientific Council and members of separate field commissions were able to create tens of thousands of new scientific terms. Soon, however, the leaders of the new government made term-creation processes as a part of the Soviet linguistic policy. This is confirmed by a specially created terminology committee with the Central Executive Committee, headed by Philippe Makharadze. The paper presents several newsletters published in the 1927 newspaper *Communist*, which reflect the work of the named body. The paper also contains the stenographic report of the IV Congress of All-Georgian Councils of 1927, preserved in the National Archives of Georgia, which presents the speeches of Philippe Makharadze, Shalva Eliava and Paolo Iashvili on terminological issues.

The materials we found show how the term acceptance approaches changed from 1920 to 1927. Instead, the principles conformed to the high professional standards developed under Iv. Javakhishvili, Philippe Makharadze presented only one radical and harmful provision for Georgian scientists to implement. At his request, instead of national words, only international terms should have been established in the Georgian language, which would have impeded the proper development of Georgian word-formation and scientific language.

David Tchelidze

Botanical Institute of Ilia State University, Georgia

David@tchelidze.com

Nana Khotcholava-Matchavariani

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

mzeshina@mail.com

To the Issue of Placing the Phytonym იპ'ხლი /ip'xli/ Evidenced in the Georgian Dictionary სიტყვის კონა /sitqvis kona/ by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani and in the United Dictionary of the Plants Names

The Georgian “Dictionary of Botanical Terms” compiled by Alexandre Makashvili (1949, 1961) was not only aimed to search and study the rich diversity of the plants names in the Georgian dialects, to gather all of them and keep the terms in certain order, but also, the dictionary aimed to establish proper scientific (official) names for the plants in Georgian language. We suppose that

working in this direction, Makashvili used such sources as: the data of the Georgian dialects (especially, Khevsuretian, Pshav, Kartlian); Old Georgian dictionaries; works of the Georgian scientists (Z. Kanchaveli, Iv. Javakhishvili); besides, he composed and set the scientific names of the plants through linguistic calques (Russian, Latin) and through composing the names in accordance with the norms of the official Georgian literary language.

This suggestion is based only on observation of the dictionary material during which we could not find any information how the scientist was selecting and creating the official names for plants (with exception of a very small information found in his dissertation work) during the working process on the dictionary. The main obstacle is that the phytonym which was liked and chosen by the author as a scientific name of a plant (the head word), is not confirmed in its proper place in the “Dictionary of Botanical Terms,” which means that its proper source is not found.

The analysis showed that when selecting official names for the plants, the Georgian Explanatory Dictionary სიტყვის კონა /sitqvis kona/ by Sulkhani-Saba Orbeliani, was the main guiding source for Al. Makashvili in his work. The analysis also shows that all the phytonyms given in the Dictionary by Sulkhani-Saba Orbeliani was not reflected in the Dictionary of Botanical Terms by Makashvili, e.g. **იფხლი** /ip'xli/, which according to S. S. Orbeliani is the same as **fern flower** (Geo. გვიმრა /gvimra/); comp. Fern – **იფხლი** /ip'xli/ and **გვიმრა** /gvimra/ ZABCb.

It is suggested that the plant's name **იფხლი** /ip'xli/ mentioned in S.S Orbeliani's Dictionary, can denote a plant from the fern flower class (**Dryopteris Adans.**), which is given in Makashvili's Dictionary by the name **ჩადუნა** /č'aduna/ or **მთის ჩადუნა** /mt'is č'aduna/ (**Dryopteris filix mas** (L.) Schott), which in our opinion is a fault as according to the same Dictionary of the Botanical terms this term is not evidenced with such name in the Georgian dialects, such as Tush, Pshav, Khevsurian and Kakhetian. In these dialects the name **ჩადუნა** /č'aduna/ is used to the plant **Matteuccia struthiopteris** (L.) Tod. which was given a Russian name “**black fern**” by Makashvili (Папоротник черный) – **შავი გვიმრა** /šavi gvimra/ (Georgian).

In order to give the right place to the phytonym **იფხლი** /ip'xli/ in the new dictionary (“United Dictionary of the Plants Names”) as well as to give precise names to scientific botanical terms we made the following changes: 1. Al. Makashvili - **ჩადუნა** /č'aduna/ > *Sulkhani-Saba Orbeliani* **იფხლი** /ip'xli/ (**Dryopteris**); 2. Al. Makashvili – **მთის ჩადუნა** /mt'is č'aduna/ – **Mountain chaduna** > **მთის იფხლი** /mt'is ip'xli/ – **Dryopteris filix mas** (L.) Schott (in Racha dialect this plant is still called **იფხლა** /ip'xla/, **იმხლა** /imxla/; in Svan **იფხ** /ip'x/ – fern (Svan language Dictionary, 2000); and Laz. **ლიმხონა**//**ლიმხუნა**//**ლიმხანა** /limxona//limxuna//limxana/ – fern (Laz Dictionary 2013).; 3. Al. Makashvili **შავი გვიმრა** /šavi gvimra/ – **black fern** > Sulkhani-Saba - **ჩადუნა** /č'aduna/ – **Matteuccia struthiopteris** (L.) Tod.

Nato Tsuleiskiri

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

nato.tsuleiskiri@atsu.edu.ge

**Definition of Several Words from *The Georgian Dictionary*
by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani**

**(ბარათი / ავტრათი /barat'i / avt'rat'i/ (letter), ნიშატი / ხასიათი /ništati / xasiat'i/
(character) and თაღლითი/მორთული /t'aḡlit'i/mort'uli/ (swindler)**

The Georgian Dictionary by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani is an invaluable treasure created to prevent the degradation of the Georgian language and to ensure the proper knowledge and use of its rich vocabulary. In addition to the definition of the native vocabulary, Saba significantly contributed to the process of displaying the Georgian equivalents of the borrowed vocabulary and genealogy of borrowing.

In this respect, the issue of the origin and definition of the lexemes - ბარათი / ავტრათი /barat'i / avt'rat'i/ –letter, ნიშატი / ხასიათი /ništati / xasiat'i/ – character and თაღლითი/მორთული /t'aḡlit'i/mort'uli/–swindler - is worthy of note.

The lexeme ბარათი / barat'i/ entered Georgian from Arabian through Turkish in the seventeenth century. According to Saba, “barati” is a foreign word denoting short writing. Its Georgian equivalent is ავტრათი /avt'rat'i/.

The aforementioned lexeme has been semantically transformed in Georgian (ბარათი / barat'i/ [document] > ბარათი / barat'i/ [paper]). As for ავტრათი /avt'rat'i/, it appears to have originated from the Greek “etrat,” which can be found in Georgian written sources of the 9th-11th centuries.

According to Saba, ნიშატი /ništati/ means nature referred to as ხასიათი /xasiat'i/ by Arabs.

ნიშატი /ništati/ and ხასიათი /xasiat'i/ may both have entered Georgian from Arabian through Persian in 12th century.

Sulkhan-Saba points out that თაღლითი /t'aḡlit'i/ is a foreign word. Its Georgian equivalent is მორთული /mort'uli/. The word თაღლითი /t'aḡlit'i/ may have entered Georgian from Arabian through Persian in 16th century. It has experienced a semantic change and means liar, deceiver, swindler.

The paper deals with the issues of introduction, semantic transformation and borrowing of the lexemes – ბარათი / ავტრათი /barat'i / avt'rat'i/– letter, ნიშატი / ხასიათი /ništati / xasiat'i/ – character and თაღლითი/მორთული /t'aḡlit'i/mort'uli/– swindler – and their specific aspects.

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