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Ivane Javakhsishvili Tbilisi State University
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Conference Proceedings

Inga Adamia

Ivane Javakhsivili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

inga_adamia@gmail.com

Polysemy of the Word: Interpretation in Relation to Translation (Terminological Standardization on the Example of “The Lad from Tavparavani”)

Text can be referred to as an intertext which consists of equal cultural layers. Texts lead to collective myths of the linguacultural consciousness that deform and model reality. In any research, linguists may face a historical question, namely, how a new meaning of a word has developed and how it coexists with its original meaning.

Polysemy is not a property of only one language (for instance, English). It is an interesting linguistic phenomenon since it is directly related to human intelligence and the complex process of human perception of the world. Moreover, the meaning of a polysemantic word is determined by the context in which the meaning of the word is realized. This is especially evident in relation to translation when there are two structures realized simultaneously and where the foreign and the native are transposed into one artistic unity.

According to the above mentioned, we will investigate the mythological text called “The Lad from Tavparavani”. Specifically, we will examine how the meaning of the word in a mythological text, its textual meaning and the definition of the toponym were understood in the translation performed by I. Merabishvili. Specifically, we will draw attention to one word from the Georgian version, namely, the meaning of “dolabi”, as an object of terminology, interpretation and translation, since the translation revealed the spectrum of polysemy not reflected in the dictionary of the Georgian language.

Tsiuri Akhvlediani

Ivane Javakhsivili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

tsiuriakhvlediani@yahoo.com

The Terms of Telescopy in French Language

The paper is about researching the terms of telescopy. Telescopy itself is a model of terminological units creation. It differs from other similar processes of word formation, namely, from the processes of word creation and abbreviation. We will also introduce the reasons for occurring the telescopy terms. Special attention will be paid to analyzing the structural and semantic peculiarities of the telescopy terms in the language. Special attention is paid to analyzing the structural and semantic peculiarities; we are introducing their typology on the basis of the

morphological, semantic and phonological criteria. The research work showed that the most frequently used types are built up according the following model: the incomplete terms of telescopic which occur through merging the syncope stem of the first term from the full stem of the second term. In their semantic perspective the second element dominates. When delivering the content of the telescopic terms, what causes difficulty are the main instruments for translation such as transcription and transliteration, using of language calques, adequate changes, descriptive (explanatory) translation.

The actuality of research can be explained by the fact that telescopic represents one of the most productive methods to enrich the terminological lexis of French language; thus, the necessity appears to systemize all the models of telescopic terms, to discuss their structural and semantic peculiarities and to offer the ways of their translation..

Nargiz Akhvlediani

BSU Niko Berdzenishvili Institute, Georgia

nargiz.akhvlediani@bsu.edu.ge

Pear Varieties in Adjara

There is no place in Europe where pears and apples are better in beauty and taste than those grown in Georgia (Jean Chardin). In the research material, we present pear varieties recorded in Adjara, which over time, due to various reasons, are no longer grown there. Not only species of pears but even names may no longer be found. Thus, I consider the description of pear varieties in the Adjarian dialect (and not only; the emphasis is also ours – N.A.) to be a necessary task, especially when rich folklore-dialectological and ethnographic lexical material employed by the Niko Berdzenishvili Institute since 1958, has not been published yet.

Currently, this dictionary is being prepared for publication by colleagues from the Institute. Before that, I present a small extract of the names of pear varieties commonly used in Adjara for the analysis in this paper.

These are: *batumuri, bambamskhali, biamskhali, brats'ia, gonivrai, goronai, eebuai, enkeniai, tagvauari, totokavla, tkashunai, tklafai, korda, kanfetai, mariobai, mopariai, mahramai, narinjai, odikiserai, skhalipap, skhalturai, tabaka, tuchai, kvabisfskera, kurts'ai, kurts'kapai, shralai, chakurai, churai, dzadzai, jirekai*, etc.

Most of them are not found in the explanatory dictionary of the Georgian language. It will be interesting to see how many name pear varieties will remain in Adjara after at least ten years.

Marina Andrazashvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia
andarezi@yahoo.de; marina.andrazashvili@tsu.ge

German Hydronyms and their Terminological Equivalents in Georgian

According to their categories, German hydronyms are based on different morphosyntactic patterns. This research aims to discuss the types of these patterns, the degree of semantization-prototype of the appellative elements of their constituents and based on the obtained results adjust Georgian equivalents with the categorical terms alongside.

Category *Sea*: the names of both seas – *Nordsee / Ostsee* – are composites in which the term denoting category is given as a second component of the appellative lexeme. Due to the prototype nature of these names, it should be determined whether, in Georgian, they should be transposed with the endonym or translated.

Category *Bay/gulf*: Examples: *Kieler Bucht / Wismarbucht / Greifswalder Bodden / Stettiner Haff*. The picture is not homogeneous due to the diversity of specific features of the denotata expressed by three non-interchangeable lexemes – *Bucht (უბე) (bay) / Haff (ყურე) (gulf/lagoon) / Bodden (ბოდენი) (gulf)*. We should find out whether they can be transferred into Georgian employing the genitive case of the attribute: *შტეტინის ყურე*, or proprial collocations: *ყურე შტეტინერ-ჰაფი*.

Category *Lake* contains on the one hand composites: *Altmühlsee / Bodensee*, and on the other hand nominal syntagms: *Starnberger See / Überlinger See*. In this case, the problem is represented in the different semantics of the component *-see/See-*, namely, we should find out whether it remains a modified appellative related to a proper modifier the semantics of which should be preserved in the Georgian equivalent. What should we do with the affixoid *-see/See-* in decemanticized toponyms: *Hiddensee (island) / Seebühl (city) / Seehausen (town)*? How can we differentiate between similarly formed semanticized hydronyms like Ammersee?

Category *Canal*: Examples: *Teltowkanal / Küstenkanal / Mittellandkanal*. Structurally, all of these are based on the same pattern, namely, a compound, which is either written as one word or separated with a hyphen. Lexically, the situation is heterogeneous, i.e. there can be any combination of appellative or proper components. When these names are transferred into Georgian, we should find out whether the appellative vocabulary should be decemanticized, i.e. fall entirely within the prototype frame: *Mittellandkanal არხი მიტელლანდკანალი* or a translated version is more appropriate: **ქვეყნისშუა არხი*;

Category *river*: may be represented by one lexeme: Neckar, the composition of two lexemes: *Saalbach*, or nominal syntagms with adjectival attributes: *Fränkische Saale / große Aa / Schwarzer Regen / Weiße Elster*. In the latter case, we should find out whether they should be transferred similarly to the endonym or translated. We should also find out the acceptable way of spelling, due to the inflectional nature of the Georgian language: *შვარცერ-რეგენი* or **შვარცერრეგენი; ვაისე-ელსტერი* or **ვაისეელსტერი*.

Albina Auksoriūtė

Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Lithuania

albina.auksoriute@gmail.com

Lithuanian Philosopher Stasys Šalkauskis and his Terminological Heritage

At the beginning of the 20th century, the development of the Lithuanian language interested not only linguists but philosophers as well. In the middle of the 3rd decade Stasys Šalkauskis (1886-1941), Professor of Philosophy at Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University, started publishing his studies on terminology theory. Šalkauskis created his theory from a philosophical viewpoint. In his view, scientific terminology can be developed only through joint efforts by linguists, philosophers and scientists.

Šalkauskis's terminological heritage includes:

1. "Terminologijos teorija ir lietuviškoji filosofijos terminija" (The Theory of Terminology and Lithuanian Terminology of Philosophy), an unfinished study published in the "Logos," scientific journal of Kaunas University in 1925, 1927, 1934).

2. "Bendroji filosofijos terminija" (General Terminology of Philosophy) in which terms are given in Lithuanian, French, German and Russian, with the examples to illustrate their use, later supplemented by a German-Lithuanian part. This dictionary comprises at least 1,600 terms of philosophy and general sciences. Not a single borrowing or international term is included. This was one of the best terminological dictionaries published in 1937–1938.

3. Manuscript of the unfinished dictionary "Bendroji pedagogikos terminija" (General Terminology of Education).

Šalkauskis did not regard terminology as an independent branch of science. He maintained that terminology should belong to the science of wider extension, where the question of modes of expression of scientific concepts lies in the content. He pointed out that terminology is a special part of semantics, the general principles of which should be applied to scientific terminology. However, besides semantics, the attitudes of logic, psychology and cultural philosophy towards the general principles of language are also of great importance.

Šalkauskis distinguished three main sources of terminology:

- 1) spoken or living language;
- 2) derivational capacity;
- 3) other languages.

In Šalkauskis's theory, much space is devoted to the problems of term formation, especially by the derivational means of the Lithuanian language.

Irine Chachanidze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

ir.chachanidze@gmail.com

Ilia Alkhazishvili's Work "Pharmaceutical Terms in Georgian"

Georgian educator, lexicographer, pharmacist, folklorist and ethnographer Ilia Alkhazishvili (1853-1921) is little known to the general public. He belongs to a number of figures who made a significant contribution to the development of Georgian science, culture and education.

In the second half of the 19th century and the 1920s, when scientific literature was getting established in Georgia in the form of original and translated books, the issue of creating the Georgian scientific terminology arose seriously. Ilia Alkhazishvili took a great interest in this terminological work from the beginning and did not stop his activities concerning the purity of the Georgian language and enriching it with scientific terms until the end of his life. "Without any doubt, if we want and try to be part of the developed people, – Alkhazishvili wrote, – we should work for the revival and development of Georgian scientific literature. In fact, our national self-respect obliges us to fill this gap ...but the progress, in this direction, is greatly hindered by the lack of scientific terms in the Georgian language”.

Along with various scientific papers, Ilia Alkhazishvili paid special attention to working on establishing Georgian pharmaceutical terminology. Unfortunately, he did not manage to publish the results of his intensive work in the field of terminology in his lifetime. "Pharmaceutical terms i.e. Georgian-Russian-Latin names of drugs", which contains 2178 terms, is such a type of work.

In the present paper, the illustrative material of the Georgian equivalents of the Russian-Latin terms will be presented according to the articles published by Ilia Alkhazishvili in the section of the newspaper "Iveria" entitled "Pharmaceutical terms in the Georgian language”.

Marika Chitanava-Lobjanidze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

chitanavam@yahoo.com

Theological Terminological Analysis of the Liturgy of Saint Mark the Evangelist

The liturgy of Saint Apostle and Evangelist Mark is one of the oldest local traditional services of the Eastern Orthodox Church. After being ordained as the bishop of Alexandria, the evangelist compiled the worship rite in ancient Greek for the local population of Egypt, which was initially limited to the greatest mystery established by the Savior – the Eucharist. Over time,

the service spread with the prayers of divinely wise hierarchs and the final form of the liturgy was formed. It is worth noting that Mark the Evangelist's service was very interesting and was widely spread both inside the country and outside its borders. This is confirmed by the manuscripts showing the Latin, Coptic, and Arabic translations of this liturgy. It implies the importance and relevance of the service of St. Mark in our era as well. The structure of the service contains many such visible elements that give a great opportunity to imagine how the first Christians prayed. As a local, traditional, divine service, unlike other liturgies, it did not undergo major changes as a result of the large-scale church reform of the Byzantine Empire but preserved its original appearance. In it, we find a number of terminological features that allow us to think about the more or less complete transmission of theological concepts within a specific language, the perception of the transcendental world and its verbal reflection in liturgical texts. By studying and processing the ancient Greek, Latin, Coptic and Arabic translations of the complete text of the Divine Liturgy of the Evangelist, we can present a four-language liturgical-theological dictionary, the analysis of which results in the following picture: 1. The fullness of the terms is best characterized by the ancient Greek language, which takes from ancient philosophy the lexical forms characteristic of the other world and perfectly adapts the concepts reflecting the theological genre; 2. Most of the theological and liturgical concepts established in the liturgical translation performed in Latin are taken and produced from their own glottal space, although in a number of passages we find terms borrowed from both ancient Greek, which are directly included in the manuscript with Greek letters, and cases when in the Latin translation, they are parallel to their own theological lexical form. The translator uses ancient Greek concepts, seemingly with a synonymous load; 3. According to the text of the Coptic translation of Mark's liturgy, almost all liturgical terms are Greek; 4. As for the Arabic translation, with rare exceptions, the concepts of the aforementioned Semitic language are established in it.

Nari Chkhaberidze

Independent researcher, Georgia
chkhaberidzenari@gmail.com

Ancient Georgian Theological Term *Envy* and its Lexical-Semantic Connection with Georgian *Envy*

The Georgian word *shuri (envy)* is defined, by Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani, as "being sad about someone else's good". *Shuri (envy)*, in general, is an unkind emotion that pushes a person to any kind of evil. Several Georgian lexical units with negative semantics originate from the Georgian word *shuri (envy)*. On the one hand, words with the meaning of "an evil desire to turn something belonging to someone else into one's own" (namely, *shuri [envy]*) and, on the other, "to be evil, driven by an excessive desire, and take revenge on a person" (*ashurva, ashureba*,

aghshurveba, *dashurveba lto envy*], *memshurne*, *moshurne* [*envious*], *sashuro* ([*causing envy*], *shurva*; *sheshurveba-* [*to envy*], *shuriani* [*envious*], *shurisgeba*, *shurisdzieba* [*avenge*], *shuroba* [*enviousness*, etc.).

The establishment of the term *Shuri* (*envy*) with the negative connotation is due to the unconscious birth in a person of a passion for envy which becomes the root of many other sins to which a man is subjugated through the unreasonable use of free will throughout his dishonest life.

As the history of human existence proves to us, from Genesis to the present day, a man directs the free will given to him to evil. On the other hand, based on the essential (ontological) concept of the soul, a person can overcome his “desire of passions” and turn this unkind desire into an aspiration for God. Because it is for this purpose that the heavenly Creator created man “in the image of God he created him” (Genesis 1,27).

From this point of view, the theological premise of the mutually exclusive development of the semantic pair of the Georgian *Moshurne* (*envious*) produced by the Old Georgian morpheme-*Shur* (*envy*) – is considered in the report: 1. Old, “one who envies someone”, 2. Old, “burning with desire, assiduous, diligent, zealous” (Explanatory dictionary of the Georgian Language V, 1958), based on which originate the theological purposefulness and semantic motive of the transformation of a reasonable person, freed from envy, into a benevolent person.

Nino Dateshidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia
ninodate@gmail.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

Structural Groups of Terms with Affixes

Elements called *term elements* are distinguished in the system of terms. They have a well-defined terminological meaning and indicate a specific terminological field. *Term elements* have semantic, structural, and functional properties. It can be claimed that these elements are ready-made, standard models for creating terms. Amongst them, affixes should be distinguished. Terms with affixes are established in all languages although the attitude towards them is ambiguous. One of the issues is whether the terms with affixes are compound words or derivatives.

Theoretical research is of particular importance in resolving orthographic issues. This issue has been studied to a certain extent in Georgian scientific literature. Many researchers were interested in the terms with affixes. However, the problem has not been solved; it has yet to be

regulated and resolved.

Terms with affixes should be grouped according to different classifications. The following independent groups should be differentiated: terms with prefixes and suffixes, terms of foreign origin and Georgian affixes, and also, hybrid terms should be singled out independently.

International affixes have their corresponding Georgian equivalents. They are translated word- for word, employed in the semantically identical meaning and frequently substitute the international affixes. In addition to international affixes, there is a tendency for some Georgian stems to turn into affixes. This problem also calls for independent exploration.

In order to enhance the terminological work, we find it necessary to represent all the affixes based on their etymology in the term bank. This will improve the heterogeneous situation inherent in the formation of words with affixes. For instance, whether to write a term *წინასწარ დაძაბული* (tech) as one word or separately. Also, *შიგამოდრობა*, lexical items formed by semi-affixoid, e.g. *ნახევრად ბმული* cf. *ნახევარსიბრტყე*. Georgian is distinguished by the abundance of such affixoids, and this issue needs to be studied.

In some languages, there is a dictionary of affixes. Unfortunately, such a dictionary does not exist in Georgian. Therefore, the structural grouping of affixes acquires special importance. Clarification will single out the problems concerning the issue as well as the ways to resolve it.

This will also enable us to create a dictionary of affixes which has not yet been published in Georgian. It should be noted that affixal formation is a dynamic process. Many branches of science use affixes to create new terms. Therefore, this dictionary will assist the scientists to employ the affixes, both Georgian and foreign, as they express the essence of the concept more laconically and precisely.

Ketevan Datukishvili

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia
datukishvili510@gmail.com

Certain Terms Referring to Pronouns and Numerals with Particles

When the particles *მე*, *ვე*, *ღა* and *ღაც* are added to pronouns, or the particle *ვე* is added to pronouns and numerals, we have parallel forms (*ვინმეს // ვისმე [to someone]*, *რაღას // რასღა [to whatever]*, *ორივემ // ორმავე...* [both]). In the linguistic literature, this phenomenon is denoted by the following terms:

- *ნაწილაკშეზრდილი* (combined with the particle) and *ნაწილაკშეუზრდილი* (not combined with the particle) (A. Shanidze, L. Kvachadze...)
- *ნაწილაკშეხორცებული* (merged with the particle) and *ნაწილაკშეუხორცებული* (not merged with the particle) (A. Chikobava, V. Topuria, A. Arabuli...)

The above-mentioned two types are distinguished based on the order of the particle and the case marker:

- The terms *ნაწილაკშეუზრდელი* (not combined with the particle) or *ნაწილაკშეუზრდელი* (not merged with the particle) are used when the particle follows the case marker (or a postposition): *ვი-ს-ღა* (to whom), *რა-ს-მე* (to something), *სამ-მა-ვე* (all the three of them), *ხუთ-ის-თვის-ვე* (for all the five of them)...
- The terms *ნაწილაკშეზრდილი* (combined with the particle) or *ნაწილაკშეზრდილი* (merged with the particle) are used when the particle precedes the case marker (or postposition): *ვი-ღა-მ* (whoever), *რა-მე-ს* (to something), *სამი-ვე-მ* (all the three of them), *ხუთი-ვე-ს-თვის* (for all the five of them)...

The forms of the first type (*ვისღა, რასმე...*) (to whom, to something) were used in Old Georgian, whereas in modern Georgian the second type is more common (*ვიღამ, რამეს...*) (to whom, to something).

In the pronouns and numerals “not combined with the particle“ (like nouns and adjectives), the particle is added to the case forms:

Cf.

Nominative	რღა მთა-ღა
Ergative	რა-მ-ღა მთა-მ-ღა
Dative	რა-ს-ღა მთა-ს-ღა
Genitive	რ-ის-ღა მთ-ის-ღა
Instrumental	რ-ით-ღა მთ-ით-ღა
Adverbial	რა-დ-ღა მთა-დ-ღა

The particle is also added to the forms with postpositions: *რას-თან-ღა* (with whatever), *რის-გან-ღა* (from whatever), *რის-თვის-ღა* (for whatever)... cf: *მთას-თან-ღა* (with the mountain only), *მთის-გან-ღა* (from the mountain only), *მთის-თვის-ღა* (for the mountain only)...

It is recognized that the forms *მთაღა* (only the mountain), *მთამღა* (only the mountain), *მთასღა* (only to the mountain)... *მთასთანღა* (only with the mountain), *მთისგანღა* (only from the mountain)... are nouns with particles. In my opinion, the pronouns *რღა* (whatever), *რამღა* (whatever), *რასღა* (to whatever)... *რასთანღა* (with whatever), *რისგანღა* (from whatever)... are also forms with particles, hence, they cannot be considered as the forms not combined with the particles (*ნაწილაკშეუზრდელი*). The term *ნაწილაკშეუზრდელი* (not combined with the particle) has been obtained based on the term „*ნაწილაკშეზრდილი*“ (combined with the particle).

As for the forms “combined with the particles”, in my opinion, in this case, the particle is not combined with the stem. Instead, the form together with the particle comprises a stem, which, in its turn, is added by case markers. In this case, the particle performs a derivational function, like other inflectional affixes (case marker, postposition) which can perform the function of word-forming affixes.

For instance: *ორ-ი-ვე* (both)-> the stem *ორივე*: *ორივე-მ*, *ორივე-ს...*

რა-ღა (whatever) -> stem *რღა*: *რღა-მ*, *რღა-ს...*

Cf.; გულ-ად (brave)-> stem გულად: გულად-ი, გულად-მა, გულად-ს...

ფარ-ის-ებრ (thyroid)-> stem ფარისებრ: ფარისებრ-ი, ფარისებრ-მა, ფარისებრ-ს...

As we have mentioned, in the above-listed numerals and pronouns (*ორივე-მ (both), რაღა-მ (whatever)...*) the stem is based on a numeral or pronoun with a particle. Thus, these words have a stem with a particle. Correspondingly, they may be termed *ნაწილაკეუძიანი (particle stem)* or *ფუძენაწილაკიანი* (stem with a particle) instead of “combined with a particle” or “merged with a particle”. I argue that the term *ნაწილაკეუძიანი* (particle stem) expresses the essence of the phenomenon in a better and more precise way. The term itself is created based on the analogy with the terms *ხმოვანეუძიანი* (vocalic stem) and *თანხმოვანეუძიანი* (consonantal stem).

The nominal parts of speech with particle stems differ from the nominal parts of speech with particles, where the particle is added to the case markers and postpositions. In the nominal parts of speech with particle stems, there is a derived stem which contains the particle. All nominal parts of speech can be added with a particle: the noun, the adjective, the numeral and the pronoun. However, only numerals and pronouns have particles inside the stem.

Pronouns with a particle: ვი-ს-მე (to someone), რომელ-ს-ა-მე (to any), რა-მ-ღა (whatever)...

Pronouns with particles in the stem: ვინმე-ს (to someone), რომელიმე-ს (to some), რაღა-მ (whatever)...

Thus, taking into consideration the peculiarities of word-formation, it is reasonable to replace the old terms with new terms in the Georgian linguistic field, namely:

- *ნაწილაკიანი (with a particle)* – instead of *ნაწილაკშეუზრდელო* (not combined with a particle) and *ნაწილაკშეხორცებელია* (not merged with a particle);
- *ნაწილაკეუძიანი (particle stem)* – instead of *ნაწილაკშეზრდილო* (combined with a particle) and *ნაწილაკშეხორცებული* (merged with the particle).

Irine Demetradze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

irinad72@hotmail.com

Metaphor, Specialization and Generalization in Construction Terms (On the Material of English, Georgian and Russian languages)

The paper is an attempt to analyze the terms related to the construction industry. As nowadays the construction industry is one of the leading fields in the world economy, construction vocabulary is rich and diverse, and the names of construction materials and tools are often metaphorical. This paper analyses construction terms in the material of three languages English, Georgian and Russian. The theoretical framework is based on the works of Z. Kovecses

(2010), Lakoff and Johnson (1980), J. Brochner (2009), R. Ginzburg *et al.* (1979), G. Nurgaleeva (2016) etc. The empirical material has been obtained from the explanatory and etymological dictionaries of the three languages under analysis, dictionaries of construction terms and everyday speech.

The paper analyzes construction metaphors from two points of view:

1. The role of metaphor in the creation of construction terms.
2. Metaphorical usage of construction terms in everyday language.

Construction vocabulary is analyzed taking into account two linguistic phenomena: specialization (the word with the new meaning comes to be used in the specialised vocabulary) and generalization (the word passes from the specialised vocabulary into common use).

Research has proved that construction terms are frequently obtained from common words based on a certain metaphoric component. They help express and understand the peculiarities of a professional field through establishing a conceptual link between the objects of everyday reality and construction tools and materials.

Numerous construction terms are obtained due to metaphorical extension based on the similarity between two objects. In this regard, the following groups have been distinguished: parts of the human body, household items, animals and birds and marine terms.

The paper also focuses on the idiomatic metaphorical usage of construction terms in everyday colloquial language. Research has proved that the metaphORIZATION of construction terms is a frequent and interesting phenomenon in all three languages under analysis.

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Tamaz Devidze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

tazodevidze@gmail.com

Liturgical Terminology in the Georgian Editions of the Lenten Triodion

The translation of religious literature into Georgian has a long history. This process outlines the stages of the development of the Typicon. The Georgian translations of the Lenten Triodion created in different theological and literary schools provide us with interesting terminological material and present a long history of the development of Georgian liturgical terminology.

Interesting material about Georgian liturgical terminology is confirmed by K. Kekelidze, who published the "Canonarion of Jerusalem" at the beginning of the last century (Кекелидзе 1912). The fifth volume of Enrico Gabidzashvili's work "Translated works of ancient Georgian literature" is also worth mentioning. This work is dedicated to liturgy and hymnography. For example, here we find a discussion about the term *ბუჯღობი* (Gabidzashvili 2011).

Our goal is to describe and analyze the liturgical terminology revealed in the Georgian editions of the Lenten Triodion, to compare it to modern liturgical practice, and to determine the general tendency of the process of liturgical terminology creation. The basis for this is provided by the material, which is still unexplored and unpublished, such as manuscripts K-79, K-16 and K-38.

Georgian liturgical books were translated from ancient Greek. Accordingly, Georgian liturgical terminology was formed based on ancient Greek terms. Therefore, not infrequently, instead of the Georgian equivalent, the ancient Greek variants (*Μετάνοια – ἀγῶσδος, Ἀκάθιστος – აკათისტო...*) were used. Parallelism is often confirmed – both Greek and Georgian variants are employed.

The liturgical practice of the Georgian Orthodox Church allows us to talk about the changes undergone by the liturgical terminology. For example, instead of *მეტანიო*, which is established today in the Georgian editions of the Lenten Triodion, the written term *მუხლოთმოდრეკა* is confirmed more than once.

An interesting group of terms is distinguished in the Georgian editions of the Lenten Triodion and in the liturgical books in general, that can be referred to as the terms formed as a result of shortening. For example, *მეგვწყალენი*; *ყოველად წმიდისა...* For example, *მეგვწყალენი* is the substantivized form of the third verse of the litany of fervent supplication. Its use is due to the fact that in some cases the first and second verses of this litany are not read.

In typonic instructions, the Bible verses are, for the most part, given as the beginnings, with a few words. In such cases, the attitude of the translator-editor towards the tradition of translating the books of the Bible is interesting. In the Good Friday Vesper, when the 12 Gospels of the Passion are read, the translator does not rely on the previous editions and offers a new translation. For example, "Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἀπάγαγον αὐτὸν ἔσω τῆς αὐλῆς" (Mark. 15:16). In this verse, according to all Georgian editions, the ancient Greek word "στρατιῶται" is transposed untranslated – *სტრატოიტოთა*, and in the K-79 manuscript it corresponds to *მჟედართა* [K-79: 221v]. This circumstance, naturally, gives us an idea about the process of the term creation.

Omar Dzagnidze

Andrea Razmadze Institute of Mathematics, TSU, Georgia

omar.dzagnidze@tsu.ge

About the History of the Mathematical Terms Used within the School Programs in Georgia

The history of creating and establishing mathematical terminology in the Georgian language is very interesting but it is not appropriately studied. We do not have synonymous terms listed; we do not know anything about the authors of the existing terms. In the Georgian terminology of mathematics, just the same as in history of any other scientific branch, the alteration of the Georgian terms by the foreign ones is obvious; the same can be said about excess of the terms in general.

გვერდშუალა – gverdshuala – (mediana)

პირპირა კუთხეები – pirpira kutheebi- (vertical angles)

ნაასალი, ასდანი, ასედი, პროცენტი – naasali, asedi, procenti – (percent);

სწორი ხაზის შეთანასწორება// წრფის განტოლება swori khazis shetanasworeba/wrfis gantoleba – (linear equation)

სამცირი//საკლები (*diminutive*)
აღმოჩენა// დამტკიცება (*discover/approve*)
განწვალება//გაყოფა (*divide*)
დამსახველი//მსახველი (*depicting*)
დასაბამი//სათავე (*origin*)
დაუწყვეტელი//უწყვეტი (*continuous*)
ზედაპირი//ზედაპირი (*surface*)
კონტროლი//ცენტრი (*center*)
კონი//კონუსი (*cone*)
კუბი// კუბი (*cube*)
მრავალკუთხედი//მრავალკუთხედი (*polygon*)
საძილელო//აუცილებელი (*necessary*)
ლადადისი//მტკიცება (*prove, assert*)
ეურე//კუთხე (*angle*)

In 1862, the manual “Arithmetic” was published in Georgian. It was translated from Russian by M. Kipiani and V. Tulashvili. It should be noted for the sake of the authors that they introduced such important terms in Georgian language as: *გაყოფა* (*division*), *გასაყოფი* (“*that to be divided*”), *გამყოფი* (“*divider*”) and *განყოფი* (*the result of division*). Besides that, such terms as: *გამრავლება* (*multiplication*) with the corresponding terms: *სამრავლი* *samravli* (*which is multiplied*); *მამრავლი* *mamravli* (*multiplier*) and *ნამრავლი* *namravli* (*the result of multiplication*). The following terms are also introduced in Georgian by the mentioned authors: *მარტივი რიცხვი* (*simple number*), *შეკრება* (*addition*), *შერეული რიცხვი* (“*mixed number*”), *ათეული* (*tens*), *შემოწმება*, *ასეული* (*hundreds*), *ხარისხი*, *ჯამი* (*degree, sum*), *შესამცირი*.

In 1884 Mikheil Kipiani published the manual in arithmetic, with many comparatively easy arithmetic tasks and examples “Arithmetic for Village Schools.” Besides that, in the mentioned period of time, it was very useful also, to publish the manual in geometry, “Geometria,” 446 pages, (1884) and „Geometry” (1888 წ.). All the main objects of planimetry and stereometry are discussed in this book using many corresponding terms. Also, we should note that the great role was played by Vasil Kipiani who edited his book “Primary Algebra” (1893). The book contains the main objects of algebra with the corresponding terminology. We see terminological diversity in the book but in the sense of history of Georgian terminology all of them are interesting and valuable. The old corresponding terms to the modern ones are necessary to be introduced and discussed. In the represented paper we discuss the book “History of school mathematics”, with the interesting terms and the manuals in mathematics which are not familiar to wide society.

Manana Erkomaishvili

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

erkomaishvilimanana@gmail.com

On the Naming of Dairy Products

The naming of products, especially those of light industry – food products, is of great importance. Everyone buys these kinds of products. Therefore, their nomenclature spreads easily and widely. Let's consider some terms related to milk and dairy products.

a) 'Baked' milk

More than one company producing dairy products has recently been producing so-called "Baked milk". So, for instance, baked milk is offered by the company "Soplis Nobati". What kind of product is this "baked milk" (*გამომცხვარი რძე*)? Where did such a strange definition of milk come from? You would agree that 'baking' is not commonly related to processing liquid products, and milk in particular.

The production of milk and dairy products in the country is regulated by the relevant legal framework, namely the decree "On the approval of the technical regulation on milk and dairy products". Both technology and terminology are explained in the relevant articles within this document. *გამომცხვარი რძე* (literally *baked milk*) is nowhere to be found in this document.

The company "Soplis Nobati" explains to us the technology of preparing baked milk products: 'baking' takes place in the oven for 6-8 hours, and then the produce is left overnight in a special vessel.

Thus, it turns out that "baked milk" is a product that is obtained by thermal treatment of milk, specifically by exposure to such processing in an oven. Thermal treatment of milk as such does not give us anything by itself. So, pasteurization or boiling is also the thermal treatment of milk. However, neither pasteurization nor boiling will produce any different product. Milk is still milk.

გამომცხვარი რძე (*gamomtskhvari rdze*) is a literal translation of the English term *baked milk*. This is a dairy product that was common and produced (and is still produced and common) in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus: In particular, that is in Russian: *топлёное молоко*, Ukrainian: *п्राжене молоко*, Belarusian: *адтопленае малако*. The English speakers explain that this product is obtained by simmering, not baking. Simmer = boiling on slow fire, cooking. Bake = cooking by dry heat. Simmer is the same process as Russian *топление* (which in turn comes from *томление*, meaning long delay, long process).

The Russian-Georgian dictionary gives us the following definitions:

2. топить,
топлю,
топит

უსრ.

что 1.[და]დნობა (ადნობს), გადადნობა, გამოდნობა (melt):

2. რძის ჟრობა:

In the same dictionary, we also find:

топленный

топлённая,

топлённое

დამდნარი, გამდნარი, გადამდნარი, გამოდნობილი, გალხობილი; ნაჟრობი, მჟრალი (melted):

т-ое молоко ნაჟრობი, მჟრალი რძე ჟრობა (zhroba) – is found in Georgian dialects, e.g. In Gurian, and means – slow cooking.

As we can see, in Georgian we do have a corresponding match – *simmered* (მჟრალი or ნაჟრობი) milk.

In the above-mentioned government decree, we have the term *რძემჟრალი (rdzemzhrali* – simmered milk). This term is used to describe a milk product, namely *Varenets*. *Varenets* is a product obtained from simmered (baked) milk.

Why the English have used the term "baked" is not the subject of our discussion. In Georgian, we have an exact match, and it would be preferable to use it accordingly and not get the incomprehensible *გამომცხვარი რძე* (literally – ‘baked’ milk).

b) ‘Healthy’ milk

In the technical regulation of milk and milk products, there is no such word complex as *healthy milk*. However, there are labels on dairy products that the product is made from healthy milk. What does this term mean or imply?

Like *baked milk*, this word arrangement is the result of an unqualified English translation. In English, we have *whole milk*, which corresponds to the Russian *цельное молоко*. This is milk that is not processed in any way, that is, its chemical composition has not changed after the milking took place. In the case of mass production, it is only slightly heat-treated. In addition to *whole milk*, *full-cream milk* and not *skimmed/unskimmed milk* are also used in English. The latter literally means that the milk has not been skimmed.

According to the Russian-Georgian dictionary:

цельный

цельная

цельное

1. მთლიანი, ერთიანი (*whole*):

2. შუბი; მოუხდელი (*unskimmed*):

ц-ое молоко მოუხდელი რძე.

In the Regulations, the respective term with appropriate definitions is found several times (I will present here just one example):

"unskimmed milk drink – thermally (heat) treated milk, which can be standard, or non-standard."

However, *საღო (saghi)* is an adjective with completely different meanings (healthy, disease-free, flawless, wholesome, right, true, reasonable, etc.) which is less useful when applied to milk, especially when there does exist an exact lexical match.

Conclusion: instead of *საღო რძე (saghi rdze – healthy milk)* we should use *ძოუხდელი რძე (moukhdeli rdze – unskimmed milk)*, which is correct both linguistically and technologically.

And finally, we will quote an excerpt from the same government Decree – "The label, description and presentation of milk, dairy products, and products containing milk placed on the market should not mislead the consumer."

Tsitsino Gabeskiria

Ilia Vekua Institute of Applied Mathematics, TSU, Georgia
ciciana@hotmail.com

Some Peculiarities of Technical Translation (on an Example of Mathematical Texts)

As is well known, technical translation is somewhat different from literary translation. The main criteria it is characterized by are as follows: 1. Accuracy and clarity of information; 2. Adequate use of specific vocabulary and special terminology; 3. Observing the norms of the literary language.

In modern times, when there are huge flows of information every day, it is impossible to catch up with the information without translation. Due to the development of technologies, it is natural that for disseminating scientific literature, mostly English, or as it is often called, Internet language is used.

The translation of mathematical texts from Georgian into English is not an easy task. The translator, first of all, must have a good knowledge of the English language. Although the technical specialist may have some advantage in translating specific terms compared to a translator-philologist, it is still impossible to make a perfect translation without knowing the linguistic peculiarities of two different languages (Georgian and English).

In the present paper, an attempt is made to show some of the most common mistakes in mathematical texts, translated from Georgian into English. I think it will be of some help and use to mathematicians and beginners, as well as those who translate their papers to be published in various Georgian and foreign scientific journals.

Nino Ghambashidze

Tbilisi Vano Sarajishvili State Conservatory, Tbilisi
nino.ghambashidze@tsc.edu.ge

Tamar Tsitsishvili

Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Tbilisi
t.tsitsishvili@yahoo.com

Rogneda Ghambashidze – some Episodes of Her Life and Work

In the present report we once again recall the life and contribution of the famous terminologist Rogneda Ghambashidze (1922-1992). We will try to introduce relatively unknown episodes and sides of her personality, biography and activity to the general public. We'll show the family environment in which she was raised and perhaps that led to her professional choice. We would like to remember her relationships and the stories associated with them. We will touch upon her lexicological activity.

Medea Ghlonti

TSU Arn. Chiqobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi
dodo_mariami@yahoo.com

**For the Lexical-Semantical Nest of Old Georgian
Word Combination Term "Guli Gonieri" ("Wise Heart")**

The paper discusses the theological and functional-semantical pre-conditions for our reasoning concerning the Old Georgian terms which are represented in the Holy Script and in the religious literature, such as: *Guli Gonieri* ("wise heart"), *Suli Gonieri* ("wise soul"), *Suli Ghmrtisai* ("God's soul"), *Dzali Sulisai* ("mighty of soul"), *Gonebai Ghmerti* ("mind as God"), *Gonebai Angelozi* ("mind as angel"), *Our Mind* ("human mind"), *Tualni Gonebisani* ("eyes of the mind"), *Kurni Gonebisani* ("ears of the mind"), *Tualni Gulisani* ("eyes of the heart"), *Kurni Gulisani* ("ears of the heart") – all of them are regarded as the components of the lexical-semantical nest of Old Georgian word combination term 'Guli gonieri' – "the thoughtful heart"

Based on one of the oldest principles, namely, the unity of the faith and knowledge, and on the old translations of the religious literature fulfilled by the Holy Fathers of our church, we can fully observe the conditions in the Old Georgian and see the strong motivation for the process of formation of phrases and word combinations as the religious terms which we now are analyzing. We can also see summarizing functioning of the terms as the conditioning factors for regarding the *choice* and *freedom* as the main values which should be realized, like the components of the lexical-semantical nest of the terms consisting of the Old Georgian words and phrases, as they have become the terms of Georgian language, revealing their summarized functioning in the process of realizing in life such supreme notions as *choice* and *freedom* left to us by Christ.

Deacon Konstantine Giorgadze

The priest at the church after the name of St. John the Theologian, Tbilisi.

Konstantine_318@yahoo.com

Linda Giorgadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

lindagiorgadze@yahoo.com

**About Some Problematic Terms Presented in the Process of Edition
of the Priest's Kondak**

With help of praying and blessing from Reverend Ioane Gamrekeli, Metropolitan of Kutaisi and Gaenati, the new edition of the priest's kondak is just being prepared for editing. It is quite long time that Georgian church needed this to be done, as nowadays, in the existing kondak texts we can notice quite a number of inaccuracies (of phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical-phraseological, orthographic and punctuation character), besides the mentioned, the structure of kondaks are quite inconvenient (which resulted from the economic needs for using paper, time or other resources). The mentioned factors makes the process of prayer quite difficult for the priests. Resulting from the above said, the group has been created in which not only the religious persons but also linguists are participating.

It is clear that kondaks are used in several situations, for many purposes, but now, in the represented paper we try to speak about one very interesting term which seems to us one of the most interesting among the others, in relation with the terms denoting the titles of the religious servants. Those terms can be met in texts as *kananarhi* or *kanonarqi*. Surely, none from the variations of the terms are of Georgian origin. That is why we decided to determine which of the mentioned words could be a better one in the meaning of more precise and adoptable borrowing. We noticed that in the modern texts the form *kanonarqi* is privileged and we do not think this choice is right. In the texts of the journal "Karibche" show that in its texts only the mentioned form is used. It also prevails in the names of the saints (Worthy Father Leonti Mghvimeli, canonarch....).

To eliminate such diversity and to base the right form for the titles, it has become necessary to investigate the history of origin of some terms. We searched for the mentioned terms in the Corpus of Georgian Language and a number of dictionaries. We should note that to be clear about the mentioned opinion, we addressed to the Department of scientific terminology, Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. We will try to represent the results of our minor investigation and our opinion about several variations of one term.

In our paper we represent the principles and the problems of our work and we underline the importance of working to have clear and right terminology in general and in our case. It should be also noted that the editorial work on new edition of the kondak which is now going on, has important practical importance and in our opinion, it is important for Georgian Church in general. We hope that our report represented here will make a modest contribution to scientific research for Georgian Church terminology in sense of reaching more terminological clarity even only for one term.

Linda Giorgadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

lindagiorgadze@yahoo.com

The Terms of the Car Parts (The Materials of the Multi-branch Technical Dictionary)

Department of the scientific terminology and translating dictionaries at Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics is working on creating the multi-branch terms dictionary. The material under investigation is divided in several thematic groups, among them the terms concerning the car details as well. We don't have a right dictionary for the mentioned thematic group of terms yet. Our aim is to create bilingual (English-Georgian) dictionary of car details, for the thematic group concretely but not only; thus, we will be able to cover the empty space of the Georgian lexicography.

In the process of working on the mentioned semantic group, we rely on and base our work on the material of the Georgian term-bank, different terminological branch dictionaries edited earlier (they are mainly Georgian-Russian or Russian-Georgian). The terms denoting the car details are represented in the existing dictionaries in very small amount. Working on the material demands scientific researches of the terms in different languages, a number of problems requests deep discussing and reaching the proper decisions.

One of the most interesting issues appeared out during the work on the terminology of car details. We even called such terms and expressions the "mechanic's language." At the first glance, barbarisms prevail in such cases and so they are not worth to discuss them scientifically but investigation shows that such terms are smarter and more convenient for using. We think they should be studied and discussed properly. We think it is possible and even quite useful to put such terms forward and discuss them. In our opinion, in some cases, it may even become possible to forward the question about replacing some of the already existing terms by the options out of the "mechanic's language."

Irina Gogonaia

Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Tbilisi

irinagogonaia@manuscript.ge

On the Issue of the Explanatory Dictionary of Medicinal Remedies of Mineral Origin according to Georgian Medical Books and Qarabadines

The paper was prepared within the project of Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts – "Medical and Veterinary Manuscripts in the Depositories of Georgia and Abroad" with the financial support of LEPL – Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation (Grant agreement HE 17-54).

According to Georgian fundamental medical works ("Incomparable Qarabadin" by Canaanite, "the Book of Medical Use" by ex-Khoja, Zaza of Panaskerti, Tsitsishvili's "Medical Book – Qarabadin", as well as David Bagrationi's "Yadigar Daud"), animal and especially plant raw materials are widely used as medicinal remedies. It was found that substances of mineral origin were also actively used for treatment purposes. Based on the descriptions of medicines in the old Georgian Qarbadins, up to 40 substances of mineral origin were identified, indicating their medicinal function.

For the illustration: in the medical books *gili Armani*, *guillerman* (mud, clay, Bolus Armenica / Bolus Armenus – fine-grained iron clay with yellow or brownish-red colour, with strong astringent properties) and / or *gili makhtumi* (white clay, Bolus Alba – natural Silicium composite enterosorbent, consisting of minerals from the Kaolinite {Al₄[Si₄O₁₀][OH]₈ group}) is indicated as one of the components of complex medicinal remedies in cases such as bleeding, gastrointestinal disease, diarrhoea, poisoning, skin diseases, etc. For example, a method to stop bleeding from the nose is described as follows: "The doctor Burham said: he had previously used and experienced this method many times. Bring waters of snow, *bazaruji*, cucumber and mix the waters with *gili Armani* and a bit of camphor. They have to put it in both nostrills" (Yadigar Daud, 1985: 260,37).

In the paper, attention is focused on the explanatory dictionary of medicinal remedies of mineral origin, which was prepared as a result of the research.

Nana Gonjilashvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi
nanagonjilashvili@yahoo.com

Nestan Sulava

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi
nestansulava@rambler.ru

Ivane Javakhishvili on the Classification and Style of Narration of Old Georgian Writing

Ivane Javakhishvili's research on the style of narration of monuments of ancient Georgian literature which is the introduction to his fundamental work – "Old Georgian Historical Writing" – was of great importance for the study of conceptual issues of Georgian theological and secular literature in general. He was the first to pay attention and formulate his views on the narrative and narrative terminology used in the historical and religious writing traditions, which discussed the issues of classification of the works of ancient Georgian literature in parallel. These are: the question of the division of writing into two directions – ecclesiastical and civil, the method of orthodoxy used in theological and historical writings which involves the description of the eye, the creation of a pre-designed plan of works and the question of narrative style. The abundance of terminology was conditioned by the content and genre diversity of the monuments of ancient Georgian literature. Ivane Javakhishvili made his terminological observations on historical works, however, most of them can be considered from a philological-literary point of view.

That is why the report discusses quite a number of different terms, in particular, in terms of genre: narrative, presentation, agency, *recollection*, *description*, *history*, *chronograph*, *pronunciation*; Author: *eyewitness*, *narrator*, *orator*, *chronicler*; According to the style of narration: the rule of narration, the *relic of narration*, the *border of the word*, *the path of the word*, the *race of words*, the *first word* and the *above story*; Sequence of narration: *further afterwards*, *inconsistently and confusingly*, litany word, a story described by rhetorical art and proper rhetoric; Structurally: Manuscript book *chest* and *will*. Most of the conclusions drawn on these issues are universally recognized and established in the scientific space, some – supplemented, deepened and presented with new interpretations. The report discusses the different views on each issue raised on the basis of historical-philological research at the present stage.

Our paper presents the merits of Ivane Javakhishvili in the context of the thinking space of the medieval era on the understanding of the existence, classification, genre, narrative style, author and the essence of the names of ancient Georgian literature based on data from modern philological-literary science.

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Tamar Guchua

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

me.tamuna@gmail.com

***A Ritual* and its Conceptual and Terminological Dimensions¹**

Socioterminology, which was formed in the 80s of the 20th century, is limited to the descriptive analysis of lexical units and focuses on terminological variations taking into consideration their occurrence in different contexts. Variation parameters are based on social and ethnic criteria, which often results in several definitions for the same term.

With regard to the aforementioned method, the paper discusses *ritual* (1) as a term and (2) as a concept.

(1) The search for the origin of the term *ritual* leads to an ancient Hindu hymnography. In accordance with the various etymological dictionaries and encyclopedias, the origin of the term is as follows: Proto-Indo-Iranian *h₂r̥tás* ("truth") → Sanskrit *ṛtá* ("cosmic order") → Latin *ritus* ("rite"). It is highlighted in the special literature that this term is the most crucial religious concept of the Rig Veda and its history dates back to 1,600 BC. Based on this also can be explained the other fact that in the definitions, religious content is ascribed to it in a prescriptive approach (Encyclopaedia Britannica 1771-1910; Catholic Encyclopedia 1907; An etymological dictionary of modern English 1921, 2006; The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language 1960; Dictionary of foreign words 1989, etc.).

(2) The history of *ritual* as a concept at the beginning was developed immediately after its terminological understanding: it was considered a leading category characteristic of non-Western cultures and was limited only to the discussion of religious and magical procedures. At the beginning of the 20th century, the idea of secular rituals matured in Emile Durkheim's sociological concept, which in the 60s of the 20th century Irving Goffman turned into a matter of "social dramaturgy". In the tradition of structuralism, the ritual is introduced as an element of the semiological system; A ritual is all speech events that are more or less standardized (for example, greeting and farewell rituals, etc.).

The paper is aimed to present *ritual* in the framework of socioterminology and to display the difference between the prescriptive and the descriptive analyses on the example of this one

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lexical unit. As illustrative material, along with the dictionaries or encyclopedias of different periods and in various languages, relevant collocational examples gathered from the national corpus of the Georgian language will be used.

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David Iobidze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia

d.yo777bi@gmail.com

Term-Creating Activities of an Anonymous Scholar from Gelati

In the history of the development of Georgian theological-philosophical thought, the literary and scribal school of Gelati occupies a special place. It is distinguished by its ultra-Hellenophile translation direction, which implies the creation of a Georgian translation that accurately reflects the original text on the morpheme-lexical-syntactic level.

One Gelatian manuscript code (K14) containing the writings of St. Maximus the Confessor is created with the principles of formal equivalent translation. One of the 24 works contained in it is "Answers of St. Maximus to the Questions of Thalasse" ("Quaestiones ad Thalassium").

In the 12th century, when the Gelatian manuscript was created, there were several

editions of the Holy Scriptures: Pre-Athonic, Athonic and Hellenophilic. Naturally, the texts of the named editions would have been known to the anonymous Gelatian translator, but he did not use them when transcribing the fragments of the Holy Scriptures in the text of Maximus the Confessor and creating a new version of the text.

Based on the comparison of the texts of the Georgian editions of the Holy Scriptures and the original Greek text, the terminological activity of the Gelatian translator-scribe is shown in the research. Discussions related to the Georgian texts are supported by the testimony of the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Holy Scriptures.

In many cases the Gelatian scribe rejects the terms established in the Georgian editions of the Holy Scriptures and suggests new terms. Even when the Gelatian translator fails to find an adequate Georgian equivalent for the Greek term *μόδιος* (measuring vessel [= 1/6 medimna]) (Дворецкий 1958, 1105), he still rejects the term *ხვშირი*, already established in Georgian editions, and uses the Greek term without translation *μόδιος – მოდი*.

St. Paul the Apostle writes to the Philippians: *κατὰ σκοπὸν διώκω εἰς τὸ βραβεῖον τῆς ἄνω κλήσεως...* (Φιλ. 3, 14) (Aland... 1993: 679). The given phrase is not attested by variants in the Greek versions. The said phrase is confirmed unchanged even in "Quaestiones ad Thalassium". Syntagma *κατὰ σκοπὸν* in Pre-Athonic version is used as *კრძალულებით: კრძალულებით ვსდევ გვრგვნს მას ზეცისა ჩინებისა* (AB). This error has not been rectified in the Giorgi Mtatsmindeli edition. In this form, it was transferred to Ephraim's version as well: *და კრძალულებით ვსდევ გვრგვნს მას ზეცისა ჩინებისა* (CD). The Gelatian translator gives an adequate interpretation: *იჴსაებრ ვსდევ გვრგვნისა მიმართ ზენასა ჩინებისასა* (K-14, 16r). The text of "Quaestiones ad Thalassium": *κατὰ σκοπὸν διώκω πρὸς τὸ βραβεῖον τῆς ἄνω κλήσεως* (Laga, Steel 1980: 79, 17-18).

The terminology of the Gelatian translation of "Quaestiones ad Thalassium" clearly contrasts with the terminology presented in other Georgian-language editions of the Holy Scriptures.

The data from the Gelatian translation of biblical texts of "Quaestiones ad Thalassium" are an important source for the correct understanding of some passages of the Bible, because, as shown above, sometimes the traditional Georgian questions misunderstand the original text and show an incorrect translation.

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Tsira Janjghava

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

cirunaja@gmail.com

About Terminological Word Combinations in Megrelian and Laz Languages

In Megrelian and Laz, like the other languages, several word-combinations are used to denote the objects, phenomena or notions. We shall discuss a number of them.

1. Megr. *žas̄ moxele* – “carpenter” (in Georgian “khuro”, word by word: “khis mokhele” “a master of wood crafting”). The first member of the given word combination is a Megrelian word and the second one is adopted.

Laz *oxoriš usta* “Khuro”, word by word: “sakhlis mokhele”; meaning: “a carpenter (or a master) of houses”; *oxori* – “house” is a Laz word and *usta* – borrowed from Turkish – “a msater”.

2. Laz *dido çaneri* – “aged man”, word by word: “man of many ages with a stick”.

3. Megr. *seriš çuķi* – “a bat”, word by word: “night mouse”; the word *burbu* is used.

4. Laz *kče žageri* “lung”, word by word: means “a white jageri” and on the other hand – *uča žageri* – “a liver” is called “black jageri”.

The first components in both word combinations are Laz words – *kče* “white” and *uča* “black”, the second word *žageri* – is borrowed from Turkish. It has two meanings: a lung and a liver. They were introduced from Turkish to Laz. For more preciseness, in Laz, the borrowed word “jageri” was added two mentioned adjectives. Resulting from this, there are the terms: “khche (white) jageri” – “a lung”; and *ucha* (black) jageri – liver. The conclusion is that the word *žageri* is in the both terms, which are word combinations, borrowed from Turkish where they denote a lung and a liver.

5. Laz *’uži doloķidale* “an ear-ring”, word by word transl. is “to be hung on the ear”, as an adjective.

6. Megr. Word combination *ganiš xorxi* – a kind of a saw, in Georgian – “birdabiri”. Its meaning can be explained as “for sawing large pieces of wood by two men, in some smaller pieces”.

7. Megr. *xužiš ḳoči* “a comrade, a companion” (more often or in parallel is replaced by the word “*amxanagi*”).

8. Laz *cxeniš monta* “a foal” – in Georgian “kvitsi”, word by word: a child of a horse – “a baby horse” (in laz we have *monta* – as a child or grandchild – see A. Tandilava).

9. Laz *pužiš nena* “Tongue of a deer” – or word by word: “tongue of a cow”. This choice shows the difference of the worldview (a cow- a deer).

10. Megr. *ṭqar uškuri*, Laz *mṭḳui uškiri* “forest apple” – a wild kind of apples, so called “majalo” in Georgian.

11. Megr. *ešmaķiš vardi* – rose ship also known as “rose of devil”; in Laz *mṭḳui güli* – “forest rose”; in Laz this plant’s name consists of two words from which one is of Laz origin and

the other is borrowed from Turkish.

12. Megr. *ubado dya* “bad weather”, word by word: “bad (unfortunate, “black” day)”.
 13. Megr. *uča bargi* “black clothes” – which are usually worn to express mourning; word by word – “black clothes”.
 14. Megr. *dudiš oporali* “head covering”.
 15. Megr. *če ža*, Laz *xče ža* “poplar”, word by word: “white tree”.
 16. Megr. *kuaš marxuali* “a tricky man”, word by word: “a man who can drill a stone”.
 17. Megr. *kanıš čapla* || *kančapla* “qalamani” (special kind of shoes which were used earlier), word by word: “skin shoe”.
 18. Megr. *tqaš kotomi* “rocho” – a large forest bird, word by word: “a forest hen” (R. Jordania).
 19. Laz *čxomiš makvali* in Georgian “qviriti” – spawn, word by word: “fish-eggs”.
 20. Megr. *xeš biga* “a walking stick”, word by word: “a hand stick”.
- and so on.

Giorgi Kakabadze

LTD Tam Management, Georgia

g.kakabadze@ssu.edu.ge

Difficulties of Georgian Terminology in Aerospace Field

The past century has revealed that aerospace engineering, which combines aeronautical and space sciences, has become the fastest-growing and most technologically advanced field in the world. Along with technological progress, completely new terminology appears, which, in many cases, cannot be caught up with in several languages. Thus, untranslated, or incorrect forms of foreign terminology are established. There is an excess of barbarism in the Georgian language, often the terms are directly translated from Russian and use incorrect concepts. Therefore, the existing Georgian equivalents often fail to convey the essence and meaning of modern vocabulary.

During the recent works, several phrases have been identified that need to be processed both in terms of creating their Georgian equivalents and correcting the already translated and established vocabulary so that the meaning of the Georgian version is not distorted; for example, *3D printing*, additive manufacturing, radome, ramjet, and scramjet.

The term *3D printing* was established in the Georgian language as a barbarism, it is used in different ways in Georgian: *3D printer*, *3D printed*, etc. However, creating its Georgian equivalent should not be difficult.

The term – *additive manufacturing* – is not established in the Georgian language at all,

although it combines various important technological directions, including the first term, and considering the technological progress, it is necessary to establish it in our language.

The term – *Radome* – translated according to the Russian equivalent, consists of several words, which makes it very inflexible to use. In the Georgian language, it is established as a surrounding of a radio locator antenna transmitter.

The term – *Ramjet* – has been translated into Georgian, although obviously with a wrong interpretation of the Russian equivalent, which completely distorts its meaning.

The term – *Scramjet* – is not at all established in the Georgian language and is often combined with the fourth term, which is incorrect from a technical point of view.

During this presentation, we will discuss in detail the existing and probable Georgian equivalents of the mentioned terminology and the possibilities of their change or creation, so that they are meaningfully closer to the original meanings and are not under the influence of the Russian essence / meaning which, in many cases, distorts both their technical content and complicates their use in Georgian texts.

Lia Karosanidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

L.karosanidze@gmail.com

The Georgian Term Bank and a New Stage of Terminology Work in Georgia

Studies of the history of Georgian terminology work, analyses of successes and failures in term-making at various periods of time, consideration of a difficult terminological situation in present-day Georgia, collaboration with European terminological associations, challenges of the digital era have demonstrated the necessity for significant changes and setting distinct plans in Georgian terminology work.

How to cope with terminological problems of either Soviet or post-Soviet times being increased by present-day ones? This is a principal question needing an argumentative, scholarly answer. As a result of the study of the current situation in Georgia and of comparison with European terminological standards, the following were identified:

1. Some of Georgian special glossaries just need editing (Georgian-English terminological glossaries published after 2000);
2. In some domains, Georgian-English equivalents have to be established (as far as glossaries compiled in the Soviet period were predominantly Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian);
3. Other glossaries have to be re-compiled (this is particularly true of glossaries of

recently developed domains violating various standards of terminological lexicography; such a domain is, for instance, banking terminology; violations were identified as a result of the study of textbooks of banking).

Solution of the aforementioned problems is instrumental for the standardization of special terminological glossaries in Georgia. Either Soviet or current terminological problems will not be solved without having analyzed Georgian terminological data, and this is accelerated by the study of the term bank, an aggregated database of Georgian paper glossaries. Eventually, detection of all equivalents (synonyms, incorrect forms) and identification of conventionalized variants will make a foundation for the standardization of terms.

Truly enough, consideration of the aforementioned cause changes and introduction of innovations in traditional terminology work. Of course, it is no surprise in the digital era. It is of primary importance and necessary for specialist of various domains and linguists to work jointly with software developers well aware of terminological standards and related technologies, providing for the operation of the Georgian Term Bank with international principles. Besides, changes are to be introduced in scientific work; specifically, in order to finally collate data of the Georgian Term Bank, it is necessary to develop special questionnaires, based on ISO 1087, with respect to the acceptability rating.

Responses and views of specialists of various domains are of tantamount significance; however, following collation of questionnaires, there still are several stages before making a final decision, this introducing certain changes in the activities of a terminological department, though the most principal approach, being established by ancient Georgian translators back in the 10th century, is still unchanged.

One of the priorities of the state language strategy is to ensure adequate terminology work in Georgia which, in case of reasonable planning, can be easily accomplished in a country with a long-lasting experience of theoretical and practical work on terminological problems.

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Vazha Kelikhashvili

Georgian Aviation University, Tbilisi
v.kelikhashvili@ssu.edu.ge

Andro Maisuradze

Georgian Aviation University, Tbilisi
maisurazeandro@yhoo.com

Robert Khachidze

Georgian Aviation University, Tbilisi
r.khachidze@gmail.com

Problems and Challenges of Technical Terminology in the Field of Aviation

The Georgian aviation industry has been around for tens of years, and at the same time, a well-known aviation factory has been designing and producing aircrafts in Georgia for many years, where all operations were conducted only in Russian. After the announce of Georgia's independence, the factory was divided into several organizations with different legal status, but with a similar profile, and it became necessary to conduct proceedings in Georgian language. At the same time, it should be noted that the training of aviators take place at the Georgian Aviation University, where a large part of the educational literature is presented in foreign languages, that is why it is important for future aviators to accurately study technical terms in the national, Georgian language. Perfect implementation of the mentioned processes is connected with certain linguistic difficulties, due to the lack of perfect aviation technical terminology. The development and improvement of aviation terminology in this field is still necessary today

An important challenge for the Georgian aviation terminology is the technical barbarisms left from the Russian language, faulty forms, misinterpretation, unspecified concepts in the Georgian language and other types of incorrect forms. Agreeing on normative terms through the joint work of specialists and linguists in the field of aviation and developing an educational illustrated Georgian-English dictionary of aviation terms based on this is critically important for the field. The dictionary will present the main aviation terms organized thematically, illustrated and linguistically. The creation of the dictionary is an important step towards the development of Georgian aviation terminology and language resources, which is in consistent with the goals of the state language strategy.

Nino Kemertlidze

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi

ninokemert@gmail.com

Meri Giorgadze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

maia Giorgadze@ymail.com

Computer Terms and Their Georgian Equivalent

The development of information technologies gave rise to the origin and establishment of various computer terms. This research aims to analyze computer terms and compare them with their Georgian equivalents, revealing similarities and differences among them from a structural point of view. It is also interesting to determine which is a pure computer term (i.e., initially coined as a computer term) and which established lexical unit has gained a terminological meaning.

Analyzing about 50 English computer terms and comparing them with their Georgian equivalents revealed very interesting structural groups of terms. Consequently, four groups of terms were identified: 1) simple terms (*domain* – დომენი), 2) derivatives (*folder* – საქაღალდე), 3) compounds (*motherboard* – დედაპლატა), and 4) collocations (*hard disk drive* – მყარი დისკი).

It should be noted that a large number of terms included in the first group are structurally similar in both languages. Most of the derived English terms discussed in the second group are presented in Georgian with a simple structure. The picture is different in the third group where English compound terms are given in Georgian with different structures and collocations prevail. In the fourth group, the terms in both languages are rendered by collocations.

The material under investigation was compared with Georgian equivalents. Each group was subsequently divided into subgroups based on how well the English language structure of computer terms matches that of the corresponding Georgian variants. The diversity of subgroups is notable. Most of the analyzed computer terms are united in the second and third subgroups; the fourth one comprises the least of all.

As well as the structural groups, the terms were divided into two groups: 1) terms considered purely computer terms (*software*); 2) lexical units that acquired terminological meanings later (*keyboard*). Based on the studied material, the terms included in the second group outnumber those in the first group.

Nona Kecbaia

Sokhumi State University, Tbilisi

nona.ketsbaia@mail.ru

Barbarisms in Modern Georgian Construction Vocabulary

The creation of the material and technical bases for the economic development of the state implies full improvement of the construction industry, particularly, construction materials, structures, technologies, planning, management, design projecting, occupational safety, etc. All this is closely related to the construction terminology, which is a notable area and instrument of the language vocabulary, and it helps to familiarize oneself with the language and present it. However, it must be admitted that currently, the situation is not favourable in this respect.

The deviation between the traditional construction vocabulary and modern scientific terminology is obvious in functional, semantic and grammatical aspects.

We often encounter terms transposed in the language through the translation of loan words, when it is easily possible to choose equivalents from the folk vocabulary. The number of terms and multimorphemic units obtained through linguistic innovations has risen as well as that of syntactic structures, artificially created forms. The most important issues which we encounter in modern construction vocabulary is a significant influx and establishment of barbarisms; for instance: *gashpaklva* (putty), *gipsokardoni* (gypsum board), *ugolniki* (angle), *plosko* (pliers), *stiashka* (floor screed), *plintusi* (baseboard), *shteptseli* (socket), etc.

The main feature of barbarism is that it is an unnecessary loan, and its frequent use eradicates the native language word or words and causes an impoverishment of the language. This process is revealed not only in the terminology of construction work but also, in the general standard of the vocabulary. For that reason, an effort is necessary to resolve this problem.

Tamar Khatiashvili

Ministry of Defence of Georgia, Tbilisi

tamar.xatiashvili@yahoo.com

***Hybrid war* – the Term of the 21st Century**

For the last decade, the term – *hybrid war* has been widely adopted in the military and political communities around the world. For the last decade, world politics has been covered by the term *hybrid war*. Accordingly, the description or analysis of the events taking place throughout the world from military, scientific and political points of view, as well as their coverage in the media space and internet is closely related to this term, although the publication

of works, articles, letters and translated doctrinal material about pagan actions also contributes to the spread of different forms of the mentioned term, because there is no Georgian standardized and unified military terminology yet. However, considering the lack of a standardized and unified Georgian military terminology, the publication of works, articles, letters and translated doctrinal materials about the current developments contributes to the spread of different forms of the mentioned term. Along with *hybrid war*, the terms: *hybrid operations*, *hybrid wars*, *hybrid combat operations* are used.

The cases of incorrect use of two English terms – *hybrid war* and *hybrid warfare* (in Georgian materials and not only) are especially noteworthy. It is important not to confuse the two English terms, *hybrid war* and *hybrid warfare*, therefore, we should focus on the following cases:

- expression of both English terms with one Georgian term *ჰიბრიდული ომი*;
- establishing several equivalents for the term *hybrid warfare*, such as, *ჰიბრიდული ოპერაციები*, *ჰიბრიდული ომები*, *ჰიბრიდული საბრძოლო მოქმედებები*.

The purpose of our research is to understand the mentioned term as a concept and to comprehend its essence based on English and Russian language military doctrines, because we believe, that the basis for determining its Georgian equivalent is a correct understanding of the essence of the term, while Russian and American approaches are different.

The study of the history and etymology of the mentioned term is based on the determination of the schematic model, types and methods of hybrid warfare, which we have studied from the verified literature. When defining the term, great importance is given to the following issue, namely, the qualification of the current political events as war or conflict. Therefore, we will consider the terms *war*, *battle*, *conflict*, and *operation*.

Based on the studied material, we consider the most appropriate Georgian equivalent of the term *hybrid warfare* is *ჰიბრიდული საბრძოლო მოქმედებები*.

It is clear that in order to define a term, it is necessary to understand its content because the change of context leads to the multi-meaningness of the term and its incorrect use, therefore, when searching for the correct Georgian equivalent of military English terms, the issue of modern terminological work arises, which implies the cooperation of translators, linguists, field specialists and military specialists. For this purpose, we used an interview with a military specialist.

Nana Khotcholava-Matchavariani

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

mzeshina@mail.com

Davit Chelidze

Ilia University, Institute of Botany, Tbilisi

David@tchelidze.com

Possibility of Updating the Georgian Scientific Names of Plants with the Data of Old Georgian Dictionaries

The names of plants are tangibly presented in old Georgian dictionaries, although a significant part of this material was not reflected in A. Makashvili's "Botanical Dictionary" (1949, 1961).

It is necessary to collect, study and fully present the mentioned material which will greatly enrich the list of Georgian scientific names of plants.

During the compilation of "A Cumulative Glossary of Plant Names" (by N. Khocholava-Machavariani and D. Chelidze), it was made possible to correct this error, therefore, a number of changes were made.

Examples:

Mkediana ([mkediana] "red sandspurry"). This phytonym was confirmed in Bagration's "Dictionary of Natural Science" (1986), cf.: [песчанка , *Arenaria campestris*, მკედიანა]. We managed to identify the plant and, accordingly, in "A Cumulative Glossary of Plant Names", it is presented as a new entry with the scientific name "Mkediana" ("*Mkediana* [mkediana] *Spergularia rubra* [L.] J. et C. Presl.").

Mked-ian-a is a name formed by the complex suffix *ian-a*, the production base is *mked-*, it is confirmed in old Georgian and a number of Georgian dialects, cf.: Old Georgian "Mkedi – thread, yarn" (Abuladze, 1973); "Mkedi thick thread..." (Saba, 1991); Engil. "Mkedi – silk park thread" (Rostiashvili, 1978), "coil thread" (Gambashidze, 1988); Pereid. "Kedi – thread" (<http://www.corpora.co/#/dictionaries>); Lechkh. "Kedidzapi – finely twisted hemp thread" (Glonti, 1985); Imer. "Mkeldi – thread" (Tsereteli, 1938).

The motivation of this phytonym is related to the characteristic features of the plant ("It has thread-like leaves" – Bagrationi, 1986: 157) and it clearly and gracefully expresses this motivation.

Zelqva ("Caucasian zelkova, Caucasian elm").

Zelkova carpinifolia (Pall.) K. Koch (Makashvili 1961). This is a distinctive Georgian dendronym, as it is established not only in Georgian but also in international nomenclature as a designation of a certain tree genus ("Zelkova"). Research has shown that *dzelqva* in Georgian is not a name denoting only one genus of plants. It has different meanings and it was selected and established as a generic term by foreign botanists. The lexicographic description of *dzelqva* reveals that: 1. In the Georgian language, it is also perceived as a general name for trees with hard bark;

2. It is confirmed in Old Georgian texts, although it cannot be specified which tree it refers to;
3. In the new Georgian translations of the Bible, as the equivalent of dzelqva, we have a plane tree, maple, chestnut, elm, and white poplar...; 4. There is some heterogeneity regarding this term in old Georgian dictionaries: a) According to S.S.Orbeliani's dictionary, dzelqva is tchadari ("Plane tree", Platanus); b) Tchadari (Plane tree) and dzelqva are presented as synonyms in old dictionaries of the next period (I. Bagrationi, "Natural Explanatory Dictionary"; N. Chubinashvili, "Georgian Dictionary"; D. Chubinashvili, "Georgian-Russian Dictionary").

R. Eristavi made a change in the definition of the dendronym dzelqva and tchadari (plane tree) no longer appears as its synonym. The Latin name of the genus is presented exactly as it was established as an international term by botanist Shpakh, cf.: "Dzelqva (Imer., Gur., Magr.) – Dzelqva. *Zelcowa crenata* Spach." (Eristavi, "A brief Georgian-Russian-Latin dictionary from the kingdoms of plants, animals and metals", 1884).

In "A Cumulative Glossary of Plant Names" (by N. Khocholava-Machavariani and D. Chelidze), dzelqva is presented with the following scientific names: genus *Dzelqva Zelkova* and species *Rtskhilafothola Dzelkva Zelkova carpinifolia* (Pall.) K. Koch. Also, it is confirmed as a synonym of some trees, as Old Georgian dictionaries present this opportunity.

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Maia Kikvadze

Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, Tbilisi

maia.kikvadze@bsu.edu.ge

Some Terms from Tao Georgian

In the recent period, linguists pay special attention to the study of the speech of the descendants of ethnic Georgians, Muhajirs living in Turkey.

The observation and analysis of the current speech of the Georgian population of the

Chorokhi basin confirm that the lifestyle, traditions, family and economic activities of the people and their vocabulary are an integral part of the unified Georgian cultural-historical space.

From the "countries" of the Chorokhi Basin (Imerkhevi, Klarjeti, Shavsheti, Tao), special attention is paid to the Georgian spoken in Tao and the ancient word forms and terms preserved in this region.

Cattle breeding, farming, beekeeping, and fishing are the occupations that the population of the Georgian villages of Tao have been following since time immemorial.

From the above- mentioned, several terms attract our attention:

Kodi, Kodi gurgvali – a beehive (the term *kodi* is used in Tao with different meanings, and one meaning is related to beekeeping);

Laperi/sheshi kovzi – honey extractor/honey squeezer;

Mkedi – thread (thread tied to the loop);

Fkhai – a fish bone;

Kaltavari – a hayloft;

Sakhelo – a cow tether;

Macha – a plough handle;

Saforchkheli – a rake

Satsuri – cheese grater;

Sakhilai – a knife for taking out honey from the beehive; *gamokhilva* – taking out honey from the beehive;

The study of the speech of the Georgian villages of the Chorokhi Basin continues. It is interesting to describe the terms found in the speech of Tao Georgians and to compare them with the materials of the Southern and other dialects of the Georgian language. This is what determines the novelty and relevance of our research. At the same time, it will contribute to and enrich the creation of a unified picture for the purpose of studying the southern dialects of the Georgian language.

Zaal Kikvidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

zaal.kikvidze@tsu.ge

Glossonym/Glottonym, Linguonym/Linguanym, etc.:

A Socioterminological Overview of Terms for Language Names

One of the principal problems associated with terms for language names is their abundance. In order to identify the most preferential from the extant diversity, different authors employ various criteria, among them formal and semantic equivalence with the notion, their age, frequency of occurrence, etc. I consider socioterminology, preferring a descriptive approach, a

truly adequate platform for analyzing the aforementioned features.

Much more frequent among other items are the terms *glossonym* (Ion. Gr. γλῶσσα ‘language’ + ὄνομα ‘name’) and *glottonym* (Att. Gr. γλῶττα ‘language’ + ὄνομα ‘name’). There is only this, minimum difference between them. As for their occurrence in scholarly circulation, *glottonym* is the earlier of the two, attested in H. Kahane’s paper in 1976. As a matter of fact, it is hard to give priority to any of them.

Chronologically, the earliest of all is the term *linguonym* (Lat. *lingua* ‘language’ + Gr. ὄνομα ‘name’). Initially, it occurred in A. Duličenko’s paper published in 1973 in an Esperanto journal. The term is not widely accepted due to the fact that it is a centaur (Latin + Greek) coinage (similar centaur formations are numerous in linguistics, and other areas). As for its parallel version *linguanyim*, it is made of the same constituents, with a single difference that the initial vowel of the second constituent is syncopated in it (which as a rule, occurs rarely in onomastic literature). Another notable characteristic is the fact that it is the least frequent among the aforementioned terms.

Since most of the language names are derived from (and, hence, coincide with) related toponyms, J. Matisoff suggested another terminological item: *loconym* (Lat. *locus* ‘location’ + Gr. ὄνομα ‘name’); it denotes a toponym which is also used as a name of language and/or dialect.

A certain attempt to avoid terminological diversity and heterogeneity was an introduction of the term *logonym* (Gr. λόγος ‘word’ + ὄνομα ‘name’) (M. Klamer).

The two latter items did not gain currency. It should be noted that a handful of other terms and term-like entities occur in various publications however those attempts have caused almost no tangible outcomes.

As for *ენის სახელწოდება* [en.is saxelc’odeba] ‘language.GEN name,’ as a terminological unit: its advantage is that it is Georgian, although a multi-word term; another problematic aspect is associated with the fact that the notion in point comprises names for both a language as such and its genetic and areal groupings, besides, names for language varieties.

Esma Kunchulia

Founder of the “Museum of Gastronomy”, Tbilisi

esmakunchulia@gmail.com

The Language Kept in Cuisine and “Patrified Words”

We will discuss two main issues in the represented paper:

1. National Cuisine as one of the symbols of the national identity;
2. Language, terms, names of dishes, and the like, kept within the national cuisine area.
Gathering and keeping the words denoting the above mentioned items, names of dishes

and notions – these are the forms of the national deeds in the sense of protecting national symbols.

The fact of the special interest which we should know is that the edition date of the book “Georgian Cuisine” (in Georgian), 1874, coincides with the period which is known as the period of conceptualization of the Georgian nation¹. In the mentioned period many things happened which had never happened earlier – namely, the recipes of the cuisines, traditional for multiple regions of Georgia, were all gathered and edited in one book and thus, it was the first time that the text went beyond the recipes for delicious food and became the symbol of the national identity. Thus, the XIX century is the data of beginning of the Georgian cuisine biography which turned to be a symbol of our nation like “the text which plays its role in the identity of the nation”. This mentioned book of the recipes goes beyond the cuisine items and plays great emotional role.

As for the terms associated with the national cuisine, gathering and analyzing them, reviving some forgotten terms will be of great help for Georgian language in its so called “defense” – in the meaning of necessity of using the native cuisine terms against the culinary barbarisms. This work demands doing hard job, getting familiar with the historical, and ethnographical papers, reading scientific works as well as the literature pieces as necessary material. These issues are mentioned in the book by Mose Janashvili under the title “Parsadan Gorgijanidze and his Work”².

In the preface of the book Mose Janashvili repeats the text of his own article published in the newspaper “Iveria” (number 55), in 1895, where one can read the following: „only the nation which has its own long history, culture and good reputation obtained earlier, long times ago, can be respected by other nations. We are delighted that old Georgians obtained precious reputation and respect which was left to us, but now their old reputation as well as the nation itself became shaded and weaken; this happened because of not duly fulfilled studies”.

Mose Janashvili considered that many branches or sub-branches should be studied thoroughly, especially, military history, architecture, philosophy, theology and others.³

The dictionary is published within the mentioned book; it is titled as: „The words gathered in Kak-Eniseli, many of which are either not available in the dictionaries or are used in the changed meaning”. The article by Mose Janashvili “The Georgians and Georgian Language” is published also as the preface to the mentioned book. It was earlier published in the Georgian newspaper “Iveria” in 1895. He mentions so-called “petrified words” or “cancelled words” in this article: “there do not exist languages in which some number of words had never been lost (“petrified”) through the periods of history and language development; quite often, such words are replaced by other words of the same language or by new words, which are often the words of foreign origin”.

Mose Janashvili addresses to the Georgian people asking “to aid” the native language; he mentions that such actions are “holy deeds” and every wide-minded people should “aid to the native country and native language for free” he points out that should be done for free because in

that time, Russian Academy of Sciences imposed a “gift” payment in amount of two “shauri” (small amount of money in those days).

The issue which was underlined in the book written by Mose Janashia in the XIX century, is still very important. Even now we do not have good amount of the words as terms which are still kept in the Georgian dialects. The recipes written down by me in Hereti region of Georgia can show many interesting terms which in their turn confirm the old and unknown history of the Old Georgian culinary terms; each of the “petrified” or “abolished” terms keep not only the old names of the old dishes but several sides of Georgian history and culture.

We should research out of the dictionary named as “The dictionary of the words found out in in Kak- Elisen” will help us to clarify what the word *girts* (გირტი) mean, namely is it really a name of the popular “khinkali” in Georgian, or not.

Henri Kuprashvili

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi

henrikupra@yahoo.com

Metamorphosis of the Term (“Iberia” and “Iveria”)

In old Greek, from 2000 BC to the 4th century AD, terms containing the consonant B were used, like Babylon, Barbarian, Basil, Libya etc. From the mid-centuries Byzantine era (IV-XV centuries AD) in the Greek language, the consonant B (Beta) slowly starts to disappear and in pronunciation resembles V (Georgian Vini). For example, in old Greece for Greeks, the term describing the King was pronounced like Basileus (Georgian Basily). In the Byzantine era, in the Greek language appeared the pronunciation of Vasileus (Russian Vasily). In Georgian terminology there is a visible link with the Old Greek language, which can be traced in established terms in Georgian like Barbarian, Basil and many others (I was able to count more than 100 such terms). For example, the same terms, among the Slavs, start to establish in the medieval Byzantine Greek language: Varvar, Vasily and many others. In short, Greek “Iberia”, which in Byzantine became “Iveria”, was also established as “Iveria” through the Kiev Principality in Slavic language (in approximately IX-X centuries AD). After Russian-Georgian relations started to deepen as a result of the Russian influence, Georgians also started to use the term “Iveria”. There is no doubt that we should not use the term “Iveria” as it was and is used in Byzantine and Russian languages and instead, we should use the term “Iberia” as it was used in the Old Greek and Old Georgian languages.

Regina Kvašytė

Šiauliai Academy, Vilnius University (Lithuania)

Institute of Latvian Language, University of Latvia (Latvia)

regina.kvasyte@su.lt

Dictionaries of Terms in Latvian and Lithuanian Linguistics and Literary Studies: a Comparative Study¹

This study discusses the terminography of the pre-Soviet, Soviet and current periods of independent states – dictionaries of linguistics and literary studies, terms published in Latvia and Lithuania. The selected periodization reveals certain differences in the preparation of dictionaries, for example, popular types of dictionaries and dominant foreign languages.

In the pre-Soviet period in Latvia, the terms of linguistics were one of the 20 thematic groups in the dictionary of scientific terminology (1922) prepared by the first Commission on Terminology (1919–1921) (there are no literary studies terms in it). In Lithuania, during the period in question, i.e. until 1940, there were no dictionaries of linguistics or literary terms.

During the Soviet period, the Terminology Commission of the Latvian Academy of Sciences published terminology bulletins in various fields as supplements to the journal *Latvijas Zinātņu Akadēmijas Vēstis* [Bulletin of the Latvian Academy of Science]: in 1956, the *Valodniecības terminu projekti* [Linguistic term projects] (bulletin № 18) and *Literatūrzinātnes terminu projekti* [Literary studies term projects] (bulletin № 21). In 1963, a translation dictionary of Latvian-Russian and Russian-Latvian linguistic terms was published. During this period, the first Lithuanian linguistic dictionary, *The Lithuanian-English glossary of linguistic terminology* (1971), appeared in the USA, and in Lithuania, an explanatory translation dictionary for students of English, *Lexicological terms and definitions* (1978) was released.

In Latvia, a dictionary of literary studies, prepared by L. Timofeev and N. Vengrov, translated from Russian for students (1957; 1962) was published. In Lithuania, the same set of literary science terms appeared in 1961, and in 1962, a bilingual Russian-Lithuanian translation dictionary was compiled by Lithuanian authors J. Petronis, V. Vanagas and A. Zalatorius

The educational dictionary of linguistic terms published in 1990, during the period of independent states, is still the only one in Lithuania, and in Latvia the explanatory dictionary of main linguistic terms appeared in 2007. In Lithuania, there are specialized dictionaries and reference books for the terms of certain branches of linguistics: phonetics (2008), phonology (2011), terminology (2005), text linguistics (2007), translation studies (2014) and the terms of linguistics and literature studies are combined in one teaching tool (2008). Two editions of the

¹ This work is supported by the State research programme “Letonika – Fostering a Latvian and European Society” project “Use and Development of Modern Latvian” (VPP-LETONIKA-2022/1-0001).

Lithuanian language encyclopedia (1999; 2008) can be considered to be a source of linguistic terminology. Two trilingual (French-Latvian-English) translated dictionaries of lexicological terms were published in Latvia (1996; 2002). The latest sources of terminology, in which a number of linguistic terms (dictionaries of language education terms) appeared almost at the same time was in 2011 in Latvia and in 2012 in Lithuania.

Several dictionaries of literary terms have been published in Lithuania (*Romanas* [Novel] 1995), *Eilēdara* [Poetry] (1998), as well as educational dictionaries, reference books and encyclopedias (1998; 2000; 2001; 2011). Some of these terminology publications are translations from English and German. In Latvia, J. Kursīte's *Dzejas vārdnīca* (Dictionary of Poetry) (2002) is devoted to literary studies terminology in Latvia, as well as an Appendix to her previously published monograph – dictionary of poetic terms (1996). There are no more terminographic publications in this field yet.

In both Latvia and Lithuania, dictionaries of terms of linguistics and literary studies have been published since the beginning of the 20th century, but there are certain differences in each of the countries: the terminology of literary studies has received more attention in Lithuania, as well as a greater variety of dictionaries of specialized linguistic terms, but the general dictionary of Latvian linguistic terms appeared almost 20 years later than in Lithuania (in 2007 and 1990, respectively).

Joni Kvitsiani

Faculty of Humanities of TSU, Tbilisi

joni.kvitsiani@tsu.ge

***Kartveliani* (Georgian) as a Term Denoting the State-Territorial and Multinational Unity of the Peoples of Georgia**

In Georgia, in the process of deepening democratic reforms and developing a civil nation, the issue of the consolidation of equal peoples is gaining more and more relevance. Accordingly, it becomes relevant to introduce a term denoting such polyethnic unity – *Kartveliani* (“Georgian”) in which ethnic and social, national and cosmopolitan aspects will be combined, and which is the creed of Georgian culture. At the same time, the national and ethnic affiliation of a citizen, who is a member of such a super-ethnic unity, will remain unchanged. Unfortunately, today in Georgia, the issues of terminology of super-ethnic units of agrarian, industrial and informational civilizations remain historiographically unstudied.

The successful implementation of the mentioned process in modern Georgia is much related to the restoration of the natural process of transformation of our traditional society into a

modernized one, via synthesizing relevant values (protection of human dignity, justice, gender equality, etc.). The formation of a United Georgia is connected with the gaining of the cultural and political influence of historical Kartli. The state created by the dominance of Kartli's culture led to the formation of the unity of the peoples of the new ethnic system, which consisted of several different ethnic groups. The factor of their consolidation was determined by the existence of a common mentality, which was based on the foundations of the cultural-historical unity of the peoples of the Caucasus, for example common territory, unity of economic life, the proximity of lifestyle, culture, common historical destiny and future interests unite ethnic groups.

In order to reduce the problems related to national minorities in Georgia in the future, it is necessary to develop a new model or project of "super-ethnic" unity in the Georgian environment, which will be based on the experience of historical coexistence, as well as on the objective understanding of today's challenges. Such a model of "super-ethnic" unity can be called *Kartveliani* "Georgian" (in plural *Kartvelians* "Georgians"), the essence of which, taking into account the Georgian idea, is the universal civil integration of every ethnic group living in Georgia. Moreover, historically, the name *Kartlosiani* was a kind of precursor of this term, which meant not only the descendants of Kartlos but all the inhabitants of Georgia as a whole, regardless of their ethnic and sub-ethnic affiliation.

Certain linguistic difficulties accompany such phrases that are used today with this meaning, namely: citizen of Georgia, resident of Georgia, inhabitant of Georgia, etc., which are of descriptive phraseological formation. The term *Kartveliani* "Georgian" somewhat succinctly indicates the character of the future socio-cultural and economic integration of Georgian society.

Thus, every member of the society (regardless of nationality) will be motivated to contribute to the further development of the country's democratization, as a result of which, without the merging of ethnic groups, a certain cultural, mental, socio-economic unity will be formed preserving the main characteristics of the ethnic group.

Tamar Makharoblidze

Ilia State University, Tbilisi

Tamar.makharoblidze@iliauni.edu.ge

Terminological Issues in GESL

Materials or any historical sources on the origin of the Georgian sign language (GESL) are not available. It is a natural language, but sign languages are languages of oral communication and, obviously, no textual records are obtained. Neither corpus of this language has yet been created. Thus, during linguistic studies, we mainly rely on language sources – sign language of local deaf people. Historical or diachronic reasoning related to GESL is obviously associated with

certain difficulties for the reasons mentioned above.

Like other sign languages, the word-sign production in GESL should be considered a certain kind of creative process. It is significant that the users of this language had no need to use a number of words and therefore there are no such words in the language. But time, as well as the further development of the deaf community, demands the creation of new words – signs. The formation of terms in this language is especially problematic for a number of reasons which I will cover in my talk. Like all natural languages, sign languages must follow the mandatory norms of terminology which are so important for terminology in general. In sign languages there are proven models that I will talk about in this paper. These models have been successfully used to create terms for sign languages. It is desirable to implement these multi-professional models in the production of GESL terms.

I think that it would be desirable if GESL terminology falls under the terminological umbrella of the Georgian language. Here, the specific circumstances of this language should be taken into account and of course it should be mandatory for people working on GESL terms to have the appropriate linguistic qualification.

Damana Melikishvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

damanamel@yahoo.com

From the History of the Georgian Term Formation

Terminology is a specific functional language characterized by an orderly formal-semantic systematicity. The level of development of terminology is a direct indicator of the level of development of a certain scientific field.

Georgian scientific-philosophical terminology and terminological models were formed over the centuries: this process can be traced from the first written literary texts of the 5th century.

The XI-XII centuries, the "Hellenophilical" era in the history of Georgian translation is known for an active creation of a vocabulary with the concept value; the interest in exegetics typical of the period, the intentional translation and exploration of both The Bible and philosophical-theological literature required the accurate translation of the philosophical-theological vision and thought. This implied the creation and exploration of terminological models essential for the differentiation of concepts. This process resulted in the formation and systematization of specific Georgian scientific terminology and the creation of the Georgian scientific language.

As a result of observing the terminological models, the main principles that guided the

representatives of the Hellenophilical school were determined by the following:

- 1) the term should be created using Georgian roots and affixes;
- 2) the term should be distinguished from the commonly used lexeme by formal-semantic systematicity;
- 3) the term should accurately reflect the meaning of the corresponding concept, should be justified and transparent;
- 4) the term should be monosemous: there should be an unequivocal relation between the concept and the term;
- 5) preference is given to the short (substantive) model: (*მს-ე [ma-e], მგ-ე, [me-e], მთ-ე [mo-ed], სს-ე [sa-e], სს-თ [sa-o], ნს-ე [na-ev]...*)

This paper will present terminological models created by prefixes, suffixes, confixes (*სს- [sa-], მგ- [me-], მგ-ე [me-e], სს-ე [sa-e], უ-თ [u-o]*) or substantivized verb forms (*არს-ო [ars-i], იყობ-ო iq'os-i*); derivational case forms (*-ით-ი [-it-i]/ად-ო [-ad-i]*); postpositions (*მიერ [mier], -გან [-gan], -ებრივ [-ebriv]*)...; prepositional or pronominal composition.

David Meshvelishvili

Georgian Precision Rifle Federation, Tbilisi

david.meshvelishvili@gmail.com

Pridon Beroshvili

Georgian Precision Rifle Federation, Tbilisi

pridon@gmail.com

Project for the Improvement of Georgian Firearm Terminology

The precision shooting society of Georgia, with two decades of history, is involved in various educational activities including translation works, professional seminars and training courses, which reveal problems in the related terminology. A dictionary of firearm terminology has never been published in Georgia before. Although certain terms can be found in various dictionaries, the lack of terminology is still quite obvious in this field. While Georgia experiences the diversity and vagueness of terminology, the world is moving forward, including the development of modern rifles and other firearms, changing their forms and details, and creating new types of sports. As a result, relevant terms are born in English and other languages. Perfecting and upgrading the related terminology in Georgian is urgent. The Georgian Precision Rifle Federation prepared the project for the enhancement of Georgian terminology in this field and developed the relevant software platform. We would like to introduce the above-mentioned platform to the attendees of the Conference and discuss the project development plans.

Ana Mikadze-Chikvaidze

Association of Cheese, Tbilisi

Gate_an@yahoo.com

History of Cheese Kept in the Term *Kveti*

Georgia is regarded the country of origin of the cheese as a product. This can be proved by two ways: the archeology material and history which is kept in the terms of the language.

The special piece of dishes, as old as of 80 centuries, is kept in the National Museum of Georgia in Tbilisi and the one, which is kept in Mtskheta museum, is 28 centuries old. There are many terms associated with Georgian cheese, with other milk products and those terms are very valuable. We can find quite many of the terms and other words associated with cheese in the paper represented by Makvala Galdavadze. She delivered the scientific paper at the public session in the Georgian Institute of Linguistics, in November 1949. The name of the paper is: "the language material associated with milk and the products for its coagulation in Georgia. (Galdavadze, 2000).

Out of all the rich terminological heritage associated with milk and its products, the terms denoting the process of milk coagulation. These terms all are associated with milk but we can see rich diversity of the terms especially among the different dialects of the language². For example, in many regions, the terms *yvelis deda*: – cheese mother – especially in the region of Kartli, In Khevsureti and Pshavi regions *yvelis wamalai* – *medicine for cheese* – or *yvelis sadvrta* or *dvrita* – in Tush. Different names are kept in the different regions of Georgia – in Racha, Imereti, Guria, Samegrelo and other dialects, though they are very diverse, they all mean the same product. We are especially interested in the term "kveti: which is confirmed in the Georgian Dictionary by Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani. In his dictionary, the author such term as *samkveto* – a product for cheese coagulation". M. Galdavadze suggests her opinion that the word kveti is a verbal participle, and goes from the verb participle *m-kvet-i* which the-Europoism n became a noun. In Laz, the milk product which is known in Georgian as *kveti* comes from the verb. It is a verb participle. In Laz it is known as m[r] kati as a noun.

Linguist Giorgi Klimov has absolutely different view of the mentioned words. In his book "The ancient Indo-Europeanism of the words of Kartvelian languages" (in Geo), (Moscow, 1994). He discussed this question when he wrote that in 1963, according Georgian linguist Varlam Topuria, the word *kveti* was considered as one of the terms from the sphere of cattle breeding in the West Georgia region where along with *kveti* the word *sakveti* is also used. It is supposed that the source word was the borrowed word from the Kartvelian languages namely Laz [*kuat-h], which is also met in Eastern dialects (Feinrich – Sarjveladze) 1990).

Klimov shows some connection between two words – Georgian kveti and Indo-European word *kuat(h) which means "boiling", "acidification" and explains the change of the mentioned word through the umlaut process of the Kartvelian languages as a historical mechanism.

As the word kveti is confirmed in the dictionary of pre-Indo-European languages, and it is

still an actual term in the Georgian cheese producing branch, we can suppose that this term belongs to the epoch, when pre-Kartvelian people had close contacts with pre-Indo-Europeans, approximately in the VI-V millenniums and this supposed date takes us to the Georgian National Museum, where all kinds of pottery are kept. There we can see a piece of pottery for keeping cheese, about 8 thousand years old.

Maia Nachkebia

Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Tbilisi

evanachkebia@yahoo.com

**Language and Literary Studies Terminology in the 17th
Century France and Georgia
(Comparative Study)**

In the history of many nations, such genre as language praise has its particular place. According to my observations, in the most of nations, the works of this type have been created in the critical period for such nations. Chronologically, *Praise and Exaltation of the Georgian Language* was created earlier (10th century), than such literature of the other Christian nations, though, now, we shall focus on the most important text of French Renaissance, recognized as the first literary Manifesto, *Défense et illustration de la langue française* (1549). The author of this tractate, du Belay confronts the view that French language is a 'Barbarian' language and it is not suitable for expressing of the refined ideas just like Greek or Latin languages. The author of Manifesto states that the French language is quite flexible, sonorous and powerful and that it needed only enrichment and ennoblement. Primarily, he opposed the poetry written in Latin and protected the rights of the French language. His discussions about French language, demonstrate, how strongly he believed in capabilities of his mother tongue. Du Belay reminds the readers that once, Greek and Latin language were rough as well and they were refined as a result of long-term efforts. French language has to pass the same way, the best way to enriching the language is borrowing of the words and phrases from the classical languages, but this should be done reasonably, they should be suited to the soul of native language, so that sounded naturally. In addition, the source for enriching of the French language should be not only antiquity but also language of the craftsmen, seamen, painters, and dialects. *Defense and Illustration of the French Language* is full of love to the native land and pride for its success, gained with its power, full of pride for endless internal capabilities. Du Belay dreams about development of French language so that the French language and literature achieved the level suitable to the social, economic and spiritual development of the country.

Epoch of Renaissance was changed by Baroque. We should admit that French literary life

of that period is extremely interesting, especially regarding the terminology of literary studies, formed within the requirements to each individual genre. For example, in relation with epopee, i.e., 'heroic epos' there are mentioned the following terms: the truth (verite), invented (fiction), lie (mensonge), marvelous/amazing (maveilleux) or miracle (miracle), supernatural (surnaturel), wonderful religious commitment (surnaturel devout). In relation with the novel, there appeared the concept of 'convincing, persuasive' (Vraisemblable), i.e., what corresponds to the view that takes place in reality. In 1670, Pierre-Daniel Huet wrote the Tractate about the Novels (*Traite de l'origine des romans* (1670)), interesting, with respect of the views about classification of differences between the novel and epopee. Here are the following terms: invented love adventures (fictions d'aventures amoureuses), fiction (des fictions), real (veritable), amazing (merveilleux), convincing (vraisemblables).

Terminology of literary studies of French Baroque epoch have interesting parallels in Georgian Baroque, or 'so-called renaissance literature': in prosaic foreword of Archil's *Conversation between Teimuraz and Rustaveli*, Archil briefly formulated his literary views: "... not praise but the truth (...), as usual for the bored man, inventing of things and following the emotions and I preferred to versify this true story, instead of the invented take and there is no lie written here, except for the direct conversation between a king and Rustaveli". In our paper Archil's terminology of literary studies _ 'true', 'fabulous', 'story' – is discussed in the context of *Sitkvis Kona* (Georgian Dictionary by Sulokhan-Saba Orbeliani (1685–1716)), i.e. in the aspect of the definitions offered by that period.

Salome Omiadze

TSU Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi
salomiadze@yahoo.com

Rennet, Cheese – Two Lexemes-Terms with Similar Motivation

Participation of the units of the lexical fund of the literary language in the creation of terminological systems is a universal phenomenon. Naturally, a large portion of Georgian everyday vocabulary related to food has formed part of the terms of gastronomy as a specialized field. Migration of words from everyday vocabulary to the terminological system is often accompanied by change of meaning, extension/restriction or other kind of development of meaning (cf. ჯოჯი /*jibe*/ (pocket), which denotes a small bag attached to clothing items for keeping things, and anatomical term *pocket* which is used in stomatology as a terminological collocation, for instance *pathological pocket*. Extension of meaning in the above example is based on similarity – destruction of density of tissues at the juncture between teeth and gums creates a pocket-like cavity where pieces of food are accumulated).

The two lexical units analyzed in the paper – rennet and cheese – are transferred from one system into another without any change in the function and meaning. Rennet is a more transparent lexeme, because the Georgian word for rennet *კვეთი* /*kveti*/ is related to the verb *კვეთა* /*kveta*/ (dissect). Any speaker of Georgian will notice this semantic connection if he/she has observed the process of cheese-making. Rennet is used to dissect milk or make it sour (cf. *კვეთა* (dissect) – *ჭრა* /*chra*/ (cut) – *აჭრა* /*achra*/ (make sour) – destroy the integrity of something). Thus, *კვეთი* /*kveti*/ is a substantivized participle: *კვეთი* ← *მ-კვეთ-ი* – ‘something which dissects’, motivated by the technological process of producing cheese from milk. The technological process also forms grounds for the name of the obtained product – *კველი* /*kveli*/ (cheese). This issue is discussed in detail in the paper.

Nino Pkhakadze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Tbilisi

nino.pkhakadze@atsu.edu.ge

Terminological Models According to the First Georgian Technical Terminological Glossary

The first Georgian technical terminological glossary was created 100 years ago, and its scientific relevance is still obvious today. The dictionary attracts the attention of researchers in many aspects. It provides us with rich material for analyzing the linguistic regularities of word-formation.

The importance of the glossary is repeatedly mentioned in the scientific literature. Vukol Beridze (Vukol Beridze, Towards Georgian Scientific Terminology, "Science and Technology", No. 7, Tbilisi, 1952), Rogneda Gambashidze (Rogneda Gambashidze, The First Technical Glossary and its role in the formation of Georgian scientific terminology, issues of the structure of Georgian languages, Vol. V, Tbilisi, 1981) and other scientists studied the importance of developing technical terminology in the creation of scientific language, the principles and approaches of the authors of the first Georgian technical terminological glossary. Lia Karosanidze, in her work ("The Centenary of the First Georgian Terminological Glossary is in 2020", Terminology issues, IV, Tbilisi, 2020), discussed the methodological foundations of the authors of the glossary; mechanisms of the data employment and the experience of other languages; the possibilities of the maximal actualization of Georgian roots, the contradictory processes of the terminological work and the scientific and State significance of the creation and establishment of terms.

Our paper, once again, emphasizes the importance of the first Georgian technical terminological glossary concerning the creation of scientific language.

Based on the theories of well-known researchers, an attempt is made in this paper to focus on the possibilities of realizing technical terminological models, from the complex, problematic issues of terminology; singling out structural groups, performing a systematization and distinguishing universal and specific characteristics based on the comparison with the models actualised in different scientific disciplines (with appropriate terminological dictionaries).

The regulation of the terminological basis is a prerequisite for the development of scientific disciplines. National science develops on the systematization of national terminology. It is extremely important to share international experiences and make use of one's language resources.

Terminological dictionaries are of great importance for the unification and systematization of terminological fields which present the authors' theoretical approaches and offer lexical units for the terminology of the appropriate field.

The first Georgian technical terminological glossary is outstanding for these reasons. It is especially valuable because the authors relied on the findings of traditional Georgian terminological schools, shared not only Russian but also the European and American experience, and tried to use the rich resources of the Georgian language as effectively as possible. The linguistic approaches of the authors of the glossary are still relevant today.

Different terminological models are presented in the glossary. It is interesting that some terms are artificially adopted, in many cases word-forming forms natural to Georgian are used. When compiling the terms the principle of semantic transparency is taken into account, the phonetic method is also used, the motivation of the terms is presented, and a special attitude towards the translation of the terms is revealed.

The following terminological models can be found in the glossary: simple stem, affix production, derived by composition, and terminological expressions. The issues of semantic derivation are interesting.

Within each model, subgroups are distinguished. The article classifies the relevant material and compares it with the terminological structures of some other scientific disciplines. Universal and specific characteristics are also presented.

Sigita Rackevičienė

Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

sigita.rackeviciene@mruni.eu

Liudmila Mockienė

Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

liudmila@mruni.eu

Terminology of the Cybersecurity Domain: Formation Patterns of the Most Frequent English and Lithuanian Terms in the Bilingual ad hoc Corpora

Cybersecurity has gained special relevance in the 21st century marked by digital transformation and global connectivity. Its significance has been further increased by the outrageous war started by the Russian Federation against Ukraine which is going on not only in physical but also in virtual space. Attacks on networks and information systems, data theft, and disruption of digital services have become everyday matters. Cybersecurity terminology is constantly used in news and social media and is becoming a part of everyday language.

This paper presents the results of the analysis of the 200 most frequent cybersecurity terms extracted from ad hoc English-Lithuanian corpora. The analysis aims to determine the lexemes that are used most often for the formation of cybersecurity terminology and establish the dominant syntactic patterns of the English and Lithuanian terms.

The ad hoc corpora have been composed of English and Lithuanian texts on cybersecurity issues in the time period of 2010 – 2021 and represent four discourses: legislative (legal acts and related documents), administrative & informative (reports and recommendations by cybersecurity practitioners), academic (scientific articles, books and theses), and media (mass and specialised media articles). The size of the English corpus is 2,885,344 words, and the Lithuanian corpus – 2,806,635 words.

The analysis of TOP200 terms reveals that polylexical terms (multi-word terms, compounds, and abbreviations: initialisms and acronyms) dominate among the most frequent terms in both languages. Monolexical terms (single-root words with and without affixes) constitute a small part of the lists.

The lexeme EN *cyber* /LT *kibernetinis* is the most frequent in the TOP200 term lists in both languages. This attribute is to be considered the main lexical indicator of the cybersecurity domain. Other lexemes which are frequently used for the formation of TOP200 terms are EN *security* / LT *saugumas, sauga, apsauga*, EN *information* /LT *informacija, informacinis*, EN *data* / LT *duomenys*, EN *attack* /LT *ataka*.

In TOP200 term lists in both languages, binary prepositional modification models prevail over other syntactic structures. One more important peculiarity observed in the lists is the frequency of abbreviations: initialisms and acronyms constitute a considerable part of the most frequent terms in both languages. They may function as autonomous terms or constitute a part of more complex terms, e.g. EN *DDoS attack* – LT *DDoS ataka*.

The paper will present the results of quantitative and qualitative analyses of the terms and provide insights into the tendencies of formation of English and Lithuanian terminology in the cybersecurity domain. The research will hopefully contribute to a better understanding of cybersecurity terminology and provide ideas for the development of new terms which are particularly scarce in this domain in the Lithuanian language.

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Tsiuri Ramishvili

TSU Petre Melikishvili Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, Tbilisi

tsiuri.ramishvili@tsu.ge

Vladimir Tsitsishvili

TSU Petre Melikishvili Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, Tbilisi

v.tsitsishvili@gmail.com

On Some Georgian Terms Used in Chemistry, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology

The Georgian names of *halogen* (V) and *halogen* (VII) *oxyacids* in particular, in the case of chlorine, bromine and iodine, seem to be established in accordance with the Russian equivalent in the Georgian chemical literature [Proceedings of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences Chemical Series, 2009]. According to the recommendation of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry [IUPAC recommendations, 2005], they should be read as follows: HClO_3 – *chloric acid*, HClO_4 – *perchloric acid*, HBrO_3 – *bromic acid*, HBrO_4 – *perbromic acid*, HIO_3 – *iodic acid*, HIO_4 – *periodic acid* (metaperiodic acid), H_5IO_6 – *orthoperiodic acid*, $\text{H}_7\text{I}_3\text{O}_{14}$ – *triiodic acid*, $(\text{HIO}_4)_n$ – *polyperiodic acid*.

In 2011 – 2014, we published four parts of the four-language (English-German-Russian-Georgian) dictionary: "Short Dictionary of Nanochemistry and Nanotechnology (Glossary)" in the "Nano Studies" magazine. It contains more than three hundred Georgian-language terms in the field of annotation, with definitions and illustrations. We tried to find suitable Georgian words for English terms. For example, "Quantum dot" – *კვანტური წერტილი* – instead of *კვანტური*; *Zigzag SWNT* – *SWNT-ს იკანკლური* (instead of *ზიგზაგისებური*) *სტრუქტურა*; *ნანოფიჭის*, *ნანოდრეების* is also used, along with *ნანოფიტი*; *Molecular beam epitaxy* – *მოლეკულურ-სხივური დამრევა*; *Molecular imprinting (stamping)* – *მოლეკულური ანაბეჭდების მიღება*; *Nanoindenter* – *ნანონალოზატორი*; *Disintegration* – *დანაწილაკება*; *Nanowhisker* – *ნანოხუსუსი*; *Nanoplotter* – *ნანოჩამბახავი*; *Shok way synthesis* – *დარტყმით-ტალღური სინთეზი*; *Carbon nanobud* – *ნახშირბადის ნანოდვი/ნანოკვირტი*.

Svetlana Rodinadze

Batumi State Maritime Academy, Batumi
svetarodinadze75@gmail.com

Tamila Mikeladze

Batumi State Maritime Academy, Batumi
t.mikeladze@bsma.edu.ge

Kristine Zarbazoia

Batumi State Maritime Academy, Batumi
k.zarbazoia@bsma.edu.ge

**Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's „Georgian Dictionary“ as the Primary Source
Georgian Maritime Terminology and its Role in Modern
Georgian Maritime Terminology**

The Maritime field in Georgia has a long history and culture, due to its geographical location, which determined the existence of Georgian maritime terminology. Due to its importance, Sulkhan-Saba defined maritime terms in the 18th century, in his dictionary; Georgian Dictionary; The great Georgian writer and scientist Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani was interested in the development of the Georgian language. The aim of the dictionary was to protect the richness and purity of the language. “Georgian Dictionary” was created to protect the Georgian language.

This dictionary is encyclopedic and explanatory by its function. It includes words with appropriate definitions – different names, names of geographical locations, height and space indicators, etc. Words are defined and explained in Sulkhan Saba's dictionary, and examples are given from various literary sources, the Bible, etc. The definitions of marine terms are very interesting. The following marine terms are included in the dictionary:

- ანკურა* – ნავის ღუზა ლათინურად. ნავის სამართის სავალად;
- აფთიონი* – ნავის სამართი ტიმონი;
- ზღუა* – შესაკრებელი წყალთა;
- ზღვის ღმერთი* – ნეპტუნ;
- ღუზა* – ხომალდის კავი. ხომალდის დასაყენებელი რკინ(ა). ხომალდის რკინა;
- ხომალდი* – დიდი ნავი. დიდი ნავთაგანია;
- ჯალამზარი* – დიდი ქვის მაღლა ასატანი.

In modern Georgian explanatory dictionary, these words are explained in the following way:

- აფრა* – ხომალდის (ნავის) ანძაზე მიმაგრებული საგანგებო ტილო ხომალდის ასამოძრა-ველად ქარის ძალის გამოყენებით;
- ხომალდი* – დიდი საზღვაო გემი;

In some cases, the terms explained in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's “Georgian Dictionary“ are used unchanged in modern dictionaries:

- ვრაცია* – თხელი ადგილი ზღვაში, ზღვის ქვეშა კლდე (საბა);

კობანო – ნავია ერთგვარი, ვარცლზე დიდი, კარაპაზე მცირე (საბა);

კარაპა – მომცრო ნავი (საბა).

In some cases, the terms explained in the “Geogian Dictionary”, have been added the second meaning (that of another technical term) in modern dictionaries: e.g:

მუხრუჭი – ტექ. მოწყობილობა მანქანების ამომრავებისთვის, მოძრაობის შესანელებლად ან გასაჩერებლად;

ლილვი – ტექ. სხვადასხვა მანქანის ნაწილი – ცილინდრი, რომელიც ბრუნავს თავისი ღერძის გარშემო;

ჯალამბარი – ბლოკის სახის მქონე საგანგებო მოწყობილობა, რომელსაც იყენებენ სიმძიმეთა ასაწევად.

It can be claimed that Sulkhan-Saba’s Georgian Dictionary, played a great role in the further development and formation of the Georgian language. He laid the foundation for Georgian maritime terminology and the terms given in Sulkhan Saba’s Georgian Dictionary are still used in the maritime field nowadays.

Manana Rusieshvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

manana.ruseishvili@tsu.ge

Lia Karosanidze

TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi

l.karosanidze@gmail.com

Manana Khachidze

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

manana.khachidze@tsu.ge

Extensive Georgian-English Thematic Dictionary (New Project at Tbilisi State University)

Georgian material was thematically presented for the first time in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani’s (1658-1725) dictionary. This dictionary, "Sitkvis Kona," becomes the center of attention again in the digital age as the principles of its construction are significant and valuable regarding the development of modern digital dictionaries and scientific terminology.

As correctly noted in the special literature, the material in this dictionary is organised in "nests" (clusters) of concepts. Sulkhan-Saba employs (where possible) a word denoting a genus (generic idea) and arranges words denoting the concepts related to it, with their definitions, in clusters. Semantically close meanings are grouped in about a hundred "nests" (clusters). The headwords of these clusters are, for example, *net, crazy, indignation, zodiac signs, hedge, hair, man, coldness, heat, cart, wine, vessel, bridge*, etc.

The thematic groups of concepts identified by Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani, supplemented and processed in a new, modern way in the 20th century, have acquired new significance for the exploration of the lexical fund of literary Georgian. In the 1930s, Ivane Javakhishvili created a program "The method of collecting materials for the history of domestic industry and small handicrafts". This program included an overview of the following fields: Construction work, Defence structures, Furniture, Musical instruments, Dishes, Weaving and needlework, Clothing, Headgear, Footwear and shoemaking, Bread-making, Housekeeping, Cooking, Cattle-breeding, Silk-making, Manufacture of agricultural tools, Gardening and horticulture, Viticulture and winemaking, Irrigation and milling, Fishing, Hunting, Tiling, Brick and water-pipe making, Blacksmithing, Goldsmithing, Rafting, Glassmaking, Coal mining.

The exploration of individual thematic groups continued after Ivane Javakhishvili. Kinship, Zoological and body parts terms were studied at the Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. In addition, the vocabulary of some fields of knowledge (Grains, Winemaking and viticulture) was described and analysed.

Bidzina Pochkhua's significant work "Ideographic Dictionary of the Modern Georgian Language" was prepared and published in 1987 in the Institute of Linguistics. The ideographic dictionary is essentially different from all other types of dictionaries. In this dictionary, the words are not arranged alphabetically but thematically based on the meaning of a headword.

Bidzina Pochkhua's systems of concepts are also interesting and arranged uniquely; for example, people are presented according to the following thematic groups and subgroups:

Man – a physical being: 1. Gender, 2. Race, 3. Appearance, 4. Body parts, 5. Functions of body parts, 6. Movement, 7. Activities.

Human life – 1. Birth, 2. Age, 3. Sex life, 4. Body parts, 5. Functions of body parts, 6. Movement, 7. Activity towards others.

The spiritual life of a person – 1. Intelligence, talent, 2. Perception and imagination, 3. Thinking, 4. Feelings and emotions; 5. Will, 6. Morality, 7. Faith, 8. Art.

Form and activity – 1. Household, 2. Farming, 3. Cattle breeding, 4. Art, 5. Craft, 6. Trade, 7. Transport, 8. Communication systems.

Society – 1. Family, 2. Tribe, language, 3. Relationships, 4. State, 5. Administration, 6. Organization of education and healthcare; 7. Court, 8. Foreign Affairs, 9. Military Affairs.

Although the dictionary fund of the Georgian language is well-studied in Georgia, the material of the modern literary language needs to be added to it, and therefore, work should be continued in this regard. It is on this unique material that an extensive Georgian-English thematic dictionary should be based. In translation lexicography, determining the English equivalents of this priceless material is of the utmost importance to fully represent the Georgian culture reflected in the lexical fund of the Georgian language, to establish the place of the Georgian language in the modern digital world.

The project, which started at Tbilisi State University in 2020, was symbolically called "Sabaseuli," which implies that the dictionary created by Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani and published

in the 17th century was the first attempt to process the Georgian language into concepts. The creation of an extensive Georgian-English thematic dictionary is underway at Tbilisi State University with the cooperation of researchers from the Department of Translation Dictionaries and Scientific Terminology of the Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics together with staff and students of the Departments of English Philology and Computer Sciences of Tbilisi State University. A special program is being developed to involve students, professors and researchers in the project, which will allow us to use the dictionary material in the academic process, and the compiled and edited material will enable us to create an electronic version of an extensive Georgian-English dictionary which will be published gradually.

Rusudan Saginadze

Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi

r_saginadze@yahoo.com

**Variants of Borrowed Technical Terms in Georgian and
Standard Issues**

Field terminology has a long history in Georgia. The efforts of the term-creators were always aimed at creating and establishing Georgian terms. Nevertheless, we could not avoid the excess of foreign terms, which appears in technical terminology with particular severity.

In the conditions of modern globalization, when new fields are created or introduced to the country, the mechanism of selection and establishment of terms has not yet been fully developed. Therefore, in many cases, the borrowing of terms relevant to this or that field has a spontaneous character. At the same time, a large amount of technical literature is translated, new terms appear, including those that are calqued or transferred directly, without translation. Often the old term continues to exist along with the new one.

The object of our research is one of the main problems in modern Georgian technical terminology – the standardization, normalization of the variants of borrowed terms. This is not a new phenomenon. Specialists point to this problem even today: "terminological diversity is the main difficulty, due to which the "growth of the language" is hindered" (L. Karosanidze, vocabulary – the first dictionary of Georgian technical terminology – is 100 years old: Terminology issues, IV, Tb., 2020, 12).

Based on the dictionary material and the data available in various publications, we will identify and analyze several groups of borrowed technical parallel terms:

Old and new terms: *carbonic acid (nakshirzhanghi) || carbon monoxide (nakshirbadis monoxidi) (CO); carbonic acid (nakshirorzhangi) || carbon dioxide (nakshirbadis dioxidi) (CO₂)...*

Foreign and Georgian terms: *intoxication (intoxicatia) // poisoning (motsamvla); toxic (toxikuri) // toxic (toxiuri) // poisonous (momtsamlavi) // poisonous (momwamvleli); intoxicated (intoxirebuli) // poisoned (motsamluli); Lead glaze (tqviis glazuri) // Lead glazing (tqviis mochikureba)...*

Calqued terms: *Refrigerant (matsivaragenti) (Russ. Хладагент); refrigerant agent (samatsivro agenti) (Russ. холодильный агент) (Dictionaru 1977)...*

There are also variants of Georgian (Georgianized) terms determined by various factors:

Phonetically determined: to *spray (sheskhureba) // to spray (sheshskhureba)* – „to spray“ („sheskhureba“) is correct (Saghinadze 2006)...

Formed with different affixes: energy efficiency (energoefekturoba) // Energy efficiency (energoefektianoba) – both are considered to be correct by specialists in the field (Chomakhidze, Tskhakaya 2015)...

Analyzing more extensive material representing variants of borrowed technical terms allows us to identify standard issues and, more generally, to plan the ways of solving certain problems.

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Irakli Salia

Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, Tbilisi

iraklisalia5@gmail.com

Which Linguistic Units should be called “Homonyms“?

Homonymy is characterized inconsistently in the scientific literature on the issue. Some scholars consider homonyms as words, others as lexical items or, generally, language units. Some pay attention either to the composition or to spelling of the item. In some definitions of homonymy absence of a relation between the meanings is stated as a qualification criterion for homonyms. Hence it is unclear:

- What type of language units may be qualified as homonyms?
- should only pronunciation or also spelling of the unit be considered when qualifying

language units as homonyms?

- how should one determine distinctiveness or different origin of meanings?

The absence of consensus causes methodological problems not only regarding the qualification of homonymy, but also of polysemy.

If there is no specific method to distinguish individual meanings from the variants of one meaning, homonyms and polysemantic variants cannot be distinguished either. Therefore, if there are no answers to the aforementioned questions, the study of any homonymic feature will not be sufficient or consistent.

In this paper, we examine opinions, theories regarding homonymy, methods to distinguish homonyms and polysemantic units and propose our perspective on what linguistic units should be qualified as homonyms.

Givi Sanadze

Davit Agmashenebeli National Defense Academy of Georgia, Tbilisi
givisanadze@yahoo.com

Editorial Issues of Georgian Aviation Terms

The formation of Georgian aviation terminology was related to the beginnings of aeronautics and aviation in Georgia in the 18th and 19th centuries. Back in France in 1783, Georgians also attended the first flight of a man in a hot air balloon organised by the brothers Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier. This is confirmed by a letter sent by a certain David to King Erekle. The letter is accompanied by a drawing and description of the Mongolfian hot air balloon. David describes, in detail, the structure, fuel and other details of the balloon in Georgian.

One of the first successful terminological dictionaries was published in 1945 by Prof. V. Beridze (Dictionary of Aviation Terminology. Edited by Prof. V. Beridze. Academy of Sciences of the GSSR. Acad. N. Marr Institute of Linguistics. Tbilisi Aviation Technical College. State Publishing House "Technology and Work". Tbilisi. 1945. 176 p.). The mentioned dictionary is considered to be one of the basic and important sources even today.

Despite the rather rich material of Georgian aviation terminologies, problematic issues are identified which are based on three main reasons: the equal establishment of several terms denoting the same thing; the formation of new terms caused by innovations in aviation technologies; using Russian and English aviation terms as a base. Here are some words the Georgian equivalents of which are problematic:

- *aircraft roll*;
- *wingtip*;

- *helicopter*;
- *overload*;
- *shock wave*;
- *blade*;
- *air traffic controller*;
- *navigator*.

Due to the urgency of the mentioned problem and topic, the aviation terminology will be studied and adjusted. In this process, the active involvement and agreement of representatives of all areas of aviation (civil aviation, military aviation and aviation industry) is necessary.

Vazha Shengelia

Tsu Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi
vajashengelia@gamil.com

Towards Some Ornithological Terms in the Circassian Languages

To denote birds, Circassian languages use mainly their own lexical entries – simple stems and compound words. But there is also borrowed vocabulary.

1. Adyg. *măzčăt*, Kab. *măzžăd* "pheasant". These words are compound words. – *măz* (< *măzə*) "forest" + *čăt* (< *čătə*), *žăd* (< *žădə*) "hen", lit. "forest hen".

Attention is drawn to the synonymous term *məsərčăt*, used to denote "pheasant" in Adyghe, word-for-word "Egyptian chicken" (*məsər* „Egypt, Egyptian”) + *čăt* "hen"). Why "pheasant" was connected to Egypt – this should be investigated.

2. Adyg. *dəsăčăt*, Kab. *dəsăžăd* "peacock", word-for-word "golden hen".

At the same time, in Adyghean there is a parallel name *šəlăčăt* "silk hen".

3. Adyg. *dədəq əš*, Kab. *popugaj* "parrot". Both Adyghe and Kabardian are borrowed (the latter is a new loan word from Russian).

There is a borrowed word in Georgian – *tutiquši* „parrot“ which, according to B. Gigineishvili, should be a compound word formed on Georgian basis as a result of combining Persian and Turkish words ("parrot" + "bird"); if this opinion is correct, then the mentioned word should be considered to have entered Adyghe from Georgian (with a number of phonetic transformations). This viewpoint is questioned, on the one hand, due to the widespread distribution of the term throughout the Caucasus, among languages of the different families and on the other hand, due to the absence of the second component of the compound word in Georgian.

4. Adyg. *thačăt*, Kab. *gəgəš* "turkey". The Adyghe word is a compound one created on the

Adyghe basis, a Kabardian one is a borrowed word from Turkish.

5. Adyg. *psəčăt*, Kab. *babəs* 'duck'. In Adyghe there is a Kabardian word *psəžəd*, which phonetically corresponds with the Adyghe word, denoting another bird – "coot".

In the paper, in addition to those named, other terms will be discussed.

Liana Sutidze

Technical University of Georgia, Tbilisi

l.sutidze@gtu.ge

Towards the Editorial Issues of the New Specialized Technical Terminological Dictionary

An extract from the introduction to the Georgian explanatory dictionary named "sitqhuari" ("Glossary"), published 100 years ago in Georgia by the Technical Society of the period, reads: "Based on the experience of all the western terminologies which contain the words and terms of various terminological fields of the given languages, representing rich, though, at the same time, diverse pictures, it can be concluded that such a work is absolutely necessary to be fulfilled in Georgia nowadays, in the pure scientific way, collectively, by the group of the specialists of different branches of technology and science. We should select the words denoting different notions that can be placed within the terminologies of different branches. In addition, everything that is especially important, valuable and useful, should be chosen from the extremely diverse data of our language. We should select from rich but excessive terminologies in the European languages, everything that can be useful for developing Georgian terminology, to be the best and the latest scientifically and systematically. In this process, we should use three criteria, namely, the peculiarities of our language (character of the language), modern scientific content and historical perspectives of the terms in the language."

These words are especially important and are appropriate to the existing complex situation even after a hundred years. The complexity exists due to unprecedented technological progress. The demands that the terms should be "short and transparent" corresponds, first of all, to one of the above-mentioned criteria, namely to the one which claims that the term should reflect the essence of the notion and that it should point to the functional role. In this direction, three main stages can be singled out in the whole process of the development of terminology, in general:

1. To create Georgian terms equivalent to foreign terms;
2. To produce the composite terms;
3. To renew and simplify the existing terms.

It is well known that many of the artificial terms from the above-mentioned "*sitkvari*"

(“*glossary*”) were not introduced to the language and according to Sul Khan -Saba Orbeliani, they failed “to become useful”; for example, *технология* – *technology* – *თექნოლოგია*; *фабрика* – *factory* – *სამაგრი*; *оптический завод* – *optics factory* – *სახვირმის საჭეობა*; *бензин* – *petrol* – *ბანჩვინი* – *დაბჭვობა* and others. There is no need to activate such words as terms and include them in the modern Georgian language terminological system.

As for the terms which represent composites, the ways they are composed are heterogeneous. There are many examples when orthographic rules are ignored in terms containing two or three parts. Mostly, such terms are difficult to pronounce: *sitkhvatsemokleba* meaning “abbreviation of words”; *-sitkhvatshetankhmeba* – (“*word agreement*”) and others,

There are cases where the Old Georgian plural forms (the so-called “*nartianian* *mrvlobiti*” – plural forms produced by using “*t*” and “*n*”) are not employed effectively: (e.g. *termintshemoqmedeba* – *a creation of terms*; *gvirabtgamkhvani* – *who build tunnels*).

A new editorial group of the new multi-branch terminological dictionaries cannot ignore the old (outdated) terms or the terms which are left untranslated from Georgian: “*mkhutriani*, *gadametkhureba* (overheat), and many others.

In the Arn. Chiqobava Institute of Linguistics (TSU), the editing work has started based on the term banks material of the Georgian language. This work aims to create multi-branch terminological dictionaries in Georgian. It will be advisable to plan the group discussions of the editorial materials sent to the specialists, representatives of various branches of sciences and technologies and linguists. We will present the terms which we consider necessary to change in our paper.

Nino Tonia

The Samtredia Orthodox Christian School of the Georgian Patriarchy, Samtredia
ninotonia@gmail.com

European Work of the Georgian Doctor Samson Topuria

The European orientation of the Topuria family was conditioned by the severe national situation created in 19th-century Georgia, the acute lack of medical facilities, and the scale and frequency of pandemics and epidemics. Besarion, Samson, Luka and Mariam Topurias' style of medical work was determined by their closeness to folk treatment methods and wide access to the world's achievements of science.

The Topuria Treatment Center in Kutaisi was the first European-style medical institution in the Russian Empire. An X-ray machine and central heating system was a novelty in the Russian Empire as a salvation for the Georgian nation;

Samson Topuria was a member of the Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians and a member of the City Council. He took care of the scorching topics of Georgian culture, including the development of medical terminology.

The members of Samson Topuria's School were: Pharmacists Archil Grigolia, Vano and Biktor Mikeladze, Platon Gigineishvili/working in Batumi/, Gambashidze/children's resort Tsemi/, Gedevanishvili, Nazarishvili, Tsereteli/Sairme/. They were taking care of the development and introducing the names of medicines and equipment in Georgian. However, the terminology created and developed by Samson Topuria has not been studied yet. It is important to study the merits of each such figure for the history of Georgian terminology.

Dalila Tsatava

The President of the Gastronomic Association of Georgia, Tbilisi

dali.tsatava@gmail.com

**Gastronomy and Gastronomic Terminology on the example
of Megrelian “Hamos”**

Gastronomy always portrays a nation's traditions, culture, character, and regional peculiarities and is the key component of the rituals.

The process of globalization has changed the world and along with it, many things alter in this field too, and face the danger of vanishing. The eating culture and the attitude towards it, which is one of the characteristics of the nation's self-identity is changing. The majority of mankind constantly clings to this hook. We can attribute the recent “Gastronomic Boom” happening in the world to this.

Georgian gastronomic culture is very old and interesting as in such a small geographic area, each and every region possesses a product, dish or drink native, unique to the area.

Eating traditions and experiences of the Georgian gastronomic culture are mentioned in many historical sources, including ancient era historians and travelers. This antiquity, certainly, makes us assume the existence of our own terminology. However, many things got lost along with food and drinks. This experience and history need to be revived. Thus, the need of creating a dictionary of gastronomic terminology has become clear, which faces a number of challenges.

Our paper will be an attempt to explain some of the terms related to gastronomy, which we will discuss in relation to dairy products of Samegrelo region.

Megrelian gastronomic culture is explicitly distinguished in Georgian gastronomy and together with Imeretian one is considered to be an independent, whole kitchen where you can find appetizers, hot, cold dishes, soups, porridges, sweets, wine, alcoholic drinks, and tinctures. However, emphasis was always and is still made on the use of dairy products in the dishes or

standalone. This is united under one name *Hamo*.

The sectoral research of this vocabulary is not easy and it is necessary it to be based on the live relationships which are written when traveling around the region and collecting it. Ethnographic scripts and a word of mouth are also the basis.

In the paper, the emphasis will be put on fundamental terms such as gastronomy, gastronomic culture, and culinary.

Our goal is not to lose the norms of the Georgian language in translation and keep Megrelian terminology as it preserves many secrets from a gastronomic technology standpoint as well as a historic and ethnographic one. This supports not only getting rid of language loss but also correctly understanding the technological process as the Megrelian words are often words rich in content.

Mamuka Tsukhishvili (Monk Ioane)

Monastery of the Transfiguration of Mount Tabori, Tbilisi

mamukacuxishvili@gmail.com

Definition of One Ecclesiastical Term

In the daily church service, during mourning, dawn and liturgy, there are many such words that only the Old and New Testaments have preserved for us.

At first, these words (terms) are quite foreign to the listener and at the same time they are perceived strangely. However, this is not really the case.

One such term is – *sakhumilavi*, the same word denoting time, which has been present in both the book of Psalms and the Gospel since ancient times. In ancient times, the Jews divided the whole night into three parts, which were called sakhumlavs, or sakaralous, and each of them contained four hours.

The division of the night into watch hours, i.e. sakhumilavs, probably originates from the custom of placing soldiers on guard in cities or camping camps in ancient times during times of war or fear, which changed three times in the previous night, and later, starting from the time of Pompey, four times.

The term is interesting in many ways. And research will make it easier for parishioners and clergy to access the essence of ancient, endangered words.

Zurab Vakhania

D. Uznadze Georgian Psychological Society, Tbilisi

uznadzepsinst@gmail.com

Foreign Psychological Terms Produced by Violation of Georgian Language Rules

Psychological terms of foreign origin produced by violating the rules of the Georgian language.

In psychology, as well as in other branches of science, there are hundreds of foreign-rooted terms. There are dozens of them, which are produced by violating the rules of the Georgian language. There are four main groups of violations: 1. Mistakenly cutting off the suffix; 2. Inserting of extra hyphens or space in derived words; 3. Transferring a redundant suffix from a foreign language; 4. Incorrectly transferring the suffix. Unfortunately, the terms are established and spread more often by those who do not know psychology in-depth, nor the Georgian language, or the English language. And then these erroneous terms may become established in everyday speech.

Rusudan Zekalashvili

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi

rusudan.zekalashvili@tsu.ge

Determinologization as One of the Means of Enriching the Language Lexis (Using the Data of Medical Terms)

In the language of any scientific branch, as well as the general lexis, some lexical layers can be marked out such as: 1. General notions which are similar for the different branches of science (their number is the highest in percentage); 2. Special lexis of the different branches of science which are generally standing close to each other in meaning. 3. Special terminology characteristic for only one given branch of science.

From the linguistic point of view, it is of special interest to observe the process of migration of a lexical unit from the literary language to the special terminological branch and *vice versa*. Such processes are characteristic of any scientific branch, as lexis is the most dynamic part of a language. In such cases some semantic shifts can be observed in the lexis of the language, namely the lexical meaning of the lexical units becomes broader or narrower. Sometimes the meaning can change metaphorically.

The process of the above-mentioned determinologization is also characteristic of medical terminology in the Georgian language, resulting in transferring the special terminology into

literary language – through the mass media or literary texts. This process is universal and is more or less characteristic of the special lexis in any language.

Acad. G. Kvaratskhelia was the first Georgian linguist who paid attention to the facts of determinologization in the Georgian language. She wrote about this phenomenon while she was learning and discussing the characteristic, stylistic features of the scientific and publicist styles. Along with the lexis of the scientific styles generally and the lexis of different branches of science; she gave examples of the terms to express several facts or data, which are not taken from the medical content in the given examples, but are usually the medical terms in their meaning, for example, agony, allergy, arrhythmia, dose and so on. She underlined the fact that such terms were used in the texts aiming to show the additional negative colouring when characterizing some facts or events.

Observation of the modern mass media in Georgia shows us that even today, the same lexical units are more often undergoing determinologization, namely, the terms of such specific areas as the lexical units denoting symptomatic signs or syndromes of illnesses. It is clear that the metaphoric potential of the mentioned lexical layer is quite broad and the negative colouring is strong and brought forward. Some foreign terms are employed in non-medical contexts, such as bacteria, microbe, diagnosis, drug, toxicosis, schizophrenia, and shock...). Some medical terms of pure Georgian origin also underwent determinologization, such as; *k'ibo* (cancer), *ch'leki* (tuberculosis), *dambla* (paralysis), *gulkh'ra* (epilepsy).

The medical terminology is used in figurative meaning as well; for example, the term *agony* is met in the texts of social-political or economic character to describe such terms as regime, government, economics, religion, a city; the term *collapse* is usually met with such nouns as systems, institutions, education, course of the dollar or euro, urban problems, criminal problems, transport, financial, jurisdiction and other fields problems; *metastasis* is usually addressed to something that is associated with the Soviet period, communist party or something concerning the society, such as Russophobia; there are also such terms as *paralysis* (of economics); *neurosis* (of society, of economics), pre-elections *psychosis* and others.

Such lexis, characteristic for determinologization, makes up steady word combinations when used in figurative meaning, for example: “he suffered of a stroke”: *dambla daetsa* which means “paralysis fell upon him” or *dambla dasces* – “they (someone, some people) caused paralysis to fall upon him”; *psikozs nergaven* – “some people are trying to spread (here, to cultivate) psychosis”; there are also some of such word combinations penetrated even the poetic language (“*December agony*”, “*agony of the soul*”; “*agony of the wind*”; “*transplantation of love*” and the like).

Determinologization of the terms of any branch (including medical terminology) is represented as one of the means of metaphorization which enriches the lexis of the literary language and makes it more expressive.