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C o n t e n t

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Features of Regulation of Terminological Systems in France

This article analyzes requirements related to organizational and legal mechanisms and linguistic features of managing the modern terminological system in France. Regulatory documentation on enriching the French language as well as factual material, such as approved lists of identifiable terms, is also analyzed. The article contains requirements for French terms and their definitions and examples of their implementation. The results obtained can be used in the subsequent study of borrowings, term formation or studying the mechanism of neologisms in the French language.

In France, particular attention is paid to the standardization and regulation of terms. This issue is also linked to the "punctual" attitude of the State towards the French language. The French Academy (Académie Française) is famous all over the world. It is part of the Institute of France (Institut de France) and is a scientific institution that studies various aspects of the French language and regulates linguistic and literary standards. The work of the Academy extends to the different stages of the development of French terms within the framework of permanent membership in the Commission for the Enrichment of the French Language, as well as meetings of representatives of various organizations promoting diffusion of French (in particular through the creation of vocabulary and special terms), the creation of neologisms, as well as the use of the national language in the economic, legal, scientific and technical fields. As an example, we cite the dictionary article of the economic term *bas de la pyramide* (*bottom of the pyramid*), *December 7, 2018: bas de la pyramide Abréviation : BDP. Domaine: Économie et gestion d'entreprise. Définition : Segment de la clientèle potentielle disposant des revenus les plus faibles. Nota bene : Intéressant jusqu'alors faiblement le marché, le bas de la pyramide fait désormais l'objet d'offres commerciales spécifiques. Équivalent étranger : bottom of the pyramid (BOP)*[1].

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[1] Bottom of the pyramid, Abbreviation: BDP. Field: Economics and business management. Definition: Segment of potential customers with the lowest income. Note: So far little interested in the market, the bottom of the pyramid is now the subject of specific commercial offers. Foreign equivalent: bottom of the pyramid (BOP).

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Transfer of Names – History of the Field, Terminology

German onomastics, as an independent field of linguistics, started in 1839 with *Jacob Grimm's* work "On the Toponyms of Hessen" (Über hessische Ortsnamen. In: Zeitschrift des Vereins für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde 2, 1839. S. 132–154.). This scholarly work continued the tradition, which started as early as the Antique period and considered only *toponyms* and *anthroponyms* as *proper names.* According to this tradition, research of proper names was to be carried out diachronically, based on the origin, spreading, spelling and semantic features of nouns. In the first half of the past century, the leading centers for the research of the given field, embracing the name-typology, name-geography, name-chronology, name-statistics, were developed at the schools of Leipzig, Bavaria, and Austria. These schools chiefly focused on the etymology of Germanic, Slavonic and Romance roots of names widespread in Prussia, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Since the 80s of the 20th century, there is a notable tendency of expansion of the subclass of proper names, embracing praxonyms, ergonyms, phenonyms and similar names. Alongside with the expansion of the scope of research, there is a change in the methodology of description of names by means of transfer of perceptions related to names into a distinct prism. German onomastics gradually becomes interdisciplinary and develops separate sub-fields: psycho-onomastics, socio-onomastics and ethno-onomastics. Alongside with these, there is a slightly isolated field of *transfer of names*, represented by the Leipzig school.

Based on the aforementioned history of development of onomastics, the paper analyzes the following issues:

a) The author aims to outline the history of formation of *transfer of names* by comparing the heritage of the Leipzig school of the 1980s and the investigations of contemporary non-German specialists of the German language (including my personal investigations), studying relationships between German toponyms and anthroponyms and their equivalents in the native/national language;

b) The second, and, in fact, the main aim of the paper is to define the core corpus of the terminological inventory related to the *transfer of names* (endonym */ exonym / allonym*). Without these terms, scientific analysis of the transfer of names would be impossible. At the same time, the research aims to reveal true validity of these terms, in particular, by way of selection (exclusion of examples considered "unreasonable"/"inaccurate") of the illustrative material obtained from the internet corpora. In this regard, special focus is made on the term *"transferonym"*, which was introduced by me and discussed publicly at the Regensburg session of Bavarian-Austrian Union of Onomastics in September, 2023.

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Lithuanian Terminology in the Soviet Occupation (1940–1990)

The paper describes the situation and state of Lithuanian terminology during the Soviet period.

In the summer of 1940, the occupation by the Soviet Union ended the statehood of Lithuania. In spite of the severely restricted conditions imposed by Soviet occupation, work on Lithuanian terminology continued mainly through the efforts of linguists.

First of all, an analysis of Lithuanian terminology management is presented, starting with a discussion of the Terminology Commission and the Terminology Council activities, then a brief presentation of the resources available for the development of Lithuanian terminology is described and finally the discussion of terminology research in Lithuania in this period is analyzed.

In 1947, the Terminology Commission was established under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences to organise and coordinate the work on terminology; in 1951, it was transferred to the Institute of the Lithuanian Language. The Commission consisted entirely of linguists, who worked hard to create and further develop Lithuanian terminology in spite of efforts by the Soviet government to impose Russian. At the end of 1971, the Commission was replaced by the Terminology Council established under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, in order to include specialists of various fields.

From 1941 to 1989, 168 dictionaries of terms from various fields were compiled and published. Translation dictionaries (Russian-Lithuanian or Lithuanian-Russian) account for 54% of all the dictionaries published in this period.

During the Soviet period, research into Lithuanian terminology was mainly conducted at the Institute of the Lithuanian Language and Literature. There was little scientific and theoretical research, and terminologists were mostly involved in terminology management. The main line of theoretical research was carried out in the field of linguistics.

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"The Georgian Dictionary" of the Georgian Emigration in Paris: Forgotten Words[1]

"The Georgian Dictionary", published in Paris in 1948, is an important publication not only from a lexicographical, but also a historical point of view. Its peculiarity is determined by several factors: 1) The dictionary was compiled by Shalva Skamkochaishvili and Mirian Melua, Georgian publicists who immigrated to Paris after the Sovietization of Georgia; 2) The dictionary was published by Davit Kheladze, a member of the Social Democratic Party, a Georgian publisher who also emigrated from Georgia after its Sovietization. He was the founder of a Georgian printing house in Paris; 3) The dictionary was intended for Georgian emigrants and aimed at defining forgotten Georgian words and foreign words that had been "rendered into Georgian".

"Georgian Dictionary" is a 130-page lexicographic work, which includes hundreds of lexical entries arranged alphabetically, and is based on sources such as the dictionaries by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, Davit Chubinashvili, Raphael Eristavi, Ioseb Imedashvili and Vukol Beridze. In the preface, the authors talk about the purpose and importance of the dictionary; they note that "in the process of its growth, the language rejects or changes obsolete words". They list the ways of changing and enriching the lexical stock of language such as loss of words, change of meaning and borrowing from foreign languages.

The paper aims to discuss the so-called forgotten Georgian words based on "The Georgian Dictionary" compiled by the Georgian emigrants and published in 1948 in Paris, in Davit Kheladze printing house; to compare the meanings of specific entries with the meanings given in dictionaries of the Old Georgian language, and to emphasize their semantic features.

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Terminology Evaluation in Machine-translated Decrees. A Case Study on a Lower-resourced Variety of German

Legal language is challenging to translate (Killman 2023, Quinci & Pontrandolfo 2023), both for humans and machines. This is due to some features of legal language (Gualdo & Telve 2021, Mattila 2018), among others, syntactic complexity and terminological density. Chromá (2008) estimated that 20% to 29% of legal texts consist of legal terminology. The latter is one of the main challenges in legal translation (Killman 2023, Prieto Ramos & Cerrutti 2021), as it must be interpreted in the context of a specific legal system, text type and moment in time for a correct translation.

The consequences of legal translation mistakes may be serious (Mattila 2018) and include financial loss, legal disputes, infringement of basic human rights (e.g. bad interpreting in court cases). In minority language situations, high-quality legal translation is essential to ensure that the minority has equal access to information and is not discriminated against compared to the majority.

We work with a local-only minority language (Edwards 2012) that is a lower-resourced standard variety of a big European language (German). In particular, we have analysed translation mistakes in a corpus of 26 decrees (36,000 tokens) (De Camillis et al. 2023) that had been machine-translated from Italian into South Tyrolean German using the neural machine translation (NMT) system ModernMT[1]. Several of the 368 terminology mistakes identified concern designations of bodies and institutions that were not translated with their official German counterpart. Other mistakes concern the use of designations that would only be correct within other legal systems. For example, South Tyrolean legal texts are subdivided into *Artikel* (articles) rather than *Paragraphen* (paragraphs) as in Germany. Translating *articolo* with *Paragraph* with reference to a local decree is a severe issue. Some mistakes are translations that disrespect the officially standardised terminology (e.g. *deliberazione,* 'resolution', should be translated with *Beschluss,* not *Entschließung*). A small amount are translations that use obsolete designations. Finally, wrongly translated or untranslated abbreviations are a known weak point of NMT (Sánchez-Gijón & Kenny 2022).

The contribution will sketch the results of our annotations focused on terminology in local South Tyrolean decrees and reflect on the potential consequences of using NMT systems to translate into lower-resourced varieties of big international languages.

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[1] https://www.modernmt.com/translate/

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System of Archaeological Notions and Terms in Georgian

The majority of terms presented in this article are commonly used in Georgian professional archaeological discourse. However, four terms are less frequently encountered. These terms are *descriptive archaeology, cultural layer, analytical archaeology and archefact*. While descriptive archaeology and analytical archaeology are integral to the fundamental structure of archaeological discipline and thus require no further explanation, the other two terms, *cultural*

layer and *archefact*, necessitate clarification

a. *Cultural Layer:* In the professional Georgian archaeological lexicon, two terms are used interchangeably to convey the same meaning – *"kult'uruli shre"* and *"kult'uruli p'hena."* This raises the question: what necessitated the substitution of these two terms?

Many Georgian professionals expressed frustration when *"kult'uruli p'hena"* was replaced by the term *"kult'uruli shre."* However, this frustration lacked substantial argumentation, as both *"shre"* and *"p'hena"* were borrowed from geological terminology. Subsequent consultations with professional geologists from the Institute of Geology and TSU Faculty of Geology determined *"shre"* to refer to a ground mass containing specific substances (e.g., granite or limestone), effectively settling the debate: *"shre"* is a conglomerate comprising multiple *"p'hena."*

Building on these assumptions, we refer to the Archaeological Unity as *"archeologiuri shre,"* with its structural components termed *"archeologiuri p'hena,"* which encompasses chronological, cultural, and soil characteristics. Examples of such *"p'hena"* include Hellenistic, Mtkvar-Araxian, and Ash-garbage layers.

b. *Archefact-Artefact:* The correlation between these two related notions is akin to the correlation between linguistic concepts of sound and phoneme. Specifically, an archaeological monument, as a resultant discovery of an archaeological excavation, is described according to formal characteristics. For instance, a burial is described based on its location, inclination, and building materials, while a fibula is described according to its material and ornamentation. These formal characteristics are essential when describing an *archefact*. They form the basis of the verbal descriptive model of an *archefact*, which is of paramount importance for its preservation, conservation, and future research.

Furthermore, descriptive archaeology delineates *archefacts* using determinatives known as *"archefact signs."* These signs represent a unity of formal characteristics that correlate with the revealed artifacts of a given excavation, aiding in the determination of its chronological and cultural significance.

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Semantic Bridges of I. Mel'čuk in the Framework of Terminology

For the past 20 years, the traditionally acclaimed univocal characteristics of terminology structure based on Eugene Wüster's General Theory of Terminology (GTT) started to diverge, as terms began to change their nature and develop polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy, which,

consequently, made them grow increasingly closer to the structure of general-language words. This emerging deviation of terms from GTT was further highlighted by the instances of terminologization of general-language words, determinologization of terms, as well as term migration between multiple domains through the means of metaphorization. The abovementioned process has manifested the urgency for revising existing terminological and terminology-adjacent lexicological theories and formulating new methodologies for terminology treatment, management, and visualization in dictionaries.

One of the terminology-adjacent theories relevant for developing a new type of terminology definition through its systematic approach to the dictionary entries is ECL (Mel'čuk, et al., 1995; Mel'čuk, et al., 1984-1999). Semantic Bridge Analysis is part of ECL methodology, which aims at identifying the meaning expansion and polysemy development patterns of a word. The identification process is conducted via etymology (EA) and definition (DA) analyses. By combining EA and DA, a framework is established enabling the identification of the agents of the concept, determiners, and the possible polysemous chain reactions. Hence, the idea of SBA is to find the prototypical meaning of the word and the links between its other peripheral or polysemous meanings.

For example, if we take a highly polysemous and multi-domain term 'TRIGGER' *n*, through SBA we can identify the prime meaning or semantic component (SC) as *'a device for setting sth into motion'*, which, according to the etymological findings, was first used in the 1650s with the meaning of 'a device by means of which a catch of spring is released, and a mechanism is set in action.' The given SC serves as the main basis from which the term gets its potential for polysemous meaning expansion through the creation of semantic bridges (SB). SBs for the term TRIGGER *n* are as follows: 1) *as if sth was/were a device for setting sth into motion*; 2) *acting as a device for setting sth into motion, subsequently causing another event as a chain reaction*; 3) *the subsequent result of being set into motion by a device*; 4) *the subsequent reaction to being set into motion by a device*; 5) *the characteristics of an agent as a direct subsequent result of setting sth into motion by a device.*

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Groups of Synonyms in Subject Dictionaries

One of the significant areas of lexicography is translation of terminological dictionaries. They encompass terms that represent the conceptual framework of a specific field. When compiling these dictionaries, it is essential to consider both practical and theoretical aspects.

The specificity and objectivity of subject dictionaries require terms to have single meanings, i.e. to be monosemantic. This requirement arises from the need for precise correspondence between the modified and the modifier, ensuring clarity and conciseness, which are key indicators of term excellence. However, various lexical-semantic phenomena such as polysemy, homonymy and synonymy are frequent in terminology. Further research and refinement of the rules governing their inclusion in dictionaries are imperative to address these challenges effectively.

In subject dictionaries, synonymy is a focal point of concern. It is acknowledged as a detrimental aspect within the terminological system due to the inherent nature of terms. Using multiple terms to denote a single concept complicates the precise determination of meaning and its proper application.

It should also be noted that synonymous terms appear across dictionaries in almost every field, varying in frequency. Consequently, it is deemed unfeasible to eradicate them. However, reducing their prevalence is desirable and attainable.

Despite numerous theoretical researches on synonymy, a universally accepted principle for organizing them within dictionaries has not yet been developed.

Several groups of synonyms are identified in subject dictionaries. Here are a few examples:

A. Absolute synonyms, the so-called terminological doublets: *brjeni, kronshteini; akumulirebuli, dagrovili; balansireba, shewtsonastsoreba; balasti, samzimi; bunebrivi, naturaluri.*

B. Lexical-semantic synonyms: *mana, sari, margili, palo, vitsro, mchidro; brma, qru, daxshSuli; airshukiani, airmnati; alesva, tsalesva; alandzva, gatrusva, garujva; borti, kimi, gverdi.*

C. Morphological-derivative synonyms: *baduri, badisebri, badiani; airgeneratorisa, airgeneratoriani, airgeneratoruli; bagirisa, sabagiro, bagiruli; balansirisa, balansiruli, sabalanso; burtisebri, burtuliani, burtulovani, burtiani, speruli; tesebri, T-sebri.*

D. Terminological syntagms and composites which are presented as synonyms in dictionaries: *bagirgza, sabagiro gza; elektroburghi, elektruli burghi; elektrogadatsema, elektruli gadatsema.*

However, the groups of synonyms can be further expanded.

The issue of synonymy becomes even more significant when compiling translation dictionaries. We believe it is imperative to analyze each group of synonyms meticulously. This involves defining the meanings of synonymous terms and determining how well each aligns with the translated unit. We consider that only after that will it be possible to restrict the number of synonyms and present them as a separate lexical unit or regard them as an outdated form.

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Terminology Related to the Presanctified Lamb in the Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts: Tradition and Contemporaneity

According to the Typicon, the Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts is to be celebrated only during Great Lent, specifically on Wednesday and Friday of weeks I, II, III, IV, V and VI, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of week VII, and on feast days, except for the Feast of the Annunciation. The Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts is concluded with the Lamb, already consecrated, becouse proskomedia is forbidden during the Great Lent, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

The liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts has a different typicon: in this liturgy the communion of the faithful is ferformed with the Presanctified Lamb. The terminology used to describe the actions associated with the Presanctified Lamb is very interesting.

In connection with the moving of the presanctified gift from the prothesis to the altar, manuscript no. 2058/4 uses verb terms formed from a verb root *ყვანებ* („და ვითარცა სიწმიდისაძ *შეიყვანონ*, საბურველი დაჰბურონ" [2058/4: 96v]; „სიწმიდეწ სადიაკონოდ *შეიყვანონ* და დიაკონმან თქუას..." [2058/4:106r]). The term is no longer used in print texts of liturgy of Presanctified Gifts „მოიღონ კოლოფი სანაწილე და *შთაასვენონ* მას შინა" (კონდაკი 1710: 154) „და *აღმოიღებს* კოლოფიდამ წმიდასა და პატიოსანსა საუფლოსა პურსა" (კონდაკი 1710: 155). A similar situation occurred in the liturgical book published in 1996: „გახსნის სანაწილეს და დიაკონთან ერთად უდიდესი კრძალულებით *ამოასვენებს* პირველშეწირულ წმინდა ძღვენს და *დააసვენებს* ფეშხუმზე" (ლიტურგიკული... 1996: 94).

The term *დაგება* is often used in relation to the Presanctified Gifts: („შეიმოსენ მღდელნი და *დააგონ* სიწმიდეʃ" [sin.89: 71r]). The term is rarely used today. Its participle form is used in the published texts: „უკმევს წმიდასა ტრაპეზსა და სიწმინდეთა *დაგებულთა*" (კონდაკი 1889: 300); „წინადაგებულთა პატიოსანთა ძღვენთაʃვს უფლისა მიმართ ვილოცოთ (კონდაკი 1751:95).

During the Liturgy of the Faithful, the Great Entrance is held (at this time in the liturgies of Basil the Great and John Chrysostom, the gifts prepared for sacrifice are carried from the prothesis to the altar). The Great Entrance is the term for the procession of priests through the pulpit to the altar. „აღესრულება დიდი შესვლა" (ლიტურგიკული... 1996: 103). At the same time the term გამოსვლა occurs (კონდაკი 1710: 168), the appearance of which must be associated with the liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts.

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The Etymology and Semantics of Certain Dendrological Terms

From time immemorial, trees have had a special meaning in every society and religion. Hence, it is extremely significant and interesting to study the origin of tree names and their symbolic meanings in different languages and cultures.

This paper focuses on the origin of dendrological terms and the symbolic meanings of certain trees in Georgian, Indian, Celtic, Greek and Scandinavian mythology. The paper analyzes the metaphorical meanings of trees in ancient religious texts and literature.

Based on the areas of spreading of certain tree species, numerous tree-related toponyms have been created. Therefore, this paper analyzes the Georgian and English toponyms based on

tree names. It also mentions certain English and Georgian anthroponyms derived from names of tree species.

Analysis of the empirical material has proved that in English and Georgian languages there are numerous idioms related to trees. These idioms are classified in the paper based on their positive and negative connotation.

The research also focuses on the etymology of certain Georgian, English, Greek and Latin dendrological terms. In this regard, analysis of the empirical data has yielded several concepts that have formed grounds for the naming of tree species, namely: function, form, colour, smell and other parameters, as well as national mythology and culture.

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The Problem of Non-Normative Terminology and the Ways of Solving It

Terminology is of key importance for both science and education as well as for the socio-economic development of the country. Unfortunately, from the 1990s up to today, the organization of coordinated management of terminological work has not yet been possible. Thus parallel and inefficient work on terminology is common. The issue of standardization and normalization of terms cannot be resolved without establishing a terminological policy.

There are several lexicographic websites on the Georgian Internet used by translators. The most prominent among them is the website of The National Parliamentary Library. This site provides an opportunity to publish all types of dictionaries. Terms analysis has made it obvious that dictionaries present inappropriate materials. Terms and definitions do not match. For example, among carpentry tools in Georgian (the differences between durgali/carpenter and khuro /carpenter working on house constructions) is almost lost in colloquial speech or practice) are "shalashini" and "randi, randa." The Bilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms (1977) differentiates these two tools (regarding the construction or usage). Thus we have shalashini/фуганок/jack plane; jointer-plane and randi, randa/струг, рубанок/ plane; jack plane; carpenter's plane. It seems the English terminology also has several variants.

Many Internet selling sites which show tools or technical goods offer "shalashini" or sarandavi (instead of randi) but the illustration shows "randi". The difference between these tools (sizes, length, angle, etc) is not obvious and only a specialist may be able to distinguish them. However, since the terms exist, it is desirable to have an appropriate name. Ambiguity misleads consumers and not only them.

This terminological malfunction will be corrected only by the publication of the normative terminological base, however, unfortunately, the most important work currently underway in the Terminology Department of the Institute of Linguistics - the creation and development of the Georgian Term-Bank - does not have the necessary state recognition and financial support. The working program of the Georgian Term-bank was created in 2016 in the Terminological Department of the Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics with the help of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia. It contains all the dictionaries created by the Institute of Linguistics and field specialists during the last 100 years. We also explore online resources. Only by analyzing these materials is it possible to publish the Georgian Term-Bank, which will offer to society institutionally researched normative terminology. Along with the publication of the Georgian Term-Bank, it is necessary to establish a terminological policy to determine the correct way of the terminological work.

To facilitate terminological policy, following the European terminologists' advice, in 2022, the Terminological Department of Arn. Chikobava Institute of Linguistics and Vukol Beridze Association of Terminology of Georgia published "Guidelines for Terminology Policies" (UNESCO, Paris, 2005).

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Some Problems of Georgian Mathematical Terminology

Georgian mathematical terminology has almost century old traditions. As early as in the twenties of the last century, great Georgian mathematicians N.Muskhelishbili, G.Nikoladze, A.Razmadze, A.Kharadze created Georgian equivalents for such terms, as equation, equality, inequality, probability, line, isosceles, curve, etc. In modern times when all the fields of science are being developed, new terms have been created, especially in such fields as applied mathematics and computer science which naturally requires elaboration of terminology and equaliazing it with international standards. And this process should be based on the foundations of the foreign as well as the Georgian languages. On the whole, it can be said that full standartization of terms is impossible. There always remains some distinctiveness in the languages. So we must always try to detect the rules which determine the diversity of Georgian mathematical terms. And this can be reached only by joint efforts of linguists and mathematicians.

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For definitions of Some Sociolinguistic Terms
(*State Language, Minority Language, Native Language / Mother Tongue, Second Language, Foreign Language*)

For the formation of language policy and the linguistic field, it is important to establish a system of definitions. This presentation discusses such terms as State language, Native language / Mother tongue, Second language, foreign language, and Minority languages. We present their definitions, correspondence with international terms and scope of application.

The State language can be defined as "...the language which has been given this status by the Constitution of Georgia and which, by historical tradition, is the main means of exercising state power and communication between Georgian citizens and other physical and legal entities" (Law on State Language, Article 2.2).

It should be noted that the term "State language" is rarely used abroad and corresponds to "Official language" or "Formal language". We think that taking into account the reality of Georgia (the specific situation concerning the Abkhazian language, which is also the State language in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia), the term "State language" adequately expresses the essence. However, we note here that the use of this term in the teaching (didactic) context is not allowed (e.g. "teaching Georgian as the State language"...).

Native language / Mother tongue - these terms are used as synonyms. However, we think there is a certain difference.

In European linguistics, there are expressions containing mother's semantics to denote the mother tongue (Eng. Mother tongue, German. Muttersprache, Swedish. Modersmål, French. La langue maternelle, Esp. La lengua materna). In Georgian, the term Mother tongue has an additional meaning and is related to Gogebashvili's დედა ენა, which, in turn, is loaded with the semantics of "literacy" and is synonymous with more literary Georgian.

Second language, foreign language - these terms are widely used in Western and Georgian sociolinguistic and educational space. It is necessary to distinguish between the statuses of a Second language and a foreign language: the term foreign languages is often used to refer to language varieties whose teaching may be less motivating; namely, learners are not in contact with those varieties,

or are only in virtual or limited forms (cinema, television, visits to countries where they are employed, etc.). This is the essential difference between a Second language and a foreign language:

the learner acquires the Second language, whereas a foreign language is studied as a subject (hence the difference in methodological approaches and teaching strategies).

The term "enobrivi umtsiresoba" (linguistic minority) is rarely found and the term umtsiresobis ena (minority language) is preferred. We think the adequate translation of the term is enobrivi umtsuresoba which should be established in official documents.

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Co-emergence of Standardization Theory, Methodology of Terminology Standardization and Terminology Science

The aim of this contribution is to show the impact of the intricate relationship between standardization and standardized terminology on terminology science that emerged after WWII. Early terminology unification activities have taken place already long before WWII, while the standardization of terminological principles and methods has its early roots between the two World Wars. Two pioneers entered the scene: the engineers Alfred Schlomann (1878~1952) and Eugen Wüster (1898~1977). Both applied concept-oriented onomasiology methods: Schlomann in special lexicography, Wüster in terminology standardization. Based on his experience with his contributions to IEC's *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (IEV), Wüster authored a dissertation about *International standardization of language in the field of electrical engineering* selectively adopting contemporary philosophical theories. The book publication of this work (1931) triggered the establishment of ISA/TC 37 *Terminology* by the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations (ISA) in 1936 with the main aim to harmonize theoretical and methodological approaches to terminology standardization given that standards organizations had started to draft diverging principles and methods. Unfortunately, WWII interrupted the committee's work.

1951, ISO/TC 37 *Terminology (Principles and coordination)* resumed the work of ISA/TC 37 strongly influenced by Wüster. In the years 1967~1969 six ISO Recommendations and one ISO standard appeared, each dealing with a different aspect of a systematic concept-oriented approach. Infoterm, founded by UNESCO in 1971, took over the secretariat of ISO/TC 37 and continued Wüster's efforts, who focused his research on a theory of terminology, while teaching university students. The latter culminated in the renowned *Introduction to the theory of terminology and*

terminological lexicography (1979). Before, ISO/TC 37/WG 1 *Principles and methods* prepared seven ISO Recommendations (1967~1969) on methodology standards for terminology standardization and became a subcommittee in 1980. Four more subcommittees followed in the years 1983~2005 with the result that ISO/TC 37 today can boast of more than 80 published standards integrating theoretical theory and methods of linguistics and lexicography, as well as practical applications covering computerized methods, language resources, translation, and interpreting. Infoterm simultaneously fostered cooperation activities under a terminology perspective among standards developing organizations (SDO), intergovernmental organizations, universities, EU organs, and terminology associations or networks, whose activities impacted standardization work in ISO/TC 37, vice versa influenced by the resulting standards. The evolution of new theoretical approaches to terminology is calling for a reconsideration of established terminological approaches, which will also be discussed in this contribution.

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Promoting the Reuse of Terminological Data for Learning the Basics of Special Knowledge

The aim of this contribution is to introduce innovative approaches for making terminological data comprehensively interoperable for their repurposability among others as microlearning objects in Linked Open Data (LOD) environments and under the FAIR (findability, accessibility, interoperability, reusability) Guiding Principles. There are ongoing efforts to make knowledge resources available and accessible as open educational resources. However, their reusability as LOD is limited not least due to different approaches (including metadata transparency for users) and the fact that ICT design does not necessarily comply with relevant instructional design and standards. While conformance to standards is crucial, numerous eLearning standards designed for large learning objects are ill-suited for microlearning objects. Consequently, this leads to significant duplication of effort in eLearning, potentially surpassing that encountered in the field of terminology.

Research shows that the likelihood of achieving content interoperability is high at the micro-content level, especially for concept-based micro-content entries (CBmicroCE). Apart from that recent research shows that distinct types of micro-content entries are much more similar than

ICT experts and developers expect. Even the formally described metadata associated with these entries can be viewed as CBmicroCEs. However, their similarity does not necessarily imply a seamless integration into a single large database. Each of these entries serves distinct communicative roles and cannot be merged indiscriminately. However, making them content interoperable by linked data in LOD environments provides a set of low-cost standardized data access mechanisms. Because of its non-centralized characteristics, the use of such linked data mechanism – also called minimal interoperability mechanisms (MIM) can effectively avoid issues of data quality and curation, not to mention complex data rights disputes.

The specific communicative role of qualified concept-based microcontent (QCBmicroCE) entries differentiates them from all other CBmicroCEs, although any of the latter can potentially become CBmicroLOs. The creation of resources such as CBmicroLOs is geared towards enhancing eLearning efficiency and effectiveness. Their specific communicative role is derived from the use of didactic categories, such as pedagogical approach, learning context, learning objective, learning strategy, learning activities, and individual learning styles. (Giraldo Perez 2022). Some of these didactic categories can serve as metadata as such, others can be further differentiated into subcategories, which can also serve as metadata. If these metadata are not (preferably internationally) standardized, content interoperability and reusability of CBmicroLOs would be severely hampered. Throughout this contribution, the issues involved and potential requirements for the standardization of metadata and datamodels will be highlighted and discussed.

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Terms *Nana* and *Iavnana*
(Some considerations)

A lullaby (Geo. *Nana/Iavnana*) is probably the most common and multi-dimensional form of the mother-child relationship in the world. From conception and especially in the first years of a child's life, their relationship with parents, especially with their mother, is of great importance regarding the formation of personality and psychological health. A lullaby can greatly contribute to this process. The Georgian term *Nana/Iavnana* is also connected semantically with the relationship between a worldly child and the "mythological mother."

In this article, I have tried to discuss the meaning of the terms of the Georgian lullaby - *Nana/Iavnana*. Georgian researchers of Georgian folk musical heritage use these terms to refer to different types of songs. After studying some lexicological materials, I assume that Nana must originally have been a term denoting a prayer addressed to the Great Mother Nana in repentance asking mercy and hence named after this deity.

Meanwhile, over time, this term could expand its meaning and be used to designate a secular lullaby, as happened with its melody. Perhaps the image of a secular mother separated from the mythological image of the all-Georgian Great Mother and established itself in everyday life. This process was supposed to expand the semantic meaning of the term Nana and obtain the meaning of mother, and later lullaby, mother, grandmother, and language.

The word *Iavnana* was not visible in dictionaries until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It appears in T. Sakhokia's work as hardship, helping somebody to consign to oblivion misfortune, bringing to sleep, caress. In the explanatory dictionary of the 1980s, *Nana* and *Iavnana* are synonyms and terms denoting lullaby.

I put forward an opinion about the specificity and meaning of *Nana/Iavnana* (lullaby) for Georgians, their identity, and their place in the religious worldview of Georgians. I also put forward a point about the contribution of *Nana/Iavnana* to the formation of Georgian identity.

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On the Original Semantics of Georgian *mrevli*

In the original semantics of Geo. mrevli "flock", the old Georgian lexical units mre(j), mre-qopa "defeater", reva/revna "to overpower; to mix, to join; to touch; to defeat", cf.: the word m-rev-el-i "defeater" with the affixes m-el, mžle "defeater" (literally: "one who defeats") and mžle-qopa "to overpower" (Sulkhan-Saba, Niko Chubinashvili, Ilia Abuladze, Zurab Sarjveladze) are clearly visible.

On the other hand, Geo. mrevli is a unity welded by the efforts of men, which paves the way to being united in Christ and, thus, it helps us in this supreme divine work. This is what the Lord Jesus Christ means when he comforts Saint Peter the Apostle: "And I tell you, you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the powers of death shall not prevail against it" (Matthew 16:18).

It is no coincidence that our gracious Georgian wordsmith added suli "soul" to ertoba "unity" and with old Georgian lexemes – ertsul "harmonious; harmoniously; together with soul and heart; with one accord", ertsuleba "unity; unanimity" – he expressed the evil-defeating power of the divine unity of spiritual beings created by God (cf.: old Geo. suli "the soul of men, the image and likeness of God; verbal soul, rational being; man, human being; mind; heart" and old geo. sulieri "alive; living").

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International Terminological Databases and Georgian Terminology

As it has been known, the digital era has further highlighted a great significance of standardization and normalization of national terminologies, of establishment of terminology policy, development of a national terminology database – a term bank, and systemic placement of data on the web. Consistency, collaboration and coordinated work have always caused the development of terminology, and, on the contrary, non-systemic and uncoordinated work has always hindered it. The tempo of the digital era requires more coordination and collaboration, to study and analyze problems of national terminology and activities which are based on European standards. The fact that, without developing the national term bank, we will not be able to cope with numerous problems in present-day Georgian terminology, became more salient as a result of our collaboration with international terminology databases; we mean the cooperation of the Department of Terminology, Institute of Linguistics, with two international comprehensive terminology databases: IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe – EU's interinstitutional terminology database) and Agrovoc (thesaurus of that organizes concepts related to the FAO's areas of interest).

In 2020, Tbilisi State University and Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, affiliated to the University, started collaboration and working on thematic projects with the management group of the EU's terminology database. Next year, Akaki Tsereteli State University will officially join the activities.

As for FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), since 2008, the Institute TECHINFORMI cooperates with it; the Institute's researcher's input Georgian equivalents to Agrovoc (FAO's thesaurus of terms). Since September, 2023, following the request of the Board of Management of the Institute TECHINFORMI, the Department of Terminology of

the Institute of Linguistics was involved in editing of the Georgian terms published in the Agrovoc database. The paper will discuss coordination and phases of work, provide a detailed analysis of difficulties confronted by us during our work on Georgian terminological data.

Work with students and discussions of the terms included in international terminology databases have shed more light on the necessity of establishment of terminology policy in Georgia, of close cooperation with European terminology associations, of publication of the Georgian term bank, a national terminology database, and of laying a strong institutional foundation for its development.

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Terminological Issues in Academic Writing Courses

An academic writing course is included as a compulsory course in the curricula of higher educational institutions in Georgia. Academic writing is taught at various levels of higher education, so several textbooks are available in Georgian.

In addition, along with the establishment of the new requirements and standards in academic writing, the content of the subject changes and develops, new terms are established, and the need arises to create and implement their Georgian equivalents.

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss the problems from the point of view of academic writing terminology, identify and offer general recommendations.
The presentstion discussses 2 topics:
- Selection of the most flexible and effective options from existing Georgian terms;
- Providing Georgian equivalent of international terms.

When developing, adapting and unifying terms in the discipline of academic writing, the following factors should be taken into account: content and formal clarity and consistency, transparency, alignment with learning objectives, avoiding homonymous terms.

Basied on existing parallel terms, the following forms are analyzed (Essay, Sampling; Pharapraising, Thesis; Topic sentence **etc.** which are presented in different forms in Georgian academic writing textbooks.

In addition, the article proposes a comparison of the frequently used international terms, analyzes and justifies the criteria for their selection, namely: Findings; Insight; In Text Citation; Background Information; Research Gap; Assertion, Narrative argument; Rogerian argument; Rebuttal argument; Content; Reader-friendly.

With respect to coining Georgian equivalents of the terms, the study discusses international terms which play the role of a "false friend" (for example, Paragraph) or depending on the context, different terms may be required (Case Study).

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On Several Language Issues Related to Criminal Law

The legal terminology reflected in the Georgian language preserves a rich and multifaceted history and includes such layers as habit, tradition, and customs. Consequently, the path from the language of customary or customary law to the language of modern criminal law is extensive and very interesting.

Forms recorded in the language, written monuments, artistic works, hagiographic works, Georgian chronicles, foreign historical sources, deeds, translated works, treatises, and archaeological, ethnographic, or folklore materials paint a diverse linguistic picture of Georgian law.

The language of law is a highly developed sectoral language. At its different levels (such as legal, scientific, judgment, and decision, as well as the linguistic expressions of officials), there are unnatural and Indo-European syntactic constructions, descriptive forms, incomprehensible semantic meanings, stylistic inconsistencies, and punctuational confusion. All of this must be due to the influence of foreign standardized documents, the direct translation of internationally recognized court decisions, the need for linguistic loans, or the accompanying, regulated process of inevitable plurilingual loans.

In the present work, we are talking about the criminal terms or constructions characteristic of the language of the law, verdict, and decision, which are dangerous for the Georgian language structure. Therefore, it requires the creative approach of specialists, involved efforts, and high responsibility of the representatives of the field.

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The Term *Zedashe* and Its Socio-cultural Essence in the Georgian Traditional Way of Life

The term *Zedashe*, the culture of Zedashe, the tradition of making and using Zedashe have been known in Georgia since ancient times. *Zedashe* is a common Georgian word and occurs both in the standard language and in all historical-ethnographic regions of Georgia.

According to Sulkhan-Saba's definition, *Zedashe* is a sacrificial wine.

It is known from the archeological material that pitchers, pertaining to different epochs have been found in many parts of Georgia. In the archaic epoch, in the ancient period, in the middle ages, in the 19th-20th centuries and even in our days, *Zedashe* is an offering having a legal and ritual function. It has the meaning of family and lineage offering. According to the modern ethnographic material, Zedashe is still a necessary consituent of the Georgian traditional way of life.

The history of *Zedashe* has been intertwined with every change of Georgian history, religious situation and socio-economic problems.

In one or another historical-ethnographic area of Georgia, local synonyms of *Zedashe* can also be found: Salotsvili, Okhvameri, Amachari... In some parts of Georgia, the term *Zedashe* is generalized, and alongside wine, other types of offerings are also referred to by this word, for example, honey, clarified butter, wheat, vodka, cotton yarn, etc.

The tradition of making and using Zedashe is immediately associated with the religious worldview and is a part of a home prayer, a family or community festival.

The analysis of the term and its socio-cultural essence reveals its close connection with the Christian teaching. It is known that after the adoption of Christianity, sacrificial wine was given an extremely important meaning: the Savior replaced a bloody sacrifice with a bloodless one – Sepiskveri (consecrated bread) and red wine, by establishing the service. Bread and wine turned into main elements of liturgy. Churches and monasteries owned some vineyards; wine was made at monasteries, and there also were peasants who were responsible for making wine. After the abolition of church land ownership, families or clans kept the tradition of providing church with wine. A parish offered red wine to community or church celebrations. In this case, the term *Zedashe* means an offering to God in general (or to a specific saint) and is partially offered in many communities and families even in our days. *Zedashe* is a tradition derived from liturgical practice and tax relations of the feudal age, and its popularized and changed versions have been maintained until presently.

The term *Zedashe* in the Georgian traditional way of life has a general meaning as well, as already mentioned above, and it refers to a holy drink, an element that must be offered during a prayer, ritual or holiday. In this case, it is an integral and necessary part of a folk prayer.

The paper disusses individual examples from the present-day way of life of Imereti, Svaneti, Kiziqi and Samegrelo.

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Georgian Equivalents of the Theological Terms *νόμος* and *διαθήκη* in Ancient Georgian Translations of the Holy Scriptures

The Greek theological term *διαθήκη ἡ* is defined in Lampe's Patristic Dictionary as *testament, covenant,* or *will.* In sacred theological writings, *διαθήκη* refers to both the Old and New Testaments of the Holy Scripture (Lampe, 1961, p. 348).

The Greek theological term *νόμος ὁ* is defined in Lampe's Patristic Dictionary as follows: I. *An established principle or custom*; II. *Law*: A. Human or secular law (law); B. Divine Law: 1. God's moral Law, 2. Natural Law, 3. The Law of Nature, 4. The law given to Adam, 5. The law given to Noah, Abraham, and Moses, culminating in the teaching of Christ, 6. The Law of Moses, 7. The Christian law, 8. The laws of the Church; C. The law of sin; III. *Various rules and standards* (Lampe, 1961, pp. 920-922).

In Greek ecclesiastical terminology, the theological terms *διαθήκη* and *νόμος* maintain separate meanings, devoid of overlap, and convey specific concepts.

The analysis of the material reveals a difference in ancient Georgian ecclesiastical terminology. The Georgian terms რჯული (law) and აღთქმა (covenant) are frequently used to translate the Greek term *διαθήκη.* In these instances, they function as terminological units expressing a single concept, with some semantic overlap. Conversely, რჯული (law) consistently translates to *νόμος.* In this context, the Georgian translation tradition employs the term რჯული (law) as an equivalent of two distinct Greek terms (*διαθήκη* and *νόμος*): it may convey the concept of *νόμος* or *διαθήκη,* depending on a context.

The situation is different with respect to the Georgian equivalent of the term *νόμος,* which consistently translates to რჯული (law). Consequently, while *διαθήκη* has two Georgian equivalents - აღთქმა (covenant) and რჯული (law), *νόμος* is uniformly translated as რჯული (law). This observation suggests that within the Georgian translation tradition, the precise

equivalent of the Greek term διαθήκη lacks definition, thus being rendered by synonymous terminological units - აღთქმა (covenant) | რჯული (law).

The Gelati school of translations offers a different perspective. The Georgian equivalents of the Greek terms were determined with the assistance of Gelati translator-scribes. Specifically, the term διαθήκη is translated as აღთქმა (covenant), while νόμος is rendered as რჯული (law). Importantly, it is worth noting that აღთქმა (covenant) and რჯული (law) are not used interchangeably, since they convey distinct concepts.

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Utensil Lexis in Megrelian

According to the Georgian Explanatory Dictionary, utensil yur¬ye¬li is a general term denoting special home items, such as pots, kettles, bowls, glasses, jugs and the like, used for preparing and keeping food and drinks.

The word which is generally used to denote the above mentioned items in Megrelian is *čḳudi || čḳuǯi,* the phonetic and semantic equivalent for which is the Georgian word *čuri* (N. Marr).

The words used to denote some special items of utensil in Megrelian represent a very interesting picture. We will discuss some examples to show this:

1. *seni* „a plate"

The phoenetic correspondence for this word is *saini* used in some Georgian dialects. This word is considered to be borrowed from Arab and Persian languages (M. Andronikashvili).

2. *čirka* „a glass"

A Megrelian word *čirka* – Georgian *čika* – occurs in Old Georgian, firstly, in the Oldest work of Georgian literature "The Martyrdom of Shushanik".

3. *botili* „a bottle"

In Megrelian, the anaptic vowel *i* – was inserted between the consonants **t** and **l** and, in its turn, it is borrowed from the English word – a bottle (the Georgian explanatory dictionary).

4. *orḳoli* „a kind of water jug"

The corresponding Georgian stem for this word is *orḳioli,* which is explained as a bowl for keeping warm water, according the Dictionary of the Old Georgian Language, compiled by Sulkhan Saba Orbeliani. There this word is explained as "khelada" – "a bowl for warming some water".

5. *niga || nəga* – a wooden item. It is a piece of a home vessel used to keep milk or making sour milk in it (named maçoni in Georgian). In Abkhazian, we have the word *anəga* for such a vessel.

6. *čaqva* „this is a name of a wooden soup-plate".

7. *vedra* „a bucket"

In Megrelian, this word has the vowel **-a**, not **o** – which should be thought in the sense of finding out the source of the ending vowel -a. The word *vedra* can be seen in Georgian dialects as well. This word is of Indo-European origin (M. Fasmer).

8. *ḳoḳa* „a vessel for keeping water, a jug"

It seems to be borrowed from Georgian.

9. *tunǯia* „a little pan"

This word can be associated in its meaning with the Georgian word „tuǯi" and phonetical addition – the suffux -*ia* can be borrowed from Turkish to Megrelian (B. Gigineishvili).

10. *čuane* „iron kettle" – in Geo „tuǯis kvabi"

There is no equivalent of this word in the Kartvelian languages. Thus, it can be considered to be borrowed.

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Data for a New Redaction of the Glossary of Georgian Technical Terms

As it has been known, the Department of Scientific Terminology has been in effect in Georgia since 1941. Under its guidance, glossaries of terms of multiple fields were compiled and published; besides, three redactions of the glossary of technical terms were developed in 1941-1993: in 1957 (Russian-Georgian), in 1977 (Russian-Georgian), and in 1993 (Georgian-Russian-English). The reverse versions, Georgian-Russian, were also published with certain changes in 1960 and 1982. The data from the first glossary of technical terms *Sitqvari* (1920) were incorporated in them, and the changes made to the 1935 redaction were considered as well. The redaction, completed in 1993, was not published; its manuscript resources have already been digitized and incorporated in the Georgian Term Bank. Since 2020, the Department of Terminology started to develop a new redaction of the glossary of technical terms. The new version is based on the analyses of all the redactions (1920, 1921, 1935, 1957, 1977, 1993) incorporated in the Georgian Term Bank. Data are edited based on a distinct plan and conventions. The primary novelty is that the new redaction will be both explanatory and bilingual, and will be published as individual units

for individual subfields; alongside publishing the Georgian Term Bank in the web, its edited data will be published as well. The paper discusses the data from Unit 1, specifically, technical terms pertaining to *terminologies of crane machines, road, construction machines and equipment*. Terminologists of the Institute of Linguistics work on editing of data in collaboration of field-specific experts from three different universities. English data are edited by Professor Manana Rusieshvili, Department of English Philology, TSU, and her doctoral students.

The new redaction of the glossary of technical terms will include all the terms, appropriately qualified, referring to a single concept, attested in Georgian academic glossaries of terms, thus figuring out a normalized term, its historical and incorrect equivalents. A plenty of forgotten Georgian terms will be brought back to life. Terms have been chosen in accordance with international terminology standards.

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Botanical Terms in Idiomatic Expressions

Terminology serves as a fundamental aspect of communication across various fields and disciplines, providing a standardized vocabulary that enables professionals to convey precise meanings and concepts efficiently within their respective domains. The presented paper deals with botanical vocabulary. Within botany, botanical terminology plays a crucial role, encompassing a

vast array of terms that describe the structure, function, classification, and behavior of plants. Scientific names derived from Latin or Greek roots offer a standardized framework for botanists worldwide to identify and classify plant species accurately. Additionally, common names reflect regional and cultural variations, contributing to our understanding of the diverse flora.

In contemporary literary English, botanical terms frequently find their way into idiomatic expressions. This phenomenon, known as determinization, illustrates the close relationship between specialized terminology and the broader literary language.

Our study focused on the integration of flower names into idiomatic expressions, exploring the intricate relationship between language and culture. Through linguistic analysis, we categorized idioms into various categories, including pure idioms, e.g.**,** *under the rose, pushing up daisies, to hold the lily*, etc.; idioms as metaphors, e.g., *shrinking violet, daisy chain, orchid dance, snowdrop of hope,* etc.; idioms as similes, e.g., *scattered like asters in the breeze, memories like forget-me-nots, rare as edelweiss,* etc.; idioms as epithets, e.g., *orchid beauty*, etc.

It is noteworthy that while comparing the analyzed idioms with their Georgian translations, it became clear that their Georgian versions do not reveal idiomatic load; moreover, they do not contain flower names.

This systematic analysis revealed the diverse linguistic mechanisms through which flowers are employed as symbolic constructs within language. By examining the usage and significance of flower names in idiomatic expressions, we unveiled the rich tapestry of associations and meanings attributed to flowers in human discourse.

Overall, our findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the symbolic significance of flowers in human communication, shedding light on the enduring connection between language and the natural world. Flowers serve as powerful symbols and metaphors, enriching our linguistic expressions and reflecting cultural values and beliefs. Through our research, we have illuminated the multifaceted role of flowers in shaping human discourse, highlighting their timeless appeal and universal significance across cultures and languages.

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The Georgian Equivalent of the Military Term *Targeting*

The modern world leads to the introduction of new military terms, changes in the meaning and definition of old terms, or the acquisition of new meanings. The development of Georgian

military doctrinal manuals reveals the need for correct and precise concepts and terms, which requires constant work on correct English-Georgian equivalents.

The purpose of our research is to find the correct Georgian equivalent for the term *targeting* even though in the English-Georgian military dictionary, its approved Georgian equivalents are 1. *მიზანზე საცეცხლე ზემოქმედების დაგეგმვა (planning the fire engagement of a target)* 2. *მიზანში ამოღება, დამიზნება (sighting, aiming)*; and according to the Ministry of Defence's internally used explanatory dictionary - *მიზანზე ზემოქმედების დაგეგმვა (target engagement planning)*. The latter three-concept collocation is used in the doctrinal publications of the Ministry of Defence to describe *targeting*. However, military personnel prefer to use barbarism *თარგეთინგი (targeting)* as a convenient and acceptable form for them during speaking or training.

According to US JP 3-60, *targeting* is an integral part of recent military operations and is the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. Furthermore, *targeting* helps the commander to plan and conduct military operations by integrating and synchronizing fire, focusing him/her on achieving certain desired results.

The given definition shows that the dictionary collocations for *targeting* fully express the content of this term and are unambiguously distinguished from concepts such as *aiming, zeroing, sighting, and adjustment*, which imply a separate action and not a cyclic controlled process of targeting.

It should be noted that in the US doctrinal publications, *targeting* is found in various collocations - *dynamic targeting, deliberate targeting, and targeting team,* the translations of which into Georgian are expressed by extended collocations and short terms are crucial for the military personnel when issuing an order or during the operation.

Based on the definitions of military specialists, Georgian-EnglishRussian dictionary units, as well as doctrinal materials, we can conclude *that targeting* includes a target and actions directed against it, which implies determining and planning the engagement weapon, and we believe that the proper Georgian match for the term *targeting* is *მიზანმიმართვა.*

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Issues of Industry-Specific Terminology

It has been known that, since 2020, the Department of Bilingual Dictionaries and Scientific Terminology of Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi State Universsity, has been working on a new redaction of a glossary of technical terms which is both bilingual and explanatory and is divided into units pertaining to sub-fields. The term bank was developed in which data are edited in accordance with international terminology standards.

A group of scholars from the Georgian Technical University are involved in this rather significant cause for our country; glossaries of terms and explanatory dictionaries, compiled by them, considerably contribute to the development of the final version of the Georgian Term Bank; however, it should also been mentioned that these activities have mostly been individual and devoid of coordination. For instance, the following glossaries were published by scholars of the Faculty of Construction of the GTU in recent 10-15 years[1].

After going through the procedure of editing at the Technical University, our Explanatory Glossary of Water Terms (560 pp.) will be transferred to the Institute of Linguistics for another phase of editing, and, following the joint session of the Institute and GTU, it will be published and will thus receive an appropriate status.

Terminology work comprises a plenty of issues; for instance, how to enable a term to gain circulation, how to oust barbarisms having intruded in a language, what equivalents are to be chosen to new discoveries and advances in science and engineering, which term will endure time, what should be regarded a neologism, which of multiple definitions of a single term should be

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[1] *Russian-Georgian-English Dictionary on Water Resources Management* (I. Kruashvili & K. Bziava, 2003); *Russian-Georgian-English Dictionary on Water Resources Management* (I. Kruashvili & K. Bziava, 2008); *Dictionary of Powered Industrial Trucks, Road Construction Machinery and Equipments* (L. Sutidze & G. Iakobashvili, 2012); *Explanatory Glossary of Hydro-Engineering Terms* (I. Iordanishvili, G. Gavardashvili, I. Iremashvili, K. Iordanishvili, 2022); *Short Explanatory Glossary of Construction Terms* (Z. Gvishiani & T. Khmelidze, 2023), etc. Besides, the following have been ready for publication: *Technical Handbook for Bulders* (T. Khmelidze, Z. Gvishiani, A Gurinovich); it is a quadrilingual glossary (Russian-Georgian-English-Polish); *Explanatory Glossary of Water Terms* (D. Gurgenidze, Z. Gvishiani, T. Khmelidze, A. Gurinovich); *Building Encyclopedic Dictionary* (T. Khmelidze, D. Gurgenidze, L. Klimiashvili, K. Khmelidze) in five volumes; etc.

preferred (e.g. rope (cable) – თოკი, საბელი, ბაგირი; კაბელი; გრეხილი) etc. All of these will contribute to solving problems of industry-specific terminology and to laying a foundation of proper use of the state language.

What is the situation like presently? We believe that the situation is grave since the technical progress and, particularly, computerization have restricted languages, having come into being thousands of years before, Georgian among them, and these circumstances, mildly speaking, call for our vigilance. Coordinated work is of great value for such a cause. The country's scientific potential should enable coordinated work; otherwise, any activity will be a wasted effort.

We believe that any dictionary and glossary of terms, developed in Georgia, should regularly undergo an examination at the Institute of Linguistics in order to scrutinize and analyze every term, and the Georgian Term Bank will considerably contribute to it. Only coordinated work will facilitate refining and developing the Georgian language and terminology.

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New Nomenclatural Names in *A Cumulative Glossary of Plant Names*

The coinage of Georgian plant names has an interesting history which has not yet been studied profoundly. Presently, Georgian scientific names of plants are based on the data in *the Botanical Glossary* (1961) by Alexandre Makashvili, a prominent Georgian botanist of the 20th century. When referring to nomenclatural names, various inaccuracies are detected, and this is what causes the establishment of improper or ambiguous items. Hence, when compiling *A Cumulative Glossary of Plant Names* (N. Khocholava-Machavariani & D. Chelidze), changes should necessarily be made.

Changes and additions are made whenever: 1. there are botanical reasons for defining, separating, or regrouping genera and/or varieties of plants; 2. a provided nomenclatural name is imprecise and should necessarily be either corrected or replaced with another term; 3. a name is either ambiguous or obsolete and should necessarily be replaced with a more up-to-date, acceptable, familiar term (it may be supplemented with a synonymic name); 4. a plant has no proper Georgian scientific name; 5. Georgian scientific names do not comply with the respective international Latin nomenclature (besides, some Latin names should necessarily be updated by contemporary international nomenclature); 6. spellings of some phytonyms do not comply with

the norms of Contemporary Standard Georgian, and the internationally recognized binomial principle is not maintained in names translated from Latin.

When introducing changes and additions, we considered the following: internationally recognized conventions for coining nomenclatural names of plants; some traditions established in the Georgian scholarly literature and norms of Contemporary Standard Georgian; popularity of various names in Georgia.

The principal sources, based on which changes were introduced, were as follows: synonymous names occurring in the *Botanical Glossary* by A. Makashvili; Georgian botany literature; dictionaries of Georgian dialects; old Georgian dictionaries; old Georgian medical handbooks; international Latin nomenclature and the data elicited during our fieldwork.

Particularly noteworthy are the cases where a plant does not have a Georgian scientific name. Hence, we apply the following options: we look for appropriate names in appropriate dictionaries and dialect varieties; we either borrow them from other languages (Latin, English, Russian) or coin them ourselves.

Changes are mostly regarding the names of plant varieties. Since, based on the tradition established in the Georgian botany literature, names of genera are not translated and are of Latin origin. There are exceptions to which we contributed several names either translated into Georgian or chosen from various sources.

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Problems of Definition of Ethnic Terms

Ethnic terminology, the terms and concepts used to identify ethnic entities, has always been a subject of debate and discussion. The development of scientific disciplines, first of all, the development of ethnology/anthropology as an independent scientific discipline gave birth to a new agenda where the improvement of the terminological apparatus became the main issue. This, in turn, proceeded in accordance with the theoretical and methodological development. i.e. depending on how particular anthropological schools or theories understood the structure of society, the stages of its development and history of mankind in general.

Over time, on the basis of the study of specific ethnographic examples, such terms as ethnos, ethnic group, nation, etc. have been defined and shared within the discipline. During this period, theoretical approaches and theories were developed, which added additional connotations to the definitions of those terms. A special situation was created in the Soviet Union and the

socialist camp, where the leading ideology, Marxism-Leninism, was based on the formative-evolutionary approach to society and culture. At the same time, official ideological theories of ethnos were formed in the Soviet space, which determined the terminological apparatus. As a result, the separation between Western and Soviet terminology became evident. Later, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and in the process of convergence of scientific spaces, there was a need to harmonize the terminological apparatus and to share new terms. The term ethnicity belongs to such ones. The term has been gaining ground in anthropological theory since the 1970s. This was linked to post-colonial geopolitical changes and the rise of ethnic minority activism. In the 1980s, the issue of ethnicity was one of the central issues of anthropological discourse. Different definitions have been formed (by F. Bart, K. Geertz, etc.) related to three main theoretical approaches: primordialist, constructivist and instrumentalist. There were tendencies to create a new theory of ethnicity, in which the term would be conceptualized in a new way on the basis of constructivist theory, or the ethnic phenomenon would be reanalyzed within the framework of anthropological, political and psychological knowledge.

This article will discuss the current situation and problems of using ethnic terms in the Georgian scientific space.

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The Kartvelian Languages and Their Dialect Varieties in Ėduard Šteber's Pharmaceutical Glossary
(Preliminary Notes)

Various field-specific glossaries and compendiums, published earlier, may serve as valuable sources for documentation of lexical specimina of the Kartvelian languages and their dialects. Clearly enough, linguistic aspects have not been a priority for authors of such oeuvres albeit they can be used as sources of linguistic data. It may come as a surprise that there still are field-specific terminographic resources abounding in data notable for linguists, and not been explored so far. One of such sources is *Materials for a Glossary of Foreign Pharmaceuticals of the Caucasus and Central Asia*, written by Ėduard Šteber. The book was published in 1902 in the city of Ekaterinoslav (present-day Dnipro).

Ėduard Šteber was born in 1862 in Georgia, specifically, in present-day Tetritskaro District, in 1941, as an ethnic German, he was deported to Kazakhstan where he died next year, in 1942.

Ė. Šteber's lexicographic oeuvre consists of two parts: Part One is a list of Latin names of plants and medicines arranged in alphabetical order, accompanied by translations into various languages and their varieties of the Caucasus and Central Asia. Part Two is an alphabetized list of foreign term accompanied with Latin equivalents.

The Kartvelian languages are their glossonyms are presented in accordance with the taxonomy practiced in the Russian Empire: *Grs* – грузинскій (Kartlian dialect of Georgian), *Gur* – гурійскій (Gurian dialect of Georgian), *Imer* – имеретинскій (Imeretian dialect of Georgian), *Mingr* – мингрельскій (Megrelian dialect of Zan), *Swan* – сванетскій (Swan language).

Names of plants and medicines in various languages of the Caucasus and Central Asia are spelt in Cyrillic (Russian spelling rules), this certainly nor providing for the adequate rendering of sound shapes of the terms; however, they can be identified with ease in most cases. Below is an exemplary entry:

Allium Cepa L. Лукъ обыкновенный. – Аджмша (*Abch*) Базал (*Ar*) Сох (*Arm*) Кромида, Кремида (*Gre*) Хахви (*Grs, Gur, Imer*) Соган (*Kum*) Ферь (*Lesg*) Хвархви (*Mingr*) Кадынц (*Os*) Пяз (*Pe*) Соган луг (*Ta*)

We provide statistic data demonstrating the degree of representativeness of the lexicographic source in point:

Grs (Kartlian) – entries including a Kartlian term: 287; total of Kartlian entries: 406
Gur (Gurian) - entries including a Gurian term: 88; total of Gurian entries: 103
Imer (Imeretian) - entries including a Imeretian term: 123; total of Imeretian entries: 174
Mingr (Megrelian) - entries including a Megrelian term: 89; total of Megrelian entries: 110
Swan (Svan) - entries including a Svan term: 27; total of Svan entries: 36

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"Friends of Terminology"

The news, about which we are informing the general public today, is a new type of cooperation between science and school in the direction of informal education.

From April 2022, the Department of Translation Dictionaries and Terminology of the Institute of Linguistics of TSU Arnold Chikobava and the Samtredia Orthodox School of the Patriarchate of Georgia are implementing a joint project.

The author of the idea is Lia Karosanidze, head of the department. Following her suggestion, school students enroll in the linguistic and scientific circle, "Friends of Terminology", within the

framework of which many interesting events have already been carried out.

The school can access electronic material published by the centre. A Facebook page of the same name has been created, where terminological news is systematically published. School students and members of the general public ask questions about language issues. They express the joy of getting to know theoretical and practical issues. Students can understand the general methods of terminology and terminography and review the local situation.

Members of the circle read and discuss scientific articles, namely, Issues of Terminology (volumes I, II, III, IV); Issues of Georgian Speech Culture (Vol. I, V); studies of the terminological content published in the electronic journal "Teacher", materials of the international conference "Terminology-Heritage and Modernity". They explore the types of dictionaries and thesauruses, their differences and the rules of compilation. In 2023, students took part in the work of the conference - "Scientific Terminology 8", where they presented their works and opinions. The students, who participated in the conference, were awarded diplomas from TSU, which aroused a greater desire among young people to engage in scientific direction.

"Friends of Terminology" help spread and establish newly introduced or newly created terms / Kunta, Bambula, Shlapuna.../. Currently, we focus on medical, equestrian, dressage, and slang terminology.

Terminological activities of teenagers have already attracted attention, and the desire to develop into a broad movement has been aroused in the community of supporters of the state language.

The new type of scientific relationship introduced by the Department of Terminology and Translation Dictionaries of the Institute of Linguistics and its head personally has a significant impact on the quality of learning the state language, terminological activity and the development of the conceptual awareness of future citizens.

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Regarding the Issue of the Use of Some Terms in Academic Studies and Scientific Research

This paper refers to the analysis of the use of some terms in academic studies and scientific research. In particular, the term "Security" was artificially introduced into the Georgian language in the 20 - 30s of the 20th century, when the Georgian language began to be filled with translated

technical terms. For example, for this purpose, the Russian term "Техника безопасности" was transposed into the Georgian language without translation. Based on "bezopasnost," the term "security" was translated into Georgian as "Security Technique". The context of its use was also determined: technical safety, labour safety, etc. For example, in 1932, at the Mining and Geological Faculty of the Polytechnic Institute, the chair was named "Chair of Safety Techniques and Industrial Sanitation". It should be noted that in "The 2011 classification of UNESCO's qualification framework and fields of study", the term "safety" is correctly used in the context of the content of technical activities, for example, code: 0712.3.1 Labor safety and environmental technologies, 0712 Environmental protection technology; 1022.1.1 occupational safety; 103 security services. This technical term is also included in the field of social sciences, without the content context of the field of study. So here is added the speciality with the name "0312.2.2 Security Studies", unlike the English language. Thus, it is included in the social and political sciences (03), whose subject of study is not the field of technical activity, but governance, political principles and practice. In this case, not a technical term had to be employed but a traditional, socio-political term for the Georgian language. This is an indigenous Georgian scientific term *ushishroeba* (security), which considers the appropriate content and context. Accordingly, there should be written "0312.2.2 Security studies". This serious mistake often leads to an absurd situation. In the learning structure of social sciences, due to this field-wide name, sometimes there are invited people, who have been awarded, the academic degree "Doctor of Professional Safety" (1022.1.1). Their research subject is the technical term "Safety Field" which includes the provision of a working environment with comfortable conditions; Legislative and legal acts of labor hygiene, Industrial sanitation, fire, explosive, radiation and electrical safety and so on. The analysis of both terms shows that the content and fields of application of the term "security" (humanities - code 02; social sciences - code 03, etc.) are essentially different from the content and fields of application of the term "security". (Information and communication technologies - code 06; engineering, production and construction - code 07; health care, social welfare - code 09; services - code 10, etc.). However, the content and fields of application of each of them separately are so wide and diverse that their artificial combination under the name of one term, for example, under "*security*" is not appropriate, as it leads to confusion about the fields of activity and specificity, and other misunderstandings.

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The Dictionary of Diabetes Terms – Prepared and Printed in Georgian Language

Globally, diabetes mellitus (DM) has taken the form of a pandemic. Experts indicate that the total number of people with DM is approaching 1 billion. In Georgia, 10% of the population may be affected by DM.

The number of endocrinologists/diabetologists is also increasing quite rapidly. Raising the level of education for the development of the field is considered an urgent matter. Keeping this in mind, we started spreading knowledge of specific terms in Georgia 25 years ago.

For decades, the "Diabetes Dictionary" was one of the columns in most issues of the journal "Diabetes and Health."

The creation of the Dictionary, explaining terms used in DM and its co-morbidities is another step forward, as the publication of such a dictionary in our native language is a considerable achievement not only for Georgia, as this is the only dictionary of the type in the entire Eastern European region.

Until today, similar dictionaries existed only in the languages of large countries in Europe and the world - English, German, Spanish, French, etc.

Prof. Peter Schwartz, President-Elect of the International Diabetes Federation and a professor of diabetes prevention and management at the University of Dresden, positively evaluated the publication of the Dictionary: "This Dictionary is a great achievement because education is the basis of qualified care not only in diabetes but in any chronic disease. The publication of the Dictionary in the native language is an important step forward in the world of diabetes, it is the basis for future actions".

Communication between members of a diabetes team is also important and for good communication, it is vital to speak the same language, use the same terms, and understand each other.

The 1st edition of the Diabetes Dictionary was published in December 2023 and registered by the Department of Copyright Protection under the following copyright number - ISBN-9941-8-6162-8.

The Dictionary has 120 pages and includes more than 700 terms about diabetes, its early and late complications and co-morbidities. A large group of endocrinologists and representatives of other specialities participated in the creation and review of the Dictionary. The publication of the 2nd and expanded edition of the Dictionary is planned for 2025.

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Terminology Commissions in Latvia (1919–1921) and Lithuania (1921–1926): Similarities and Differences[1]

Similar processes took place in Latvia and Lithuania in certain historical periods. Terminology Commissions (TC) were established in the late 1910s and the early 1920s: in Latvia in 1919 and in Lithuania in 1921. The report discusses the establishment of the TC of Latvia (LV) and Lithuania (LT), the organisation of the work and its results based on the research carried out so far, publications in the press and the protocols of the TC meetings (more in Auksoriūtė 2011; Kvašīte 2020).

Many similarities were found between the LV TC and the LT TC, for example, subcommittees of various fields were created to consider terms and the accepted terms were later reviewed by the general commission. However, the main difference is that the LV TC had more subcommittees and members in them, which allowed to cover a larger number of areas. As can be seen from the minutes, a lot of time in the LT TC meetings was devoted to issues of the commission's own activities (pay, duties etc.). In both Latvia and Lithuania, common society could also express its opinion on the adopted terms, as their lists were published in the press: in journals "Izglītības Ministrijas Mēnešraksts" (Monthly of the Ministry of Education) (LV) and "Švietimo darbas" (Work of Education) (LT).

The results of the work of both TCs have a lasting value: the dictionaries of Latvian and Lithuanian terms (in Latvia "Zinātniskas terminoloģijas vārdnīca" (Dictionary of Scientific Terminology) in 1922, in Lithuania "Įvardai, arba terminai, priimti Terminologijos komisijos" (Terms, Approved by the Terminology Commission) in 1924). However, they differ both in scope and quality of preparation. The dictionary of Latvian terms consists of 20 sections of different scope: linguistics, philosophy, law, music, chemistry and chemical technology, mathematics, electricity and electrical engineering, warfare, seafaring, veterinary medicine etc. The dictionary of Lithuanian terms was prepared by Antanas Vireliūnas (1887–1925), secretary of the LT TC, and

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published on his own initiative, but it is a small volume and format publication which included terms from 7 areas. The publication was criticised by many linguists for to its poor quality.

Specialists from various fields, as well as famous linguists – Lithuanian Jonas Jablonskis (1860–1930) and Latvian Jānis Endzelīns (1873–1961) participated in the work of LT and LV TC. Although none of them left behind any theoretical works on terminology, their consulting, coining of new or correcting existing terms in their languages was a significant contribution to the development of scientific terminology in their countries.

The research shows that the establishment of the first TCs and their role in each of the countries should be evaluated similarly, but it is regrettable that due to financial, organisational and personal problems, the activities of LV TC and LT TC did not last long.

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Mathematical Terminology in Georgian Translations of the Works by Ammonios Ermis

This work discusses the mathematical texts by Ammonios Ermis 1. "Referring to the 'voice of five' of Porphyry the philosopher" and 2. "Referring to the 'category of ten' of Aristotle." This is the manuscript S 2562 (dates to the 13th century; experts note that it was copied from a 12th century manuscript. Due to the translation into the modern Georgian language, the level of mathematics in Georgia in the 12th century can be determined.

Mathematics is a fundamental science. Thus, a thorough and deep knowledge of mathematical terminology is required to convey mathematical concepts accurately and clearly. The translator conveys these concepts with strict mathematical precision.

The vocabulary of the language and the existence of terms point to the level of cultural development of the country. Some terms are directly translated from Greek, whereas most of them come from Georgian roots.

The abundance of Georgian terms, their precise selection, despite the small number of Georgian mathematical works (as almost always, the invasion of the country was accompanied by the ruin of rich libraries of Georgia), makes us assume a high level of mathematics in Georgia and the ongoing event from the distant past.

It should be noted that the works of Ammonios Ermis mentioned by us were translated into Latin for the first time in 1268. The interpretation of Ammonios' terms can be found in the writings of Ioane Batonishvili, and it is also mentioned by Anton Catholicos.

In society where mathematical knowledge goes beyond the limits of counting numbers and the simplest measurements, the self-development of mathematics occurs inevitably. This phenomenon happens and is confirmed by the existence of mathematical terminology. About 136 mathematical terms are mentioned in this text.

It is important to think that the terminology was elaborated by those who knew mathematics thoroughly. It is indicated by the fact that most of the terms are of Georgian origin.

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Research Issues on the Upper Garment of the Clergy (*Chokha*)

In the history of human culture, making and using clothes is an ancient and important achievement. It has played the role of a social sign since the beginning. Representatives of the high and low circles of society, clergymen, and warriors were dressed differently.

The main types of clothing were historically created according to economic, religious, social and ethnic characteristics. We are focused on the Georgian Orthodox Church clergy clothing they wore in the past and in what form it has reached till today, the structural features of the clothing elements, and the materials used to produce and shape it.

Clothing of the Orthodox Church clerics from different countries reveals common features, which have been developed based on long, close spiritual and cultural-historical relationships. According to "Archipieraticon", such elements of the shared stock are: sticharion, phelonion, orarion, epitrachelion, epigonation, omophorion, sakkos, knee pad, etc. However, this did not exclude the existence of self-contained elements in the clothing of the clergy of the Georgian Orthodox Church.

According to Georgian written sources, the following terms for the parts of clergy clothing occur: *olari*, *k'uarti*, *sabeč'uri*, *čoxa*, *samxari*, *k'unk'uli*, *skema*, *moc'eseta samoseli*, *k'uart-piloni*,

ompori, *p'alek'art'i*, etc.

Most of the terms, still still refer to parts of clergy clothing, others, in the course of time, either changed their meanings or disappeared at all from the set of clergy clothing. Among the above-listed terms, *čoxa* and *k'unk'uli* refer to the parts of a nun's garment, and the rest to those of a priests' garment.

Due to various reasons, since the 19th century, *chokha* (*čoxa*), the most significant and ancient element, was lost from the set of clergy clothing, and this is what aroused my interest in the issue in point.

The term *chokha* (*čoxa*) occurs in Georgian written sources since the 9th century. Judging from the data retrieved by us, since the early feudal epoch, in the 9th-18th centuries, the term referred to an upper garment of both monks and nuns and a wool fabric for making it. Later, the term occurred to refer to secular individuals' garments as well.

Based on our studies, we reconstructed a sketch of *chokha*, as an upper garment of the clergy, and developed its construction.

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Georgia's New Mining Code and Related Terminological Problems

A new draft law on the state regulation of operations related to using the Earth bowels – the Mining Code - has been in the development stage for several years in Georgia. The term "code" should replace the current law "On Subsoil". The Code is the first comprehensive framework document in this field. It should reflect the legal, environmental, technical, financial, and other issues related to the Earth's bowels and mineral exploitation, and bring it as close as possible to the relevant international, especially European, legislation on the one hand, and make it understandable and acceptable for foreign investors. On the other hand, it should reflect the realities of our country and not significantly change the already established terminology so as not to get significant inconsistencies with the definitions given in various textbooks, manuals, references or dictionaries. At the same time, it should correct, refine and wherever foreign terms are used, or at least we lack such to create new national terms as much as possible. The current law is based mainly on the principles, approaches, and terminology of the former Soviet Union. During the development of the new Code, it was necessary to adjust the meaning of several terms and, in some cases, to develop new terms. The proposed presentation is devoted to the terminological problems that arose while working on the Code and ways to overcome them.

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On Terminological Policy[1]

Terminological policy as such in relation to Georgian Sign Language has never been a subject of discussion. Despite the fact that in this language the issue of term production is quite actual. The problem is related to social and administrative issues. It is clear that the new reality brings new needs, when the language is obliged and forced to face this new reality. Unfortunately, the issue of education of the deaf community in Georgia is still problematic and this backwardness is reflected in all directions. Special problems arise in terms of terminology.. As we mentioned earlier, pseudo-academic activities seriously damage the vocabulary of Georgian sign language and all the fields of this language.

A terminological policy should outline the main approaches to the term-production in Georgian sign language. In general, terms in sign languages can be produced in three ways:

1. By dactylic production, which involves conveying the term by dactyls, and this is quite common in many sign languages;

2. Sign-term creative process, which implies the creation of new signs as terms;

3. Composite form-production for creating sign terms, which involves obtaining new forms using specific signing units.

The second way (i.e. the signing process) is a particularly difficult one. In this process, the appropriateness of sign parameters and navigational flexibility must be taken into account, along with all phonological and lexical parameters. For such a process, it is especially important to define the correct terminological policy in order not to damage the linguistic portrait of the sign language.

Many questions arise regards the terminological policy of Georgian sign language: who and how should develop a terminological policy for this language? How to define specific language parameters? and others. I will try to answer these questions in my report.

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Issues of Describing Colour Terms in A Comprehensive Georgian-English Thematic Dictionary

The words denoting colours are imbued with many semantic associations, and it is important to differentiate them when describing the vocabulary of a language. The main goal of creating the Georgian-English Thematic Dictionary is to gather and document colour-related vocabulary in Georgian, identify their English equivalents, provide illustrative material, and indicate word usage qualifications in the dictionary's structure.

The significance of this research is that for many of the selected colour terms, English equivalents are scarcely or not found in existing Georgian-English dictionaries. On the other hand, some concepts denoting colours in the Georgian language are not confirmed in English.

The research methodology employed while selecting the macrostructure of the material is corpus-based. The research data were taken from the National Corpus of the Georgian Language and the Parallel Corpus. Interestingly, the basis for the classification of lemmas with colour semantics served literary and scientific works because the broad context of the specialized vocabulary was also considered. Regarding the macro-structural exploration, a semantic classification of the colour vocabulary was elaborated, which allowed exploring the Georgian linguistic heritage from this perspective and comparing it with English. Some of the themes discussed in the paper are as follows: a) precious stones, minerals: *აბედისფერი (straw-coloured), აკვამარინისფერი (aquamarine), ამარტისფერი (amber), ანთრაციტისფერი (anthracite grey), ამეთვისტოსფერი (amethystine, amethyst-coloured);* b) plants, fruit: *დანაკისფერი (date-palm coloured), ჭერმისფერი (apricot-coloured), ბჟოლისფერი (mulberry, mulberry-coloured);* c) animals: *ხოხბისყელისფერი shimmering blue (colour of orn. pheasant), ხოხბისთვალისფერი pale pink* (around the pupil of the pheasant's eye); d) liquids: *წაქისფერი whey-coloured* (the greenish serum of milk which remains after the separation of the curd by coagulation, esp. in the manufacture of cheese); e) natural phenomena: *ჯანღისფერი (foggy/gloomy/murky-coloured;)* time, seasons: *ბინდისფერი (dusky; dark-coloured).*

From the point of the structural classification, composites of adjectives denoting two colours are described *(მოყვითალო-ქარვისფერი (yellowish-amber).*

The following issues concerning the macrostructural analysis will also be discussed in this paper: a) the existing asymmetry between the descriptive meanings of Georgian and English colours; b) the problem of equivalence and ways to solve it through explanatory references and stylistic qualifications.

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Problems in Georgian Grammatical Terminology Revisited
(Voice and Version)

The paper presents a criticism of the traditional, semantic terminology of Dionysius Thrax' "Τέχνη γραμματική (Art of Grammar)" and the inconsistency of its use in the morphological analysis of the Georgian polypersonal verb.

1. The subject of grammar, as one of the branches of linguistics, is the form of the word and the relationship between these forms, that is, morphological structures and syntactic constructions.

2. Therefore:

a) linguistic data and events should be studied not in terms of content, semantics (*active, passive...*), but from a morphosyntactic point of view, by means of a structural and descriptive method.

b) hence, grammatical categories should be defined and qualified not through logico-semantic terminology, but through structural terminology.

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For Some Words and Phrases of Civil Law

The present work discusses the linguistic and terminological issues of civil law, as well as decisions verdicts and rulings. The language issues of verdicts and decisions are important for the court. Due to this, statisticians and editors have been involved in the drafting of documents for years and directly come across today's important words and expressions in texts. As the language of the law is highly conservative, we often encounter contradictions in the natural process of language norms and their development.

To introduce Georgian versions of court terms and make them more understandable (when possible), we frequently look for a solution based on the protection of the content and the legal language and give preference to the more natural forms characteristic of the Georgian language. This is of great importance, in general, for the protection and development of the language.

According to the wrongly spread opinion, the important thing is for the meaning to be clear for instance, what is the difference between selecting LLC Mtkvar or "Mtkvari" or between the "Khadi Valley or Khada Valley? If we approach the issue from this point, why do we need laws, rules, and norms? We can write what and how we want! Based on this approach, the Georgian language will first resemble another language and then disappear. Normative forms may even change over time, but the separation from the organic part of the language has brought the most serious consequences for many languages, and the Georgian language cannot be an exception. It is everyone's responsibility, in this vast digital era, to notice not only barbarisms but also unacceptable expressions unique to the Georgian language.

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Likhvashine, Likungueshi, Lihlomali - for Definitions of Several Svan Terms related to Rituals and Customs[1]

Linguistic literature emphasizes the richness and archaicness of the vocabulary of Svan: four lexical units denoting siblings coming from Pre-Kartvelian, about 300 initials denoting walking, and, accordingly, the same number of Svan verbs. The Svan language is particularly diverse in terms of sectoral vocabulary and ethnographic material. The terminology reflecting customs and rituals is also noteworthy, which is quite difficult to describe perfectly in a literary form: ლი-შიაშ̌ი, ლი-ხვა̌შინე, ლი-ქუნგუ̌ეშ̌ი, ლი-ფა̈ნა̌ლი, ლი-წ̌ვილ-ა̌ლ, ლი-ჰლომალი...

It is almost impossible to accurately translate Svan lexemes depicting rituals into literary Georgian, rendering them in a literary form and fully reflecting the appropriate semantics of Svan

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is connected with difficulties. This is the specificity of the Svan language archaism. It is precise because of this archaic nature that Svaneti - the true savannah of Georgian culture - is deservedly called the „Olympus of Georgia" and the „Ethnographic Kaleidoscope", and the Svan language - the „Golden Rod" of Kartvelology. Svaneti is the ancient center of the Georgian ethnic world, Georgian culture, and statehood, the Svans have been creating a unified history of the Georgian nation with their economic, and cultural life since time immemorial.

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Adjectives of Foreign Origin in the Georgian Language and Scientific Terminology

It is common knowledge that a term carries a specific meaning; therefore, various parts of speech, such as nouns, adjectives, and verbal nouns, are used to convey it.

In scientific terminology, the role of adjectives is particularly significant. It is impossible to conduct terminological work without them. In dictionaries, they are found not only within terminological expressions but also appear as independent terminological units.

The number of adjectives of foreign origin in terminology and, consequently, in literary language has been permanently increasing. This progression is a natural and inevitable phenomenon akin to the general trend of borrowing of foreign words, from which there is no escape. Adjectives of foreign origin in various languages, including Georgian, typically enter the language either directly with the adjectival stem from a source language or through association with a noun. This process is known as morphological assimilation, whereby adjectives of foreign origin are formed in the borrowing language (such as Georgian) by incorporating a Georgian affix, the process termed adaptation.

The formation of adjectives of foreign origin has been thoroughly studied in Georgian linguistics. Primarily, it is crucial to specify the origin of the term. While the formation of borrowed nouns is easier in Georgian, the morphological assimilation of adjectives involves a complex mechanism. The morphological segmentation of a donor language cannot be ignored in this case. It is imperative to specify the structure of adjectives of foreign origin, i.e., how they are broken down and which affixes are singled out.

Among the derivational affixes involved in forming adjectives of foreign origin in Georgian, the suffix -ur (-ul) has a significant function. The crucial consideration lies in

determining a type of a stem serving as an origin for adjectives with the suffix -ur(-ul): a) a substantive of foreign origin, or b) an adjectival stem lacking a corresponding noun in a recipient language.

The borrowing language does not simply mechanically adopt a loanword but rather focuses on a structural-semantic analysis of adjectives.

Despite the firmly established norms within the language, violations in the formation of adjectives of foreign origin are frequently observed presently in terminology, scientific language, or colloquial speech. Hence, we deemed it necessary to address this issue publicly. Once more, it is imperative to clarify which form is correct: *hipoteturi or hipotezuri; pnevmaturi or pnevmatikuri; sinteturi or sintetikuri; avtenturi or avtentikuri; vegetatiuri or vegetaciuri...*

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The Role of Subject Field Specialists in Terminology Standardization: The Case in Mongolia

Terminology standardization ensures that everyone involved in a project or task uses the same terminology, which helps to avoid confusion and misunderstandings. Thus, it requires collaboration between terminologists and different stakeholders including subject field specialists. Subject field specialists are essential for ensuring accuracy and consistency, as well as for maintaining the integrity of specialized terminology in various fields.

Mongolian terminology studies have ancient origins because Mongolia has had multilateral relations with not only neighboring countries but also third countries in political, economic, cultural, literary and religious aspects since ancient time. As a result of the wide range of foreign relations in all fields, Mongolian language has enriched with new terms denoting new concepts, phenomena and things.

Although the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology (MASM) has a standardization mandate perse. Technical sub-committee for terminology of MASM has 48 members including various subject specialists, linguists, translators and terminologists. But this committee has been not so active. It can be said that mostly there has been no coordination between subject field specialists and terminologists/ linguists for standardization of technical terms of different domains. In other words, subject field specialists have standardized technical terms without participation of terminologists because they did not consider linguistics to be very useful

for them. Due to no coordination with terminologists and linguists the number of linguistically incorrect and inconsistent terms have been standardized.

This results ambiguity in domain communication. Thus, in recent times subject field specialists started to realize the importance of linguistics and terminologists for terminology work and to ask terminologists for cooperation with them.

The paper mainly focuses on the role of subject field specialists in terminology standardization, the problem statement, and its solution.

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TerminologAIzation – a New Reality for Terminology Work and Terminologists?

Today, artificial intelligence (AI) is discussed everywhere, so also in terminology: How will it affect terminology work? Can we talk of a "terminolgaization"? What approach should be taken to its application? And how does it affect the profession of terminologists and their training?

This paper will present some recent ideas on the possible application of AI in terminology work and experiments done (Heinisch 2024; Karsch 2023; Reineke 2023). It will also discuss implications and consequences for the work and the profession, with outlooks into the needs for updating the professional profile and the training of terminologists.

Existing professional profiles and skills cards for terminologists will probably need to be updated with skills related to AI, e.g. prompt engineering and editing, a new type of "post editing" of AI-generated content, and evaluation of AI output.

In terminology training, the application of AI currently seems to vary, but Unesco (2023) has published a general guideline with ideas on how to use AI techniques in teaching. Also higher education institutions teaching terminology have started discussing and using AI: some with a more defensive stance, testing and exchanging take home exam questions depending on the AI results or going back to traditional sit-in exams without computer aids. But those with a more creative and welcoming attitude towards AI are already using AI in various teaching tasks related to terminology and translation, e.g. Universität Wien. Examples of this will be given.

Term extraction is one area where results have proven reasonably good, also for multilingual term extraction. Definition generation is another usage of AI in terminology, and this feature has even been included in recent versions of terminology management software. Considering that intensional terminological definitions written according to terminology

standards have a reasonably consistent format, that aspect could be handled. But when selecting what delimiting characteristics are needed to express in a definition, the question gets harder. Achieving a hierarchical concept structure from text has seen more varied results with some hits and misses. The task of term creation, where AI can give creative solutions based on large amounts of data, is another "harmless" area where faulty information or hallucinations would affect the result to a lesser extent than for other terminology tasks.

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Phraseological and Metaphoric Units in the Spheres of Science and Technology

The paper analyzes some metaphors or phraseological units related to the spheres of science and technology in Georgian and English. This presents a special interest for the comparative terminological research of Georgian and English.

Modern linguistic units of science and technology and the terminology associated with them raise special interest in terms of their spread in various languages, since new terms are mostly produced in English and thereafter spread to other languages.

Transfer of new lexical-phraseological units from English into Georgian is mainly a

complex process. It is hard to find exact equivalents for terms and generation of lengthy explanations becomes necessary, for example,

AI fizzle - ახალი შესაძლებლობების შექმნა ადამიანის ტვინის ხელოვნური ინტელექტით ჩანაცვლებით;

Stochastic parrots / large language models - დიდი ენობრივი მოდელები;

Electronic brain - ელექტრონული ტვინი;

Comparative analysis of usage frequencies of these terms and their spread in various types of texts and discourses is also significant for research. The process becomes even more difficult when a lexical or phraseological unit is used in non-literal meaning and it becomes necessary to provide proper explanation.

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On the Relevance of the Terminological Resource
(on the Example of the Lexical Unit *Inspiration*)

The usefulness of a terminological resource is determined by its form, content, and functional parameters.

Important factors include social sanction of the lexical unit, the attitude of language users, extralinguistic factors, the lexical capabilities of the common language, the adaptability of borrowed units, and the specificity of the terminological field.

Various works in Georgian scientific literature delve into the characteristics of terms, such as those by R. Gambashidze ("Georgian Scientific Terminology and the Basic Principles of its Compilation," Tb., 1986), D. Melikishvili ("Ways of Formation and Development of Georgian Scientific Terminology," Mnatobi, No. 2, 1983), and S. Omiadze ("On the Use of the Term 'Terminology,'" vol. 1, 2014).

Linguistic literature emphasizes the need to establish Georgian lexical units in terminological fields and discusses the negative aspects of introducing borrowed terms into the language. References include works by L. Karosanidze ("Terminology - The Future of the Georgian Language," Terminology Issues, vol. 1, 2014) and N. Dateshidze ("New Directions in Modern Terminological Dictionaries," Terminology Issues, vol. 4, 2020).

The article discusses specific Georgian and English lexical units (*inspiration*) examining their content range, formal possibilities, functional load, frequency of use, and the attitude of language users.

Conclusions are drawn based on relevant empirical material and corpus data, with analysis results summarized considering linguistic scientific considerations. The features of establishing lexical units in the terminological field are highlighted, taking into account modern linguistic trends.

It is important to consider lexical data, create a diachronic picture and analyze meanings realized in terminology across various domains such as religious, philosophical, cinematographic, artistic, modern design, internet space, and real-life contexts. Discussions also encompass the statuses of relevant lexical units.

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Terminology and the Contemporary Georgian Education System

A clearly expressed process in the history of the Georgian literary language is the excess of foreign lexemes, specifically, the inflow of English language terms into the Georgian literary space.

The history of the language is also the history of the nation. Words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, are later complemented by Russian borrowings, and today everything is overwhelmed with English terms.

The reasons are various, the most important is the Internet and other modern communication technologies. It is well known that there are different ways of term creation and that terminology reveals the closest relationship with translations. That is why we have to be more responsible and careful during translation. Properly established terms are a source of language enrichment. Every person who considers the Georgian language as his/her mother tongue should be more careful with it. Yet, the example of vigilance, responsibility, and caution should be given first by the education system, and this should be reflected in the textbooks – educational resources that are provided to teachers and students. It must be said that the teaching materials of modern Georgian education are often full of improperly established English terms: – facilitator, cluster, quiz, curriculum, mentor, certificate, etc.

I consider it possible to replace many of them with Georgian equivalents. Moreover, the Georgian literary language, which, as some scholars recommend, could be used analogous to the Kartvelian literary language, giving us a great opportunity to find a Georgian match for a foreign term. In Kartvelian I mean Laz-Megrelian and Svan along with literary Georgian. It is necessary to develop methods and ways, and if we take the problem of establishment of terms more seriously, we will reach the desired results with more effort. It is probably impossible to find a Georgian equivalent for all terms, but for us, even one word and one form should be valuable.

The attitude that the employment of incorrectly established foreign terms, or rather barbarisms, seems to add a certain charm to the speaker's speech, should be changed. We should not incite similar actions and not be ashamed of Georgian forms, nor should we set an example to pupils, students, and society in general.

In the report, I would also like to share with you the attitude of the Turkish scientific community to the mentioned issues. The Turkish language adapts its language capabilities to every novelty or challenge, to find a Turkish equivalent for every term. For example, a computer in Turkish is Bilgisayar, literally "information counter"; 'mouse' – Fare, literally: a "mouse"; printer - yazıcı, literally: "writing (machine)" …For participants in conferences, symposia or other similar events in the Turkish scientific space there is a written format with formatting - Teşekkür Belgesi "Certificate of Thanks", Katılım Belgesi, literally, "Participant's Certificate". In the report, we will also present other material.

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Hymnographic terms in the Parakletike
(According to Gelatian Gulani [K-596])

The liturgy of the Orthodox Church consists of readings, prayers and hymns. These are connected by a certain rule – the Typikon. One of these is the Parakletike or Octoechos. It is a book of the hymns of the Church of the weekly cycle, divided into eight tones.

Both translated and original hymnographic texts are known in the Georgian liturgical tradition. In general, the Parakletike contains translated hymns. The text we explored is the redaction of St George the Hagiorite preserved in the Kutaisi State Historical Museum in Gelatian Gulani under Number K-596 (written in 1541).

In the Parakletike (1r – 173c), there are both Georgian and translated terms. These are the terms of various compositions, e.g, Noun terms: *აღდგომისა, აღსავალნი, წირვისანი, სინანულის˜ნი (სინანულისანი), თჳთი... Verb terms: აქ˜ბდით (აქებდით), აქ˜ბ[ს]აd (აქებდითსა), აღვისს˜ნითი (აღვისსენითი), მომიჴს˜ნნი...*

The history of both the language and the liturgical services is preserved in the terms. For example, the term: *აღსვ˜ლ˜ნი* (13v, 26v) *აღსავალნი* - an antiphons of the Sunday service. Its name derives from the content taken from Psalms 119-132, entitled "The Song of Ascents" (https://martlmadidebloba.ge/terminebi2.html).

As is known, there are three ascents in all. The term *აღსავალნი* should be derived from the original form of the process of liturgical worship, which meant the movement of the priests from the stoa to the altar. This process was completed with a small entrance (preaching of the Gospel). They stopped three times, and during each stop, they sang according to the order of ascents. Ascent - the slow ascent to the altar.

The research manuscript also shows the tendency to become a term. For example, today, the term *შთახდათაი* of the sixth ode, found in the title, is derived from the words given at the beginning of the hymn: *შთახდა იონა.* Various variants of the mentioned term are confirmed in Parakletike: *შთახდათაიონ / შთახდათაი.*

The paper will explain and analyse other hymnography terms based on a comparison with other redactions of the Parakletike, including Paraklitike hymns used in modern liturgical practice.

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On the Study and Systematization of Terminology Related to Clothing (Garment, Shoes...) in Svan

For linguistics, history and ethnology, it is crucial to fully identify and analyse the Svan industry-specific vocabulary from a structural-semantic point of view (in light of compariative and contrastive analyses with other Kartvelian languages). This time, the aim of our work is to systematise the terminology related to one of the groups of industry-specific vocabulary, specifically, *clothing* (garment, footwear, headwear...), as well as to conduct the structural, semantic, and etymological analyses of the terms based on Svan dialectological data. We will compare illustrative data with Georgian-Zan material properly, and, based on the comparative and

contrastive analyses, we will identify the following groups: 1. Lexical units adopted from other languages. 2. Data of the Common Kartvelian level. 3. Svan data proper. In each group, considering the keywords, we will present the thematically systematized data in subsections (e.g., *general terms for clothing, types of clothing, parts of clothing, materials used for clothing, women's and men's headwear,* etc.).

In our opinion, Svan dialectological data, grouped in thematic sequence and studied and analyzed from a linguistic point of view, based on Svan folk poetic and prose writings, dictionaries, as well as on the vast amount of data we have searched in the field conditions in Mestia, Lentekhi and Kodori valleys over the years, is an essential and relevant issue. This kind of research will both increase the lexical stock of Svan and preserve these lexical units and enrich the term database provided by the Georgian Term Bank, and save forgotten ancient Georgian words.

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Svan Vocabulary Related to the Cottage Industry
(Based on Archival Materials of the 1940s)

Varlam Topuria's archive preserves a handwritten dictionary recorded and compiled by Akaki Chkadua, a student of the Faculty of Philology, in Lower Bal Svaneti (specifically, Khaishi) in 1949 (June-August).

It is worth noting how the author treats each word. For instance, when describing household tools, he tries to render every shade of meaning. In definitions, he frequently adds handwritten illustrations. A picture is accompanied with references to constituent parts of various objects, as well as the definitions of each lexical unit.

The dictionary includes 51 pages and presents samples of the Lower Bal dialect (Lakhamulian). He mostly discusses lexical units separately and presents them in nominative case and as forms of a masdar. It is thematically diverse, and ome can clearly observe that the author did his best to group them semantically.

Currently, we present vocabulary related to the cottage industry (namely, *loom construction, thread twisting,* and *the description of a bast sandal*). We chose the items accompanied with illustrations.

Analyses of the material in question with respect to Svan dialect data, it became clear that

some lexical units either do not occur at all or are attested as dialect variations as a result phonetic and semantic shifts. It is also important to note that some lexical units were not evidenced in the so far published Svan dictionaries.

The mentioned dictionary includes archaic samples of branch terminology, which are rarely occur in language use. They are either forgotten or belong to one of the dialects (in this case, Lower Bal). Therefore, it is important to identify, process and fill the term database provided by the term bank, thus granting give some vitality to forgotten ancient words.

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The Terms Denoting Trees and Their Fruit in Cherqezian Languages

In Circassian languages, there is a term denoting any tree in general – čₔəɣʿ (Adigh) ‖ žəɣ (Kabardian), which represents the basis for the name of the oak tree which is as follows: in Adighean – čₔəɣʿaj, and – žəɣʲjǎj in Kabardian. As for the fruit of the oak tree (-r̄ḳo – in Georgian), we can see that the names denoting the fruit of the oak tree differ lexically in Circassian languages: Adighean **məšₔḳ°** and Kabardian – **məšx°ʿəmpǎ** – mean an „oak tree". According to A. Shagirov, in earlier times, to denote an oak tree, the terms used in Adighean and Kabardian languages also denoted an acorn.

The names of some trees in Chirrkassian language come from their fruit names, for example- in Adigh **dǎ** – Georgian ḳaḳali – walnut; **dajǎ** „ḳaḳlis xe" – walnut tree, in Kabardian – **djǎj**.

The names of trees can be formed in a descriptive way: the name of the fruit of the tree, + čₔəɣʿ – meaning – „a tree", for examples: Adigh. **qəcǎ**, – Kab. **šaftalʲ** – which means peach („aṭami" – in Georgian), in Adigh.**qəcǎ čₔəɣʿ** „peach tree", in Kab. **šaftalʲ čₔəɣʿ** a peach.

In some cases, both tools of nomination are used at the same time, for example – Adigh. **məjǎ čₔəɣʿ** „apple tree". There are also some cases, in which the name of a tree and its fruit do not differ, for example – **dǎzɔ́jǎ** mean both – „hazelnut" and „hazelnut tree".

The names of cultured fruit trees, in some cases, are produced by means of adding the element **'ǎrəs** to the names of the wild plants (trees); for example: **mə** „mažalo" – a kind of the wild apple and **mə'ǎrəs** – cultivated apple tree.

The names of trees in most cases are phonetically the same in Adighean and Kabardian languages but sometimes there is a difference not only of the phonetical or lexical character (for example, **zǎ** – (Georgian txili – nat), or **zǎrəžǎ** – viburnum (in Latin) – ʒaxveli (Georgian). However,

there are also cases where the difference is lexical: in Adigh. **dăzə́jă** – this word means „hazelnut“ in Kabardian; there is the difference of the phonetical type. As for the difference of the lexical type (for example, in Adighean, meaning nut (walnut), and kabardinian **dăçək̥°** ‖ **măzədă**). It is notecible that this kind of difference is dialectal (for example, **š̥xənc°əmpă** – **ax°ə** – is the name of a fig – fruit (leɣvi – in Georgian).

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Tracing the Usage and Spread of New Icelandic Terminology that Tnters the Language through EU/EEA Legal Texts

The background for this presentation is the translation of EEA/EU documents into Icelandic, and the various Icelandic equivalents of English terms that have entered the language through this translation effort. This work has been ongoing since the original translation of the EEA Agreement in 1990, which marked Iceland's participation in the European Economic Area. Subsequently, a substantial part of the EU legislation has been translated into Icelandic and implemented into national law.

Although it is a known fact that the terminology of the EEA/EU legal acts is transferred into various domains of Icelandic, this issue has not been systematically examined. One important aspect in this respect is how the new terms contribute to the inventory and vocabulary of the language; in other words, how this constitutes domain gain. This is particularly important in view of the concern that Icelandic is losing ground to English. Another interesting issue is whether the new terms may form a side domain, co-existing with existing Icelandic terms. However, these may have been considered insufficient or not apt in some way and therefore there was a need to find a new term as an equivalent of the English term in the EU context.

In this presentation, I aim to describe whether, and to what extent, several Icelandic equivalent English terms from the EEA Agreement have spread and gained ground in the language. Also, whether they are mostly used within specific domains or if they have become accepted in the general vocabulary. That is to say, how do these equivalent terms fare in Icelandic? To what extent are they jantext?

For this purpose, I will use the recent Icelandic Gigaword Corpus (IGC) in tracing the usage and frequency of 10-15 English terms from the EEA Agreement and subsequent EU legal acts. The

corpus includes various official texts, as well as big text collections from news and social media. To select which set of terms I will trace, I will use the MultiTerm term base of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Translation Centre (MFATC).

As mentioned above, a systematic examination of the fate of terms created and gained from the translation to Icelandic of the EU legal texts has not been conducted. Therefore, it is of great interest to perform this investigation.

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Some Principles for the Planning of
Telecommunications Terminology at the Present Stage

Present-day telecommunications have been tightly integrated with automated control systems, with computer science, and with state and production management, at large. Therefore, work on telecommunications terminology should be our top priority since a leading role of telecommunications cannot be underestimated during the contemporary technological revolution: amid the development of the Internet, mobile, space, military and digital technologies.

It is known that presently practically all the basic terms in telecommunications are English. We compiled a Georgian-Russian-English glossary of telecommunication terms which has an educational function as well. When establishing individual terms, we considered available Georgian terms, EU guidelines, and the leading international organizations in the domain of

telecommunications such as: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ATSI), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), Institute of Electronics and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), etc.

Currently, the global industry tends to store information in digital twins (digital counterparts). These are mathematical models of the high-level adequacy providing a high-precision description of an object's behavior at all cycles of its lifespan, including emergency, critical situations, etc. Hence, in leading countries of the world, half of businesses are stored in digital twins.

Therefore, in our country, we should develop databases of standardized terms harmonized with respective international bodies and institutes.

It should also be noted that there has been an increase in the number of individuals and organizations working on glossaries and issues of terminology, and it does not seem to be bad; however, in order to make glossaries unified, adequate with international standards, it is necessary to coordinate with Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, a recognized authority in the domain, or, under the aegis of the Institute, to form a coordination board which will provide for coping with existing challenges. It is also noteworthy that, since 2014, the Department of Terminology of the Institute has been working on developing the term bank, a repository of Georgian glossaries of terms. We should by all means have an opportunity to use previous published Georgian glossaries of terms, and the term bank will obviously be of great help.

Mankind is amid a new technological revolution when the world undergoes digital transformation, AI, robotics, and automatic immediate translation of speech become more and more advanced, etc. All these will not be implemented without adequate terms and glossaries.

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Georgian Term Creation According to Archival Materials of 1919-1920

The National Archives of Georgia (**GNA, SCA, F**. 1935, Desc.1, N 585) preserve important and noteworthy archival materials for the historiography of Georgian terminology, which describe the issues related to terminological work in 1919-1920. The sources compiled in 1919 reflect the processing of the dictionary containing 8500 terms of almost all fields of technology by "The

Technical Society of Georgia" and the difficulties of its publication. Among the documents compiled in the same period, archival materials containing the specifics and needs of the work of the Commission for the Development of Military Terminology are also noteworthy. In December 1919, a new body - the study committee - was created at the Ministry of Education, and its main function was to write new Georgian textbooks and elaborate terminology.

It is obvious from the research materials that in 1920, Prof. Akaki Shanidze applied to the study committee and asked for the creation of a permanent terminological commission, the duty would be to verify the existing terminology, evaluate them by specialists of the relevant fields, and take care to establish new terms. Shanidze presented the work plan, structure and fundamental duties of the Terminological Commission. In the same year, a part of the Commission of Georgian Language and Literature Ak. Shanidze, G. Akhvlediani, S. Gorgadze and V. Beridze asked the study committee to hold a conference for people who know the language and "to resolve the issues of correct pronunciation and spelling of the Georgian language." It is noteworthy that the principles of selection of terms given in one of the minutes of the 1920 sub-commission for processing the terms of the history and literature can be used as an example of adopting modern terms.

Therefore, the archival materials obtained by the present author prove that, in 1919-1920, terminological work was conducted in an organized manner. Georgian professors and specialists in various fields were supported by state structures and educational institutions. The final goal of the joint work was to fully implement the issue of nationalization that began during the period of Georgia's independence: to transfer teaching to the Georgian language and to create new Georgian-language textbooks. For this reason, it is necessary to select scientific terms from the existing linguistic fund, sometimes, to introduce or to render into Georgian foreign words, and sometimes to create and establish new lexical entries.

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Gastronomy and Gastronomic Terminology on the Example of *Khachapuri*

It is important to create a repository of Georgian gastronomic terminology. This termi-nology encapsulates the history, culture, and evolution of our country, all of which are hidden within our gastronomy. Modern efforts aim to uncover and utilize this rich heritage. Many countries leverage their indigenous gastronomic culture as a marketing tool to position themselves globally.

Khachapuri, known worldwide, is registered as a tradition and cultural heritage monument of Georgia under the "Tradition of Khachapuri in Georgia." February 26 is officially celebrated as Khachapuri Day.

Internal research has revealed over 30 types of khachapuri in Georgia, each with its unique purpose and history. It is crucial to preserve and document their names.

Creating and maintaining a repository of gastronomic culture terminology for future generations helps us analyze and understand our country's past.

Our report will attempt to outline the word *Khachapuri*, categorize its regional variations and present the associated gastronomic culture. This effort aims to preserve our gastronomic history and culinary tradition for future generations and protect it at the international level.

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About the Issue of Christian Terminology

The Orthodox Church of Georgia has been an apostolic and autocephalous church since its founding (in the time of the Apostles, in the 1st century and was declared the state religion in 326). Accordingly, it is an integral part of the worldwide Christian Church and has a respectable place in Diptych. Since then, church and secular authorities have mutually built both the state and the church as well as its cultural, educational and scientific pillars. Along with the strengthening and development of Christianity, great importance was given to both borrowings and their calques in Georgian. It should be noted that the definitions of the Christian terms were mainly and only known to church clerics and a small part of the congregation.

Amongst the parishioners who attended the service and, if possible, memorized foreign words, we conducted an anonymous survey regarding the meanings of the terms in several temples in Tbilisi for three months. None of the 47 active members of the parish interviewed knew what "offering" meant or that "offering" and proskomedia are synonyms. It is sad as proskomedia or offering is one of the most significant and indispensable parts of religious service.

Unfortunately, a complete digital dictionary of Georgian church terms does not exist and is not accessible to the present. It is our endeavour and desire to make Christian Church terminology a separate field and to popularize it to interested part of society.

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Rapiel Eristavi about the Vocabulary and Style
of the Georgian Literary Language

The second part of the 19th century is considered an exceptionally important period in the history of the Georgian literary language. At that time, the advanced Georgian society, contrary to the imperial policy, actively began to fight for the development of national literature and the restoration of the rights of the Georgian language in the educational and scientific spheres.

The generation that came to the public arena in the 50s, echoed the pain of the nation from the pages of the only Georgian periodical "Tsiskari" magazine, lamenting the problems of the Georgian literary language, prepared a strong atmosphere for Ilia Chavchavadze and the "60s" ("Samotsianelebi") in general. A prominent representative of this generation is the famous writer, translator and researcher Rapiel Eristavi. His observation of the vocabulary and style of the literary language gave us the basis for the following conclusion:

R. Eristavi continues the tradition of scientific work with his theoretical provisions and practical work. It logically develops the methodology of the scribes of the previous period and helps to outline the correct orientation in the study of the vocabulary and style of the literary language, namely, it forms into a single system the best ideas of different/opposite positions concerning archaic vocabulary and new words; The main principle for conveying new concepts is to use the lexical and word-forming resources of the language as much as possible, and in the absence of such resources, to borrow/translate a foreign word;

- Eristavi strives to create a solid base of literary language and use it for scientific purposes. On the one hand, he considers, collecting old manuscripts and folklore material, on the other hand, expanding lexicological and lexicographic studies;

- At the same time, but not opposite to each other, it will raise the issues of reference style and stylistic diversity of the literary language, the positive solution of which was and is important for the development of the literary language.

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The Place of Verbal Nouns in Georgian Medical Terminology

Verbal nouns (such as masdar) are relatively rare in Georgian terminology. Nevertheless, observation shows that the forms in point are quite widespread throughout Georgian scientific usage. Such a peculiarity exists because there is no infinitive in its classic form in Georgian (as for the verbal noun, this part is of secondary origin). Georgian does not have two different forms – infinitives and verbal nouns. However, it shows more inclination towards functioning as a noun; cf.: German infinitive *verdauen* 'digest food' and noun *die Verdauung* 'digestion'. The former does not occur as a term, the latter represents a noun derived from the verb taking on the suffix *'-ung'*.

Verbal nouns are used quite frequently in Georgian, especially as medical terms, but many of them tend lose verbal features and are converted as nouns. For example, *anteba 'inflammation'* as a medical term has a broader meaning, namely, as inflammation of several parts of the human body. The medical term with this word: *filt'vebis anteba* 'pneumonia' or 'lung inflammation' is frequently used too, but this can more easily be replaced by Latinate words such as *p'nevmonia* and many others *(naghvlis busht'is anteba* or *koletsist'it'i* 'inflammation of the gallbladder'or 'cholecystitis'); cf. *shukis anteba* 'turn on the light', *tsetskhlis anteba* 'lighting the fire'). In addition, new terms are derived from it: *antebiti daavadeba (p'rotsesi, tsvlileba)* – 'inflammatory disease' ('process', 'change'), *antebadi (midamo, ksovili...)* 'inflammatory area' ('tissue'), etc.

Semantical differentiation can also take place; for example, *khvela* is the verbal noun 'coughing', *khveleba* 'cough', 'having cough' – denoting a symptom of disease, and *khvela-bat'onebi (=q'ivanakhvela)* – in the meaning of the certain infection, 'chin cough' or 'pertussis'. In these words, and also in addition, several others, like *boq'ini* 'belch(ing)', *slok'ini* – 'hiccups', some kinds of reactions as symptoms of illnesses.

We can group some verbal nouns among the medical terms according to their structure – such as single-word terms (consisting of one word only with a derived stem and compound ones), and terminological collocations. In compound words, the first component is mostly a noun, and the second is a verbal noun. Examples of complex-stem terms are: *airtsvla* 'gas exchange', *guldzmarva* 'epigastric burning', *siskhlkhveleba* 'hemoptysis', *p'irghebineba* 'vomit'... In complex root words, a noun is the first word, and the second word is verbal noun, for example, terms with attribute-determining – *emotsiuri bodva* 'emotional delirium', *ist'eriuli siaruli* 'hysterical walking'; terms with genitive-determining: *gulis shet'eva* 'heart attack', *siskhlis shededeba* 'blood thickening', *venebis gaganiereba* 'varicose veins', *nivtierebata tsvla* 'metabolism', *tsilebis tsvla* 'protein metabolism', *siskhlis gatetreba* 'leukemia'…

In Georgian medical terminology, almost all kinds of verbal nouns, having gone through some processes, are used – with the help of the suffixes *-a, -il, -in* (such as *koshini* 'anhelation', 'dyspnea', *kavili* 'itchiness', 'itching'...). In terms of their origin, most of the suffixes are of Georgian provenance. However, some of them are of foreign origin: *-iz+eba//ir+eba*: *st'erilizeba* 'sterilize', *neit'ralizeba* 'neutralize', *dozireba* 'dosage', 'dose'. The terms, pertaining to the aforementioned types, have their synonyms with the suffix *-tsia: st'erilizatsia, neit'ralizatsia* 'neutralization', and several others.

There are also cases where a Georgian preverb is added directly onto foreign stems;hence, we have foreign medical terms with Georgian preverbs and so-called thematic markers: *datsent'ripugeba* 'centrifugation', *dat'amponeba* 'tamponade'.