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Linguistic Models for the Formation of Georgian Aviation Terminology in the Teaching Process of the "Special Course in the State Language"

During the instruction of the "Special Course in the State Language" at the Georgian Aviation University, issues concerning the formation, standardization, and practical application of specialized terminology assume paramount importance. Aviation belongs to a class of domains where linguistic communication is strictly regulated, as terminological precision directly impacts human safety and life preservation. In this context, the Georgian Aviation University, in collaboration with the Department of Terminology at the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, contributes to the creation and development of Georgian technical aviation terminology.

This paper aims to identify the primary linguistic models underlying the formation of Georgian aviation terminology and to establish their structural and semantic characteristics. The research material comprises Georgian technical aviation vocabulary and air-ground communication phraseology. The linguistic analysis focuses both on the adaptation of international terms into the Georgian language and on the exploitation of Georgian internal lexical and word-formational resources.

The analysis reveals several core models in the formation of Georgian aviation terminology: direct borrowing of international terms and their integration into the Georgian lexical-morphological system (e.g., *Autopilot* > *Avt'op'ilot'-i*, *Aviation* > *Sa-aviatsi-o*); creation of terms grounded in the Georgian lexical base (e.g., *prena* "flight", *prta* "wing", *chaskhdoma* "boarding"); compounding (e.g., *tvitmprinavi* "airplane", *aviak'onst'rukt'ori* "aircraft designer", *bort'gamtsilebeli* "flight attendant"); and phraseological calquing (e.g., *Black box* > *shavi q'uti*, *Air traffic control* > *sahaero modzraobis martva*). Furthermore, the productivity of analytical word combinations is demonstrated through structural patterns such as "Adjective + Noun" (*Runway strip* > *asapreni zoli*) and "Noun in the Genitive Case + Noun" (*Aircraft commander* > *khomaldis metauri*), alongside multi-component phrases. Although English serves as the primary language for international professional communication in modern aviation, Russian terminological units and Georgian equivalents shaped by Russian influence persist in Georgian aviation discourse.

This situation underscores the critical need to develop standardized terms rooted in Georgian internal resources. A key instrument in this endeavor is the electronic terminological database *Termbank* (<https://termbank.ice.tsu.ge>), developed by the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, which facilitates the systematization, standardization, and pedagogical integration of domain-specific terms. The establishment of a systematically organized Georgian aviation

terminology will significantly enhance professional training for national aviation personnel, ensure precision in professional communication, and advance Georgian scientific and technical language

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Stasys Šalkauskis – Creator of Philosophical Terminology

Stasys Šalkauskis (1886–1941) was an outstanding public figure, philosopher, and educator in independent Lithuania, whose 140th birthday we are celebrating this year. Šalkauskis had set out to write a body of work that he planned to compile into 20 volumes. The philosopher was unable to fully realize all of his plans due to his active academic work, extensive public activities, and poor health, but his literary legacy is certainly substantial. Between 1990 and 2012, nine volumes of Šalkauskis's writings were published, presenting his literary legacy. Šalkauskis's works can be categorized into two main areas: philosophy and pedagogy; however, he did not limit himself to these fields – he also wrote on other issues relevant to the nation and the society of his time, analyzing various aspects of their development and examining questions of language and terminology. Today, Šalkauskis is regarded by philosophers as the founder of Lithuanian cultural philosophy. His attitudes were influenced by the ideas of the Russian philosopher Vladimir Solovyov, as well as Catholic Neotomist philosophy.

Šalkauskis's terminology legacy consists of three parts: 1) his research into terminology theory (1925, 1927, 1934), 2) his publication of a dictionary of philosophical terms *Bendroji filosofijos terminija* and 3) his manuscript of unfinished dictionary on the general terminology of pedagogy *Bendroji pedagogikos terminija*.

This presentation will discuss and analyze the dictionary of philosophical terms *Bendroji filosofijos terminija* compiled by Šalkauskis, published in 1937. The dictionary consists of three parts: 1) approximately 1,600 Lithuanian philosophical terms with equivalents in French, German, and Russian, 2) explanations of certain Lithuanian terms and examples of their usage, 3) a list of German–Lithuanian terms. The dictionary was reviewed, supplemented, and approved over the course of 35 meetings by the Terminology Section of the Lithuanian Language Society, led by linguist Pranas Skardžius.

In the dictionary, all Lithuanian terms are accented; it includes not only nouns but also adjectives and verbs. Only Lithuanian terms are included; there are no international terms in the Lithuanian section of the dictionary, though international words are used in the explanations and examples of usage. The author himself noted that the use of international terms cannot be entirely

avoided. In the second part, Šalkauskis explained the terms and provided examples, grouping them into related categories, which he refers to as “semantic families.” The dictionary contains 302 such groups of terms. This presentation will analyze the Lithuanian philosophical terms presented in the dictionary.

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Physics Terminology: Problems and Challenges

In teaching physics as a natural science and developing its scientific language, it is especially important that terminology be precise, unambiguous, and used consistently. A term that denotes a physical concept is more than a linguistic unit. It also carries the scientific meaning associated with that concept. Terminological inaccuracy, or referring to the same concept by different names, may therefore hinder the perception and correct understanding of physical content.

This paper aims to present problematic cases identified in the use of physics terminology in the Georgian educational context and to attempt to analyze them. The study draws on a comparative terminological and content analysis of terms found in physics textbooks and video resources. It also examines the Georgian equivalents of certain English terms and instances of their translation. Each term under study is assessed in light of its physical meaning, semantic correspondence, and the context in which it is used.

The analysis revealed examples of inconsistent practice. These include weight versus force of gravity, universal gravitation versus gravity, two competing Georgian renderings of material point (materialuri tsertili and nivtieri tsertili), two competing forms of the adjective in potential energy (potentsiuri and potentsialuri), and differing interpretations of the Georgian term for electric field strength (elektruli velis dadzabuloba). The Georgian rendering of the English terms electric field strength, magnetic flux density, impulse, and momentum deserves particular attention, since differing translations create problems of terminological correspondence. The translation and use of the terms speed and velocity, which denote characteristics of motion, are also noteworthy.

It should also be noted that some authors and translators have shown excessive "boldness" in introducing new terms or presenting established ones in a new way, examples of which are given in the paper.

The cases identified point to the need for terminological unity and agreed-upon usage in Georgian-language educational resources for physics. A systematic study of the issue and the

development of scientifically sound terminological standards would help convey physical concepts accurately, improve the quality of teaching, and communicate modern scientific knowledge more effectively in Georgian.

The findings show that the current proliferation of variant terms in physics is not just a language problem. It bears directly on the correct understanding of physical concepts and the effectiveness of the educational process. When selecting and establishing terms, it is especially important to reconcile their international scientific meaning, the terminological resources of the Georgian language, and the educational content. It would therefore be advisable for physicists, education researchers, and linguists to collaborate on a systematic study of these issues and to develop a unified database of recommended equivalents, along with principles for their use. The Georgian Term Bank (Terminology.ice.tsu.ge), created by the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics at Tbilisi State University, offers this kind of approach. Such coordinated work will help standardize physics terminology in the Georgian educational context and allow modern physics to be presented in Georgian more accurately and consistently.

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Stable Concepts, Variable Contexts: Operationalizing the Quantum Theory of Terms for Terminology and AI

Terminology must account for the capacity of specialized concepts to preserve their identity while being realized differently across communicative and cognitive contexts. Computational systems, however, commonly represent terms either as fixed lexical units or as context-dependent expressions whose variation may be interpreted as evidence of ambiguity or conceptual difference. This presentation examines how the Quantum Theory of Terms (QTT) provides an alternative framework for representing the coexistence of conceptual stability and contextual variation.

Building on previously published theoretical formulations of QTT, the presentation describes the *quanterm* as a structured representation of the concept-preserving states through which a term may be contextually realized. We model this representation through the principles of superposition, entanglement, and collapse. Superposition is understood here not as polysemy or uncertainty between distinct concepts, but as variation that does not alter the identity of the specialized concept. Entanglement captures the dependence of a term's informational state on its relations with other terms and elements of a knowledge structure, while collapse describes the contextual actualization of a locally relevant state.

The presentation then considers two practical problems through which these principles have been computationally explored: the detection of insomnia from distributed linguistic and clinical evidence, and the generation of contextually appropriate definitions for specialized terms. Rather than foregrounding the evaluation settings in which these experiments were conducted, the analysis focuses on the representational problems they expose. The first application investigates whether relationally distributed evidence can be modeled as an entangled terminological configuration; the second examines how contextual definition generation can be understood as the actualization of one state from a structured range of concept-preserving possibilities.

These applications do not necessarily constitute validation of QTT as a whole. They demonstrate, however, that its theoretical principles can generate operational hypotheses and testable computational interventions. The presentation therefore proposes QTT as an emerging research program connecting terminology theory, knowledge representation, and artificial intelligence. It concludes by considering its implications for context-sensitive termbanks, terminological knowledge structures, definition generation, and the empirical evaluation of terminological theories.

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On the Issues of Correct Language Usage on Signboards

In the 21st century, advertising and the scope of its distribution and application have expanded significantly. It has encompassed television and radio broadcasting, outdoor advertising, and the internet space. Naturally, the linguistic aspect of signboards and advertising is closely tied to this issue. It is important to examine which expressive means of language are used in their creation, what linguistic forms or artistic devices are employed to achieve these goals – in short, how language functions in this field.

In Georgia, the language of signboards and public information inscriptions is regulated by the Organic Laws of Georgia: "On the State Language" and "On Advertising," which are closely interconnected. The protection of the state language is regulated at the legislative level; however, it is frequently grossly violated. This concerns orthographic-morphological violations, issues regarding the proper rendering of names, and general language policy. From this perspective, several problems stand out: 1. The issue of properly formatting foreign names; 2. The issue of rendering trademarks into the Georgian language; 3. Correct language usage in advertising; 4. The

issue of formatting signboards or inscriptions exclusively in a foreign language; and 5. The extent to which the Law on Advertising is enforced.

In this presentation, we will analyze and present the existing problems. It is evident that, despite the law, enforcement mechanisms and monitoring remain weak when linguistic norms on signboards or inscriptions are violated.

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Benign – Remembrance – Salvation (A Linguistic-Theological Analysis)

In Georgian thought, the concept of goodness carries an ontological and soteriological dimension. In the era of globalization, the restoration and conceptualization of national terminological heritage acquire particular importance. The relevance of this study is defined by the fact that goodness – the vital force of humanity – is closely intertwined with concepts such as *sakhiereba* (benignity/goodness/image-bearing quality), *khsovna* (remembrance), and *khsna* (salvation). This lexical triad forms an integrated conceptual code.

The aim of this presentation is to highlight the intersection of linguistic and theological aspects within the semantics of these terms. The study employs etymological and comparative methods of analysis.

1. Goodness as Benignity (*Sakhiereba*) [Linguistic Ontology]: In Georgian linguistic thought, *sakhieri* (benign/good) directly connects to *sakhe* (face/image). Theologically, God is *sakhieri* – the essential source of goodness. Linguistic observation demonstrates that goodness is not an abstract concept; it is *sakhieri*, that is, it assumes a concrete image, manifestation, and form. The terminological memory of the Georgian language preserves this connection within the created world.
2. Remembrance (*Khsovna*) as Heritage and Liturgical Anamnesis: The principal mechanism through which goodness transmits and exists is *khsovna* (remembrance/memory). Cultural and theological memory is not a passive restoration of the past, but an active, liturgical act. Remembrance bridges heritage with modernity; it preserves spiritual experience and protects it from oblivion.
3. Salvation (*Khsna*) as Soteriological Finale: The semantic chain of benignity and remembrance logically leads to salvation. In the Georgian language, *khsna* denotes

liberation and deliverance simultaneously. When goodness transforms into remembrance and establishes itself as a tradition, it becomes an instrument of salvation.

The term *sakhieri* serves as the point of departure for the biblical cosmogony: through the benign (*sakhieri*) God, the world is created from shapelessness (*usakhouroba*). The remembrance of Paradise is understood as a driving force that imparts the hope of salvation. The Bible emerges as a unified space where Genesis (the Beginning), the Gospel (the Way), and Revelation (Eschatology) constitute the semantics of ultimate salvation. The triad of terms under study—*Sakhieri* (Benign), *Khsovna* (Remembrance), and *Khsna* (Salvation) – reflects the three paramount stages of biblical history: the creation of the world, historical memory, and salvation. Such research assists in comprehending the theological depth embedded in our linguistic heritage.

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Sports Names (Terminology) in the First Georgian Sports Journal "Shevardeni"

The Georgian sports press and the process of terminology formation from the early 20th century represent a vital component of national identity and cultural heritage. Published in Kutaisi and Tbilisi, the first Georgian sports journal, "*Shevardeni*," served as a key center for the development of Georgian sports thought, national consciousness, and sports terminology.

1. The primary objective of the journal "*Shevardeni*" was to cover the activities of the "Shevardeni" Gymnastic Society, promote physical culture on a mass scale, and establish a healthy lifestyle among the population.

2. The publication of "*Shevardeni*" was rooted in a profound patriotic concept: educating a physically strong, spiritually healthy, and disciplined generation prepared to defend the newly established independent state.

3. At the beginning of the 20th century, established sports terminology did not exist in the Georgian language. Instead of blindly adopting foreign terms, the editorial board of "*Shevardeni*" and its authors, led by Giorgi Nikoladze, began creating and establishing concepts tailored to the Georgian linguistic framework.

4. To describe sports techniques, exercises, and equipment, the journal's authors utilized vocabulary drawn from traditional folk sports, while also coining new compounds and neologisms that accurately conveyed the dynamics and form of movement.

5. In addition to names, maneuvers, and exercises, significant space in the journal was devoted to military-sports discipline, as formulating tactical and combat commands in Georgian became essential for the independent state of Georgia.

6. A significant portion of the terms published in *"Shevardeni"* has stood the test of time, laying the foundation for the modern Georgian sports lexicon, while others remained as intriguing linguistic experiments. These experiments reflect the early 20th-century Georgian intelligentsia's drive toward linguistic purism and development.

7. Sports nomenclature was not merely an attempt to translate foreign sports concepts into Georgian – it constituted the process of forging a national linguistic system aligned with the national sports culture.

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Syntactic Structure of Terminological Collocations

Research into Georgian scientific terminology has become particularly active in recent years, as a number of issues have accumulated that require thorough reconsideration.

Georgian terminology has a long history, and, consequently, its terminological system is constantly evolving, much like the language itself. The two complement and enrich each other. Numerous linguistic studies have addressed problematic issues in terminography as well as the grammatical structure of terminological systems.

It is well established that the basic lexical unit of terminology is the individual term. However, terminological collocations constitute an equally important part of the terminological lexicon. The grammatical structure of these terminological collocations is therefore of particular importance. A number of issues remain that require further study and analysis.

One group of terminological collocations, which constitutes a substantial part of the terminological system, consists of attributive constructions involving agreement and government

(or government combined with agreement), such as belt drive, rail-mounted crane, directed reflection, strengthening zone, light reflection, and control channel.

Such syntactic structures do not generally give rise to ambiguity. However, there are collocations that require further clarification.

The paper will analyze syntactic collocations in which the same head (i.e., the head involved in an agreement or government relation) may be associated with modifiers exhibiting different syntactic relations while expressing essentially the same terminological meaning. For example: tensile strength – strength under tension – strength with respect to tension – tension strength; tear resistance – resistance to tearing; compressive resistance – resistance to compression – resistance under compression – compression resistance.

These syntactic structures demonstrate that different grammatical forms of modifiers may occur with the same lexical unit (the head). It is precisely these forms that constitute the focus of the present paper. It is necessary to determine whether the terminological collocations presented above merely represent formal variation or whether they should be differentiated.

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On the Abbreviated Forms of Two Terms

Over the past decades, artificial intelligence has become an integral part of our life. Consequently, the range of application of this term has expanded significantly. Different abbreviated versions of the term are used in Georgian written and oral speech: AI, ბი /khi/, ხელგონი /khelgoni/, ხელინტი /khelinti/, ხელინტელი /khelinteli/, ხელინი /khelini/ and so on.

In English, the term “Artificial Intelligence” is abbreviated as “AI”. This abbreviation, also widely used in Georgian speech, is often accompanied by Georgian case markers or postpositions: AI (nominative case), AI-მ (ergative case), AI-ს (dative case), AI-ში (in AI), AI-სთან (with AI)...

Instead of the Georgian correlate term, **ხელოვნური ინტელექტი** /*khelovnuri intellekti*/ (**artificial intelligence**), Georgians tend to use the English version “AI” or its Georgian transcription **ეიი** /*eiai*/, for instance: „ეს სტატია ეხება კონკრეტულად ქართულ ეიი-ს“ (this article refers to specifically Georgian AI).

It is inadmissible to use the English abbreviation for a Georgian term. It should instead be replaced with an appropriate abbreviated version derived from the Georgian correlate /*khelovnuri intellekti*/.

The abbreviated version of the collocation ხელოვნური ინტელექტი /khelovnuri intelekti/ (artificial intelligence) is ხი /khi/, which is used to a certain extent. ხი /khi/ is a correct abbreviation, but it is unacceptable from the structural and phonetic viewpoints (since it has a vocalic stem ending in *o* /i/).

The Term Bank offers an interesting version ხელონი /khelegoni/ - artificial mind. This term has been used in the collection of scientific papers “Issues of Terminology”.

ხელონი /khelegoni/ is a proper term, but it is an abbreviation of Artificial Mind and not that of Artificial Intelligence. ხელოვნური ინტელექტი /khelovnuri intelekti/ (artificial intelligence) is an established term, hence, it is inappropriate to apply its synonym - artificial mind. It is preferable to use an abbreviation of the widespread term “artificial intelligence” (ხელოვნური ინტელექტი /khelovnuri intelekti/).

Social networks offer the following abbreviated versions: ხელინტი /khelinti/, ხელინტელი /khelinteli/ and ხელინი /khelini/. From the viewpoint of derivation, all the three versions are acceptable. However, the second part of the abbreviation (ინტ /int/) represents an initial syllable of different words (ინტენსიური (intense), ინტერესი (interest), ინტერვალი (interval), ინტერვიუ (interview), ინტონაცია (intonation)...). Therefore, the terms ხელინტი /khelinti/ and ხელინი /khelini/ are ambiguous, whereas the term ხელინტელი /khelinteli/ is too long, hence, inappropriate for usage.

I suggest that a proper abbreviation of the term ხელოვნური ინტელექტი /khelovnuri intelekti/ (artificial intelligence) would be ხელექტი /khelekti/. This abbreviation is derived from the widespread collocation; it has a structure appropriate for a term and sounds natural for the Georgian language.

A similar situation arises with the use of another term, namely **information technology**. To denote this concept, the English abbreviation **IT** (*Information Technology*) is widely used. In Georgian texts, the English abbreviation **IT** frequently appears, either on its own or with Georgian case markers and postpositions attached to it (IT-s, IT-is, IT-ze, IT-stan, etc.). In spoken language, the names of these English letters are pronounced as *ai-ti* (I-T), and this pronunciation has recently begun to appear in written texts in Georgian script as well: აიტი სპეციალისტი (IT specialist), აიტი მომსახურება (IT service), აიტი სერვისები (IT services), etc.

In this case as well, the use of an English-language abbreviation for a Georgian term—whether in its original English form or phonetically rendered in Georgian script—is considered unacceptable.

Our proposal is **InTe** (ინტე), an abbreviation of the Georgian term ინფორმაციული / საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიები (*Information Technology*). It is formed in accordance with the rules of word abbreviation in Georgian and is both concise and expressive. We believe that, instead of the form *ai-ti*, which is not acceptable in Georgian, the appropriately formed variant **InTe** (ინტე) should be established.

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Model- and Performance-Indicating Rubric Terms in the New Iadgari

The Georgian manuscripts of the New Iadgari contain a distinctive class of metalinguistic units that regulate not the hymn text itself but the manner and structure of its performance – indicating the melodic model, the refrain, its place in the liturgical typikon, and the range of its use. Traditionally these units were regarded as mere technical directions (rubrics); the present study, however, presents them as a single terminological subsystem. The source base rests on the manuscripts of the Sinai collection that contain the New Iadgari (Sin. Geo 1, 14, 34, 59, 64-65).

This terminology is formed by two distinct models:

(a) A derivational model – the productive სა-...-ო pattern, which names a category by day or by frequency of use. For example: „სა-შაბათ-ო-ნ-ო“ (σαββατικά, hymns of Saturday), „სა-მარადის-ო-ნ-ო“ (for daily use, καθημερινά); genre terms belong to the same series (დასდებელი, წარდგომა).

(b) A grammatical-marking (formulaic) model – a ready-made linguistic unit or the incipit of a text is used in a functional grammatical form and is construed as a rubric (no new lexeme is created). This marking spans several linguistic levels (morphology, morphosyntax, syntax): a case-form (მოსართავ-ად, აღვივსენით-ს-ა) → a postpositional form („...-სა ზედა“) → a syntactic construction („ვის/ოდესცა გინდეს“. Four main subclasses are distinguished:

1. Model, tone: ‘X-sa zeda’ = πρὸς τό (e.g., „ედემთა ზედა“);
2. Refrain: ‘mosartav-ad’ = ἐφύμιον („ესე მოსართავად სთქუა დიდებასა ზედა“, Sin. Geo 64–65, 133v);
3. Incipit-rubric: the incipit of a psalm or canticle metonymically denotes the whole unit („აღვივსენითსა“ ← Ps 89:14);
4. Range of use (universality): the generalizing construction „ვისთვსცა გინდეს“ / „ოდესცა გინდეს“ (κοινά / ὅτε βούλει), which indicates that a hymn may be used for the commemoration of various saints of the same category or for various occasions (Sin. Geo 34, 44r, 45v).

The study presents this two-level subsystem, its structure and its relation to the Greek sources, and analyses the typological significance of the incipit as a term for the study of historical terminology.

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Professional Terminology of Tourism and Hospitality in the Contemporary Educational and Professional Environment: An Analysis of Georgian Cultural Heritage and Global Influences

Under the conditions of globalization and international integration, the scholarly study, systematization, and refinement of professional terminology in the fields of tourism and hospitality are becoming increasingly important. Terminology represents not only the basis for effective communication among professionals but also a key system that embodies professional knowledge, cultural identity, and historical experience. The terms used in the tourism sector often reflect a country's traditions, socio-cultural characteristics, and centuries-long processes of international interaction.

The study and preservation of Georgian wine and hospitality terminology are particularly important, as they constitute an integral part of Georgia's cultural heritage and represent a significant resource for the development of wine and cultural tourism. At the same time, under contemporary conditions of globalization, the widespread use of foreign, particularly English-language, professional terms creates a need for their proper understanding, adaptation, and integration into the educational process. Therefore, the study of tourism and hospitality terminology is essential both for preserving Georgian cultural values and for preparing competitive professionals within the international professional environment.

The aim of the study is to conduct a comprehensive examination and analysis of the professional terminology used in the fields of tourism and hospitality, identifying its historical and cultural foundations, processes of linguistic transformation, and specific characteristics of its functioning in the contemporary professional environment. Particular attention is devoted to examining the interrelationship between terms reflecting Georgian cultural heritage, foreign linguistic influences, and international professional vocabulary, as well as determining their role in tourism education and practical professional activities.

The **objectives of the study** are:

- To identify and systematize the main groups of professional terminology used in the fields of tourism and hospitality;
- To examine the meaning and contemporary use of several key terms reflecting Georgian cultural heritage, particularly those related to wine and hospitality;
- To analyze the characteristics of the adoption and establishment of foreign, particularly English-language, terms in professional vocabulary;

- To assess the importance of teaching professional terminology within tourism educational programs;
- To demonstrate terminological correspondence between professional education and the practical needs of the tourism industry.

The study is based on the author's extensive academic and professional experience in the fields of tourism and hospitality, as well as on research, teaching, and practical activities carried out in this area. The methodological foundation of the study includes textbooks and teaching manuals developed by the author in the fields of tourism and hotel management, academic courses, and many years of experience in teaching and applying professional terminology.

The study employs terminological, comparative, historical-cultural, and systematic analysis methods, which make it possible to identify the specific characteristics of the origin, development, transformation, and contemporary use of professional terms in tourism and hospitality.

Particular attention is paid to the interrelationship between terms reflecting Georgian cultural heritage, wine and hospitality vocabulary, historical linguistic influences, and contemporary international professional terminology. The role of professional terminology in the tourism education process and its alignment with the current requirements of the industry are also analyzed.

The study integrates academic experience, educational practice, and the real needs of the tourism industry, making it possible to evaluate the importance of professional terminology both as a means of knowledge transfer and as a crucial instrument for the sector's development.

The study reveals that professional terminology in tourism and hospitality constitutes a dynamic and multidimensional system that reflects Georgian cultural heritage, historical linguistic interactions, and contemporary international professional experience. The analysis demonstrates that terms associated with Georgian hospitality and wine culture play a vital role in presenting national tourism identity and constitute a significant resource for the development of cultural tourism. At the same time, under the conditions of global tourism development, fluency in international, particularly English-language, professional terminology represents an essential competence for future professionals. The study demonstrates that preserving Georgia's terminological heritage while ensuring its balanced integration with international professional vocabulary contributes both to improving the quality of the educational process and to meeting the contemporary requirements of the tourism industry.

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Current Issues in Editing Materials for the Georgian Term Bank

Existing academic dictionaries of technical terminology are primarily based on a bilingual (Georgian–Russian) model. Current scientific and technological advancements, along with the challenges of globalization, make the creation of trilingual (Georgian–Russian–English) dictionaries an urgent necessity.

The Georgian Term Bank (terminology.ice.tsu.ge) plays a key role in fulfilling this task. Since 2025, materials curated by the editorial team have been actively published on the site. The Term bank brings together terminological sources from various historical periods into a single digital platform, enabling lexicographers to track term evolution and select preferred forms.

The new edition faces several major tasks:

1. The new dictionary must not fall short of its predecessors in the number of terms and, at the same time, should reflect modern neologisms.
2. In compiling a trilingual dictionary, lexical items across all three languages must correspond to the exact same technical concept.
3. It is particularly challenging to find adequate English equivalents for terms that feature homonymy in Russian or cannot be translated directly.

Homonymy is common in Russian terminology, requiring precise semantic differentiation in Georgian and English. For example: in the 1977 Technical Dictionary, the Russian term “набивной стол” (*nabivnoy stol*) corresponds to Georgian “საჩითავი მაგიდა” (*sachitavi magida*). The modifier “საჩითავი” indicates the textile industry (referring to printed fabric). Consequently, its precise English equivalent is “fabric printing table” or “textile printing table”. At the same time, the adjective “набивной” is used in other fields (mechanical engineering, culinary arts, construction) in the sense of “stuffed” or “packed” (Georgian: “ნატენი, სატენი”). In this case, the term “набивной стол” denotes a completely different concept and is translated into English as “stuffing table”.

The Term bank allows the history of a term’s changes and replacements to be displayed in the dictionary, for example: the 1920 Technical Dictionary includes only the term “სპილენძის ალმადანი” (*spilendzis almadani*; Russian “медный колчедан”). The 1977 dictionary already features a parallel form: “ქალკოპირიტი, სპილენძის ალმადანი”. In the modern trilingual edition, “სპილენძის ალმადანი” will be marked as a partially obsolete/historical form, while the international term “chalcopyrite” (Russian халькопирит, English chalcopyrite / copper pyrites) will be established as the primary entry.

Creating a trilingual technical dictionary based on the Georgian Term bank is an important step toward the standardization and internationalization of Georgian scientific discourse. The presented examples demonstrate that editorial work requires not only linguistic competence, but also deep domain analysis, the study of homonymy, and consideration of a term's history.

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Parallel Terms as Scientific and Ideological Concepts

One of the defining characteristics of a term—its transparency—is associated with three principal factors: monosemy, the absence of synonymy, and neutrality with respect to subjective attitude. This does not imply, however, that all three principles are strictly adhered to without exception during term formation. For example, terminological doublets—that is, foreign and Georgian terms used in parallel—are not regarded as synonyms: *tsda* „trial“/*eksperimenti* „experiment“, *gaqucheba* „analgesia“/*anest'ezia* „anesthesia“, *tankhmovani* „consonant“/*k'onsonanti* „consonant“, etc.

Such parallelism is both widespread and well established in the scientific terminology of virtually every discipline, although this approach also has its critics. Nevertheless, terminological parallelism is not always associated with the opposition between “Georgian” and “non-Georgian” terms. In many cases, terminological doublets are themselves of Georgian origin, which, in our view, reflects the subjective stance of individual scholars. This subjectivity, however, is shaped by a particular scientific conception and its underlying ideology. Kartvelian linguistics is no exception in this respect. For example, the following terminological doublets are used: Kartvelian languages/Iberian languages, Zan language/Colchian language, Laz language/Chan language. Other doublet terms are also well known, such as Japhetic languages (N. Marr), Khamesian languages (A. Shanidze), and others.

In this paper, we will focus on the terms *Zan/Colchian* language and *Laz/Chan* language. From the period of Rosen and Schuchardt onward, the terms *Laz* and *Chan* were employed

concurrently, though preference was given to the term *Laz*. This preference was reinforced by historical circumstances: as evidenced by historical sources and supported by the self-identification of the Laz people themselves, both ethnonyms—*Laz* and *Chan*—referred to the same ethnic community. With the establishment of historical-comparative linguistics, the terms *Laz* and *Chan* naturally evolved into linguistic doublets within linguistic nomenclature. Over time, however, a discernible tendency emerged: non-Georgian scholars predominantly favored the term *Laz language*, whereas Georgian scholars retained this terminological parallelism, N. Marr gave prominence to the term *Chan language*. He formulated a theory concerning the genetic relationship among the Kartvelian, or Japhetic, languages and presented one of his significant works under the title “Grammar of the Chan (Laz) Language (1910)”. It may be argued that it was indeed N. Marr who popularized the term “Chan language” within Georgian linguistic circles, while Arn. Chikobava firmly established it with his equally fundamental work, “A Grammatical Analysis of Chan with Texts (1936)”.

In this report, we seek to explain the factors behind Arnold Chikobava’s principled stance—a choice we suggest was not merely a scientific concept, but also a reflection of an ideological position. This is examined against the backdrop of the 1920s and 1930s, a period when the scholar and party activist Iskander Chitashi was actively engaged in scholarly work in Abkhazia. Historical sources clearly indicate that the positions of these two scholars were fundamentally irreconcilable.

Arn. Chikobava’s scholarly perspective became unacceptable to Iskander Chitashi precisely because it classified Laz and Megrelian as dialects of a single language and unified them into one linguistic entity, which he designated as *Zan*. Thus, the terms *Zan* and *Chan* became the cornerstone of Arn. Chikobava’s linguistic framework, and support for this tradition is effectively evident in the works of this school’s representatives. However, at a later stage, the term *Colchian language* was also firmly established, particularly within the Department of Old Georgian Language at Tbilisi State University, which also conducted research on the Kartvelian languages.

A. Shanidze first used the term *Colchian* in his article “The Sources of the Origin of the Sound /j/ in the Kartvelian Languages,” published in 1960 in the Academy of Sciences journal „Moambe“ (having been presented as a paper in 1958). Until then, he had used the term *Megrelian–Chan*. It appears that Shanidze did not accept the term *Zan*. However, in the 1960s he evidently considered it appropriate to establish his own terminological framework, which resulted in the following terminological parallelism: the Shanidze school employed the terms *Colchian*, *Laz*, and *Chan*, while giving preference to *Laz*, whereas Arn. Chikobava’s school used the terms *Zan* and *Chan*, and only rarely *Laz*.

In the twenty-first century, when the study of Megrelian and Laz resumed with renewed energy in independent Georgia, a clear trend emerged: for the Laz of Turkey, the only acceptable terms are “Laz” and “Laz language.” Accordingly, these terms have become established in the works of Georgian scholars, regardless of the scholarly tradition to which they belong. It may therefore be said that the terms *Chan* and the *Chan language* are gradually becoming historical terms.

As for the terms *Zan* and *Colchian*, a different tendency is evident: in reality, the term *Colchian* is used only rarely as, in the view of some scholars, *Laz* and *Megrelian* have ultimately become differentiated as two independent languages, while the term *Zan* is more relevant to those for whom the relationship between Megrelian and Laz remains a dialectal one.

Obviously, the parallelism of terms denoting Kartvelian languages is dictated by the era, as well as the scientific and ideological context. This was also the case with other terms in entirely different fields. It appears that overcoming terminological parallelism is not merely a matter of terminological activity.

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Principles and Peculiarities of Compiling a Specialized Dictionary

The article shows that compiling a dictionary is not a mechanical process in which a word from one language is simply assigned an equivalent in another language, that it is a complex and labor-intensive process, and it explains the specifics of compiling specialized dictionaries. On the basis of the dictionaries compiled by me - the English-Georgian dictionary of 1983, the multilingual dictionary of 1999 (co-authors G.Datashvili and G.Jaiani) and the Georgian-English mathematical dictionary compiled in 2018 - the main principles and peculiarities that must be taken into account when compiling a specialized dictionary, are discussed.

In this case, we come to the conclusion that a lexicographer is required to have not only knowledge of Georgian and foreign languages, but also knowledge of the terminology of the field to which a particular dictionary is dedicated. Since the dictionaries compiled by me are mathematical, and mathematics in turn is divided into many subfields, consultations with representatives of each of these fields were necessary, and the extensive translation practice that I have been engaged in for many years was also utilized. In addition, the necessity of consultations with lexicologists is shown, which are essential not only for the creation of an authoritative academic dictionary but also, more generally, for the standardization of terminology on the whole.

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On the Qualification of the Function of Theological Concept-Terms Proclaimed “through the Psalms”: Old Georgian *Sakheli* (‘Name’)

Among the books of the Old Testament, the Lord Jesus Christ specifically distinguishes the Pentateuch of Moses, the books of the Prophets, and the Book of Psalms. According to the authoritative interpretations of the Holy Fathers, Saint David the Psalmist, through the Psalms, gives particular prophetic testimony concerning the Messiah, that is, Jesus Christ (Psalms: 2, 8, 15, 21, 30, 44, 68, 71, 109 and 110).

The present paper examines the functional-semantic characteristics of the Old Georgian concept-term **Sakheli** (‘Name’).

From the opening verse of Psalm 8, we hear the moving exclamation of the holy Psalmist, in which the “wonder” of the **Lord’s Name** is expressly proclaimed: “**O Lord, Our Lord, how wondrous is thy Name throughout all the earth**”.

Yet, in Psalms 98 and 110, the holy Psalmist declares: “**Let them give thanks to thy Name: for it is terrible and holy**” (Ps. 98:3; 110:9).

A question naturally arises: how can the **name of the Lord God** be both **wonder, holy and terrible**? In response to this question, the Holy Fathers provide a specific interpretation:

1) **Evf. Zighaben**, in his „Commentary on the Psalms“ (2003), draws attention to the fact that, by repeating the invocation “**O Our Lord**” twice, the holy Psalmist and prophet David counted himself **among us**, thereby foreseeing that, in the future, the greatest mystery would necessarily be revealed: the subsequent establishment of the salvific religion of the Crucified One throughout all the ends of the earth.

2) According to the interpretation of **Saint John Chrysostom**, the same twofold invocation “**O Our Lord**” at the beginning of Psalm 8 conveys a twofold message: the **Lord God** is **wondrous** to us in two respects - first, because He created us from nothing, and, second, because we know Him - we have knowledge of Him.

3) Particularly noteworthy is **Saint John Chrysostom’s** observation concerning the exclamation “**How wondrous is Thy Name!**”. Although these words express the profound astonishment and wonder of Saint David the Psalmist, we should not understand it as meaning that he is merely declaring how **wondrous the Lord’s Name is** because he is incapable of adequately determining or comprehending its measure and magnitude. Rather, being permeated and overwhelmed by this wonder, he gives utterance only to what he has experienced; he cries out from the depths of his heart, deeply moved. Indeed, **the Lord’s Name is wondrous** also for this reason: at the mere invocation of His Name, demons are driven away, the dead are raised, the sick

are healed, and the mighty forces of nature are brought into subjection and transformed, for the Lord exercises sovereignty over all things.

4) **Blessed Theodoret of Cyrus**, referring to the Book of Genesis, reminds us of the following passage: Jacob, the son of Isaac, addresses the Lord with the question: “What is **Thy Name**?” And He answered him: “Why dost thou ask **My Name**? And **it is wondrous**” (Gen. 32:30).

5) As for the **Lord’s Name**, it is terrible on account of that ineffable power which is manifested through these **wonders**, - as **Zigabenus** explains.

Thus, humankind has not always known, nor does it to this day fully comprehend, the true significance of the **Lord’s Name**...

Nevertheless, the revelation concerning the Incarnation of the Only-Begotten **Son of God**, the bestowal of the **Word of God** upon sinners by Him, and its truly wondrous dissemination “throughout all the earth” is strikingly foreshadowed in the prophecies of Malachi (7th century BC) and Jeremiah (5th century BC) (see: Mal. 1:11; Jer. 16:19).

At the time of the Incarnation of the **Son of God** and the **Son of Man**, for our consolation and for the salvation of humankind, His **Name** was established among us: **Christ! Jesus Christ! Our Lord – Jesus Christ!**

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Towards the History of Terms Denoting Priestly Vestments in Georgian

The centuries-old history of the Georgian Orthodox Church is closely connected with the formation of its own ecclesiastical culture and terminological system. One of the important aspects of this culture is the history of clerical vestments, particularly those worn by priests, and the terms denoting them. Various views have been expressed and numerous issues have been studied concerning Georgian ecclesiastical vestments at different times. However, a comprehensive picture of their historical forms, constituent parts, and changes over time still requires further research. In contemporary Georgian ecclesiastical practice, the forms of priestly vestments are primarily associated with the Russian ecclesiastical tradition, although Greek-style vestments are also found. Therefore, it is important to reconstruct the Georgian tradition of priestly vestments on the basis of existing scholarly research and historical sources, and to identify the main stages of its development.

The aim of this paper is to examine the historical tradition of Georgian priestly vestments by synthesizing the issues studied by various scholars and reviewing their constituent parts and the terms denoting them. Particular attention will be paid to the forms and details of the vestments, their historical changes, and the identification of issues related to the formation and development of Georgian priestly vestments.

The paper is descriptive and review-based in nature and represents one of the stages of an ongoing doctoral research project on this subject. As part of the dissertation, we examine scholarly works, historical and lexicographical sources concerning the history of Georgian priestly vestments and their constituent parts, as well as the terms denoting these vestments. The aim of the research is to reconstruct the historical form of Georgian priestly vestments based on the available material, identify changes in their composition and forms, and examine the corresponding terminological representation of these changes.

Considering the long history of the Georgian Church and its rich ecclesiastical literature, studying the history of Georgian priestly vestments and the terms denoting them is important for research into ecclesiastical culture and terminological heritage. An analysis of existing historical and lexicographical sources will contribute to synthesizing knowledge of the traditional forms and composition of the vestments, clarifying the meanings of historical terms, and further lexicographical development of the relevant terminology.

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Core Terms Related to Hate Speech: Georgian Equivalents and Definitions

The definition and scope of hate speech are regulated internationally by foundational documents such as the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech and the Rabat Plan of Action (2012). While certain terms like *marginalization* and *dehumanization* are already well-established in the Georgian linguistic space, the shifting global reality, combined with an influx of international terminology and a lack of direct Georgian equivalents, demands a continuous update of the local terminological framework.

This paper aims to systemize hate speech terminology and develop Georgian equivalents that are concise, unambiguous, and culturally and linguistically contextualized, while also providing precise definitions.

During the research, the target terminology was categorized into three main groups:

1. Core Concepts:

1. Group Defamation – ჯგუფის რეპუტაციის შელახვა
2. Derogatory Language – დამამცირებელი ენა.
3. Symbolic Violence - სისტემურ-კულტურული ჩაგვრა / ცნობიერებაზე ძალადობა
4. Performative Utterance - პერფორმატივი
5. Counter Speech - კონტრნარატივი (საპასუხო ტექსტი, სიტყვით გამოსვლა სიძულვილის ენის წინააღმდეგ).

2. Internet-Specific Terminology:

1. Targeted Harassment - მიზანმიმართული შევიწროება.
2. Flame War - ონლაინდაპირისპირების ჯაჭვი
3. Hate Raid - კოორდინირებული ონლაინშევიწროება

The paper introduces Georgian equivalents and detailed definitions for these English terms. It discusses the arguments behind choosing each specific term, addressing challenges such as "false friends," cultural factors, and nuanced semantic or connotative differences between the languages. The proposed terminology will assist researchers, legal professionals, and human rights defenders in accurately interpreting and applying international standards within the Georgian context.

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Some Aspects of Change in Contemporary Georgian Criminal-Law Terminology

The development of contemporary Georgian legal language has been significantly influenced by international legal discourse, particularly that of the European Court of Human Rights. This influence is not limited to the direct borrowing of foreign terminology: Georgian

frequently expresses foreign legal concepts through its own lexical and word-formational resources. As a result, new terms and terminological combinations emerge, while competing forms may develop within the same semantic domain.

One particularly illustrative group includes such expressions as “reasonable doubt,” “beyond reasonable doubt,” “burden of proof,” “standard of proof,” “effective remedy,” “positive obligation,” “margin of appreciation,” and “right to a fair trial.” Some of these terms display structural or conceptual correspondences with English and broader European legal terminology. The expression “beyond reasonable doubt,” for example, has been established in Georgian criminal procedural discourse as *‘gonivrul ečvs miğma’* (გონივრულ ეჭვს მიღმა) and has become part of the normative language of criminal procedure. However, this phrase is incomprehensible even to Georgians who are not lawyers but are proficient in foreign languages.

A second, less extensively studied phenomenon concerns the semantic field of negation, inadmissibility, non-acceptance, and non-satisfaction of claims. Contemporary Georgian legal texts employ competing forms such as: *‘armigheba* /არმიღება” (non-acceptance), *‘miughebloba*/მიუღებლობა’ (inadmissibility/non-acceptance), *‘ardak’maq’opileba*/ არდაკმაყოფილება’ (non-satisfaction), *‘dauk’maq’opilebloba*/დაუკმაყოფილებლობა’ (non-satisfaction), *‘daushvebloba*/დაუშვებლობა’ (inadmissibility), *‘uarq’opa*/უარყოფა’ (rejection), and *‘ganukhilvelad dat’oveba*/განუხილველად დატოვება (Instead of *‘ganukhilveloba*/განუხილველობა’ (leaving without examination)). These forms reveal the coexistence of two different word-formational patterns of negation in contemporary legal Georgian: verbal negation (*ar-migheba*, *ardakmaqopileba*), the linguistic usage of which is gradually expanding and derivational negation (*miughebloba*, *daukmakopilebloba*), linguistic usage of which is gradually narrowing or weakening.

From a linguistic perspective, the relevant question is not merely which form is more frequent in contemporary legal texts, but also which form is more consistent with the productive word-formational patterns of Georgian and what role has been played by foreign legal discourse, translation practices, and the Soviet legal tradition in the emergence and institutionalization of these forms.

The paper aims to examine these two processes within a common framework: on the one hand, the transfer of foreign legal concepts into Georgian through calquing, adaptation, and semantic modelling; and, on the other, the productivity and competition of existing Georgian word-formational patterns in the development of contemporary legal metalanguage.

Such an approach makes it possible to view contemporary Georgian criminal-law terminology not simply as a contrast between “borrowed” and “native” terms, but as the result of an ongoing interaction between legal concepts originating in different legal traditions and the word-formational system of the Georgian language.

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On the Current Problems of Using Georgian Mathematical Terminology by Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence, a phenomenon created in the digital world, has penetrated all spheres of human activity today. It searches for and analyzes diverse information on its own and presents it to us in a highly refined form. The richer and more refined the term banks and the scientific and artistic texts created in a particular language are, the more opportunities artificial intelligence has to construct a communicative language with us using the words and linguistic constructions found. Obviously, unlike dominant languages, artificial intelligence needs more effort to speak Georgian. Especially when it comes to scientific texts in the exact and natural sciences. This is especially important when discussing Georgian mathematical texts and selecting terms, because terminological accuracy in mathematics is not just a matter of linguistic fluency - it is directly related to the correct perception of the content of terms and concepts and their subsequent use in various fields.

Despite the fact that there is a fairly rich and almost standardized Georgian mathematical terminology, due to the lack of term banks or scientific and educational literature, or for some other reason, artificial intelligence sometimes faces the problem of finding a particular term. Therefore, it either chooses one of several existing terms (which may not be acceptable to us), or creates it itself, or provides us with this term in a form calqued from some dominant language.

In our report, by discussing many specific examples, we analyze the causes of the named problem; we present ways to avoid them; we name samples of new terms; we also discuss several new terms proposed by artificial intelligence, which have been established in our scientific literature in an erroneous form until now and therefore it is desirable to replace them with a new form. We once again note the great importance of our active, critical involvement in discussions about artificial intelligence, by proposing modern, normative Georgian mathematical terms for it. It even welcomes such activity, the establishment and improvement of a sophisticated Georgian technical language in the digital world, as its programs are constantly developing.

Finally, we note that the completeness and accuracy of Georgian mathematical terms are the foundation on which our mathematical thinking and speech are built, and, accordingly, caring for Georgian mathematical terminology also represents caring for the Georgian language.

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Naming and Classification of Waters in David Batonishvili's *Abridged Physics*

In David Batonishvili's *Abridged Physics*, types of water are named according to their distinctive properties. This paper examines the criteria underlying these names and the ways in which the author conveys natural scientific knowledge about water. The starting point for this study was the chemical test described in §213 of Vakhtang VI's manual of chemistry, the *Book of Mixing Oils and Making Chemistry*: turbidity produced by adding a specially prepared substance serves as a criterion for assessing water. This account in an early eighteenth-century Georgian source prompted an examination of water quality in other Georgian manuscripts. Following the medical works *The Incomparable Qarabadin (Utsoro Karabadini)* and Zaza Panaskerteli-Tsitsishvili's *The Medical Book – Qarabadin (Samkurnalo Tsigni–Karabadini)*, this study turns to Batonishvili's work (1818).

David Bagrationi's (1767–1819) treatise survives in two manuscripts. The complete, 151-paragraph autograph, H 2368, was begun in 1817 and completed in 1818. S 3728:1 lacks the final 52 paragraphs. Written partly by an unidentified scribe and partly by the author, it contains additions and corrections and is regarded as his working manuscript. "*Physics*" in the title denotes natural science in a broad sense: 63 of the 151 paragraphs concern chemistry. An incomplete edition of the treatise appeared in 1954; the material concerning chemistry was published separately in 1996.

Ten paragraphs (§§57–66) are devoted to mineral waters. The author lists waters with "different properties": sour, bitter, warm, extremely cold, oily, poisonous, coloured, boiling, petrifying, and salty. Examination of these paragraphs shows how the names relate to taste, temperature, appearance, and possible effects. Paragraph 66 is considered separately for its quantitative data on how much of each substance dissolves in the same quantity of water. For comparison, §69, "On Watery Meteors," describes atmospheric waters and phenomena.

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Semantic Transformation and the Process of Terminologization in Christological Terminology: The Case of *ἄκρα* and *μέρος*

Theological-philosophical texts frequently contain lexical items that, within the framework of Christian doctrine, acquire new and specialized semantic meanings in addition to their primary, everyday, or philosophical senses. Such semantic transformation is particularly evident in Christological terminology, where certain lexical items develop into terms expressing specific theological concepts. From this perspective, the Greek lexemes *ἄκρα*, *ἡ* and *μέρος*, *τό* are of particular interest, as their terminological function is clearly manifested in the Christological discussions of St. Maximus the Confessor, particularly in his dogmatic-polemical treatises.

The Georgian translations of St. Maximus' dogmatic-polemical treatises have been preserved in the twelfth-century Gelatian manuscript K14, kept in the Kutaisi State Historical Museum. In the texts under examination, the Greek *ἄκρα* is consistently rendered by the Old Georgian equivalent *ძწუზრვალი* (*mpuervali*), while *μέρος* is rendered as *კერძო* (*kerzoy*).

The Greek lexical unit *ἄκρα, ἡ* means *the highest or most distant point, tip, an early point in time, promontory, summit, extremity, end, edge, or citadel* (Дворецкий 1958, 68; Lampe 1961, 64). In a Christological context, St. Maximus the Confessor employs the lexeme *ἄκρα* as a term expressing a specific concept. Used in the plural, it denotes the sources of Christ's divine and human natures – **God the Father and the Most Holy Virgin Mary**. Accordingly, in the Gelatian translation, *ძწუზრვალი* no longer denotes merely the edge or extremity of an object but acquires a specialized Christological meaning.

The lexical unit *μέρος, τό* is defined as *part, share, side, personhood, role, significance, or state* (Дворецкий 1958, 1073; Lampe 1961, 844). In St. Maximus, it is used consistently in discussions of the two natures in Christ and denotes **Christ's divine and human natures**. This meaning is particularly clearly confirmed by St. Maximus' identification of *μέρος* with *φύσις*. Accordingly, in the Gelatian translation, *კერძო* is not used merely in the sense of *part*, but functions as a term expressing the Christological concept of *nature*.

Thus, in the Christological terminology of St. Maximus, *ἄκρα* and *μέρος* are related but functionally distinct terms: *ἄκρα* denotes the sources of Christ's two natures, whereas *μέρος* denotes the two natures themselves. Their equivalence is consistently maintained in the Gelatian translation: *ἄκρα* → *ძწუზრვალი*, *μέρος* → *კერძო*. Accordingly, these Georgian equivalents function as terminological units expressing specific Christological concepts.

The analysis of *ἄκρα* and *μέρος* demonstrates that, in the Christological discussions of St. Maximus the Confessor, lexical items with ordinary meanings acquire new, specialized functions.

Their semantic transformation is reflected in the Gelatian translation through the corresponding terminological equivalents *მწეზრგალო / კერძო*. This process of terminological creation enriches the theological-philosophical terminological system and is significant for the description and lexicographical systematization of Old Georgian theological-philosophical terminology.

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Lexical Units about Vegetables in Mengrelian

Vegetables are defined as “edible or culinary plants grown in a vegetable garden” (Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language).

The main words in Mengrelian vocabulary denoting vegetables are linked to Georgian – being either phonetically identical or slightly modified.

To denote a “vegetable garden”, Mengrelian uses the word “ortvin”, which is linked to the Georgian “mtil” (Arn. Chikobava).

A word such as “khvarkhvi” appears to be borrowed from Georgian; It is derived from “khakhvi” through regressive assimilation: “khakhvi” – “kharkhvi” -khvarkhvi: (kh-khv, the appearing of “r” before a consonant is a process characteristic of Mengrelian).

The word «капуста borrowed from Russian, is used for “cabbage”. It is very interesting that in A. Kobalia’s dictionary we found a word “luqu” (cabbage)

The word “pamidori” common in spoken Georgian, serves as the basis for the Megrelian “pamindori” (where the consonant “n” is a phonetic insertion).

In Megrelian, the word “kintiri” is a borrowed word from Georgian, while the Georgian term itself is borrowed from Greek (B. Gigineishvili). In Megrelian consonant “n” serves as a phonetic insertion, where the Georgian “tr” complex is broken up by the vowel “i” in accordance with Megrelian phonotactic rules.

The word “makindoli” used to refer to parsley – also appears in Georgian dialects, with different phonetically modified form.

For “celery” Megrelian employs a root “sona”, that differs from the Georgian one.

Into Megrelian “pepper” is translated as “zapana”, “leek” as “pursakia” and marsh/swamp” as “sorkhi”.

The word for “eggplant” appears in Megrelian as “patrijani”/”badrijani” which sounds like Georgian ბადრიჯანო.

The terms for garlic, watercress, dill and coriander in Megrelian and in Georgian are same.

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Integrating Standard and Dialectal Plant Names in Georgian Lexicography

Plant names reflect the cumulative knowledge of a linguistic community, encompassing its language (including dialects), worldview, and understanding of the natural environment.

The compilation of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Plant Names* (N. Khotcholava-Matchavariani, D. Chelidze) has once again demonstrated that the dialectal names of a single plant are, in many cases, not merely lexical variants but independent linguistic units preserving valuable historical and ethnobotanical information. These dialectal forms provide important evidence concerning the geographical distribution of plant species, traditional patterns of their use, local cultural perceptions, and historical processes of linguistic development. Consequently, their documentation and preservation should be regarded not only as a linguistic objective but also as an essential contribution to the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

At the same time, one of the fundamental principles of scientific terminology is standardization and semantic unambiguity: ideally, a single concept should be represented by one preferred term. This principle is particularly important in botanical nomenclature, where terminological consistency is indispensable for effective scientific communication.

The lexicographic treatment of plant names, however, cannot be confined to the principles governing either normative or dialect dictionaries. Traditionally, these two dictionary types serve different purposes: normative dictionaries codify standardized lexical forms, whereas dialect dictionaries document territorially restricted, non-standard lexical units. Plant names, however, occupy a distinctive position within the lexicon. Their dialectal variants are often so closely intertwined with scientific terminology and the common lexical stock that a strict separation between standard and dialectal forms becomes either impracticable or methodologically artificial. In this respect, dialectal plant names should not be regarded merely as secondary or parallel variants; rather, they constitute an integral component of the historical, cultural, and scientific semantics of botanical nomenclature.

Accordingly, the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Plant Names* cannot be adequately classified as either a normative or a dialect dictionary. Instead, it represents an integrated lexicographic model that combines the principles of terminological standardization with the systematic documentation of linguistic diversity. In the history of Georgian botanical lexicography, the earliest major example

of such an integrated approach is Alexander Makashvili's *Botanical Dictionary* (1949; 1961). This lexicographic model makes it possible to preserve, on the one hand, a coherent and standardized system of botanical terminology and, on the other, the rich linguistic and ethnobotanical heritage embodied in Georgian plant names. Establishing the standardized botanical designation as the preferred term while systematically recording and describing parallel dialectal forms as part of the linguistic and ethnobotanical resource ensures both terminological consistency in scientific communication and the preservation of the remarkable diversity of Georgian plant nomenclature.

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Enforced Synonymy and the Editorial Policy of the Georgian TermBank (GTB)

When working on Georgian domain-specific dictionaries, dynamic research into theoretical foundations plays a paramount role, serving as the direct basis for the applied activities of terminologists. Preparing material for the GTB urgently requires addressing several fundamental issues, conducting appropriate studies, and defining the editorial guidelines of the published materials based on their outcomes.

Synonymy has always been considered one of the most complex issues in terminology. To resolve this problem, R. Gambashidze theoretically studied instances of synonymy characteristic of Georgian terminological vocabulary and their underlying causes. Her analysis revealed that the majority of synonyms were linked to the influx of foreign lexical items into the scientific language (Gambashidze 1988).

As is well known, in 1940, the so-called GOST (All-Union State Standard – *Gosudarstvennyy obshchesoyuznyy standart*) was established, to which all republics within the Soviet space were subject. The selection of preferred terms was based precisely on these linguistic norms. In dictionaries published under the editorship of Vukol Beridze, alongside mandatory general Soviet terminology, native Georgian equivalents were consistently included – a phenomenon that can today be termed **enforced synonymy**. This approach preserved numerous national terms, which was the best possible decision given the circumstances of the time; however, on the other hand, it led to an excessive proliferation of synonyms in domain-specific dictionaries. Vukol Beridze himself clearly stated his position: *"If an international term has its parallel in the*

Georgian spoken vernacular, we must by all means adopt it, expecting that in the near future the foreign term will be removed and only the native one will remain in use" (Beridze 1952: 32).

Later, by decision of the editorial board of the 1977 dictionary, in many cases only the foreign term was retained among Georgian-international synonym pairs, justified by its widespread use and the alleged artificiality of the Georgian term (Gambashidze 1988).

Today, the new editorial board must resolve this issue from a fundamentally different perspective. Although the older generation of domain specialists grew up with Soviet terminology (for instance, *zhikler* [jet/nozzle] remains more acceptable to them than *sapkuri*), it must also be taken into account that young specialists today often replace words imposed by Soviet language policy (primarily French and German non-native terms) with anglicisms.

Against the backdrop of such challenges, the editorial board of the GTB must take into account existing theoretical research, renounce practical decisions inherited from Soviet standards, and prioritize native Georgian terms that, fortunately, have been preserved in the Georgian domain-specific lexicographical heritage.

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Determining the Correspondence between English and Georgian Terms (Principles of Selecting Georgian Equivalents)

In the modern Georgian language, the bulk of scientific, technological, and professional terms come from English. In the context of the growing influence of English, the challenge is not merely to translate new terms into Georgian, but also to select appropriate, accurate, and functionally adequate equivalents. One of the central issues in this process is the choice between a

literal translation of an English term and a term that is already established in Georgian or is in the process of becoming established.

The aim of this paper is to examine the characteristics of English-Georgian terminological equivalence and to identify the main principles underlying the selection of appropriate Georgian equivalents for English terms.

The study focuses on different models of terminological translation, including literal translation, calquing, functional equivalence, borrowing, and the use of existing Georgian terminology.

Based on specific English-Georgian terminological examples, the paper analyzes the cases in which a literal translation of an English term fails to convey the underlying concept accurately or does not fit naturally into the Georgian terminological system. It also examines the cases in which an initially proposed translation gradually develops into an established term through professional usage.

While selecting a Georgian equivalent the following factors should be considered: conceptual accuracy, disciplinary appropriateness, semantic transparency, the word-formation options in Georgian, terminological systematicity, and the actual use of the term. Thus, the establishment of a term is viewed not as a one-time act of translation, but as a gradual process in which translation, professional usage, and terminological standardization are interrelated.

The paper argues that the most appropriate Georgian equivalent of an English term is not necessarily its literal translation. Terminological choices should be based both on the accurate representation of the source concept and on the specific characteristics of Georgian and the terminological system of the relevant field.

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Popularization of the Georgian Term Bank in the Educational Space

Today, in the era of artificial intelligence, the systematization of Georgian terminology is an urgent and paramount task. Regrettably, several years have already been lost to uncoordinated efforts; numerous terminological projects have been executed and dictionaries compiled that

possess no real value due to an abundance of inconsistent and flawed terms. Under coordinated management, parallel terminological projects would have been minimized, allowing scholars to collectively arrive at scientific decisions to establish normative terms. Unfortunately, we face a different reality today: Georgia has entered the digital age with non-standardized domain-specific terminology, which, according to international standards, hinders both the economic and cultural progress of the country.

In this situation, society should support the initiative launched by the TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics – the creation and development of the Georgian Term Bank (GTB). This initiative represents a unified repository of Georgian domain-specific terminological dictionaries, the scientific analysis of which underpins the data published on the GTB website termbank.ice.tsu.ge/ka

Currently, several websites in Georgia host all kinds of terminological dictionaries without standardized vetting, causing widespread confusion among the public. The ambiguity stemming from such conflicting terms and definitions inevitably reflects across all types of official documentation. Institutions across various domains and universities must participate in the development of the Georgian Term Bank to restore coordinated scientific-terminological activities in Georgia.

To this end, under the guidance of terminologists from the Institute of Linguistics, we plan to involve students from the Faculty of Construction at the Georgian Technical University to work on the materials of the Georgian Term Bank.

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The Formation of Georgian Botanical Nomenclature: Reconstructing Aleksandre Makashvili's Lexicographic Method

Aleksandre Makashvili's Botanical Dictionary is one of the most important sources for the documentation of Georgian plant names and the formation of Georgian botanical nomenclature. The dictionary was intended not merely to record dialectal and historical phytonyms; Makashvili also sought to select, coin, and establish Georgian scientific names for plants. From this perspective, the Botanical Dictionary may be regarded as a kind of lexicographic laboratory for the development

of Georgian botanical nomenclature, offering insight into the process by which specialized botanical terminology was formed.

Very little direct evidence concerning Makashvili's working method has survived. His publications and archival materials provide only limited information about the principles by which he selected the principal Georgian scientific name, the sources on which he relied, or the methods he used to create new nomenclatural units. A further difficulty is that the Georgian scientific name given as the headword of a dictionary entry is often not repeated in the list of synonyms, nor is it accompanied by an indication of dialect, author, or written source.

Under these circumstances, Makashvili's lexicographic method can be reconstructed only through an analysis of the structure of dictionary entries, a comparison of different editions, and an examination of both written and oral sources.

Reconstructing Makashvili's lexicographic method is important not only for identifying the principles underlying his work but also for tracing the historical development of Georgian botanical nomenclature and establishing the origins of individual plant names.

The study draws on Makashvili's lexicographic works published in 1938, 1949, and 1961, his floristic and agronomic publications, as well as early Georgian dictionaries, dialectal material, and works by Georgian botanists. A comparative analysis of these sources makes it possible to trace changes in the Georgian and Latin names assigned to individual plants, to identify earlier forms that Makashvili rejected or revised, and to determine cases in which information recorded in his earlier works proved more accurate or informative than the names presented in later editions of his dictionary.

Preliminary analysis reveals several principal strategies employed by Makashvili in establishing Georgian scientific plant names:

- selecting a dialectal name;
- recovering a name from early Georgian dictionaries;
- establishing a form previously used by Georgian scholars;
- fully or partially calquing a Russian name;
- fully or partially calquing a Latin name;
- coining authorial neologisms;
- using a widely attested vernacular name as the name of a genus.

The reconstruction presented in this study makes it possible to view Aleksandre Makashvili's Botanical Dictionary not simply as an inventory of names but as a record of the dynamic process through which Georgian botanical nomenclature was formed. Changes reflected in different editions reveal the author's search for appropriate forms, self-revision, and the gradual development of a system of scientific plant naming. Thus, the study is relevant not only to the history of Georgian botanical nomenclature but also to the history of the formation of scientific nomenclatures in national languages and to the methodology of lexicography.

The findings of the study will provide a foundation for the Comprehensive Dictionary of Plant Names (forthcoming), where Makashvili's tradition will be continued and further developed

through more precise identification of his sources, preservation of historical data, and restoration of correspondence with modern botanical nomenclature.

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Address as a Linguistic Phenomenon: Terms and notions¹

The paper makes an attempt at a description and analysis of address-related terms and notions as they occur in Georgian linguistics.

Address, as a linguistic phenomenon with an appropriate term, appeared in Georgian grammars in the late 19th century. In terms of this, it was Polievktos Kvitsaridze (1988) who was the first to define it as an individual or a thing to which speech is directed. In fact, the same conception and definitions were offered in grammatical descriptions published in the following years (A. Kutateladze, A. Benashvili, T. Zhordania). Essentially, in the oeuvres, published in that period and later, address was conceived of as the nominal inventory syntactically unaligned with sentence constituents.

Under the influence of the Russian/Soviet approaches, since the early 20th century, address was treated as one of the linguistic phenomena pertaining to the so called *isolated words and phrases*. Within the tradition, only nominal forms are treated as pertinent to address. And yet, notwithstanding the imposed theoretical model, Akaki Shanidze consistently covered both T/V address and pertaining verb forms, thus denouncing the approach according to which only nouns and adjectives, outside complete sentences, were to be conceived of as terms of address.

The later half of the 1980s saw the emergence of a new conceptual and terminological paradigm in Georgian address research, recognizing the occurrence of nominal, verbal and pronominal terms of address, and disclaiming the approach according to which address was to be discussed only in the framework of isolated words and phrases, that is, in line with parenthesis, appositions, isolated attributes and modifiers, and the like. The aforesaid endeavor has been associated with Shukia Apridonidze. Besides, she made an enormous contribution to the development of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of the studies of address inversion.

Presently, the Georgian linguistics literature features both aforementioned approaches applying pertinent notions and terms.

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Materials from the History of Georgian Medical Terminology

As noted in the scholarly literature, Georgian medical professionals have made a significant contribution to the creation and formation of Georgian medical terminology. Even prior to the establishment of the Scientific Terminology Department, several dictionaries in the field of medicine had already been published, and textbooks were actively being produced. Scholars and specialists such as Aleksandre Natishvili, Zakaria Maisuradze, Ivane Javakhishvili, and Simon Kaukhchishvili, and others worked continuously on its development and refinement.

However, uncoordinated work on medical terminology inevitably led to a degree of terminological inconsistency. To address and streamline this issue, Zakaria Maisuradze initiated a systematic effort and submitted a glossary he compiled to the Scientific Terminology Department of the Institute of Linguistics for review. Ultimately, through consultations with leading scholars (A. Aladashvili, N. Kipshidze, K. Eristavi, Vl. Zhgenti, K. Vepkhvadze, S. Kaukhchishvili) and under the editorship of V. Beridze, the unified Russian-Georgian-Latin terminology compiled by Prof. Zakaria Maisuradze was refined and published in 1947 under the title “Medical Terminology”.

The establishment of Georgian medical terminology was also greatly facilitated by the publication of Georgian journals between 1919 and 1935, such as “Ekimi” (The Physician, edited by Prof. Sp. Virsaladze), “Sakartvelos Samkurnalo Moambe” (Medical Bulletin of Georgia), and “Tanamedrove Meditsina” (Modern Medicine), in which Zakaria Maisuradze served as executive secretary and editorial board member.

The history of Georgian medical terminology has not yet been systematically researched, nor have 20th-century Georgian terminological dictionaries and periodicals (newspapers and journals) been thoroughly examined. At present, with the Georgian state language (which encompasses domain-specific terminology) introduced as a mandatory subject in higher education institutions, knowledge of the history of Georgian domain-specific terminology becomes particularly vital. It is from this perspective that this study undertakes an examination of the history of Georgian medical terminology. In this presentation, we examine the characteristics and principles of the first medical dictionary.

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Towards a National Termbase for Polish Educational Terminology: A Pilot Initiative

This paper discusses the challenges encountered during the compilation and multilingual translation of a termbase of educational terminology developed within a postgraduate course on *Terminology and Data Mining*. The project applied corpus-based methods to terminology extraction and termbase compilation while examining the issues arising in the translation of specialized educational terminology.

The first stage involved compiling a specialized Polish-language corpus in Sketch Engine. The corpus consisted of informative and reliable texts on the Polish pre-primary, primary, and secondary education system. Following corpus compilation, automatic terminology extraction was performed, resulting in a list of 160 educational terms. These terms formed the basis of a Polish termbase created in a shared Microsoft Excel environment. The structure of the termbase was modelled on MILTerm, the Polish military terminology database, and included such data categories as term, abbreviation, full form, definition, source of definition, and notes.

The Polish termbase was subsequently translated into English, Ukrainian, and Georgian. This multilingual stage revealed several terminological and translation challenges stemming from differences between national education systems, the absence of direct conceptual equivalence, and the limited availability of authoritative terminology resources. Poland currently lacks a comprehensive national termbase that could serve as a reference for standardized terminology across specialized domains. The lack of multilingual terminological resources is even more pronounced, particularly for language pairs such as Polish–Ukrainian and Polish–Georgian, for which comprehensive and up-to-date termbases are virtually unavailable. Consequently, translators and terminologists often have to rely on general bilingual dictionaries or ad hoc solutions, which rarely capture the conceptual differences between educational systems.

The findings demonstrate the feasibility of developing a concept-oriented national termbase for Polish educational terminology with multilingual equivalents in English, Ukrainian, and Georgian. As a pilot initiative undertaken in the absence of a comprehensive national Polish termbase, the project highlights the need for authoritative terminological resources that support terminology standardization, facilitate the identification of conceptual equivalence across languages, and improve the consistency and accuracy of specialized translation.

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On the Orthographic Dictionary of Sports Terms (Principles of Compilation)

The first concise orthographic dictionary of sports terms is included as an appendix to the work published in 2016—**Orthographic Dictionary for the Media** (Tbilisi, 2016). The Department of Georgian Speech Culture is continuing work on an expanded version of this dictionary.

What should be the principles for compiling a dictionary of this type?

1. Where necessary, the specific sport associated with an orthogram should be indicated.

For example:

akseli (fig. skating);

bochva (rugby);

kii (declension: *kiim* [ergative], *kiis* [dative/genitive]) (billiards);

dashamateba (chess)...

2. Errors should be corrected using the notations "[not...]" and "[... instead of...]" allowing the user to locate a term based on either its correct or incorrect form—particularly when the alphabetical order of the correct and erroneous variants differs. For example:

[*not treneri*] *mtsvrtneli*; *mtsvrtneli* [*not treneri*];

[*not vaterpolo*] *tsvalburt'i*; *tsvalburt'i* [*not vaterpolo*]; [Not *golkiperi*] *mekare*; *mekare* [and not *golkiperi*]...

3. For terms subject to vowel contraction or elision, the genitive form must be indicated in parentheses, along with the ergative and dative forms if necessary. For example:

moisari (gen. *moisris*);

mokrive (gen. *mokrivis*)...

4. This dictionary also includes sports-related abbreviations with their corresponding orthography:

SEOK (erg. *SEOK-ma*, dat. *SEOK-s*, gen. *SEOK-is*...; *SEOK-shi*, *SEOK-ze*, *SEOK-idan*): Georgian National Olympic Committee.

FIFA (erg. *FIFA-m*, dat./gen. *FIFA-s*...; *FIFA-shi*, *FIFA-ze*, *FIFA-dan*): International Federation of Association Football.

5. Terms and phrases of equal meaning or function are presented separated by a double slash (/). E.g., *ayvana* // *mokvla* (chess)...

6. Acceptable forms are indicated in parentheses. E.g., scoring a goal (/ taking the goal)...

7. Outdated forms are indicated in square brackets. E.g.:

[shtangisti //] dzalosani (dzalosnis{a});

[grosmeisteri] didostati (chess)...

8. Also presented are verb forms frequently used in sports terminology, such as:

uvarjishia (oneself) – uvarjishebia (someone else);

utamashia (oneself) – utamashebia (someone else)...

9. Stylistic errors are corrected as follows:

atarebs (often heard in spoken language: *gundi karg tamashs atarebs* [the team is conducting a good game]; should be: *gundi kargad tamashobs* [the team is playing well]);

ganlagdeba (often heard in spoken language: "the forward can also *ganlagdes* [be positioned] on the left flank"; "another player will *ganlagdes* [be positioned] in this position"; "the athlete is *ganlagebuli* [positioned] slightly further back"). *Ganlageba* refers to the placement or distribution of objects, structures, military units, etc., in a specific location according to a certain rule. Using *ganlageba* for a single individual (e.g., a forward in a specific position) is incorrect. Instead, one should say: "the forward will take a place (or stand) on the left flank," etc.

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Linguistic and Terminological Features of FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Construction

The FIDIC document is typical legal style, but it is also mixed with a large number of technical terms and features unique linguistic characteristics that are precise, meticulous and rigorous. From a lingual point of view, the FIDIC contract conditions, with their specific linguistic features and text functions, must ensure the accurate transmission of information and engage the reader across multiple levels, such as semantics, context and stylistics.

The language of the FIDIC contract for construction has several characteristics: the wide application of compound words such as “hereby, hereof, herein, thereunder, whereof” and modals like “must, shall, would, should...”. In FIDIC contract conditions, the word “shall” + a verb construction is always used to express obligations, responsibilities and regulations instead of the words “must” or “should”. In order to avoid ambiguity and loopholes and make the writing accurate and strict, parallelism and repetition expressions are frequently adopted, such as the parallel use of prepositions, the parallel use of synonyms and near-synonyms, and the repeated use of sentence patterns.

Regarding passivization, the passive voice is a distinctive feature of legal language. Lawyers prefer using the passive voice because it has an indirect formal tone. FIDIC language is also

characterized with by collocations and doublets (binomials). They are used in the FIDIC contract for precision and inclusiveness and for adding weight to the sentence.

The terminology changes within FIDIC itself and the evolution of its translation are worth highlighting. In international business contracts, we can frequently notice the following sentence: “Time is of the essence in this Contract.” Whether in international trade, international engineering, or some large-scale telecommunications projects, time is one of the most important factors in the contract fulfillment.

Thus, an interesting phenomenon is that the versions of the FIDIC contract before 1999 used the term “Liquidated Damages”, which then changed to “Delayed Damages” in 1999. It is precisely because of the continuous disputes over the interpretation of this clause in international engineering projects that the FIDIC adopted a compromised attitude transitioning from Common Law to Civil Law.

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Transformation of the Artificial Intelligence Terminological Ecosystem in Georgian Online Media (2018–2026): Standardization, Variation, and Media Discourse

Artificial intelligence-related terms are appearing with increasing frequency in Georgian online media, while the forms in which they are used remain highly diverse. Some technological concepts are translated into Georgian, others retain their English forms within media discourse, and still others are used in hybrid forms. In this context, the media no longer functions merely as a channel for disseminating new terminology; it also participates in the selection, adaptation, and consolidation of emerging terms.

The study examines how artificial intelligence-related terminology has evolved in Georgian online media between 2018 and 2026. Particular attention will be paid to the Georgian, English, and hybrid forms used to represent the same concept, their frequency and consistency of use, and the process through which particular variants become dominant over time. The study will also investigate whether terminological choices differ across media outlets and thematic contexts, as well as the extent to which the media explains new or specialized concepts to its audiences.

The research adopts a mixed quantitative and qualitative approach and envisages the creation of a diachronic corpus comprising approximately 300-500 media texts published between

2018 and 2026. The period of analysis will be divided into three stages: 2018-2021, 2022, and 2023-2026. The study will employ quantitative content analysis, terminological analysis, and qualitative media discourse analysis. The unit of analysis will be structured according to the „Concept–Term–Terminological Variant“ framework, enabling the identification and comparison of different linguistic forms used for the same concept and the assessment of their development over time.

The study does not aim to classify terms as "correct" or "incorrect". Rather, it seeks to identify patterns of terminological consistency, variation, and lexical consolidation on the basis of actual media usage. The analysis provides a diachronic account of the development of Georgian AI media terminology and assesses the role of the media in the dissemination and consolidation of emerging technological terms.

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Neologisms and Political Slang

One of the notable characteristic tendencies of the Georgian language in the 21st century is the abundance of neologisms. Among them, we would like to highlight neologisms that have emerged through the process of borrowing.

Since the last decades of the previous century, the process of borrowing words from the English language, as well as the reactivation of previously borrowed words, has become increasingly intensive.

Observation of Anglicisms shows that Georgian, as the recipient language, adapts borrowed words to its own linguistic system. Thus, the language is moving from the stage of passive acceptance of foreign words to the stage of their assimilation.

Particular attention should be paid to the process of transformation of borrowed words into verbs, that is, verbalization. Verbalization involves not only grammatical but also semantic change. Verbs created in this way, borrow the meaning of the etymon, adding semantic nuances conditioned by their new status.

The tendency of verbalization is notable in the words that have long been used in the language in their periphrastic form (the formation of verbs from borrowed words and auxiliary verbs). At the same time, verbs appeared in the language: *ორგანიზებას ახდენს* /*organizebas akhdens*/ – *აორგანიზებს* /*aorganizebs*/ (organizes); *არგუმენტებით ასაბუთებს* /*argumentebit asabutebs*/, *არგუმენტებს მოიხმობს* /*argumentebs moixmobs*/ – *არგუმენტირებს* /*argumentirebs*/ (argumentates); *დისკუსიას მართავს* /*diskusias martavs*/, *დისკუსიას აწყობს*

/diskusias atskobs/ – დისკუსიობს /diskusiobs/ (enters a discussion, discusses); კონსოლიდაციას ახდენს /konsoludatsias axdens/ – კონსოლიდირდება /konsolidirdeba/ (consolidates).

International Terms previously borrowed by means of Russian language and adapted in Georgian and their English versions currently coexist in the language. For instance, დეპორტირება /deportireba/ (deportation) and დეპორტი /deporti/ (deport). Both of these forms are verbalized: გამოადეპორტირეს /gamoadeportires/ (was deported) and გამოადეპორტეს /gamoadeportes/ (was deported).

The above-mentioned neologisms chiefly belong to the so-called political slang, the formation of which is a live process, reflecting, to a certain extent, the adaptation of the society to the global processes and current political events worldwide.

Recently created terms like ვპოზიციონირებ /vpozitsionireb/ (I position), ვკომუნიცირებ /vkomunitsireb/ (I communicate), განარატივდა /ganarativda/ (became a narrative) etc., are often used not in their literal meaning, but as specific political slang.

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Types of Clothing in Shota Rustaveli's *The Knight in the Panther's Skin*

Clothing is one of the most significant elements defining a person's social status, reflecting their personal character, cultural identity, temperament, education, financial standing, professional qualifications, and aesthetic ideals. Throughout the history of human culture, alongside the transformation of societal life over centuries, attire has evolved while continuously maintaining its identity, originality, and functional necessity.

Historically, the primary types of clothing were formed based on socio-economic, religious, social class, and ethnic features. For a comprehensive study and historical reconstruction of early period garments, a thorough analysis of available sources is essential. These include written monuments – literary, historical, scientific, memoiristic-descriptive, legal, and theological works – which contain valuable information about clothing, its individual elements, and the materials used in its production.

A diverse variety of garments is presented in Shota Rustaveli's immortal epic, *The Knight in the Panther's Skin*. When describing the attire of royal court members and other characters, the author employs both native Georgian and foreign terminology. In the poem, clothing is mentioned through general terms (e.g., *shesamoseli* [apparel], *dasaburav-chasatsmeli* [headwear and

bodywear]], as well as specific types such as royal robes, skin-mantles/leather cloaks (*tyav-kaba*), unlined ermine furs (*yarqumni usapironi*), gowns/dresses (*kaba*), robes (*juba*), caftans (*qabacha*), short robes (*jubacha*), shirts (*perangi*), belts (*sartqeli*), hats (*qudi*), veils (*ride*), armlets (*samklave*), and others. Furthermore, Rustaveli distinguishes clothing according to its functional purpose (e.g., royal attire, merchant robes, slave attire, traveling/pauper garments, etc.).

Within the scope of this study, and aiming for methodological perfection, all stanzas referring to clothing were extracted from the text of the poem. Based on the classification of the retrieved data, a table reflecting the types of clothing and their frequency in the text was compiled; a functional classification of clothing types was developed; and an etymological study of the corresponding terms was initiated, along with a constructive and comparative analysis of clothing forms. At the initial stage of the research, the focus was placed on the most widespread garment element in the poem—the "*kaba*" (gown/robe).

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The Problem of Polysemy in Scientific Terminology and the Role of Specialized Dictionaries in Solving It (on the Example of the Earth Sciences)

In the modern era, with the widespread use of online translators, the accuracy of translating scientific terms is becoming increasingly critical. Students, young researchers, and translators increasingly turn to universal electronic dictionaries, fail to consider highly specialized contexts. This leads to the distortion of a text's scientific content and the creation of erroneous terms.

Many English terms have broad semantics and change meaning depending on the context. At the same time, universal online dictionaries often offer only the most common meaning or meanings. For example, the term "belt" generally means "belt (waistband)" or "strip region". However, in the Earth sciences, this English term has a completely different meaning — "belt" is used in the sense of a belt, zone, or strip of regional-scale uniform properties or structure. Moreover, "belt" and "zone" are different concepts in geology, and their mutual substitution, as a rule, is inadmissible. In Georgian geological terminology, depending on the context, the English word corresponds to the terms "zone" or "belt." At the same time, universal dictionaries, as a rule, do not provide these critically important alternatives, which leads to errors. The same applies to "shale," "rock," "soil," and many other terms.

However, in the earth sciences, this English term has a completely different meaning - "belt" is used to mean a belt, zone, or strip with uniform properties or structure on a regional scale.

In addition, “belt” and “zone” are different concepts in geology, and they are usually not interchangeable. In Georgian geological terminology, “zone” and “belt” correspond to each other, depending on the context. At the same time, universal dictionaries, as a rule, do not provide these critically important alternatives, which leads to errors. The same applies to “shale”, “rock”, “soil” and many other terms.

The use of incomplete online dictionaries is accompanied by at least two serious problems: 1. The distortion of terminology and 2. The creation of communicative barriers.

Daily practice and research confirm that online dictionaries are often characterized by terminological “poverty” and inaccuracy, which misleads inexperienced users. To address this, relevant field experts should accelerate the development of specialized thematic dictionaries and integrate them into popular online dictionaries. This work has already been initiated by the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics at Tbilisi State University. The Georgian Term Bank (termbank.ice.tsu.ge) aggregates academic terminological dictionaries. By analyzing existing terms and taking into account modern terminological standards, specialized dictionaries are currently being edited and prepared for normalization and standardization.

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Aviation Terminology “Fuel” and “Propellant”

The vast majority of modern aircraft and aerospace vehicles (aircraft and rockets) are equipped with heat engines, including reciprocating, rotary-piston, gas-turbine, ramjet, rocket, and other types of engines. In heat engines, the thermal energy released during the combustion of fuel is converted into mechanical energy or, in the case of certain propulsion systems, into propulsive work.

When considering different types of heat engines, the substances that release heat are often referred to interchangeably by the terms propellant and fuel, which creates a need for semantic clarification and terminological standardization.

1. Propellant is a general and broader concept referring to any substance or system of

substances capable of releasing thermal energy as a result of combustion or another chemical reaction (wood, coal, natural gas, gasoline, rocket propellant, etc.).

2. Fuel is a relatively narrower and more specific concept. It refers directly to the combustible (oxidizable) component of a propellant, such as hydrogen or carbon, or to a substance that undergoes oxidation, such as gasoline, aviation kerosene, or diesel fuel.

In liquid-propellant rocket engines, the propellant is generally a two-component system consisting of a fuel and an oxidizer. These components are stored separately in tanks aboard the rocket and, when delivered to the combustion chamber, form a mixture that is subsequently ignited. A monopropellant is a propellant in which the fuel and oxidizing components are combined in a single substance.

In solid-propellant rocket engines, the solid propellant already contains both oxidizer and fuel components. These components are incorporated into solid propellant grains (charges) located in the combustion chamber, and combustion takes place without the need for atmospheric air.

Terminological inconsistencies can also be observed in aviation-technical lexicography. In Russian-Georgian Technical Terminology (Editors-in-Chief: R. Ghambashidze and R. Dvali, 1977), the Russian term *горючее* is translated as *საწვავი* ("fuel"), without specifying its field of application, whereas *топливо* is given as both *სათბობი* and *საწვავი* ("fuel"), for example, *ავტომობილის სათბობი* ("automotive propellant/fuel") and *დიზელის სათბობი* ("diesel propellant/fuel").

In Russian-Georgian Aviation Terminology (Editors: A. Betaneli and I. Jibuti, 2000), both terms (*горючее* and *топливо*) are translated as *საწვავი* ("fuel").

The liquid fuels used in aviation engines, such as gasoline and kerosene, are complex mixtures of hydrocarbons. The combustion process involves the oxidation of carbon and hydrogen by oxygen contained in atmospheric air (or carried on board), resulting in the formation of CO₂ and H₂O and the release of a large amount of heat. Therefore, for engines such as reciprocating, gas-turbine, and ramjet engines, in which the source of thermal energy is the combustion of a fuel-air mixture supplied to the combustion chamber, the following terminological differentiation may be considered appropriate:

Propellant – the directly combustible fuel-air mixture, considered as the complete system responsible for the release of thermal energy;

Fuel – the liquid combustible component of this mixture (gasoline or kerosene).

Accordingly, in aircraft, the systems used for the storage, delivery, measurement, and control of the liquid combustible component should appropriately be designated as: fuel tank; fuel pipeline / fuel line; fuel filter; fuel pump; fuel flow meter; fuel system and other corresponding terms.

To address the aforementioned and related problems, work is currently underway, with the support of the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia [Project GSDP-26-426], on the development of an English–Georgian explanatory dictionary of aviation terminology, with the participation of specialists from the Georgian Aviation University, the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, the Department of the State Language, and the Civil Aviation Agency.

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Terminology Planning and Definition of Terminological Policy for the Development of Georgian Sign Language (GESL)

Georgian Sign Language (GESL), as a language in the stage of descriptive research, requires attention to its terminology policy, taking into account its modality (means of expression) specifics. Specifically, the basic principles of sign-creation processes should be defined, and the lexical and phonological forms of passportized word-signs should be considered. In the sign-creation process, the basic requirements of manual-mimic navigation should be taken into account, as well as the background socio-linguistic data of the community communicating in this sign language.

First and foremost, a concept for developing terminology and general terminology policy for GESL should be formed. Within the framework of terminology policy, the format for terminology should be defined for GESL, as well as the specifics and working format of working groups. The terminology policy should also include mechanisms for implementing created terms, involving state structures in the process.

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How Much Terminology Is Too Much? (A Corpus-Based Analysis of Science Terminology in Croatian Textbooks for Primary Education)

Scientific knowledge and communication rely on terminological clarity and consistent terminology to ensure transferability of knowledge across disciplines and languages (c.f. Schuster, 2020; Woodward-Kron, 2008). Consequently, terminology is a fundamental component of science literacy (OECD 2026), enabling learners to understand, communicate, and construct disciplinary

knowledge. Disciplinary terminology facilitates learners' construction of and engagement with scientific knowledge (Fang, 2006; Lazzaroff et al., 2022; Le et al., 2024), which underscores the importance of a systematic approach to technical terms in science teaching (Osborne & Allchin, 2024). Against this background, the amount and complexity of terminology presented in school textbooks (Monakhov et al., 2023) raise important questions about the linguistic demands that science textbooks place on learners, especially at the onset of their science education.

This study investigates the terminology used in Croatian primary science textbooks (ages 6–11) through a corpus-based approach. The analysis draws on the RAPID corpus (Cvikić & Dobravac, 2025), comprising 62 primary school disciplinary textbooks, and focuses on the science subcorpus (Nature and Society and Nature). Using Sketch Engine (Kilgarrieff et al., 2014) and the Croatian MaCoCu reference corpus, both single-word (keywords) and multi-word candidate terms were extracted. The initial extraction yielded 17,165 keywords and 58,575 multi-word terms. Applying a keyness threshold of 10 (Bondi & Scott, 2010) reduced the dataset to 678 keywords and 1,209 multi-word terms, which served as the basis for the qualitative analysis presented in this paper.

The qualitative analysis identified two broad groups of terms: those specific to the science discipline and those shared across disciplines, reflecting the interplay between disciplinary and transdisciplinary concepts in early science education. It further shows that while some terms are merely presented or listed, others are explicitly defined, explained, or contextualised, revealing different pedagogical approaches to introducing scientific terminology. Rather than suggesting that more terminology necessarily imposes greater linguistic demands, the findings indicate that these demands depend on both the amount of terminology and the way it is introduced in textbooks. The findings contribute to a better understanding of the terminological demands of early science education and provide an empirical basis for discussing how terminology can support the development of scientific literacy and inform the design of educational materials.

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“I had to do my own research to use proper terms and be understood”

**- A case study of the oral discourse of French-speaking
patients living with endometriosis**

Despite the theoretical emphasis on biunivocity in terminology as postulated in Wüster's General Theory of Terminology, languages for specific purposes (LSPs) exhibit variation. This is especially common in medicine, a domain in which the definition of “expert” is debatable. At the turn of the 21st century, healthcare systems experienced a paradigm shift, from a paternalistic healthcare provider imposing treatments to a patient-centered approach in which informed consent became the basis of care. Therefore, patients needed to understand and be able to use part of the terminology, becoming, in a sense, experts of their own health. This underscores the importance of understanding how they use medical terminology. In addition, relatively little terminology research has examined spoken data.

The present research aims to investigate terminological variation in the discourse of French-speaking patients with endometriosis. Affecting up to one in ten cisgender women, endometriosis is a chronic inflammatory condition of gynecological origin characterized by the presence of endometrium-like tissue outside the uterus (Maddern *et al*, 2020). However, despite its high prevalence and its socioeconomic burden, patients experience diagnostic delay averaging five to nine years worldwide (Culley *et al*, 2013). While facing delays in diagnosis and care, patients

with endometriosis tend to use online support groups to connect with other people living with the condition, as documented by Holowka (2022). Similarly, the acquisition of terminology via social media by French-speaking patients living with cancer has been documented (notably, Delavigne: 2007, 2008 and 2013).

Our analysis is based on preliminary data from this thesis corpus consisting of 40 interviews conducted with patients in France and Quebec, aged between 18 and 73 years old. Preliminary findings suggest that patients use a mix of lay terms and specialized terminology and that medical terminology exhibits geographical and social variation.

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The 20th-Century Experience of the Assimilation of Neologisms and Its Impact on the Linguistic Landscape (An Analysis of Dictionaries of Foreign Words and Their Implications)

Lexical borrowing is an inherent concomitant of intercultural and interlingual contact, entailing both positive and adverse ramifications for a language system. Neologisms generated by advances in scientific disciplines, novel discoveries, and technological inventions constitute the

essential vocabulary through which languages expand and modernise. In the history of the Georgian language, the beginning of the 20th century proved to be a pivotal epoch. During this period, the compilation of "dictionaries of foreign words" emerged as a pressing necessity to facilitate public comprehension of newly introduced terms of non-Georgian origin.

However, this vehicle for disseminating knowledge exhibited a dual nature: foreign vocabulary began to systematically displace authentic Georgian lexical forms. To investigate this phenomenon, this study conducts a comparative analysis of three dictionaries of foreign words spanning different periods of the 20th century (I. Imedashvili, 1904; G. Akhvlediani, 1933; M. Chabashvili, 1989). The findings demonstrate that the entrenchment of so-called internationalisms led to the marginalisation or complete omission of numerous native Georgian equivalents from lexicographical records (e.g., *versia* (version) replacing *naskhauri*, *grandiozuli* (grandiose) replacing *didmshvenieri*, *phanatizmi* (fanatism) replacing *mibrjniloba*, *defekti* (defect) replacing *tsanakhedi*, *elastikuri* (elastic) replacing *mokheshili*, and *protsemi* (per cent) replacing *natavni*).

Furthermore, the analysis reveals that following the Sovietization of Georgia, these dictionaries were infused with ideological and propagandistic functions, employing differentiated political terminology to delineate a stark boundary between the capitalist and socialist spheres.

Drawing on the examined lexical corpus, a sociolinguistic survey was designed and administered across diverse generational cohorts. The empirical data confirmed that a majority of respondents recognise the international loanwords exclusively and lack semantic comprehension of their traditional Georgian counterparts. These findings attest that authentic Georgian equivalents have substantially vanished from active discourse.

Additionally, the paper addresses another detrimental consequence of lexical borrowing: the disruption of Georgian syntactic structures caused by the calquing of foreign patterns (e.g., the analytic phrase *"komentari gaaketa"* ["made a comment"] in place of the synthetic verb *"ganmarta"* ["explained"], and *"komunikatsiashi imkhopeba"* ["is in communication"] instead of the indigenous verb *"urtiertobs"* ["interacts/communicates"]).

Through a comprehensive examination of empirical examples, the study argues that the uncontrolled influx of loanwords compromises the structural integrity of the Georgian language, underscoring the imperative need to implement an effective language policy in the contemporary era.

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Chemical Terminology in Secondary-Level Chemistry Textbooks

The state of school chemistry terminology still remains a serious scientific and pedagogical challenge. In recent decades, school textbooks have continued to use terminology inherited from the previous century, some of which now requires revision. On the other hand, terms (calques) translated from English by individuals are increasingly becoming established in the language, even though their orthography and conceptual content should ideally be determined through agreement between subject-matter specialists and linguists. This is particularly important in the preparation of school textbooks. In practice, however, chemical terminology in school textbooks is often based primarily on the authors' subjective choices rather than on a standardized approach.

This paper discusses two grade 11 chemistry textbooks and one auxiliary textbook.

These textbooks, like basic-level chemistry textbooks, differ in two main ways:

- 1) different terms are used to express the same concept (see Table 1);
- 2) different meanings are embedded in one term (see Table 2).

However, given the volume of theses, both tables include only one example of the terms under consideration.

Table 1

Term meaning	Source			
	T. Butkhuzi et al., XI, 2025	M. Vardiashvili. XI, 2023	G. Andronikashvili et al., XI, 2023	Dictionary, 2004
A row in which metals are arranged in order of reducing ability	Metalebis elektroqimiuri mtskrivi (p. 87)	Metalta dzabvis elektroqimiuri mtskrivi (p.119)	Metalta elektroqimiuri dzabvis mtskrivi (p. 88)	Dzabvata elektroqimiuri mtskrivi

Regarding Table 1, it can be said that even such a small difference between the terms can be confusing for the student, but much more dangerous are the definitions given in Table 2, which, at first glance, differ insignificantly.

Table 2

Term	Source		
	T. Butkhuzi et al., XI, 2025	M. Vardiashvili. XI, 2023	G. Andronikashvili et al., XI, 2023
Solubility	The maximum amount of a substance that will dissolve in 1 liter of solvent at a given temperature and form a saturated solution (p. 19)	The maximum mass of a substance that will dis-solve in 1 liter of water (or in 100 ml of water) at a given temperature and form a saturated solution (p. 14)	The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume of solvent required to form a saturated solution at a given temperature (p. 16)

The analysis of the presented material confirms the urgent need for systematization of school chemistry terminology. In order to avoid conceptual chaos in the educational process, it is important to create a school explanatory dictionary of chemistry, which will ensure the standardization of the content of terms.

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Beyond Scientific Labels: Constructing Taxonomic and Common Names of Cetaceans

The ethical turn in the humanities has challenged the traditional anthropocentric paradigm (Wolfe, 2009; Braidotti, 2013) and encouraged critical reflection of human-animal relationships regarding such issues as inequality or ideological influence (Best et al., 2007; Horta, 2010; Nocella et al., 2013; Taylor & Twine, 2014). Since these relationships are constructed and maintained through language (Heuberg, 2003; Albeismeier, 2021; Stibbe, 2012, 2020), of particular interest are those practices that may legitimize and reproduce biased attitudes towards the environment, including scientific discourse. Within this domain, increasing attention is being given to taxonomic nomenclature viewed both as a system of description and a source of past sociocultural and epistemological assumptions about the natural world. While taxonomic nomination in general has recently fallen under the scope of numerous studies (Jóźwiak, Rewicz, & Pabis, 2015; Rummy & Rummy, 2021; Poulin, McDougall, & Presswell, 2022; Mammola et al., 2023; Heard & Mlynarek, 2023), the nomenclature of cetaceans – despite their prominent role in culture as well as prolonged commercial exploitation and current conservation concerns – remains largely absent from linguistic research.

Adopting ecolinguistic (Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2001; Dunayer, 2001) and Critical Discourse Analysis (van Dijk, 2008) approach, this study aims to identify the main strategies of cetaceans' taxonomic nomination with primary focus placed on anthropocentric and speciesist patterns. The dataset consists of genus names (40 pcs.), species epithets (90 pcs.), and common names (96 pcs.) officially recognized by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) where three categories are analyzed separately using etymological analysis and qualitative semantic classification.

Although descriptive naming (32.5%, 42.2%, 59.4% for each dataset group respectively) motivated by morphology and anatomy as well as toponymic (10%, 18.8%, 31.3%) and associative/metaphorical (22.5%, 5.5%, 17.7%) strategies remain frequent, the analysis has also revealed a substantial proportion of eponyms, which can be directly associated with colonization, and speciesist components (10%, 2.2%, 16.6%) related to economic utility of cetaceans, evaluative descriptions, and etymological misconceptions. At the same time, a gradual shift towards more inclusive language can be observed from the 2000s: e.g. few newly discovered species draw on indigenous languages and commemorate local researchers. Overall, the study demonstrates that

zoological nomenclature of cetaceans is strongly influenced by external factors and, thus, still preserves unethical practices of the past and anthropocentric representations that are of high contrast with contemporary understandings of cetaceans as cognitively and socially sophisticated animals.

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On the Terminologization of the Archaic Culinary Verb *Shegboba / Gamogboba (Boiling / Decocting)*

Boiling (cooking by boiling), as one of the oldest culinary methods, is widely used across all food cultures. This explains the frequent use of personal and impersonal forms of the verb *gboba*, designating the act of boiling, in Old Georgian.

At a later stage of language development, the verb *kharshavs* (to boil) emerged to name the process of cooking by boiling, gradually replacing and ultimately displacing the verb *agbobs*. This transition was likely facilitated by the fact that the root *gb-* of the verb *agbobs* forms an accessive consonant cluster. "Common Georgian hardly tolerates roots containing accessive clusters and gradually loses them" (P. Ertelishvili). Consequently, the literary language preferred *kharshavs*, a verb with a synonymous meaning, as it contained a phonetically more natural cluster.

In the first Dictionary of Technical Terminology (1920), alongside *kharshva*, the action noun *gboba* is provided as a counterpart to the Russian *varka*: "*варка – kharshva, gboba*"; whereas Russian *uvarivanie* (*boiling down*) is matched solely with the prefixed form *shegboba*. Participle forms of this verb are utilized in such terms as *poladmgbobi* (*steel-smelter / steel-maker*) and *minsagbobi* (*glass-melting furnace*), while *gbozeti* (*boiled oil / stand oil*; alongside *kharshzeti*) was coined for Russian *olifa*. In the 1935 edition and subsequent publications, the verb *gboba* combined with the prefix *gamo-* (*gamogboba*) becomes specifically associated with silk processing.

In both editions of the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, *gboba* carries a lexicographical note marking it as an Old Georgian word as well as a dialectal lexical unit. The distinction lies in the earlier edition specifically attributing it to the Imeretian dialect. This record is further refined by E. Nikolaishvili, who notes that *gamogboba* remains in active use in both Imeretian and Gurian dialects, specifically referring to the degumming (boiling out) of silk threads. This very fact served as the prerequisite for the unhindered establishment of the terminological collocations *boiling out / degumming of silk, cocoons, silk cocoons, and threads*.

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Analyzing Legal Terms and Legal Corpus

The given research investigates the corpus of legal terms in the English language, and discusses the cases that present certain challenges in interpreting and translating them in Georgian. Identifying fixed collocations enables rightful interpretation of legal texts and discourses.

Legal discourse stands out for convoluted obscurity and complexity of lexical-grammatical structures. Therefore, understanding, interpreting and explaining legal texts is a challenge for legal professionals and laymen as well.

The following corpora were consulted while elaborating the legal lexis. The first corpus was the one compiled and developed at the University of Edinburgh, and was based on the British Juridical System, that presents the House of Lords Judgments Corpus (HOLJ). The second was the American Law Corpus (ALC), which was created by Gozdz-Roszkowski (2011, 27). It contains 5.5 million linguistic patterns and legal phrases, that were extracted from the texts of legal nature, i.e. from journals, textbooks, contracts, legislations, briefs, contracts and opinions. The third corpus was the Corpus of the U.S. Supreme Court Opinions compiled by Mark Davies (corpus.byu.edu/scotus). The present article reflects the references made mainly to the third corpus (U.S. Supreme Court Opinions).

We often encounter lexical units in legal texts that allow dubious interpretation, and establishing their exact equivalents in Georgian is even more demanding task. The present research discusses several examples from the legal corpus:

Brief(legal) document on legal proceedings; (colloquial) concise (information)

Reasonably prudent person – (*legal*) hypothetical person acting sensible to compare with real person in practice; (colloquial) moderately cautious person.

Deliberate consideration can be warranted by the legislation – (*legal*) *in-depth, detailed consideration*; (colloquial) purposeful, targeted discussion.

A further noteworthy finding could be the fact that while, on the one hand, deontic modals are frequent in the texts of legal nature: contracts, reports, memoranda, opinions, trial scripts and explicate imposition of certain obligations or conferral of rights, epistemic modals, on the other hand, are mostly used in the process of interpreting the legal texts and in drawing logical conclusions from them. They therefore, play a significant role in disambiguating complex legal texts through interpretations and logical deductions, the process which is mostly facilitated through the usage of epistemic modals. They also facilitate accurate translation from English into Georgian.

The statute may have a different interpretation in this particular case ... (*epistemic*, *ორგანული კანონის შესაძლებელია სხვა განმარტება ქონდეს ამ კონკრეტულ საქმეში*).

The law must imply something different, since otherwise it makes no sense... (epistemic, კანონი ნამდვილად გულისხმობს სხვა რამეს).

The clause could also mean that in case of disagreement, the agreement may be annulated... (epistemic, კანონი შეიძლება გულისხმობდეს, რომ უთანხმოების შემთხვევაში, შეთანხმება ანულირდება...).

The entire clause must have been misconstrued ... (epistemic, მთელი კანონი ნამდვილად არასწორად იქნა გაგებული).

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A New Resource for Researching the Dynamics of Georgian Military Terminology: The 2001 English-Georgian Dictionary of Military Terms

The collection, systematization, and integration of existing terminological resources into a digital environment constitute an important direction in the development of contemporary Georgian military terminology. To this end, we have integrated printed military dictionaries from different periods into the military terminology sub-database of the Georgian Terminology Bank (GTB) (<https://termbank.ice.tsu.ge/ka/qtb/terminology>). This initiative creates an opportunity to study the dynamics of the formation and development of Georgian military terminology.

The military terminology sub-database of the GTB already incorporates the military dictionaries compiled by Vl. Tsagareli and published in 1920 and 1925, as well as the military dictionary compiled by Iv. Shaishmelashvili and published in 1987. These resources are now complemented by the *2001 English-Georgian Dictionary of Military Terms*, which constitutes an important reference work reflecting a significant stage in the development of Georgian military terminology. Its compilation is associated with the intensification of cooperation between Georgia and NATO in the late 1990s and the need to translate military and political documents into Georgian. Consequently, the dictionary reflects the processes of rendering English-language military terminology in Georgian and establishing corresponding Georgian terms during that period.

Through comparing the data of the 2001 dictionary with contemporary terminological resources the study aims to identify and analyze changes in Georgian military terminology, including the preservation and replacement of existing terms, as well as the emergence of parallel

terminological forms. The study employs a comparative analysis of lexicographic sources: the identified terms are examined according to thematic groupings and the principle of lexical nesting.

The comparative analysis has already revealed cases of different Georgian equivalents used for the same English concept in different periods. For example, *war* and *warfare* are often rendered by the same Georgian word, „ომი“ (*omi*, “war”), in Georgian military terminology, despite their differing conceptual meanings. Several Georgian equivalents are also attested for *engagement*, depending on context, including „ბრძოლაში ჩაბმა“ (“entering into combat”), „მოქმედების ზონა“ (“area of operations”), and „ბრძოლა“ (“battle/combat”).

Thus, incorporating the *2001 English-Georgian Dictionary of Military Terms* into the GTB not only ensures the preservation of historical terminological material but also enables to compare the data from different periods and facilitates the identification of the developmental trajectory of Georgian military terminology. The resulting data provide a basis for the scientifically grounded selection of current and preferred terminological forms and for the further standardization and harmonization of military terminology.

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Principles of Establishing AI Terminology in Georgian: *Deep Learning, Deepfake*

The rapid development of artificial intelligence and digital technologies has led to an influx of foreign calques and anglicisms in the Georgian scientific and media spaces. A particular difficulty is posed by concepts in which the English *Deep* is used metaphorically and translated mechanically into Georgian as ღრმა (deep) or სიღრმისეული (profound) — such as ღრმა სწავლება (deep learning) or ღრმა სიყალბე (deepfake) — which fails to convey the technological essence. In this context, the English word *Deep* does not signify “profound in content,” but rather refers to a multi-layered technical architecture.

- **Deep Learning:** A branch of artificial intelligence based on neural networks. The element *Deep* in the term points not to conceptual depth, but to architectural structure — specifically, the multiple hidden layers involved in the data processing sequence.
- **Deepfake:** Fake audio, video, or photo material created through multi-layer learning (specifically via GANs) that gives the impression of reality. The term blends two concepts: *Deep Learning* + *Fake*. It directly indicates that the forgery is generated by a multi-layered neural network, making მრავალშრიანი სიყალბე (multi-layered forgery) an accurate

Georgian equivalent. This encompasses synthetic media generated via deep neural networks (especially Generative Adversarial Networks – GANs) where a person's face or voice is replaced by another's.

The proposed terminology ensures an accurate transmission of the technological essence of these concepts, replaces foreign calques, preserves the structure of the Georgian language, and establishes a solid foundation for the further systematization of the domain-specific vocabulary of artificial intelligence.

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Generative Artificial Intelligence Terminology in Georgian: A Comparative Analysis of Three Artificial Intelligence Models

In the context of contemporary scientific and technological progress, the rapid emergence of new concepts and the establishment of their adequate terminology equivalents in national languages remains a central challenge in terminology studies. The formation of Georgian scientific terminology has a rich history. The linguistic and methodological foundations of terminological work, word-formation principles, and lexicography are systematically examined by R. Ghambashidze in the seminal work *Georgian Scientific Terminology and the Main Principles of Its Compilation* (1986).

The historical development of Georgian terminology, issues of term formation, variation, and standardization are investigated by L. Karosanidze, I. Jikia, T. Kvitsiani, and others. Of particular significance are L. Karosanidze's works, *Georgian Term Bank and Terminology Policy in Georgia* (2022) and *Terminological Principles of 10th–11th Century Georgian Translators* (2019), are of particular significance, as they link historical term-creation experience with modern digital terminology policy.

In international terminology research, issues concerning the term–concept relationship, terminological planning, and standardization have been addressed for decades, while the advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has introduced a new dimension to this field. Current research focuses on the systematization of generative AI terminology and the reliability of large language models in comprehending specialized terminology. Specifically, research by Ejaz, Peña, and Herbold (2026) demonstrates that the general capabilities of models do not automatically ensure their reliable comprehension and application of standardized domain-specific terminology.

The relevance of this study is driven by the rapid proliferation of generative AI and its transformation into a key medium for translating and disseminating scientific and technological

terms. In Georgian, equivalents for key units (prompt, prompt engineering, hallucination, fine-tuning, foundation model, large language model) are established to varying degrees and frequently exhibit unjustified variation across scientific and practical discourse.

The scientific novelty of this research lies in its systematic comparative analysis of how three AI models translate English-language terminology into Georgian, alongside an evaluation of the resulting equivalents. The empirical material comprises both well-established AI and IT terms and those currently undergoing normalization.

The research methodology integrates comparative, terminological, and quantitative-descriptive analyses. All three models received an identical prompt and terminology list. The generated responses were evaluated against data from the "Georgian Term Bank," academic discourse, and relevant international terminological resources. The evaluation criteria include semantic precision, terminological systematicity, alignment with Georgian word-formation rules, normativity, and the degree of variation.

The empirical study reveals regularities in terminological alignment among the models, as well as variations in the proposed equivalents.

The findings of this study will contribute to refining evaluation criteria for Georgian terms proposed by artificial intelligence, enhancing the Georgian-language terminological competence of AI models, and furthering the understanding of national terminology standardization mechanisms in the digital era.

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Terminology in Lithuanian Higher Education Textbooks: Findings from a Survey of Textbook Authors

Lithuanian-language higher education textbooks are an important source of scientific knowledge transfer, through which the Lithuanian terminology of different fields is developed and established. This paper presents a survey of authors of Lithuanian-language higher education textbooks and its results.

In order to ascertain how textbook authors select, create, and use terminology, an expert survey was conducted in January–February 2026. Sixteen experts (textbook authors) took part in the survey, representing various academic disciplines – the humanities, social sciences, health sciences, and technology. The aim of the study was to identify trends in the selection, creation, and use of terms, to assess the influence of other languages and to determine the relationship between terminological norms and actual usage. The survey data reveal how authors select terms and how the requirements for terms and the authors' attitudes towards terminology interact in this process.

Expert survey (formalised interviews) showed that term selection is a complex process, based on the requirements for terms and the authors' professional experience. Balancing these factors is not always straightforward, as the requirements sometimes conflict with the authors' attitudes towards terminology. The preparation of textbooks is based on years of teaching and research experience and a student-centred approach; consequently, practical experience may differ from the prescriptive requirements for terminology. Challenges arise in particular when applying the principle of purity (preference for the native term): many terms originate from English, so their translation often requires discussion and consultation. Nevertheless, authors' attitudes towards terminology and the requirements for terms usually coincide, which can be attributed to their terminological knowledge, the use of reliable resources, and collaboration with language specialists.

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The Lexicographic Treatment of Onomatopoeic Vocabulary in Translation Lexicography (Based on a Georgian-English Thematic Dictionary)

The lexicographic treatment of onomatopoeic lexical units presents a number of challenges in bilingual lexicography. Relatively little metalexicographic research has been conducted on words designating sound-producing phenomena and animate beings based on imitation (however, see Samarin 1967; Stolt 1972; Hausenberg 1981; Herlofsky 1984, and Guiraud 1986). As a rule, onomatopoeic words are polysemous (Hausenberg 1981) and belong to the phonosemantic subsystem of language (Dogana 1983; Voronin 1982; Wescott 1980). They are phonetically motivated in that their meaning is derived from the acoustic (and sometimes articulatory) properties of their extralinguistic referents.

Alongside standard monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, there are specialized monolingual and bilingual dictionaries dedicated specifically to onomatopoeic words. Chronologically, the earliest monolingual dictionary of this kind appears to be Charles Nodier's *Dictionnaire raisonné des onomatopées françaises* (1808). A contrastive dictionary of Spanish and English onomatopoeia was compiled by Kloe (1977); it is designed as a bi-directional dictionary, intended for speakers of both English and Spanish for the purposes of encoding and decoding. A Brazilian Portuguese-English inventory of onomatopoeic words is also known (Larrieu 1991).

Experience in translation lexicography demonstrates a fundamental requirement: an entry for an onomatopoeic word must explicitly state what kinds of objects or animate beings produce the sounds that the sound-symbolic word is intended to represent. Unfortunately, many lexicographers underestimate the effort required for the adequate treatment of onomatopoeic words. The lack of reliable monolingual descriptions further complicates the lexicographer's task. Furthermore, many dictionaries fail to provide adequate context to illustrate the usage of onomatopoeic words.

Our research examines several entries of onomatopoeic terms from a Georgian-English thematic dictionary to demonstrate their lexicographic treatment and offers a solution to the problem of representing onomatopoeic vocabulary in translation dictionaries. The Georgian language possesses a highly developed system of onomatopoeic patterns, making their accurate transfer into the target language crucial. First, target language equivalents should, whenever possible, exhibit the same degree of lexicalization as the source language onomatopoeic units. Simultaneously, culture-specific words can often be accurately described only by means of metalinguistic explanatory glosses. Finally, because onomatopoeic words typically have a narrow range of application, lexicographers must describe the relationship between the sound source and the imitating sounds in both languages as comprehensively as possible. This can be achieved by providing concise and precise explanatory markers and usage labels.

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Linguistic Representation of Aesthetic Categories in Georgian: The Terms "Samkauli" and "Samshvenisi"

The paper discusses the linguistic representation of aesthetic categories reflecting beauty and adornment in Georgian, focusing on the functional-semantic relationship between the terms *samkauli* [jewelry/ornament] and *samshvenisi* [adornment/embellishment], as well as the degree to

which they are treated in Georgian lexicography. This research aims to describe and analyze the current state of Georgian dictionaries and other sources to show how language in actual use materializes abstract aesthetic concepts, and how adequately this process is reflected in normative lexicography. Additionally, it aims to promote the term *samshvenisi* in general language use.

This article analyzes the eight-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* (KEGL), specifically Volume VI (1960), in which the term *samshvenisi* – widespread in literary and folk usage – is not attested, only the word *samshvenebeli* is listed. Based on data from specialized dictionaries (Al. Neiman's *Dictionary of Synonyms*, technical terminology) and works of fiction, the paper demonstrates that the form *samshvenisi* is a legitimate unit of the standard literary language, semantically akin to *samkauli*, arguing that, by its functional nature, *samshvenisi* possesses a broader and more capacious semantics than *samkauli*. Its omission from KEGL may be regarded as a lexicographical gap (lacuna).

Furthermore, this paper proposes an initiative to replace the foreign loanword *bizhuteria* [costume jewelry], which is widely established in the Georgian language, with the native Georgian term *samshvenisi*.

This research is of both theoretical and practical significance for improving the databases of Georgian explanatory dictionaries and for the precise identification of synonymic series.

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The Genesis of Svan Medical Vocabulary: Historical-Etymological Layers

The present paper¹ is devoted to a structural and genetic study of Svan medical and anatomical terminology. Svan medical vocabulary reflects a complex, multilayered development shaped by collective memory and long-term linguistic evolution, encompassing both archaic folk-

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medical nomenclature and contemporary clinical vocabulary. The aim of the study is to provide an etymological differentiation of this rich body of material and to identify three major genetic layers within it: Common Kartvelian heritage (e.g., Common Kartvelian **zyom-* “ailment, illness”; Common Kartvelian **baḷ-l-* “pus, pimple”; Common Kartvelian **y-/yur-/ywr-* “spread of fire, blazing → spread (of diseases), infection”...); specifically Svan (intralingual) forms (e.g., *ḡaxwra* (UB.) “a remedy for burns and purulent ulcers”; *məṣḡir* (UB., Lashkh., Chol.)/*məṣkir* (LB., Lnt., Ushg.) “furuncle”; *naxwrez* (LB.) “skin disease”; *čirsdaw* (Lashkh.) “a remedy for wounds, a herb resembling danewort”...), and the substantial body of specialized vocabulary that Svan has acquired over the centuries through the medium of Literary Georgian (e.g., *aḷelaciä* (LB.) < Geo. *operatsia* (< Lat. *operatio* “action”); *äptjäḡ* (LB., Lnt.)/ *afptjäḡ* (LB.)/ *aptiaḡ* (*Lashkh., Chol.*) < Geo. *aptiak-i* (Gk. *ἀποθήκη/apothékē*); *balyäm* (UB.)/ *balram* (Lashkh., Chol.) “pus” < Geo. *Balgham-i*; *ḡurmuḡ* (Chol.) < Geo. (Lechkh.) *tsqurt-i* “sugar disease, - diabetes”...

A historical-etymological analysis of Svan medical nomenclature demonstrates that the specialized vocabulary is characterized by a multilayered structure. The identification of borrowed material and specifically Svan forms reveals cultural contacts and intralingual innovations. The principal outcome of the study is the reinterpretation of the Common Kartvelian heritage and the reconstruction of new archetypes. The roots identified in the study will introduce previously unknown specialized lexical units into scholarly circulation, which is of fundamental importance for enriching the Kartvelological terminological base, eliminating lexical gaps, and achieving a comprehensive reconstruction of the ancient Kartvelian medical vocabulary.

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Equivalents Denoting Ritual Processes in Old Georgian Sources

The ritual-magical vocabulary of Old Georgian written sources is characterized by a rich and diverse semantic system. The aim of this study is to identify the functional-semantic peculiarities of the lexical units comprising this semantic field (“*mp'utsavi*” [adjurer], “*p'utstva*” [adjuration], “*sakhrva*” [sorcery/divination], “*msakhrvali*” [sorcerer/diviner], “*mchkhivavi*” [witch/sorcerer], “*misani*” [soothsayer/oracle], “*mkitkhavi*” [fortune-teller], “*grdzneuli*” [wizard/magician], “*mtsamlveli*” [poisoner/sorcerer]) and to determine their interrelationships.

In the analyzed sources, this vocabulary appears in various contexts and denotes both the ritual acts themselves and the direct agents of these magical practices. A comparison of their meanings demonstrates that this vocabulary does not form a homogeneous semantic group: in

individual units, verbal influence, incantation, prophecy, divination, sorcery, or actions related to poisoning/healing come to the fore.

Thus, their study allows for the elucidation of the principles underlying the semantic division of ritual-magical concepts in Old Georgian. The study of this vocabulary is particularly interesting in relation to Greek texts. Greek terms (μάγος, φαρμακεία, μαντεία, ἐπάδειν) are not always rendered by the same lexical unit in Old Georgian—their meanings are expressed by different Georgian equivalents depending on the relevant contexts.

This circumstance demonstrates that the Old Georgian translation tradition was not based on the mechanical transposition of foreign terms, but rather created appropriate lexical equivalents by taking into account their content and function.

Thus, these units provide invaluable material for studying the ritual-magical vocabulary of the Old Georgian language and for uncovering the peculiarities of this semantic organization.

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Everyday Terminology in Folklore Narratives (Lexical, Ethnocultural, and Symbolic Functions)

Folklore narrative is an expression of traditional culture, shaped by everyday terminology, which reflects objects, actions, and processes. Such terminology does not serve merely a nominative function; it often acquires broader semantic, ethnocultural, narrative, and symbolic significance.

The paper examines thematic microfields of everyday terminology, including the vocabulary of mourning, food, food preparation and consumption, clothing, and other areas of everyday life.

The vocabulary associated with water is particularly noteworthy. In the Svan folktale “The Tale of Christ”, white sour water is associated with fertility and sacred-healing practices, while in “Devi-Sister”, sour water represents an object of power and possession. In the Georgian folktale “The Herdsman”, the water of immortality serves as a means of restoring life and healing, and its acquisition transforms the hero’s social status.

Food-related vocabulary constitutes an important microfield. In the Svan folktale “The Tale of Christ”, Kubdari, bread, and Qantslari reflect specific elements of Svan food culture, while Devi’s Mtsvadi occurs as a food-related element within the narrative. In “The Miller”, a bull roasted on a spit represents the deity’s wealth and feast culture. In the Georgian folktale “The Three Sisters and Their Stepmother”, a pheasant roasted on a spit serves as a means of magical transformation. In

“Natsarkekia” and the Ubykh folktale “The Old Man and the Giant”, cheese demonstrates the hero’s resourcefulness.

Hemp seeds in a Svan folktale contribute to the hero’s advancement, while in the English folktale “The Hobyahs”, a house made of hemp stalks forms part of the everyday living space.

The terminology associated with mourning assumes a particular function. In Svan folktales such as “Jarmama”, “Shekhemurza”, “Amirani”, “Adlakhani”, “The Childless Caesar”, and “The Old Husband and Wife”, growing beard and wearing mourning clothes express grief and mourning. The beard sometimes indicates duration and intensity of mourning. These examples show that everyday vocabulary carries cultural knowledge and also contributes to narrative structure and meaning.

In conclusion, in folklore narrative, everyday terminology is not merely a lexical layer reflecting daily life; it also participates in plot development, reveals characters’ social and emotional states, and conveys cultural beliefs.

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Foreign Terms and Calques in Georgian Advertising Texts

The paper focuses on Georgian advertising texts and, through their analysis, examines issues related to the borrowing of foreign terms, calquing, and terminological adaptation in contemporary Georgian. The study reveals a rather fragmented and inconsistent picture. In particular, the following phenomena can be observed:

- a) Different transliterations of the same term (*mobilbank’-i* – *mobailbank’-i* (*mobile banking*);
- b) Parallel use of a native Georgian term and its English-derived transliterated equivalent (*barat-i* – *kard-i* (*card*);
- c) Calque phrases (*sheuk’vete zari* (*to order the call*);
- d) Cases of semantic tautology: combinations of a borrowed word and its native equivalent (*momsakhurebis servisi* (*service of service*);
- e) The use of grammatically non-standard plural forms of abstract nouns and verbal nouns, which have become widespread in contemporary Georgian (*gaq’idv-eb-i* (*sales*), *shesq’idv-eb-i* (*purchases*), *gadaritskhv-eb-i* (*transfers*)), and etc.

It should be noted that the frequent use of English loanwords and calques is characteristic not only of translated advertising texts but also of original advertisements. Texts produced by Georgian advertising agencies often follow English-language models in both form and content. The

terms used in these texts are frequently simple transliterations of their English equivalents, even though corresponding Georgian terms already exist.

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Terminological Gaps in the Education System

The education system encompasses textbooks, scholarly articles and collections, lecture courses, conferences, and other forms of academic communication. Thus, it involves both the culture of written communication and oral speech. Obviously, not everyone can be expected to adhere fully to grammatical norms; however, professionals working in the educational and academic spheres are expected to conduct the educational process in clear, grammatically correct Georgian and with accurate terminology.

Given that Georgian educational and academic literature relies heavily on foreign-language sources, the importance of high-quality translation is particularly significant. Studies conducted in this area have revealed a lack of professional responsibility and competence among some authors, including scholars, lecturers, teachers, and translators. This is evidenced by terminological errors found in scholarly articles, including terms that are incorrect in terms of content and function and, unfortunately, terms that have been incorrectly defined. Examples include „ბეტონის რემონტი“ (‘concrete repair’), „აწონილი ზომა“ (‘weighted measure’), „მასალის გრძივი წონა“ (‘longitudinal weight of a material’), „მილსადენის ერთეულის სიგრძის ხახუნის კოეფიციენტი“ (‘friction coefficient per unit length of a pipeline’), „კონსტრუქციაში ბეტონი და რკინა ერთნაირად ფართოვდება“ (‘concrete and steel in a structure expand equally’), „სამილსადენო სისტემა“ (‘pipeline system’), and others.

The unconsidered proliferation of foreign terms poses a serious threat to scientific language. To counter this process, it is essential to identify and establish accurate national equivalents. One of the most important ways of addressing this challenge is to support the development of the Georgian Terminology Bank created by the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics (terminology.ice.tsu.ge). The existence of a unified digital database eliminates individual approaches to terminology across different fields and ensures linguistic standardization. The timely introduction into practice of newly developed, Georgianized, and refined terms is the responsibility of the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics and the Department of the State Language.

The present paper provides a detailed discussion of the terminological gaps accumulated within the education system and outlines ways of addressing them.

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Concepts of Space, Identity, and Memory in Onomastic Terminology: A Cognitive-Epistemological Analysis

The central idea of this research is that onomastic terms do not merely represent classificatory or descriptive units; rather, they function as a meta-language for organizing information, reflecting the mechanisms through which societies perceive and understand the world. From this perspective, terminology is viewed not simply as a lexical system or a static set of linguistic signs, but as a dynamic carrier of cognitive models and structured knowledge. The methodological foundation of the study is based on an interdisciplinary synthesis of cognitive linguistics, philosophy of science, and epistemology.

The cognitive-epistemological structure of onomastic terminology reveals how specialized terms reflect the human processes of cognition, classification, and knowledge organization. The analysis of empirical material has demonstrated that onomastic terminology is not an arbitrary classificatory system. Its terms respond to fundamental cognitive needs of human beings: they organize space, since humans cannot perceive the world as pure chaos; they help define identity; and they contribute to the management of collective memory. Onomastic terms reveal the ways in which the human mind partitions reality. Consequently, their structure is grounded in three fundamental concepts: space, identity, and memory. Terms related to space reflect the geographical organization of the world, while categories associated with identity facilitate the classification of social subjects. Within the Georgian anthroponymic system, particular significance is attached to *metgvari* (sub-surname) and *shto-gvari* (lineage surname), which illustrate the internal differentiation of identity and its construction on the basis of historical and social experience. Terms associated with memory, in turn, ensure the preservation of cultural experience.

The study has shown that the differentiation of onomastic terms used in the categorization of space (e.g., *oikonym*, *oronym*, *choronym*, *odonym*, and *microtoponym*) reveals the principles by which geographical environments are mentally structured. A *choronym* reflects a broad, regional perception of space; an *odonym* embodies knowledge related to the organization of urban space; and a *microtoponym* preserves local memory and local knowledge. Therefore, within a cognitive-epistemological framework, these terms may be interpreted as categories representing different levels of spatial knowledge. Terminological classification is based not on the empirical or physical

properties of objects but on their functional and anthropocentric appropriation. In Georgian scholarly tradition, for example, the term microtoponym (the name of a small geographical feature such as a spring, pasture, or rock formation) reflects a mode of cognition in which individuals do not measure physical space geometrically; rather, they define and delimit according to the practical, everyday, and cultural dimensions of their lives.

The categorization of identity is closely linked to the subsystems of anthroponymic terminology (patronyms, ethnonyms, pseudonyms, etc.), which, at a scientific level, record the structure of social differentiation and the fundamental distinction between “one’s own” and “the other.” In the Georgian context, these terms reflect the mechanisms through which local identities are maintained in the face of globalization.

The analysis of the concept of memory has demonstrated that eponyms, hagnonyms, and other commemorative naming units function as mechanisms for the linguistic fixation of cultural and historical knowledge. Within these units, individual and collective experiences are preserved in the form of nominative categories, thereby ensuring the preservation, transmission, and intergenerational continuity of social memory.

The study concludes that onomastic terminology functions as a meta-linguistic system through which human communities conceptualize and organize their understanding of reality. It is fundamentally oriented toward answering three existential questions: Where are we? Who are we? and What should we remember? Consequently, the nomenclature of onomastic terms is organized around the core concepts of space, identity, and memory, which constitute the primary cognitive and epistemological frameworks of human experience, rather than around derivative or secondary conceptual categories.

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Problems of Abbreviations in Georgian Aviation Terminology

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) document Abbreviations and Codes (Doc. 8400, 2010) contains several hundred English-language abbreviations and codes, the use of which is mandatory in the conduct of flight operations for each of the countries to which they

apply. A small number of these international abbreviations and codes are explained in Georgian in the following documents:

- Resolution of the Government of Georgia;
- Order of the Minister of Transport and Communications of Georgia;
- Order of the Director of the Civil Aviation Agency.

In the aforementioned Georgian regulatory and guidance documents, some abbreviations are presented and defined as Georgian terms. For example:

- ნოტამი (Notami) (NOTAM – Notice to Airmen) – a notice distributed by means of telecommunication concerning the establishment, condition, or change of a facility, service, procedure, or hazard, timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations;
- აშტამი (Ashtami) (ASHTAM) – a special series of NOTAM providing information on changes in the activity of a volcano, a volcanic eruption, and/or the existence of a volcanic ash cloud, which is of significance to aircraft operations;
- სნოუტამი (Snoutami) (SNOWTAM) – a special series of NOTAM, issued in a standard format, providing information on the presence or cessation of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush, or standing water in the movement area.

At the same time, the same Georgian documents contain a small number of abbreviations formed in Georgian, which may exclusively have local usage. For example:

ADZ – asapren-dasapreni zoli (Runway);

VPW – vizualuri prenis wesebi (Visual Flight Rules);

SMM – sahaero modzraobis momsakhureba (Air Traffic Services).

To ensure the correct and consistent use of international English-language abbreviations within Georgian airspace, it is necessary to provide their accurate Georgian explanations. For this purpose, based on ICAO terminology and aviation terms established in Georgia, an English-Georgian explanatory dictionary of aviation terminology is being prepared.

Specialists from Georgian Aviation University, the Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, the Department of the State Language, and the Civil Aviation Agency are jointly working on this project (GSDP-26-426), with the support of the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia.

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The Ancient Term as a Carrier of Cultural Memory
(The Semantic Evolution of the Term Ἀρετή and the Possibilities of Its Translation)

Ancient terms cannot be understood merely as lexical units, since they function as carriers of cultural memory. One of the most representative examples is the Greek term Ἀρετή (*aretē*), one of the most stable yet simultaneously one of the most dynamic concepts of Greek thought. The semantic evolution of this term across different historical periods reflects the transformation of the value system of Greek culture.

In Homer, Ἀρετή denotes: Heroic Glory (κλέος (*kleos*), Martial Honor (τιμή (*timē*) and Heroic Prowess ἀγών (*agōn*). In the Homeric epics and throughout Archaic Greek literature, the concept serves as a fundamental criterion of social recognition and prestige.

During the Classical period, however, Ἀρετή acquired a distinctly ethical dimension. Socrates shifted its meaning from physical superiority to moral excellence; Plato associated it with knowledge and the harmony of the soul; Aristotle interpreted it as the realization of human excellence through virtue. Although the concept thus assumed an entirely new philosophical significance, it nevertheless preserved its central semantic core—the idea of **excellence**.

In the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Ἀρετή acquired further semantic layers. Among the Stoics it came to signify moral goodness, while Cicero rendered it as **virtus**, emphasizing both military courage and civic excellence. During the Roman Imperial period, the intercultural transformation of the concept entered a new phase. The Second Sophistic endowed Ἀρετή with a distinctive intellectual and rhetorical dimension. It was no longer merely an ethical category but became an essential element of the cultural elite's self-identification, gradually evolving into an ideal of rhetorical, intellectual, and aesthetic perfection. Even in this new context, the term retained its function as a carrier of cultural memory while adapting to a fundamentally different cultural environment.

Consequently, Ἀρετή should not be regarded as a lexical unit with a fixed meaning. Rather, it is a culturally embedded concept whose semantics continuously evolve alongside historical, philosophical, and cultural developments. For this reason, its translation cannot rely on a single universal equivalent. Each occurrence requires careful consideration of the historical period, literary genre, and conceptual framework of the author. Whenever no adequate equivalent exists, transliterating the original term accompanied by an explanatory commentary is often the most scientifically justified solution. From this perspective, Ἀρετή represents not only one of the central concepts of ancient ethics but also a significant concept in contemporary Translation Studies.

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Monks' and Nuns' Residences (*Kelia, Senaki, Kinovia...*)

From the dawn of Christianity, that is, from the very first century, the new members of the Church underwent spiritual formation and discipline in their pursuit of perfection in faith, cultivating and developing their spiritual state. This contributed to the emergence of the earliest forms of solitary living and ascetic practice.

From the beginning of the third century AD, people who called themselves Christians, in their pursuit of certain virtues or spiritual heights, began to withdraw from the community (congregation) and establish themselves separately, seeking solitude. Thus, by that period, hermit and desert-dwelling Christians appeared. They laid the foundations for ascetic life, radically different from the way of life of ordinary people. Their initial dwellings were caves, grottoes, pillars, and deserts.

From the second half of the third century, in addition to the places mentioned above, hermits also lived in tombs and in rooms located in the basements of houses—cells (*senakebi*). Later, after the mass persecution of Christians had ceased and the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great granted Christianity legal status through the Edict of Milan in 313, dwellings began to be constructed near newly built churches. From this period onward, the foundations were laid for monasteries of the coenobitic, or communal, type (*kinovia*), although this did not diminish the number of those wishing to pursue a life of solitude. As the sources indicate, it was during this period that the terms *kellia* (cell), *senaki* (cell), *kinovia* (coenobium), and others emerged.

The history and etymology of these terms will be discussed in detail in the paper

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New Georgian Equivalents for Several Workshop Terms

Based on Middle Georgian materials and Georgian dialects, this paper selects authentic Georgian equivalents for technical terms where Russian loanwords have established themselves in daily life and crafts:

1. "**Styazhka**" (**стяжка**) – Concrete/cement screeding, pouring, or the resulting smooth, hard surface. The existing translation in terminological dictionaries, *moch'imva*, is semantically imprecise. Based on the verb *skhirpva* ("to stretch or tighten") recorded in Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's dictionary, the following terms are recommended: **moskhirpva** (for the process) and **skhirpi** (for the resulting smooth, solid surface).
2. "**Kuvalda**" (**кувалда**) – A heavy single-handed hammer, or a short-handled small sledgehammer. The dictionary-proposed term *sangi* is of foreign origin. Natural Georgian-rooted terms exist in Middle Georgian and dialects, such as *khveda* (a small wooden mallet) and *kvezho* (a mallet used for large wine jars). Based on this material, semantic differentiation is possible: **khveda** – a heavy, short-handled single-handed hammer; **kvezho** – a wooden *khveda*.
3. "**Stroimolotok**" (**строительный молоток**) – A mason's hammer (featuring a narrow hammerhead on one side and an adze edge on the other). Considering linguistic analogies (*tokhecho*, *khelecho*), the compound word **echochak'uchi** (an adze-hammer tool used in brick and block masonry) serves as the optimal equivalent.
4. "**Shtapik**" (**штапик**) – A narrow wooden, plastic, or aluminum bead/molding strip attached along edges. Existing dictionary entries (*randa*, *samagri*) miss the primary meaning. In accordance with terms preserved in the Racha dialect and native word-formation patterns (*lart'qa*, *lampa*), the precise Georgian equivalent is **lartsk'a**.
5. "**Apalovka**" (**опалубка / opalubka**) – Temporary wooden formwork/shuttering into which concrete is poured. Based on terms attested in Middle Georgian and dialects (Gurian, Imeretian, Lechkhumian) such as *boki* / *bokoni* (wooden pillar, post, or foundation support), we introduce **boko** / **boki** as the formal term.
6. **Tsarvba** / **Datsarvba** / **Motsarvba** – A dialectal verb (Kartlian, K^აჭ^აz^აiqian, Pshavian) that precisely describes the rounding or chamfering of the sharp edges and corners of boards, timber, or stone slabs (removing splinters) to prevent damage or injury.
7. **Mok'ich'k'ich'eba** / **Moch'rekha** – Terms denoting masterly ornamentation and finishing. **Mok'ich'k'ich'eba** (Racha) – rhythmically carving notches on wood or stone for decoration (*mok'ich'k'ich'ebuli*); **Moch'rekha** (Khevsurian) – decorative carving or ornamenting of wooden products (*moch'rekhili*, *nach'rekha*).

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A Concise Dictionary of Hate Speech and Swear Words (On Its Compilation Principles)

Today, discussing the usage of lexical units expressing hate or swearing (both in Georgian and in foreign languages) has acquired increased importance. It has become complex to perceive a specific lexical unit as a swear word, or to establish whether its figurative meaning or its phraseological form, can be regarded as an expression of obscenity. Therefore, we assume that compiling a concise dictionary of the words with such semantics is necessary. For this purpose, the part of speech used most frequently in such cases should be identified in the first place.

It should be noted that the following major parts of speech have been singled out in the cases of using hate speech and swearing:

1. Noun – either root word or the derived one: (Kurdi: Kurdoba...thief: theft)
2. Adjective – either root word or derived unit: (suleli: suleluri, mosulelo... fool: foolish, folly-like...)
3. Verb – with corresponding verbal nouns and participial forms (garKvnis: garKvniloba, garKvnili, gamrKvnili...will pervert: perversion, a pervert, perverting...)
4. Preverb (verb adjunct) – mainly adverbial (regvnulad, idioturad... obtusely, idiotically...)

Regarding numeral, pronoun, preposition/postposition, conjunction, particle and interjection, a sense of swearing is relatively rarely present in them (especially – without contextualization).

The paper will discuss the above mentioned cases at length, as well as such instances when a single word itself does not express swearing, but in certain contexts (with figurative meanings), it clearly acquires a sense of insult, e.g., *Zroxa _ es kali namdvili Zroxaa*; a cow – this woman is a real cow; *Kru – akedan gaetriet tkve gataxsirebulebo, Seugneblebo, Kruebo*; deaf – get out of here you scoundrels, thick-skulled, obdurate (deaf) people, etc.

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Georgian Onomastic Terminology and AI (Artificial Intelligence)

In the modern digital era, preserving national linguistic heritage and integrating it with technology has become one of the key priorities of linguistics. Onomastics plays a particularly important role in the study of the Georgian language, history, and cultural identity. The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) provides a unique opportunity to bring Georgian onomastic data to a qualitatively new, automated level.

Georgian onomastics is particularly interesting due to Georgia's centuries-old history and cultural diversity. Georgian toponyms, anthroponyms, hydronyms, ethnonyms, and other types of proper names preserve important information about the development of the Georgian language, as well as the country's history and cultural heritage. Against this backdrop, the use of modern technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, in onomastic research creates new opportunities.

Artificial intelligence can rapidly process large volumes of textual and linguistic data, identify and classify proper names, search for them across different sources, and establish connections between them. The digital processing of Georgian onomastic material will facilitate the study of the origins, distribution, historical changes, and phonetic and semantic characteristics of names. Of particular importance is the creation of specialized databases and corpora for the Georgian language, which will enable artificial intelligence systems to accurately identify Georgian proper names and their various forms.

At the same time, the use of artificial intelligence also presents certain challenges. Some Georgian onomastic names have multiple variants, the origins of certain toponyms remain unclear, while the same name may appear in different forms in historical sources. Therefore, the professional expertise of onomasticians, historians, and linguists is of crucial importance in evaluating and verifying the results produced by artificial intelligence. In this context, artificial intelligence should not be viewed as a replacement for human expertise; rather, its primary function is to expand researchers' capabilities and facilitate the research process.

The interrelationship between the development of Georgian onomastic terminology and artificial intelligence is particularly relevant in the context of digital humanities. With the help of modern technologies, it is possible to systematize and preserve Georgia's onomastic heritage and create accessible resources for a new generation of researchers. Accordingly, the responsible and scientifically grounded use of artificial intelligence will take the study of Georgian onomastics to a new level and contribute to a better understanding and promotion of Georgia's linguistic and cultural heritage.