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 АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ МОВИ**

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**METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS  
 OF PRESENT DAY STUDYING OF  
 THE ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE**

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**Анна Шалаева. Методологическая проблематика современного исследования профессиональной английской терминологии.** В современной жизни профессионалов всех областей терминология занимает важное место. Данная статья посвящена проблемам выведения точных дефиниций понятий “термин”, “терминология” и “терминосистема”, что обуславливает ее **актуальность**. Лингвисты дискутируют о дефиниции и природе термина, его связи с общеупотребительной лексикой, функционировании, источниках пополнения, об участии человека в процессе терминообразования. Важной является проблема систематизации терминов, разграничения понятий “терминология” и “терминосистема”. В данной работе использованы такие **методы исследования**, как сравнительный, сравнительно-исторический и описательный. **Новизна работы** состоит в попытке теоретического осмысления разграничения данных понятий. **Выводы.** Разграничение основных терминологических понятий поможет лингвистам в практической работе составления систем терминов определенной профессиональной деятельности.

**Ключевые слова:** термин, терминологизация, ретерминологизация, терминология, терминосистема, дефиниции.

**Introduction.** In the modern world of highly developed technologies and the growth of qualitatively new scientific achievements, terminological vocabulary, as the most intensively developing part of the vocabulary of any language, is becoming increasingly important. It is impossible to develop any field of science without knowledge of its terminology. The rapid development of science leads to the same rapid development and change of existing systems of terms, which gives rise to many problems and their solution is of serious practical importance<sup>1</sup>.

More and more linguistic scholars refer to the study of terminology. The ongoing research covers a wide range of issues: from general theoretical, patterns of term formation, development and use of certain terms and terminology systems to solving practical problems of streamlining, unification and standardization of branch lexicon and its correct representation in dictionaries. In their research, scientists are increasingly turning to the ongoing research of their predecessors, who made a certain contribution to solving theoretical terminological problems.

**The analysis of the latest research and publications.**

G. O. Vinokur, A. V. Superanskaya, B. N. Golovin, Oh. S., Akhmanova, V. M. Leichik, D. S. Lotte, A. A. Reformatsky, T. R. Kiyak, V. A. Tatarinov and others devoted their scientific works to the theoretical problems of terms. Domestic and foreign linguists engaged in issues of forming terminology and terminological systems: V. Vinogradov, MN Volodina, V. M. Leichik, L. A. Morozova and others examined issues of terminology and termi-

nological systems in various aspects, such as formation and development of terminology, the interaction of terminology and phraseology, the interaction of terminological and colloquial vocabulary.

**Topicality** of the given paper is stipulated by the problems of this article raised and highlighted in it, namely: the problems of deducing the exact and precise definitions of the concepts of “term”, “terminology” and “terminology system”.

**The scientific novelty** of the work lies in the fact that was made an attempt of theoretical understanding of the issues of differentiation of these concepts.

**The purpose of the study** supposes the identification of these differences to solve the problems of their practical application.

**Materials and methods.** In this work, the author applied such research methods as comparative, comparative historical and descriptive. A comparison and historical discourse of the study of the definitions of the term, terminology and terminological system was carried out.

**The main part.** Any branch of science does not stand still, but develops, new branches of knowledge, new concepts arise, as a result of which the need for nomination of these concepts increases. The lexical unit denoting special concepts in the scientific field is the term.

A.A. Reformatskiy believes that terms are special words, limited by a special purpose and striving to be unambiguous, as an exact expression of concepts and the name of things.

<sup>1</sup> Borysova M.K. Terminologiya y terminosistema: aspekty korrelyatsii [Terminology and terminological system: aspects of correlation], URL: [https://pplu.ru/upload/iblock/d0d/ch\\_05\\_sim\\_1\\_sektsii\\_11\\_14-m.k.-borisova-28.pdf](https://pplu.ru/upload/iblock/d0d/ch_05_sim_1_sektsii_11_14-m.k.-borisova-28.pdf) [in Russian]

The problem of definition of the term is central throughout the history of the development of terminology. There are a large number of definitions that do not contradict each other, but complement one another.

Kvitko I. S. defines the term as “a word or a verbal complex ... which is distinguished by high information content, unambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality”<sup>2</sup>.

D. S. Lotte calls the term a word (word combination), acting as the unity of the sound sign and related to it concept in the system of concepts of this field of science and technology<sup>3</sup>.

S. V. Grinev defines the term as “a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language used to accurately name special concepts”<sup>4</sup>.

Most authors in the definition of the term single out one or two of the most important or main, in their opinion, characteristics. However, the definition of the term should reflect its most significant properties and characteristics, it should be capacious and concise. The definition of O.S. Akhmanova, which defines the term as “a word or phrase of a special ... language, created to accurately express special concepts and designate special items,” more closely meets these requirements<sup>5</sup>.

In modern linguistic literature, researchers of this problem have not yet developed a universal and comprehensive definition of the term. Thus, the

problem of the definition of the term remains unresolved.

One of the central problems in the study of the term by linguists is the question of whether terminological vocabulary is the part of commonly used vocabulary. There are 2 different approaches to solving this problem.

A certain part of the researchers adheres to the conclusions of D.S. Lotte on contrasting the term and the word as two symbolic units of terminological and literary vocabulary. This point of view is based on different positions of terminology and general literary vocabulary, indicating the inaccessibility of the sphere of terminology for general language semantic laws. According to D.S. Lotte, scientific terminologies are ordered collections of terms, opposed to disordered<sup>6</sup>.

Another part of the researchers is of the opinion that the term has a verbal nature and has a genetic and substantial community with the word. G.O. Vinokur, who is the main representative of this group in his work “On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology,” substantiated the nominative significance of the term and argued that “terms are not special words, but only words

in a special function.” G.O. Vinokur defines terminology as a spontaneously established set of terms that reflects the historical process of the accumulation and comprehension of knowledge in a particular field. The terminology is replenished at the expense of common vocabulary and, in turn, enriches it<sup>7</sup>.

A number of words, falling within the framework of a new system of functioning for them “terminology” are already scientific terms that differ from the words of a common language with a tendency toward a one-to-one correspondence with the signified. This method of forming terms is called “terminization”. The dictionary of linguistic terms defines it as the transition of a commonly used word into a term. Leychik under terminology understands “the acquisition of signs of the term in non-terms - lexical units of the natural language”, building up “the signs of the term in units of the linguistic substrate”<sup>8</sup>.

Terminology is the most traditional way of forming terms, but not the only one. At the present stage of the formation of terms, this method is supplanted by another terminology. Intersectoral borrowings, repeated terminization, intersystem borrowing of terms, the so-called “secondary terminization” occur. As a result of secondary terminization, the term begins to correlate directly with the designated concept within the framework of a new term system for it<sup>9</sup>. A linguistic encyclopedic dictionary defines this method as “transferring a finished term from one discipline to another with full or partial rethinking”<sup>10</sup>.

The focus of research on some scholars is the scope of the term and its inherent polysemy, synonymy and multifunctionality. The fact that the terminological unit belongs to the sign system of the language is confirmed by the fact that the term can be a word or word combination and possesses such semantic and formal signs of language units as denotative, significative, syntagmatic, categorical and grammatical meanings<sup>11</sup>.

The basis of the terms is the correspondence of the sign and the signified. But the peculiarity of the concept of the term lies in the fact that the term-sign correlates not just with one concept, but with a system of concepts, with a fragment of the entire scientific and conceptual system. According to D.S. Lotte, in constructing the terminology, it is necessary to establish what place the term concept takes in the system of concepts of the theory, as well as its logical and classification connections. It depends on what feature of the concept will form the basis for the construction of the term.

Linguistic scholars disagree about the issue of term

<sup>2</sup> Kvitko Y. S. Termin v nauchnom dokumente [Term in a scientific document], Lvov: Izd-vo pry Lvovskom un-ti [Lviv: Publishing House at Lviv University], 1976, 128 p. [in Russian]

<sup>3</sup> Lotte D.S. Obrazovanie i pravopisanie trekh elementnykh nauchno-tekhnicheskikh terminov [Education and spelling of three-element scientific and technical terms], M., Nauka, 1968, 119 p. [in Russian]

<sup>4</sup> Grinev C. B. Vvedenie v terminovedenie [Introduction to terminology], M.: Moskovskyy lytsei, 1993, 309 p. [in Russian].

<sup>5</sup> Akhmanova O. S. Slovar lingvisticheskikh termynov [Dictionary of linguistic terms], M.: Sov. Entsiklopediya, 1966, 607 p. [in Russian].

<sup>6</sup> Lotte D.S. Osnovy postroeniya nauchno-tekhnicheskoy termynologii: Voprosy teorii i metodiki [Fundamentals of the construction of scientific and technical terminology: Questions of theory and methodology], M.: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, P. 72 [in Russian].

<sup>7</sup> Vinokur H.O. O nekotorykh yavleniyakh slovoobrazovaniya v russkoi tekhnicheskoy termynologii [On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology], *Trudy Moskovskogo instituta istorii, filosofii y literatury* [Proceedings of the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy and Literature], 1939, T. V, P. 3–54 [in Russian].

<sup>8</sup> Leichyk V.M. O yazykovom substrate termina [About the linguistic substrate of the term], M.: Via., 1986, № 5, P. 89 [in Russian].

<sup>9</sup> Lingvisticheskiye problemy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy terminologii [Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology], M.: Nauka [Science], 1970, 230 p. [in Russian].

<sup>10</sup> Lingvisticheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar [Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary], M., 1990, P. 508 [in Russian].

<sup>11</sup> Taranova E.N. Problematika sovremennogo teoreticheskogo terminovedeniya, dostizheniya i nedostatki terminologicheskikh issledovaniy [Problems of modern theoretical terminology, achievements and shortcomings of terminological research.], URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problematika-sovremennogo-teoreticheskogo-terminovedeniya-dostizheniya-i-nyedostatki-terminologicheskikh-issledovaniy> [in Russian].

formation and human participation in the process of creating new terms. There are two opinions regarding this issue. Some scholars believe that the term does not appear, but is coined as it is necessary to be created. The meaning of the term is displayed as necessary at the request of scientific research. Scientists who have the opposite point of view believe that invented words practically do not exist.

To indicate a new reality that has arisen, the language either adapts the words in its arsenal by attracting words from a common language or constructing derivative words, truncated words and word combinations, and the terms may belong to the same sphere of use. One way to create terms is to use existing terms or words by changing their meanings. Another way of creating terms is to borrow terms that exist in any other language into the terminology of a given language. It is in terminology where the number of international words is greater than in other layers of vocabulary. They are either formed on the basis of Latin and Greek roots or borrowed by peoples from each other along with the assimilation of scientific and technical concepts. In some languages such as Russian or English, there are a lot of borrowings. However, in some languages, as a result of the language policy and national traditions, the percentage of international terms is less.

The source of the emergence of new words from another language is rethinking and borrowing, because a foreign word rarely enters the language with all its meanings. It is believed that, borrowing a foreign word, the language discards a number of meanings and begins to “create the word anew”, giving it additional meanings that have emerged from the peculiarities of using the word in another language. In parallel with the change in meaning, a change in form (conversion) occurs. A term differs from an ordinary word in that it at the same time calls and defines a concept, that is, it performs two functions: nominative and definitive.

Thus, terms are called words that are used to denote various scientific and technical concepts. A discipline that studies the properties of terms and the principles of their ordering and description is called “terminology”.

Each individual science seeks to develop its own terminology, to give the most accurate definition of emerging concepts. Terminologies tend to change over time, and the emergence of new and rethinking of old terms is the result of the dynamism of the terminology. Terminology needs to be standardized and systematized, as well as to optimize the process of translating terms from one language to another. Numerous studies are being conducted on this problem, which are devoted to the coverage of various problems and significantly expand the field of research on the study of this layer of vocabulary.

In the modern world there is a rapid development of sciences, scientific technologies, the emergence of new scientific fields, but all sciences are closely related, there is a close integration of various fields of science. In this regard, there is a need to highlight general scientific, technical, industry and highly specialized terminology. In connection with the advent of new sciences and the discovery of new phenomena, there is a need to give names to more and more

new phenomena and concepts, while many words of a common language acquire a certain qualitative specificity, and their meanings are specialized<sup>12</sup>.

General scientific and technical terms are terms used in several areas of science and technology. Specialized terms are terms that are significant for only one branch of knowledge. Highly specialized terms are terms that have meanings that are characteristic of any specialty in a given application area.

The terminology of the subject area plays an important role for the implementation of communicative activities in special areas of scientific communication. The core of any terminology can be called terminological vocabulary, which is subject to the same laws and trends inherent in this lexical system, but with its own specific features<sup>13</sup>.

In this regard, there is another problem associated with the use of terminology. This is the need for harmonization and adequate perception of terminology not only by specialists of a narrow profile, but also by a wider circle of users.

Questions of problems of terminology are closely related to questions of the term system. One of the differences between a term system and terminology is that the term system is constructed by specialists in a given field from consciously selected, and in some cases, specially created words and phrases-terms, as well as terms borrowed from another language, to present a theory describing this area. The term system, for its part, appears when a certain field of knowledge or activity has developed sufficiently, has its own theory, has identified and realized all its basic concepts and the relationships between them<sup>14</sup>.

The rapid development of science leads to the same rapid development and change of existing term systems, which causes many problems that have always attracted the attention of linguists and do not lose their relevance at present.

Therefore, research on the terminological systems of various sciences is carried out in a wide range: from theoretical questions of the general laws of development of individual terminological systems to solving practical problems of streamlining, unifying and standardizing industry vocabulary and its correct representation in dictionaries.

But in terminology among linguists there is no unity of opinion on a number of issues. Not all researchers, terminologists, and linguists consider terminology a system. In the opinion of R. Yu. Kobrin, V. M. Leichik, the totality of terms of a particular area of special (professional) activity only then becomes a terminological system when it is subjected to targeted influence on the part of specialists in terms of its unification.

The viability of a terminological system is determined primarily by its orderliness and the sequence of the ratio of content and expression.

**The results of investigation.** In this paper were highlighted the main differences between the main theoretical notions of terminology as a science that studies special vocabulary in terms from the point of view of its typology, origin, form, content (meaning) and functioning, as well as use, ordering and creation.

<sup>12</sup> Sudovtsev V. A. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya informatsiya i perevod. Posobie po anhlisyskomu yazyku [Scientific and technical information and translation. English manual.], M.: Vyssh. shk., 1989, 231 p. [in Russian].

<sup>13</sup> Khakieva Z. U. Osnovnye dinamicheskie kharakterystiki angloyazychnoy terminologii: synkhronnyy i diakronnyy aspekty (na primere angloyazychnoy stroitelnoi terminologii) [The main dynamic characteristics of English terminology: synchronous and diachronous aspects (using the example of English construction terminology)], *Molodoy uchenyi* [Young Scientist], 2010, № 4, P. 206–211, URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/15/1398/> [in Russian].

<sup>14</sup> Borysova M.K. Terminologiya i terminosistema: aspekty korreliatsii [Terminology and terminological system: aspects correlations], [https://pglu.ru/upload/iblock/d0d/ch\\_05\\_sim\\_1\\_sektsii\\_11\\_14-m.k.-borisova-28.pdf](https://pglu.ru/upload/iblock/d0d/ch_05_sim_1_sektsii_11_14-m.k.-borisova-28.pdf) [in Russian].

**Conclusion.** Modern research in the field of terminology has been devoted to problems of the theory of the term, the structure and processes of the formation of terminologies and terminological systems, and the study of factors affecting the formation and development of terminologies. A large theoretical and methodological base has been created for further study of particular terminological systems, their structural features, patterns and development trends.

As a conclusion, one should take into account that one should not put an equal sign between the concepts of “terminology” and “terminological system”, since the term “terminology” refers to the ordering activity of a person in the framework of the nomination process, while the “terminological system” is associated with classifying human activity, aimed at sorting and identifying the relationship between the terms through the concepts they designate. “Terminology” is a spontaneously formed set of lexical units, while “terminological system” is a hierarchical system of terms ordered by terminologists.

**Prospects of further investigation** are aimed at continuation of studying terminology for fulfilling the tasks of applied terminology aimed at streamlining, translation and the use of medical terms.

**Анна Шалаєва. Методологічна проблематика сучасного дослідження професійної англійської термінології.** У сучасному житті термінологія посідає важливе місце. Знати термінологію важливо тим, хто займається наукою і практичною діяльністю. Стаття присвячена проблемам виведення точних дефініцій понять “термін”, “термінологія” та “терміносистема”, що обумовлює її **актуальність**. Серед вчених виникає багато суперечок стосовно дефініції та природи терміна, його зв'язку із загальноживаною лексикою, функціонування, джерел поповнення, участі людини в процесі термінотворення. Важливою є проблема систематизації термінів. Незважаючи на численні дослідження питань термінології, серед вчених ще немає єдиної думки щодо багатьох важливих для лінгвістів питань.

Особливо ця проблема стосується понять “термінологія” та “терміносистема”, тому що через відсутність чіткого їх ви-

значення деякі вчені навіть ставлять знак рівності між ними. У науковій роботі ми застосовували такі **методи дослідження**, як порівняльний, порівняльно-історичний та описовий. **Новизна дослідження** полягає у спробі теоретичного осмислення деяких питань і розмежування основних понять термінології. **Висновки.** Термінами називаються слова, які використовуються для найменування різних наукових і технічних понять. Термінологія вивчає властивості термінів і принципи їх упорядкування та опису. Терміносистема з'являється тоді, коли яка область знання або діяльності сформувалася, має свою теорію, виявила і усвідомила всі основні поняття і зв'язки між ними. Розмежування основних термінологічних понять допоможе лінгвістам в практичній роботі: у формуванні систем термінів певної професійної діяльності.

**Ключові слова:** термін, термінологізація, ретермінологізація, термінологія, терміносистема, дефініція.

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