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Protsenko T. V.

National Technical University of Ukraine “The Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

THE IMPORTANCE OF TERMINOLOGICAL CREATION AND TERMINOGRAPHY IN MULTILINGUAL SOCIETY

A common problem of terminology work is that the importance and indeed the very nature of terminology are poorly understood. Related professions in the communications field, such as translation and technical writing, will often be aware of the word without having precise knowledge of what it entails.

The relevance of the article is that the stream of the scientific information, data interchanges between experts of different branches and the organisation, participation in the international symposiums and conferences constantly grows with every passing year. The partners from all over the world that work in different branches speak English as their second language. And it causes the requirement for exact terms understanding by all participants of communications.

The purpose of this work is to explain what term and terminology are all about and to show how the creation of multilingual terminological resources can be important for modern society.

The tasks of the paper are to review both native and foreign approaches to the term's definitions; to analyze various problems in making multilingual terminological resources and also to represent the algorithm of the creation of the terminological databases.

The analysis of the latest researches and publications. The theoretical base for our investigation were the works of the native and foreign researchers among which, along with founders of terminological school such as G.O.Vinokur, A.A.Reformatsky, D.S.Lotte, O.S.Ahmanova, E.Wuster it is necessary to mention names of the modern researchers as B.N.Golovin, S.V.Grinev, J. C. Sager, J. H. Felber, G.Budin, Alan K. Melby and others.

Vocabulary changes reflect those changes which occur in our society. The science progress inevitably is accompanied by appearing of the new special words for definitions of studding objects. The development of technology, culture, art and manufacturing begets their specific words. This process passes at different time in diverse places of the globe. And it takes the material form of different languages; therefore in itself this phenomenon is unique.

Multilingual Terminological Resources (MTRs) have been created for decades for a variety of purposes. The tradition of specialized lexicography or terminography for creating technical dictionaries has developed concomitantly with the rise of modern science and technology; multilingual terminology databases have been in existence since the 1950s [7; 1]. In fact, terminology is a many-faceted subject being, depending on the perspective from which it is approached and the affiliations of the person discussing it: a resource, a set of methodologies and procedures to be used in creating this resource, a factor in communication, a community of actors, and an academic discipline.

To avoid confusion during this work we adopted a pragmatic definition of the word. In the context of this document “terminology” has been defined as: a structured set of concepts and their designations (graphical symbols, terms, phraseological units, etc.) in a specific subject field.

Three major points need to be made here:

Firstly, proper terminology is concerned with the relationship between concepts, and between them and their designations, rather than with designations alone or with the objects they represent. This point is essential if quality is to be achieved, especially with synonyms and in multilingual environments.

Secondly, a designation does not necessarily have to be a word or phrase, although it often is. Thus terminological resources may comprise symbols, drawings, formulae, codes, etc. as well as, or even instead of, words. This point is especially important given the move to multimedia systems.

Thirdly, terminology is inextricably linked with specialist knowledge and hence with special languages or languages for special purposes (LSPs) [11].

Yet, not every word is term and not any totality of special words can be terminological system.

The investigation reveals that there are both native and foreign terminologies propose the great number of different term’s definitions. Depending on features which underlie the term definition we can distinguish philosophic-gnoseological definitions, logical, linguistic and eventually terminological ones. There is a designation of term at the heart of philosophic-gnoseological definition which emphasizes that with the help of terms the results of cognition are strengthened in material shape [4; 12–13].

The terms strengthen scientific data, from the one hand and contribute to discovering of the new knowledge from the other hand.

The philosophic-gnoseological definition of the term is very closely connected with logical definition. There is term’s connection with notion is on the first place in it. Thus, for example the classical definition of the word “term” can be one that was given by S.I. Ozhegov: “Term is the word or word combination which names definite notion of some special science, technology or art field” [6; 793].

Connection of the term and notion is undoubtedly and this fact is claimed by all terminologists. One of the terminology founders E. Wuster and E.K. Drezen hold to logical definition of the term. O. S. Akhmanova defines the term as “a word or a word combination of the special language (scientific, technical etc) which is created, borrowed for precise definition of the special notions” [1; 474]. We can find the similar definition in the works of B. N. Golovin: “Term is separate word or subordinating word combination which was formed on basis of the substantive that means professional notion for satisfaction specific intercourse needs in the sphere of certain profession (scientific, technical, manufacturing, management)” [3; 33]. The present definition is capacious enough; however it is not sample one as we can

find some arguable moments. Thus, for example there is no distinctive feature of the terms in accordance with the words in general use. To analyse the problem of the term definition in our work we should mention the logical definition of the term which is given by ISO and it coincides with the previous one in many respects: "A term is a word or phrase, which designates a concept" [9; 8].

At present time we can find definition which is given by J. H. Felber in the most foreign terminological works: "The term... is a linguistic symbol which is assigned to one or more concepts, which are defined from the neighboring concepts. It can be a word or a word group" [8; 8].

Linguistic definitions of the term are divided into two groups. Some terminologists hold the opinion that terms are special words in lexical word-stock of the language. The confirmation of this point we can find in the works of D. S. Lotte. He defines terms narrow enough while his definition has linguistic orientation: "Term (lat. Terminus – term, from lat. Terminus- bound, limit) is the word or word combination which is appealed to precisely denote the notion and its correlation with other notions in the bounds of certain sphere [5; 4].

The other linguists agree with phrase of G.O. Vinokur which has already become popular expression: "terms are not special words, but the words with special function" [2; 5-6].

Short and precise difference between terms and words was presented to us by senior staff of foreign terminologists J.C. Sager, D. Dungworth and P.F. Mc Donald: "The items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline are the 'terms' of that discipline ...those which function in general reference over a variety of codes we call simply 'words'..." [10; 75].

Now we can start consideration of a question about the creation of terms or groups of terms and the creation of terminology databases for specific purposes or tasks.

Monolingual and multilingual terminological resources come into existence in connection with various activities and for various kinds of applications in the framework of complex processes. The diversity of these terminologies becomes especially clear in the context of translation. A simplified process chain for the creation of documentation in private industry was selected as a model to elucidate terminology creation phenomena and actions. This process chain is assumed to include the following stages: research and development, manufacturing, marketing, technical writing and translation.

A product comes into existence in the process chain; its documentation is created in parallel. The concept of the product, its design, all data and technical properties, etc., are devised and elaborated in the engineering stages (research and development, and manufacturing).

Text fragments are created in these stages which contain all significant terminology. These fragments also include new terms. In engineering departments, new terms may result from inventions, new technical requirements, and new developments and from market and user acceptance criteria. The product documentation, such as user manuals, descriptions, etc., must be written for the customers and must use their language.

Text fragments, technical data, background information, etc., are the input for the authoring processes, for technical writing. In the engineering departments, the new terms were most likely not documented let alone processed terminologically. That means new terms appear without any explanation of their meaning, their concept, etc. Terminological explanations are necessary, and generally are created by technical writers together with the specialists of each particular subject field. This work results in monolingual terminological records, which are integrated into an existing database of a terminology management system.

In this manner, a terminology database comes into being or is expanded which serves as

a basis for technical writing and also as the foundation for creating the multilingual terminologies required in translation work.

Where terminology already exists, it can consequently be assumed that the new terminologies must be processed and integrated into an existing terminology database. All unknown terms in the texts to be translated (not always the new terms) are clarified during the translation process and the foreign-language equivalents are retrieved or determined. Ideally, the translators and terminologists collaborate with specialists in the engineering departments and/or with technical writers to process the terminology, clarify the meaning of the terms and possibly to formulate a foreign-language definition.

If equivalents for the unknown terms cannot be found by consulting the authors of the texts or specialists, terminology databases can be accessed. This is rarely successful. There are very few generally accessible terminology databases which provide terminology from rapidly-changing fields. The next step is to "scan" the literature – on paper or in databases. In general, translators and terminologists are not specialists for the subject field in question. They therefore search by means of words, but not on a conceptual basis. The latter is only possible in collaboration with specialists. This is also true for the search for foreign-language equivalents in monolingual literature of the target language.

This very time-consuming search is usually in vain, not only for truly new terms, the result being incomplete entries in terminology databases or the card index. The terminology database is expanded with the results of the current work. Provisional entries are verified from the point of view of content and language.

The pressure of deadlines means the results of time-consuming searches cannot be included in current translation work. Instead, the term is paraphrased, or hasty, tentative "translations" of the unknown terms are employed [12].

In recent years, the dictionary market has been characterised by a large number of general monolingual and multilingual dictionaries and by an increasingly large demand for specialised dictionaries.

The structure of terminological entries in specialised dictionaries differs considerably from one specialised dictionary to another, e.g. as regards the ordering systems, the treatment of ambiguities, and the word groups, i.e. multi-word terms.

The terminological entry should ideally contain: linguistic information: term or phrase, abbreviation, variants, morphological, syntactical and phraseological information; conceptual information: subject field, definition, scope note, thesaurus-type links between concepts (entries); pragmatic information: context, collocations, usage notes; foreign language equivalent(s) and associated information (in bilingual and multilingual dictionaries).

Summing up, we can say that for a long time, the absence of broadly accepted standards for sharing terminological resources and the incompatibility of competing or overlapping standards has been problematic. Also, the usability of the standards is limited if they cannot be easily implemented in concrete industrial environments. From a user's perspective Gerhard Budin and Alan K. Melby categorize barriers to terminological knowledge sharing as follows:

Legal barriers: Multilingual Terminological Resources (MTRs) might be available in theory, but in practice owners of such resources are unsure of how to share them with others, e.g. with (potential) customers. Copyright and intellectual property issues are basically unsolved in the area of language resources.

Economic barriers: even if legal barriers were removed, MTRs might still be unavailable to certain customers because these resources are frequently prohibitively priced, so that the return on the investment in purchasing such resources would come too late in time.

Information barriers: many potential customers have no information on the existence of such MTRs that might be relevant for them, despite the Internet.

Technical barriers: Owners or potential buyers and users of MTRs might not have the necessary tools to access available MTRs. Some resources are not available on open platforms, but only in proprietary data formats.

Methodological barriers: The methods of preparing MTRs differ quite radically from each other on the level of data modeling, the semantics of data elements used in database design, the method of terminology management chosen, etc [7; 2].

These important criticisms have to be taken into account for any future-oriented activities that aim at improving the situation.

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*Ротань О. Д.
Національний педагогічний університет
імені М. П. Драгоманова*

ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЯ ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ НА РОЗВИТОК МІЖКУЛЬТУРНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

На початку XXI ст. соціокультурний розвиток визначив закріплення неоднозначної та складної тенденції, що дістала назву глобалізація. Наприкінці XX ст. був запропонований для широкого вжитку термін *міжкультурна комунікація*. Але від початку свого існування ці два поняття тісно пов'язані між собою. У даній статті спробуємо розкрити сутність сучасних реалій впливу глобалізаційних процесів на міжкультурну комунікацію.

Нині глобалізація охопила всі сфери суспільного життя, цей термін є одним з найбільш уживаних у науковій літературі та побуті. Говорять і пишуть про глобальну економіку, політику, культуру. Стрімкими темпами завойовує позиції і міжкультурна