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- Definition
  - Social and Political Aspects
  - Development of the Field
  - Social Changes
  - Evolution of Modern Terminology

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is a science

whose aim is to study terms

(lexical elements used in specialised fields)

and generated in such fields or modified from elements  
already existing in other fields

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“the set of special words belonging to a science, an art, an author, or a social entity”

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“the language discipline dedicated to the scientific study of the concepts and terms used in specialized languages”

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is a specialist in this discipline, just as a lexicographer  
is a specialist in lexicography

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- a resource
  - a set of methodologies and procedures to be used in creating this resource
  - a factor in communication
  - a community of actors
  - an academic discipline

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*a structured set of concepts and their designations  
(graphical symbols, terms, phraseological units, etc.)  
in a specific subject field*

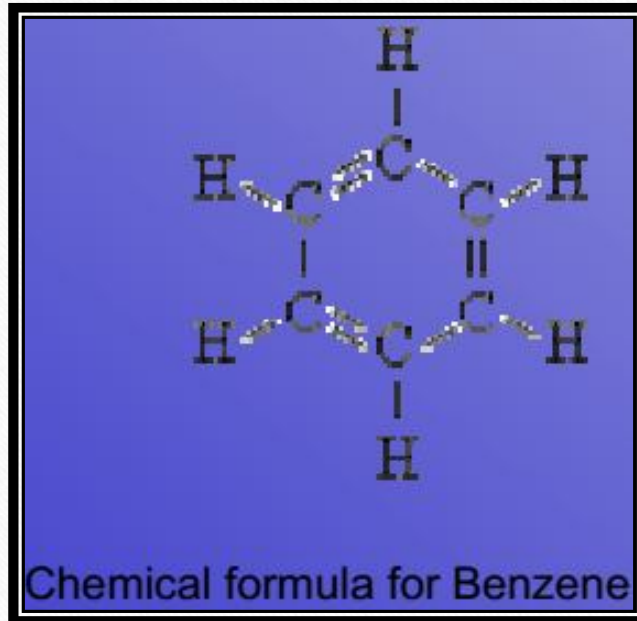
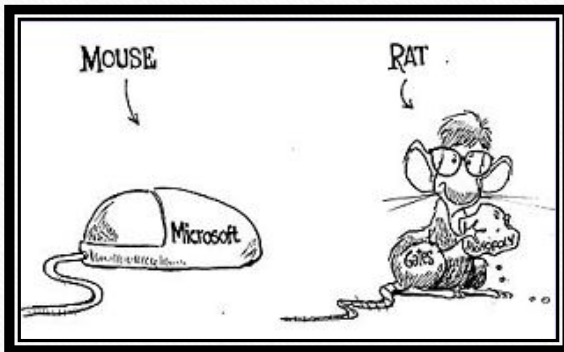


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- Firstly, proper terminology is concerned with the relationship between concepts, and between them and their designations

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- Secondly, a designation does not necessarily have to be a word or phrase, although it often is (symbols, drawings, formulae, codes, etc. as well as, or even instead of, words)



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**OFFICIAL WRESTLING SIGNALS**  
HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Stopping the Match	Time Out	Start the Injury Clock	Stop the Injury Clock	Neutral Position
Indicating No Control	Out of Bounds	Indicating Wrestler in Control Left or Right Hand	Defer Choice	
Potentially Dangerous Left or Right Hand	Stalemate	Caution for False Start and Incorrect Starting Procedure	Stalling Left or Right Hand	
Interlocking Hands or Grasping Clothing	Reversal	Technical Violation	Illegal Hold or Unnecessary Roughness	
Near-Fall	Awarding Points Left or Right Hand	Green Right Red Left	Unsportmanlike Conduct	
		Flagrant Misconduct Left or Right Hand		

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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ - the work performed in the creation or documentation of terminological resources

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a broader term which includes not only terminology work but also such areas as training, tool development, and organisational and administrative measures

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- . preparation of lists with terms belonging to a certain subject, according to a previously established methodology
  - . definition or definitions of each term (semantic focus) and description of the elements composing the term and its generation process (morphological focus)
  - . preparation of dictionaries

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this is a collection of premises, arguments and conclusions on the relations between concepts of the words used to represent them and the nature of such words

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a collection of practices and methods, resulting from putting the theory into practice, that allows bringing out the compilation, description and presentation of terms according to internationally standardised techniques.

All in all, it is the collection of activities leading to the preparation of dictionaries



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it is the structured collection of all the words and expressions used in a specific science. It results from the application of terminological theory and practice

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During the simultaneous expansion of knowledge and the growth of technology and communications in the eighteenth century, terminology was seen as a necessary tool for overcoming some of the difficulties associated with these multiple developments.

Only in the twentieth century has terminology acquired a scientific orientation while at the same time being recognised as a socially important activity.

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Terminology, the discipline concerned with the study and compilation of specialized terms is not a new field of study, but only in recent decades has it been systematically developed, with full consideration of its principles, bases and methodology

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- research in chemistry by Lavoisier and Berthollet or in botany and zoology by Linné exemplify the interest that the naming of scientific concepts has always had for the real protagonists – the specialists
  - due to the growing internationalization of science the need for scientists to have at their disposal a set of rules for formulating terms for their respective disciplines became apparent

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- , engineers and technicians have become involved

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- E. Wüster (1898-1977), considered the founder of modern terminology and the main representative of what is known as the Vienna School (the field of engineering)
- D. S. Lotte (1889-1950), founder of the Soviet School of Terminology
- The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the first international association of standardization (Missouri in 1904)



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Subject matter and methodology develop  
when there is a need,  
and are pursued to the extent  
that they are the result of clear social needs

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- first two-thirds of the 19th century:
  - last thirty years of the 19th century - first half of the 20th century:
  - second half of the 20th century:



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- people work the land
  - population live spread out in small settlements
  - the economy is based on subsistence
  - very few people go to school
  - most are illiterate

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- population concentrated into large cities, which usually contain major industrial complexes
- market economy bases its development on fostering production and consumption
- the loss of the idea of the family as an economic and protective unit

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- concentration of the population
  - resulting appearance of class awareness
  - general spread of education

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- the technologization of society
- the value attached to information

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Some of these changes have had major effects on language and interpersonal communication and have created the need for new linguistic products, new professions related to language, and new ways of organizing communication

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- In the industrial period, the spread of education and the growing importance of written communication made it necessary to codify languages and establish operative standard registers
  - As a result, hierarchical rules for good usage were established in many languages of culture, and the concept of a “standard language” was born

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- on the one hand there is a trend towards monolingualism across cultures which is justified by the need for direct and efficient communication
  - on the other, national languages are being recognized as the natural tools of communication at all levels of usage, whether general or specialized

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A process of language standardization must respect the cultural and formal idiosyncrasies of terminology of each language,

but at the same time allow a language community to become part of larger groups and not force it to shut itself off in sterile isolation



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- the accelerated development of science and technology
  - the appearance of a large number of new concepts and even new conceptual fields which require new names
  - technology is growing rapidly and pervades in all spheres of society
  - the appearance of new fields of activity, such as the so-called language industries

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- mass production is both the result of and the driving force behind the overriding importance of standardized products
  - transfer of knowledge and products, one of the most significant features of modern society, brings about
    - the appearance of new markets for scientific, technical, cultural and commercial exchange
    - the need to deal with the multilingualism of the new arenas for exchange

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- information has become of the utmost importance
  - the amount of information has increased exponentially

As a result,

there arises a new need for information storage and retrieval, as well as for standardized systems for the automatic transfer of the contents of the increasingly sophisticated large stores of data

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- The development of mass communication allows the widespread dissemination of terminology, with the resulting interaction between the general and specialized lexicons

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- Government intervention in language subjects makes it necessary to create official organizations to manage this work

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Special languages and their prime component,  
terminology,  
are one of the most important areas for language  
standardization

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- presented arguments for systematizing working methods in terminology
- established a number of principles for working with terms
- outlined the main points of a methodology for processing terminological data

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was particularly concerned with methodology and standards as opposed to theory

considered terminology a tool that should be used as effectively as possible to eliminate ambiguity from scientific and technical communication



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1975

- A. Schloman (Germany), the first to consider the systematic nature of special terms
- F. de Saussure (Switzerland), the first to draw attention to the systematic nature of language

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in 1975

- E. Dresen (Russia), a pioneer in underscoring the importance of standardization and the principal force behind the ISA
- J. E. Holmstrom (England), the scholar who was instrumental in disseminating terminologies on an international scale from UNESCO and who was the first to call for an international organization to deal with the issue

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basic periods in the development of modern terminology:

- (1930-1960)
- (1960-1975)
- (1975-1985)
- (1985-present)

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was characterized by

- the design of methods for the systematic formation of terms
- the first theoretical texts by Wüster and Lotte appeared (dictionary “The Machine Tool”, 1968 by Wüster)

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- the most important innovations in terminology came from the development of mainframe computers and documentation techniques
  - the first databanks appeared

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- the international coordination of principles of terminology processing was initiated
  - the first approaches were made to standardize terminology within a language

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- the proliferation of language planning and terminology projects
  - the significance of the role of terminology in the modernization of a language became apparent in this period
  - the spread of personal computers brought a major change in the conditions for processing terminological data

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- computer science is one of the most important forces behind changes in terminology
  - terminologists now have at their disposal tools and resources that are better adapted to their needs, more user-friendly and more effective



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- emerges a new market - that of the language industries - in which terminology occupies a privileged position
  - international cooperation is broadened and consolidated
  - international networks are created to link agencies and countries which share characteristics or are interested in cooperation