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TERMINOGRAPHY VS LEXICOGRAPHY

The article focuses on peculiarities of terminography in contrast with lexicography in the Ukrainian, English and Portuguese languages. The problem under scrutiny aims at finding ways and solutions of how to differentiate terminography and lexicography in general and specify peculiarities of terminography in particular. The contrasting lay-out of the information by describing present-day terminography and lexicography is introduced in regard of end products based on relevant approaches. Thus, the linguistic approaches (conceptual, descriptive and prescriptive, onomasiological and semasiological) exploited either by terminography or lexicography are contemplated to show how terminographers and lexicographers compile and edit technical / general dictionaries. The difference between terminography and lexicography is highlighted as to a process of excerption, documentation, processing, and dissemination of either terminological information on different subject fields, disciplines and domains or the information on the general vocabulary of a particular language(s), respectively. In the end, typology of end products is provided. It is underlined that both terminography and lexicography deal with dictionaries of monolingual, bilingual and multilingual translating character as well as explanatory dictionaries, however, dictionaries produced by terminographers are technical and tailored to serve some certain subject field or domain, and those produced by lexicographers center on general vocabulary of the given language. The overview of some theoretical aspects accompanies the problem under discussion. It should be noted that the list of the provided peculiarities relating to similarities and differences between terminography and lexicography is not limited to the issues under discussion and requires a respective analytical plunge into the matter.

Key words: *terminography, lexicography, approach, subject field, domain, similarities and differences, concept, semasiology, onomasiology.*

ТЕРМІНОГРАФІЯ ТА ЛЕКСИКОГРАФІЯ: СПІЛЬНОСТІ ТА ВІДМІННОСТІ

У статті розглядаються особливості термінографії у зіставленні з лексикографією на матеріалах української, англійської та португальської мов. Поставлені завдання націлені на пошук шляхів вирішення питань розмежування цих двох областей знань загалом та окреслення спільностей та відмінностей зокрема. Мета досягається за допомогою описаних підходів, що використовуються термінографами та лексикографами для компіляції та випуску відповідних словників, що, в свою чергу, є кінцевим продуктом такої діяльності.

Ключові слова: *термінографія, лексикографія, підхід, область знань, семасіологія, ономасіологія.*

ТЕРМИНОГРАФИЯ И ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ: СХОДСТВА И ОТЛИЧИЯ

В статье рассматриваются особенности терминографии в сопоставлении с лексикографией на материалах украинского, английского и португальского языков. Поставленные задачи предусматривают поиск путей решения вопросов, касающихся разграничения этих двух областей знаний в целом и очерчивание их сходств и отличий в частности. Достижение цели объясняется с помощью подходов, используемых терминографами и лексикографами для компиляции и выпуска соответствующих словарей, что, в свою очередь, и есть конечным продуктом такой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: *терминография, лексикография, подход, область знаний, семасиология, ономасиология.*

In recent years there have been a great number of hot discussions and arguments witnessed in relation to the issues of similarities and differences between terminography and lexicography, development of the specific methodology of terminography as well as the theoretical basis in order to differentiate such from those of lexicography. The idea underlying these demanding requirements may as well lie behind the distinct peculiarities of terminography, which take their relevant roots in lexicographic language resources and may derive, among the other things, from recognized theoretical works of the Austrian, German, French, Canadian, Ukrainian, Czech, Russian linguists, etc. (E. Wüster, M.T. Cabré, J. Sager, R. Temmermann, A. Rey, O. Taranenko, V. Luchyk, T. Kyyak, V. Ivashchenko) [10; 4; 6; 7; 8; 1]. At the same time it looks obvious that a great deal of work has already been done to consider genuine and/or artificial contradictions in favour of either terminography or lexicography, see, for instance, works by Bergenholtz and Kaufmann (1997), Mariëtta Alberts (2001), Georgeta Ciobanu (2003), V. Ivashchenko (2013). However, it is yet to be clarified and draw a clear-cut line what makes terminography distinct from lexicography within the Ukrainian plane as well as international. While certain works, and papers, and theses that are published in Europe, Canada and the USA point out relevant peculiarities to differentiate the above, in Ukraine it is not only the criteria but also relevance of some linguistic terms (terminological lexicography, language for special purpose, lexicography of special languages, specialized lexicography) [5, p. 59-60; 2, p. 71-72], and translation techniques, and concepts in general, etc. that are required to be described and duly analyzed and contrasted with the similar ways and approaches to the study. Contrastive analysis carried out on the materials of the English, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Ukrainian languages will undoubtedly contribute to well-thought and properly-weighted conclusions. Besides, at the current moment, a time of unbelievably fast growing demand in concordance of terms internationally, it is viewed sound to develop cutting-edge methodology including approaches and techniques relating to standardization of domestic terminological domains and harmonization of such at the global stage in the framework of Pointer project, TermNet, ISO, respectively, TermCat.

Given the fact that both terminography and lexicography are known to be specialized professions concerned with compilation and editing of dictionaries, for the purpose of this article the act of documenting [a language unit] in itself is worth mentioning. Thus, in terminography, it is the terms of specific subject areas, disciplines or domains that are documented in contrast with the words that belong to the vocabulary of the general language, which are documented in lexicography.

For instance, a Ukrainian terminological dictionary of law (by V. Kopeichykov) explains the legal terms according to their domain – *legal relations* between respective parties: *правовідносини* 'специфічні суспільні відносини, учасники яких виступають як носії прав та обов'язків, установлених нормами права' – in English, legal relations stand for specific relationship in which each participant is viewed to be entitled to enjoy and exercise respective rights and obligations; *правоздатність* 'передбачена нормами права здатність суб'єкта мати суб'єктивні права та юридичні обов'язки' – in English, *legal capacity* means a person's capacity to hold personal rights and legal obligations as anticipated by norms of law. As it reads in a Portuguese dictionary of law, *direito* means 'reunião das regras e leis que mantém, ou regulam, a vida em sociedade; ciência que estuda essas normas, leis e regras, em seu aspecto geral ou particular: direito civil; direito penal' – in English, (i) combination of the rules and laws that maintain, or regulate life in society; (ii) science studying these regulations, laws and rules, in its general or particular aspects, e.g. *civil law*, *criminal law*. At the same time unlike subject field or domain dictionaries, general dictionaries are *word-oriented* rather than topic-oriented. The conceptual system underlying terms belonging to a subject field or domain (e.g. law of obligations, contract law) well demonstrates such a close *generic*,

hierarchical or *associative relationship* that it is impossible to regard the terms as common words belonging to the general vocabulary of the layperson. Where a general dictionary may view *obligation* as a noun, originating from *to oblige* (a verb) and provide a list of senses – 1) the act of obligating; 2) that which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty; 3) any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; external duties imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.; 4) the state of being obligated or bound; the state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; 5) (law) a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment – in a larger sense, it is an acknowledgment of a duty to pay a certain sum or do a certain things, – a terminological dictionary will specify details, kind of obligation, hierarchical and/or associative relationship, legal outcome and remedies if breached.

Despite the aforesaid, the work and objectives of terminographers and lexicographers are in many ways complimentary (Cabré 1998, Ciobanu 2003, Ivashchenko 2013) [4; 5; 1]. The similarities with terminography and lexicography may be synthesized as follows, (i) both terminography and lexicography handle words and tackle with relevant theoretical and applied issues, (ii) the result is compiled and edited dictionaries irrespective of macro- and microstructure. However, these similarities leave a good number of specific issues far behind by merely describing the oversimplified underlying approach. To further read, from our standpoint, the problem under scrutiny aims at finding ways and solutions of how to differentiate terminography and lexicography in general and specify peculiarities of terminography in particular. The next is the contrasted format of present-day terminography and lexicography to be introduced in regard of end products based on relevant approaches, which are also under focus of this paper.

To this extent and following the latter, the word, being classically a basic unit for terminography and lexicography, in terminography is employed under the conceptual approach, which is why it transforms from a word into a term assigned to a relevant concept. As fairly noted by G. Ciobanu, even if formally the term *is* a word, it is not *any* word, it is only the word, i.e. the term, assigned to a concept in a subject field [5, p. 61]. Consequently, the conceptual approach is viewed the prime issue for terminography. Unlike terminography, lexicography deals with a comprehensive general dictionary that comprises all aspects of a particular language. It includes into its vocabulary inventory common and colloquial words, dialectal varieties and slang, taboo and sexist words, archaic and deprecated words, in certain cases etymology of words, words in literature / science / technology, etc.

The other two approaches – descriptive and prescriptive, also set a demarcation line between terminography and lexicography: a prescriptive approach is exercised in terminography to document and describe the relevant concepts of a subject field or domain with the help of respective definitions and terms to standardize the terms while a descriptive approach is used in lexicography to document, describe and preserve a particular language in all its facets and registers. At the same time, an onomasiological approach, i.e. based on naming, attributes to terminography by starting from concepts and, therefore, creating names for concepts; a semasiological approach, being based on meaning, is relevant to lexicography, for such semasiological approach starts from the word and looks for its meaning.

In order to contrast formats exploited by terminography and lexicography please kindly regard certain results received in the similar studies outside Ukraine (Mariëtta Alberts, Georgeta Ciobanu) [2; 4]. Firstly, with view to theory and practice of compiling and editing dictionaries terminography arrives at technical, or terminological, or specific subject dictionaries while lexicography provides general dictionaries. Secondly, to compile and edit a subject field dictionary terminography uses basic lexicographical / terminographical principles and procedures; lexicography applies basic principles and procedures to compile and edit general dictionaries. Thirdly, terminography as regarded one of the subdivisions of lexicography (Ivashchenko 2013) [1] conducts a process of excerption, documentation, processing, and dissemination of terminological information on different subject fields, disciplines and domains while lexicography on its own conducts the above on the general vocabulary of a particular language(s). Fourthly, the point of departure for terminography lies with a respective subject field or domain (law, law of obligations, contract law; business relations, economics and finance, etc.), which enables subject specialists as well as laypeople to easily communicate and further promote communication. With lexicography, the point of departure is outlined within a particular language (English, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Ukrainian, Polish, etc.), which also promotes communication amongst speakers of the same or different language. Finally, regarding words entered into a lexicographical source (general dictionary) various emotional connotations can be attached and, thus, causing shift in meaning. Dealing with terms in any subject field or domain, no emotional connotations can be attached, for terms are exact and designed for employment in a special subject field / domain, i.e. one concept equals one term. Unfortunately the current practice in the Ukrainian terminological studies with regard to the latter sometimes lacks behind the theory, by witnessing a huge number of terminological synonyms, especially in the domain of law of obligations, contract law, etc. In addition, it is quite clear that the list of the peculiarities relating to terminography and lexicography and provided above is not limited to the issues under discussion and requires an analytical plunge into the matter.

To wind-up, speaking of end product by terminography and lexicography terminography deals with dictionaries of monolingual, bilingual and multilingual translating character as well as explanatory technical dictionaries tailored to serve some certain subject field or domain. Lexicography also supplies monolingual, bilingual and multilingual translating dictionaries or explanatory dictionaries but based on general vocabulary. Moreover, where terminography is mainly interested in the written form of technical language, lexicography employs both the spoken and written form of the language. Ultimately, it is yet to account for macrostructure and microstructure dealing with explicit and implicit information in regard of terms or words, thus, remaining uncovered in this paper and to be discussed further in more scientific findings.

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