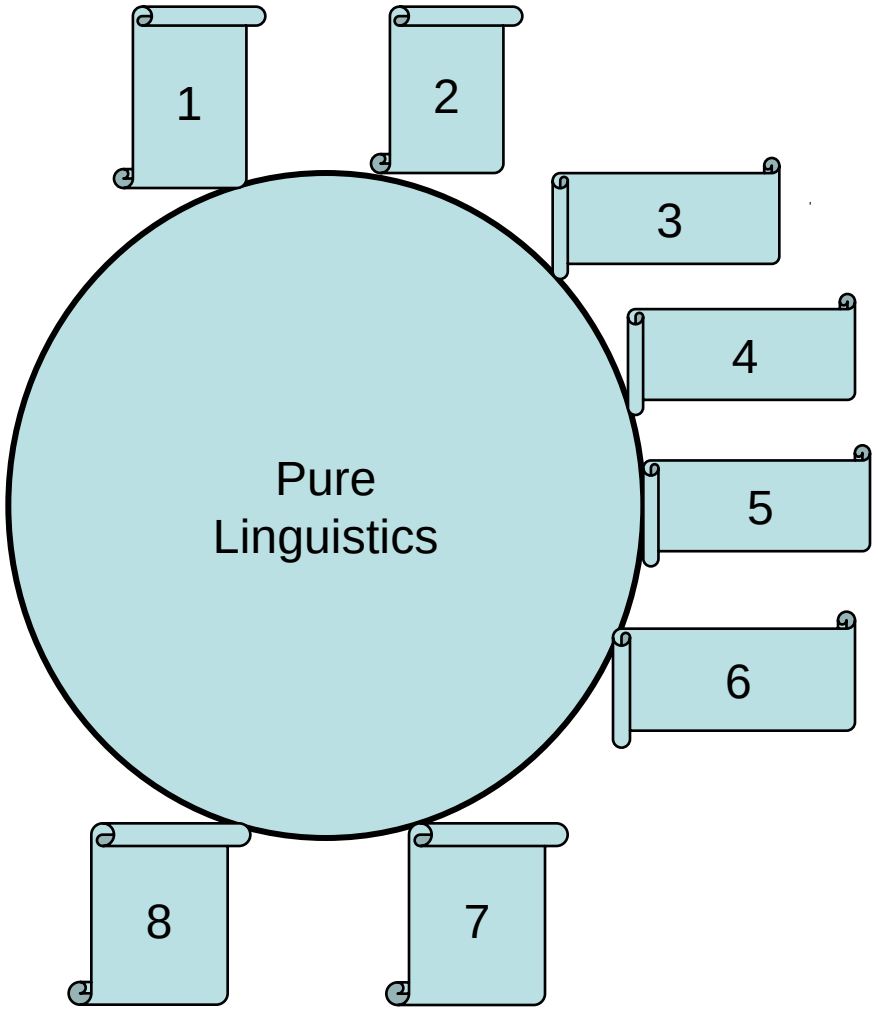
Introduction to Terminology Theory

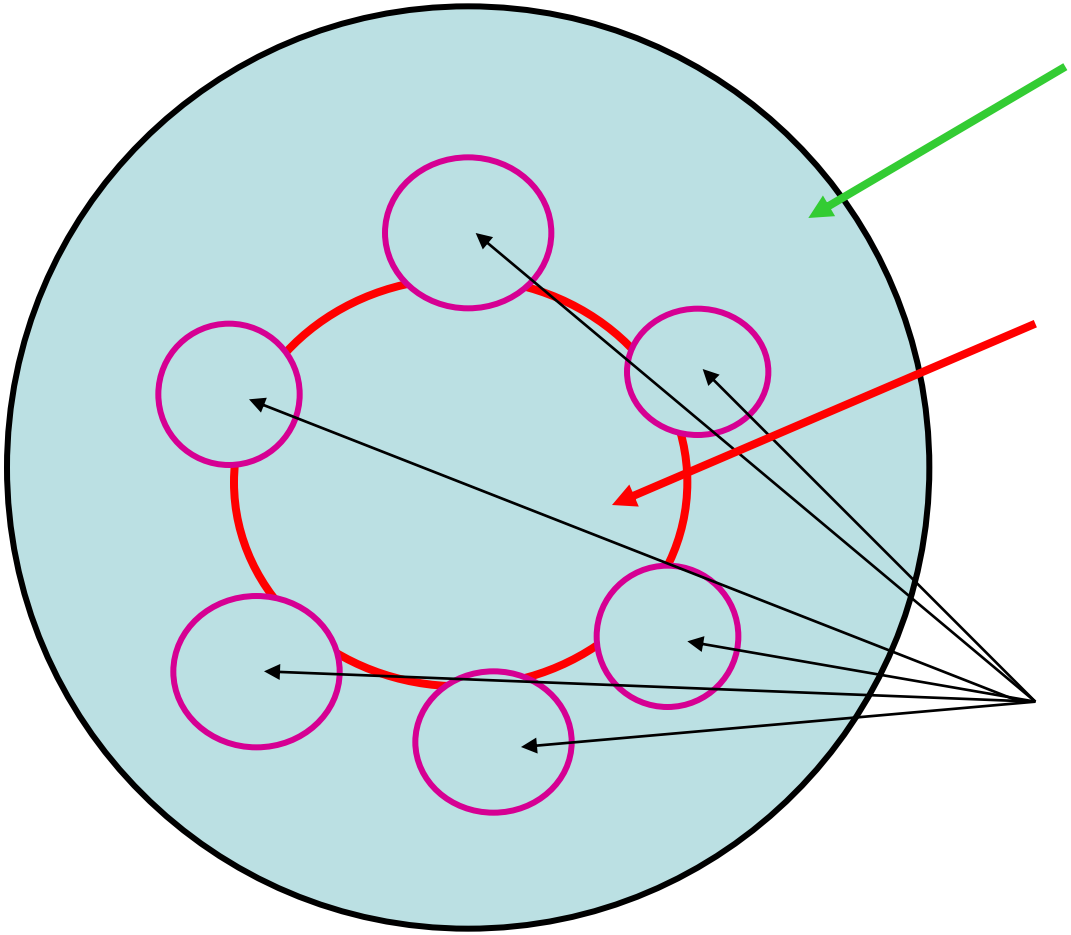
Models



1. LSP
2. Terminology
3. Sociolinguistics
4. Applied Linguistics
5. Psycholinguistics
6. Language acquisition
7. Pragmatics
8. etc.

Until approx.

1970



Linguistics

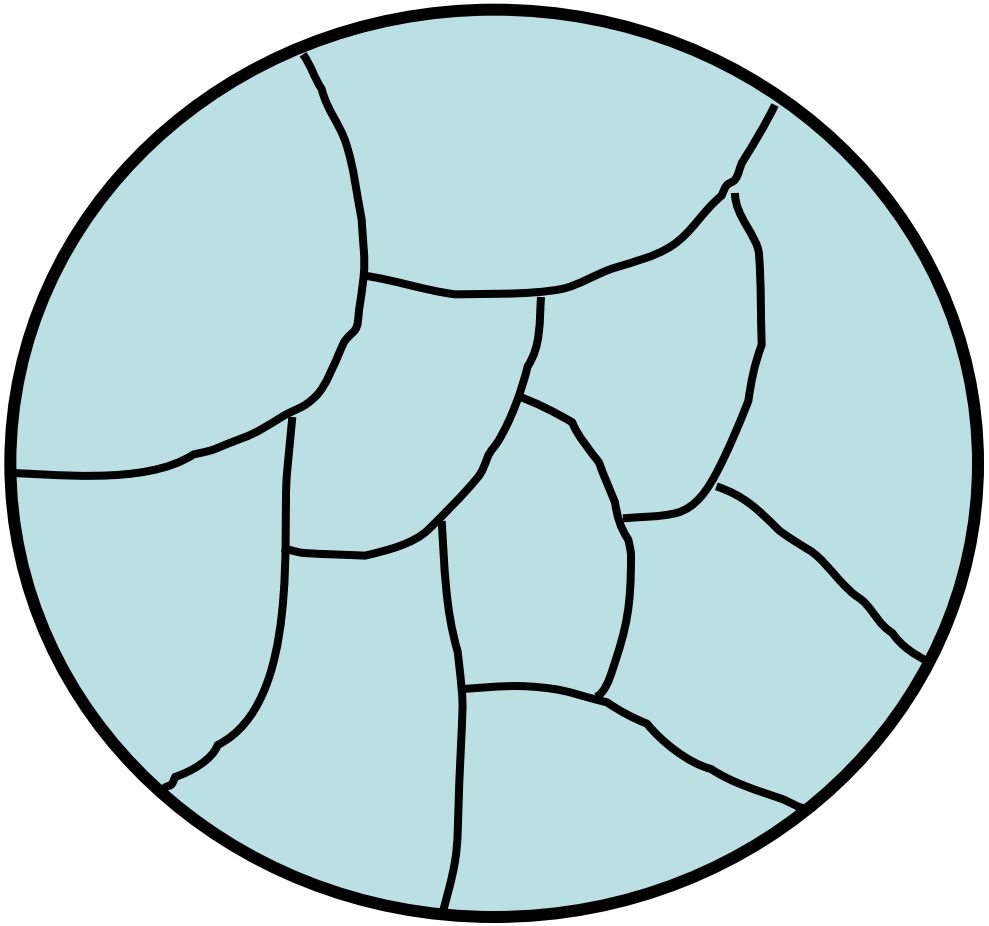
Pure linguistics

Applied linguistics

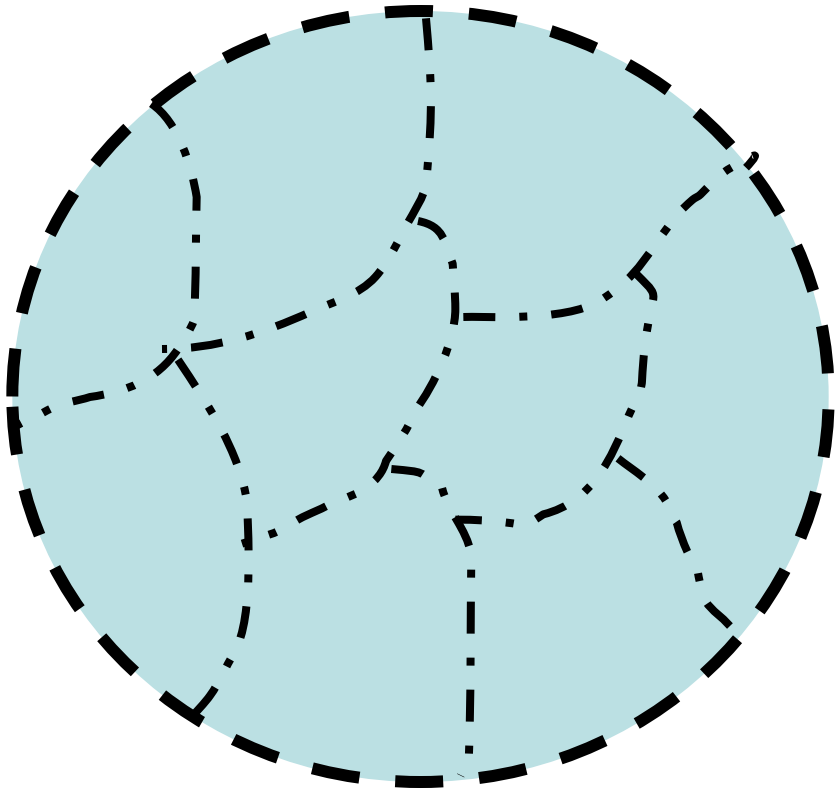
From approx. 1975

Liberally defined linguistics

Autonomous linguistic disciplines united by common elements

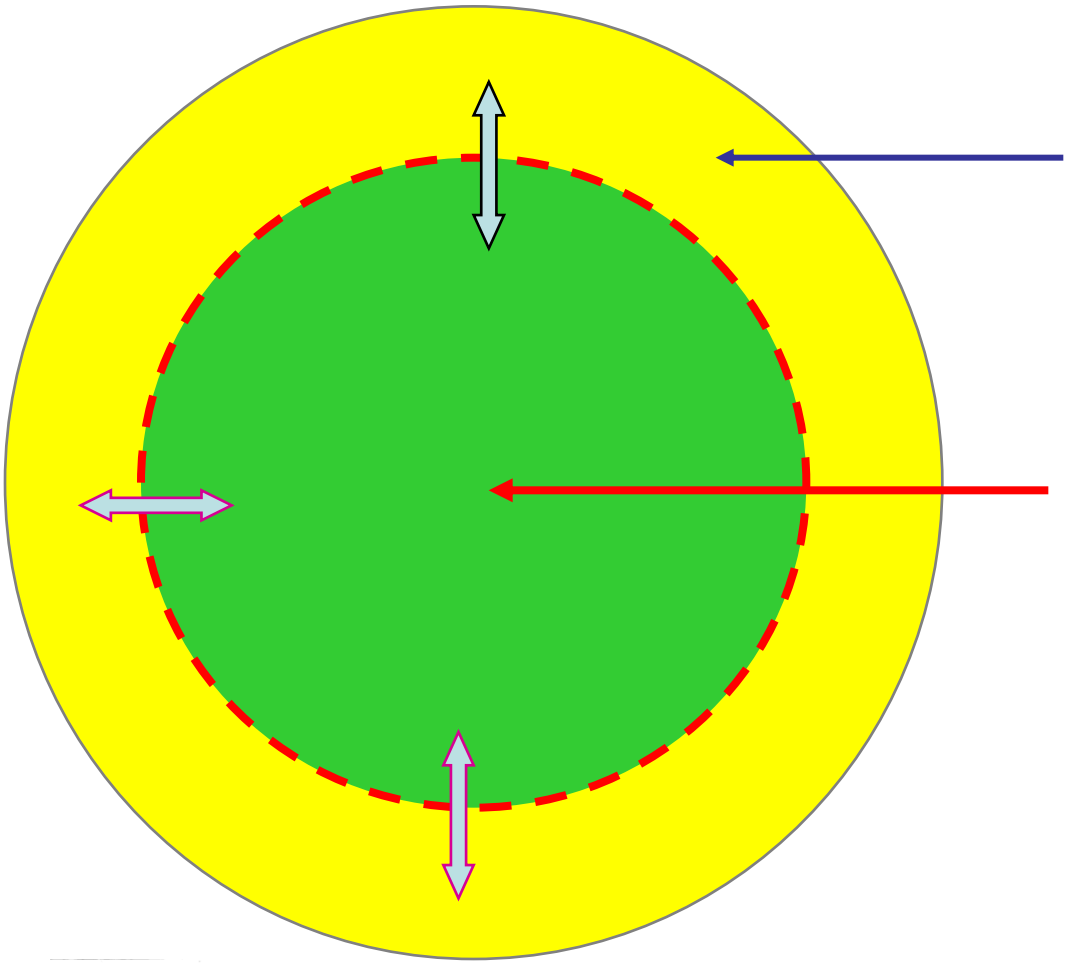


A possible future configuration



1. Open professional borders
2. Expansion possible
3. ‘Osmosis’ with other domains
4. Opens for assimilation of elements necessary from other domains in order to solve linguistic- & communication-related problems

Another possible view

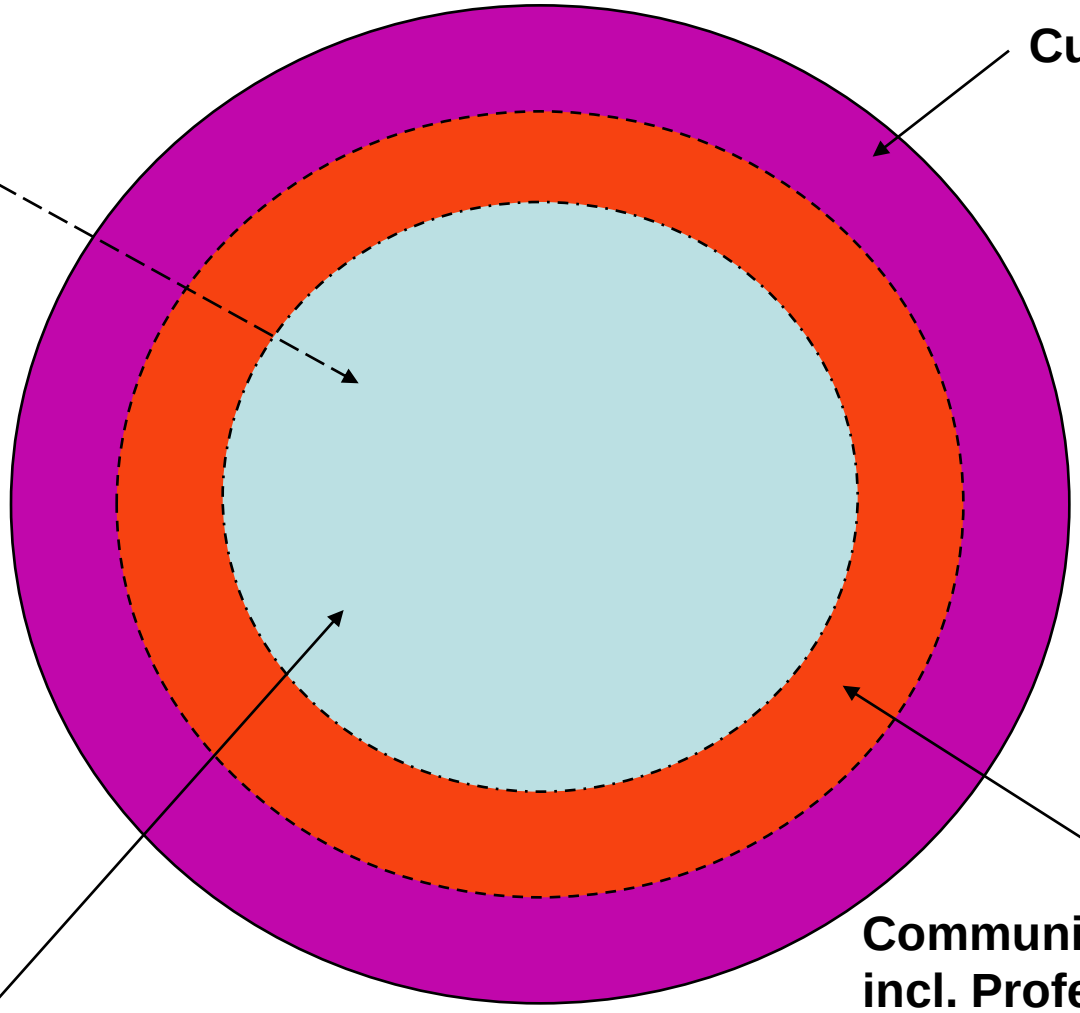


Communication Science

All other sciences

CULTURAL DISCOURSE

A very general semiotic concept, which corresponds to Wittgenstein's 'linguistic discourse'. This discourse includes verbal and non-verbal forms of representation in different quantitative constellations. Forms of representation often have a complementary function and may be interchangeable.



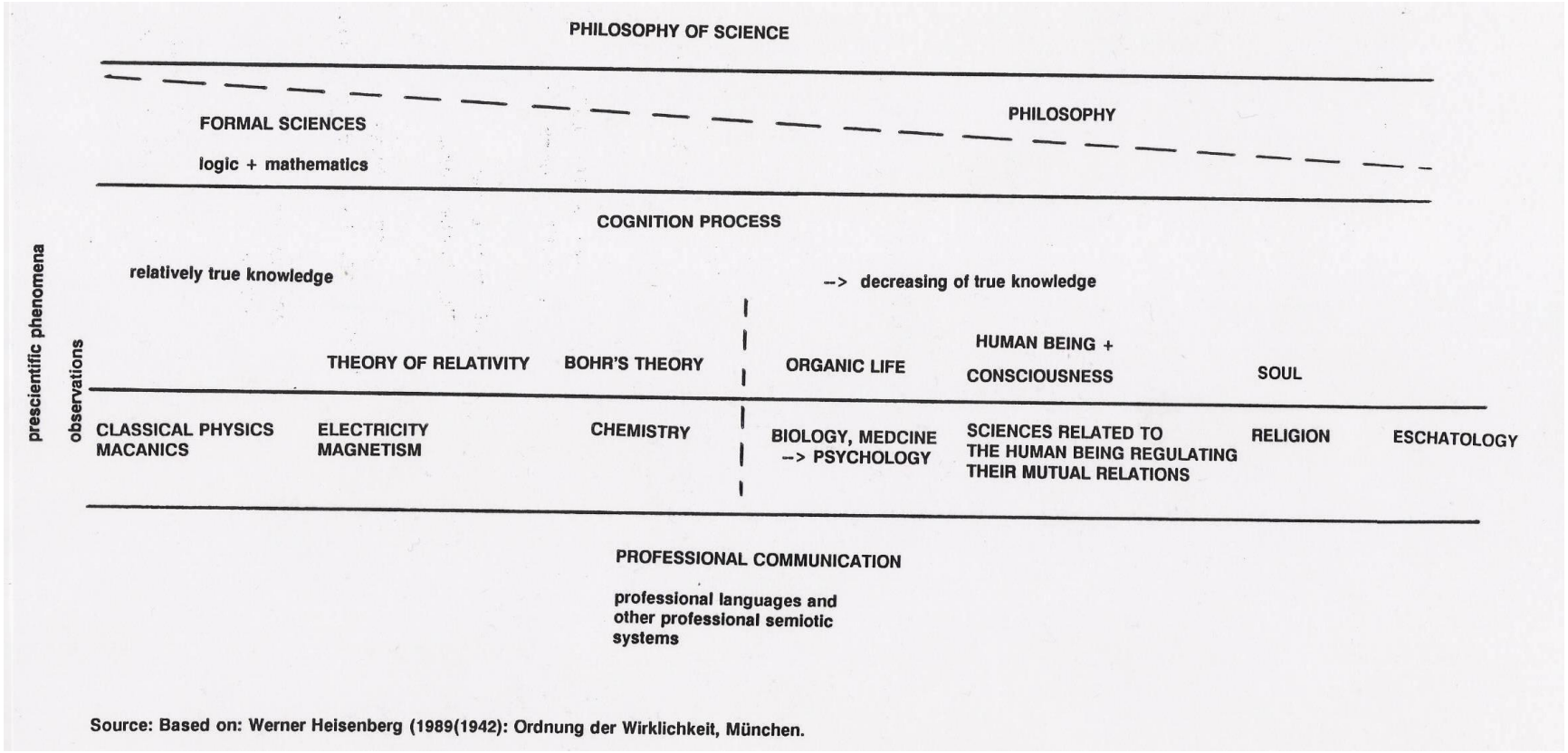
Psycholing.
Socioling.
Cognitive Ling.
LSP-ling.
Anthropoling.
etc.

Cultural Discourse

Communication incl. Professional Communication

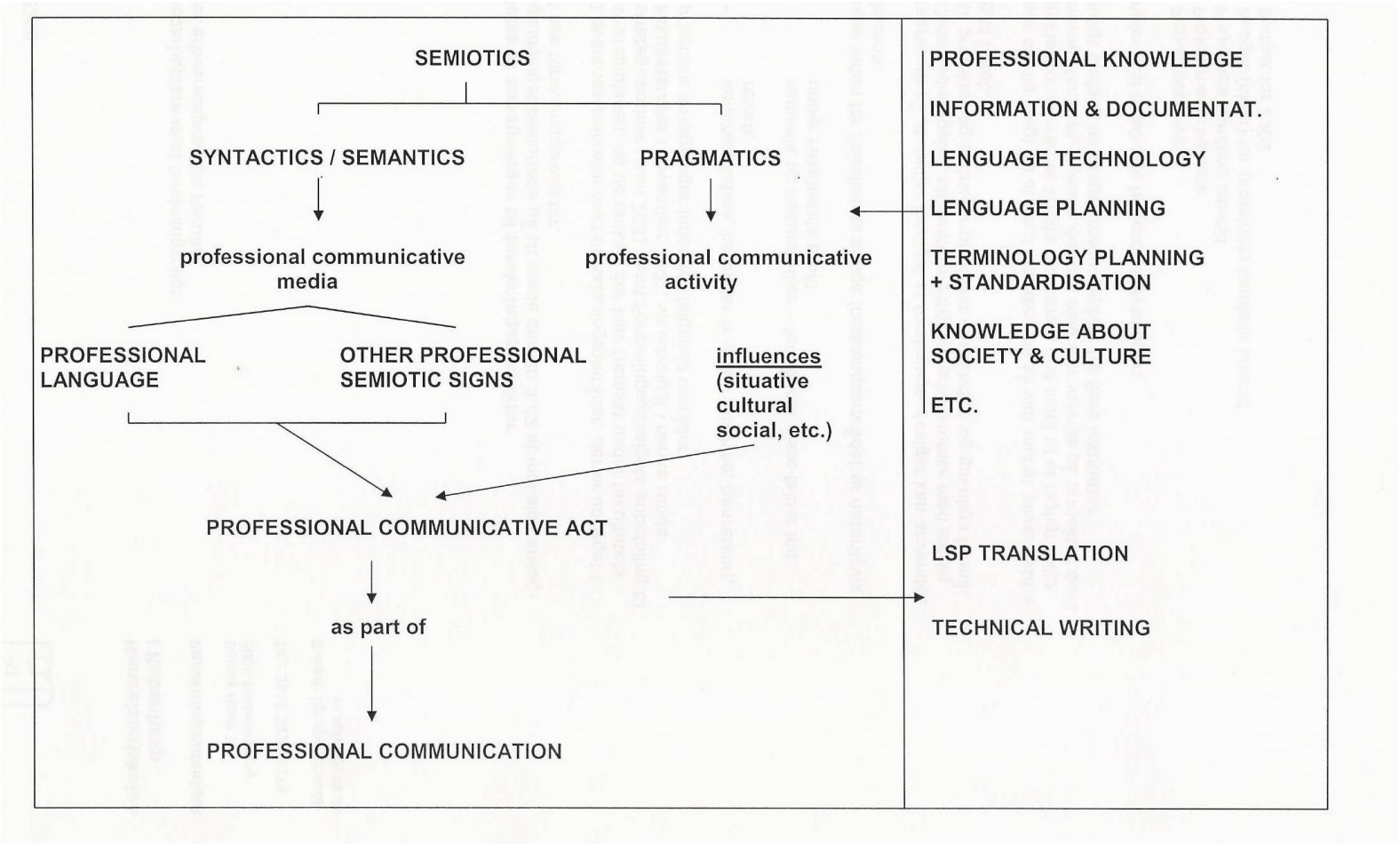
Linguistics as superordinate concept

Heisenberg's modell



Source: Based on: Werner Heisenberg (1989(1942): Ordnung der Wirklichkeit, München.

Professional communication



Professional communication
Definition

Professional communication comprises:

on the one hand

all professional communicative means consisting of

LSP and other semiotic systems, and

on the other

professional communicative activity:

these three areas determine the professional

communicative act as part of the professional

communication.

In addition, professional communication is strongly influenced by

- **Professional knowledge**
- **Information & documentation**
- **Language technology**
- **Language planning**
- **Terminology planning + standardisation**
- **Knowledge about society and culture**
- **etc.**

L. Hoffmann's model

Levels of LSP (L.Hoffmann)

	degree of abstraction	linguistic form	environment	communication carrier
A	highest	artificial symbols for elements and relations	theoretical basis sciences	scientist ⟷ scientist
B	very high	artificial symbols for elements natural language for relations	experimental sciences	scientist (technician) ⟷ scientist (technician); scient.-tech. auxil. personnel
C	high	natural language very great number of terms strongly deterministic syntax	applied sciences and technology	scientist (technician) ⟷ scient. -tech. director of production
D	low	natural language great number of terms relatively free syntax	material production	scient.-tech. director of prod. ⟷ trained worker; master
E	very low	natural language some terms, free syntax	consumption	representative (production) ⟷ representative (commerce); consumer

L. Hoffmann's definition of LSP

(1984)

TOTALITY OF ALL LINGUISTIC MEANS

USED WITHIN A LIMITED PROFESSIONAL AREA OF

COMMUNICATION IN ORDER TO ENSURE

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PEOPLE WORKING IN

THIS AREA.

SIGNS OF [redacted]

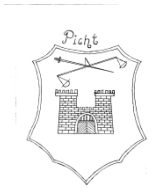
[redacted]

The signs that may be seen in [redacted] of the [redacted] are summarized in *Fig.* 24.11. Especially significant are:

1. [redacted]

If the [redacted] has [redacted] or wears [redacted] then in a [redacted] it is likely that the [redacted] will be altered. In the [redacted] the [redacted] is in a [redacted] between [redacted] and the [redacted]. When [redacted] occurs the [redacted] may be separated into different [redacted], each of which may be [redacted] by the actions of one [redacted] alone so that the normal [redacted] is [redacted]. Typical examples of this are shown in *Fig.* 24.11.

Fig. 24.11 **Signs of** [redacted]



SIGNS OF [redacted]

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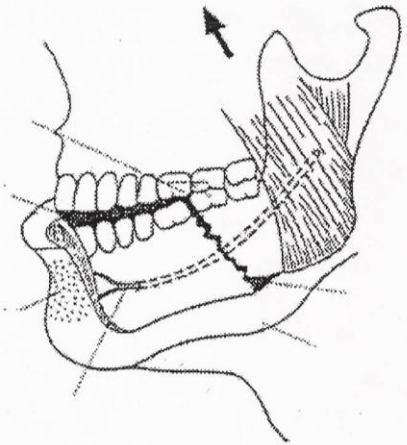


Fig. 24.11 Signs of [redacted]

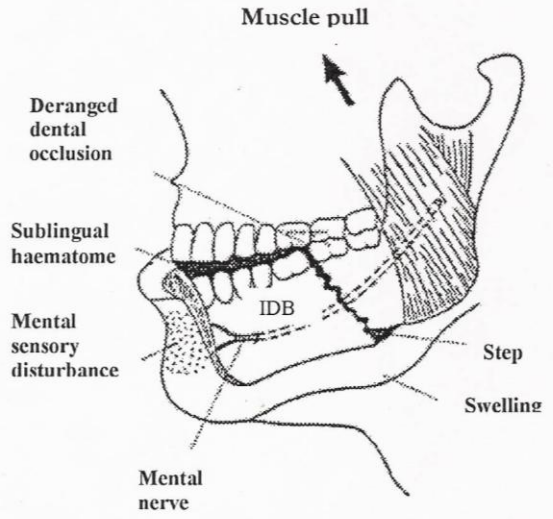
INDIVIDUAL FACIAL FRACTURES

Mandible

fracture mandible

Deranged Occlusion

patient teeth dentures displaced fracture
dental occlusion normal
state mandible state of balance elevator
muscles (pterygomasseteric sling) depressor muscles
(digastrics and mylohyoids). fracture mandible
segments, displaced
group of muscles
balance disrupted



fracture of mandible

SIGNS OF INDIVIDUAL FACIAL FRACTURES

Mandible

The signs that may be seen in fracture of the mandible are summarized in *Fig.* 24.11. Especially significant are:

1. *Deranged Occlusion*

If the patient has teeth or wears dentures then in a displaced fracture it is likely that the dental occlusion will be altered. In the normal state the mandible is in a state of balance between the elevator muscles (pterygomasseteric sling) and the depressor muscles (digastrics and mylohyoids). When fracture occurs the mandible may be separated into different segments, each of which may be displaced by the actions of one group of muscles alone so that the normal balance is disrupted. Typical examples of this are shown in *Fig.* 24.11.

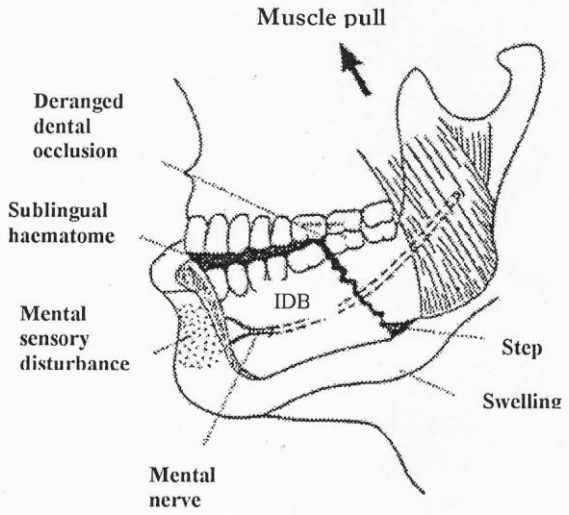
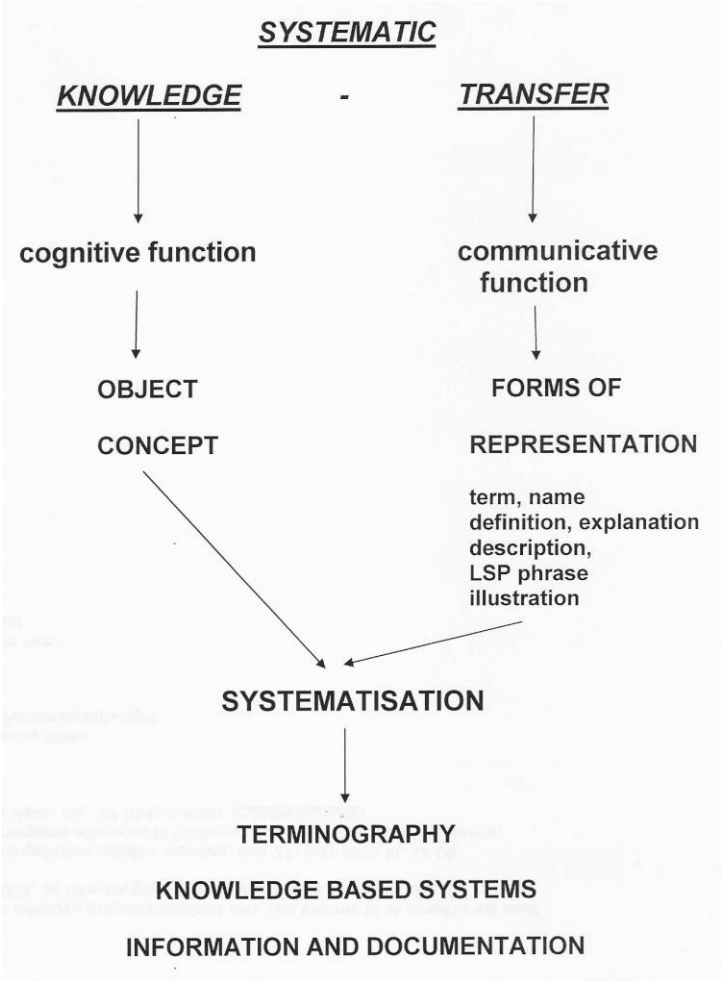


Fig. 24.11 Signs of fracture of mandible

Basic function of terminology



Basic elements of the science of terminology

Definitions I
Terminology

Terminology

Set of designations belonging to one special language.

Science of terminology

Science studying the structure, formation, development, usage and management of terminologies in various subject fields.

ISO 1087-1

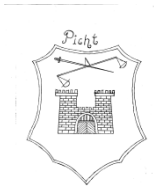
Definitions II
Terminology

Science of Terminology

An inter- and transdisciplinary science whose sphere of activities is,

on the one hand,
the investigation into the object, the concept, their representational forms and the relations between them,

and, on the other hand,
the investigation into their systematic representation in terminographical products and their application within a wide range of fields of knowledge.



Without TERMINOLOGY

NO professional communication;

Without PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

NO knowledge transfer

Without KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

NEITHER

- **intellectual nor material development**
- **teaching and training nor professional research**

which - in the long run - leads to NON-DEVELOPMENT and ISOLATION.