

Information Categories in a Learner's Glossary Entry

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Abstract. Three types of information categories are proposed in a learner's glossary entry: conceptual, lexical and pragmatic. The glossary is envisaged as a knowledge-oriented terminological collection which provides quick access to the conceptual structure of a narrow domain, the head terms functioning in it, their definitions, collocations, translations and contextual use. The conceptual information is identified by analyzing the conceptual relations using a classification scheme of the general aspects of the basic concept (top term). The top-down procedure continues with establishing the system-structuring characteristics with possible graphic representation of types. The lexical information refers to terminological collocations identified by a lexico-semantic analysis. The pragmatic information is provided by corpus-extracted contexts and translation equivalents specified by a systematicity-based terminological contrastive analysis. A model is proposed for organizing the data obtained in a learner's glossary entry. It is concluded that the proposed model allows maximum concentration of terminological knowledge applicable in technical translation.

Keywords: learner's glossary; conceptual information categories; lexical information categories; pragmatic information categories; systematicity-based terminological contrastive analysis;

A Combined Taxonomic-Frames Approach to Terminological Verb Collocations

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Abstract. This paper proposes a combined taxonomic-frames approach to terminological verb collocations considered within the broad category of terminological units. The latest approaches to terminology are briefly reviewed. Special attention is paid to the methodology of frame-based terminology, emphasizing its appropriateness for analyzing that type of collocations. The concept designated by the term in the collocation is assumed to be the Patient in a dynamic scene whereas the verb designates a dynamic action/process affecting it with a consequent Result. To perform the frame semantic analysis of the scenes, it is deemed necessary to first categorize those event structures into conceptual groups according to the type of Agent and Result. Such a preliminary taxonomic analysis is required to make the overall analytical procedure more explicit and applicable in a subsequent terminological contrastive analysis involved in multilingual terminological projects. The analytical procedures are exemplified with the term 'steel' and its verb collocators.

Keywords: terminological verb collocations; terminological units; frame-based terminology; taxonomic-frames approach;