



# TERM CREATION

### 3. CREATION OF TERMS

New terms are commonly required in all sciences and technologies when new objects or parts of objects are created and new processes come into play.



According to J. Sager, two types of term formation can be distinguished in relation to pragmatic circumstances of their creation: **primary term formation** and **secondary term formation.**



THERE ARE GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

which should be observed when  
connecting concepts to terms (ISO  
704:2000):

- **linguistic appropriateness**
- **linguistic economy**
- **derivability**



## METHODS OF TERM FORMATION

1. creating new forms
2. using existing forms, and
3. translingual borrowing.



# *1. CREATING NEW FORMS*

New forms are new lexical entities that did not exist before.

Some of the mechanisms which can be used are the following:

- ▣ **affixation (prefixation, suffixation or both);**
- ▣ **back-formation;**
- ▣ **compounding / term-composition;**
- ▣ **blending;**
- ▣ **abbreviated forms (clipped or shortened, acronymy, initialisms, graphical abbreviations).**



# *1. CREATING NEW FORMS:*

Minor types:

- ▣ **Sound imitation or Onomatopoeia;**
- ▣ **Ellipsis.**



## *CONCLUSIONS: NEW FORMS*

- monosemantic
- easy to identify as terms
- precise, emotionally neutral
- lend themselves to further derivation





## 2. *EXISTING FORMS*

New terms can be formed by using existing forms by the following procedures:

- **conversion or zero derivation;**
- **terminologization;**
- **reterminologisation;**
- **semantic transfer through linguistic metaphor;**
- **semantic transfer through linguistic metonymy (eponyms);**



### 3. *INTERLINGUAL BORROWING:*

Terms existing in one language can be introduced into another language by means of:

- ▣ **direct borrowing;**
- ▣ **loan translation or calque.**



## *INTERLINGUAL BORROWING:*

### WHY ARE WORDS BORROWED?

- historical circumstances;
- to fill a gap in vocabulary;
- to supply a new shade of meaning or a different emotional colouring.



### 3. *INTERLINGUAL BORROWING*

#### ASSIMILATION OF LOAN WORDS

The term Assimilation denotes a partial or total conformation to the phonetical, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system.



### 3. *INTERLINGUAL BORROWING*

#### CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS BASED ON THEIR DEGREE OF ASSIMILATION

- Completely assimilated words
- Partially assimilated words
- Unassimilated Words



# OTHER IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

- international words/terms



## FACTORS INFLUENCING TERM FORMATION

- 1) The subject field the terms belong to;
- 2) Human factors;
- 3) The origin of the term-formation system.



## CREATION OF NEW TERMS:

- Determined by the appearance of new phenomena, innovations and changes.
- There is no linguistic precedent;
- A new concept in a new environment (monolingualism);
- A spontaneous and provisional phenomenon.





## SECONDARY MEANS OF TERM FORMATION:

- Extralinguistic changes
- Multilingual language transfer (translation, localisation)
- Linguistic policies
- Language planning and standardiation.
- Terms may be attributed through: monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, equivalence, homonymy, etc.



# DETERMINOLOGIZATION

- opposed to the terminologization.

The determinologization occurs when, by obtaining a non-terminological character, the terms can migrate from specialized languages to the general literary language.

