1 Terminological research in Ukraine

Terminological research in Ukraine has long tradition: the journal Лексикографічний бюлетень (Lexicographical bulletin) has been founded back in 1951; the activity of Інститут української наукової мови ВУАН (Institute of Ukrainian Scientific Language of Academy of Sciences) and Технічний комітет стандартизації науково-технічної термінології (Technical Committee for Scientific and Technical Terminology Standardization) consists in normalization and standardization of Ukrainian language and terminology; a dedicated conference Українська термінологія і сучасність (Ukrainian Terminology and Contemporaneity) has been held for the 10th year in 2015. On the whole, the research in terminology is similar to the research work done in other countries, although the geographical and political situation in Ukraine is specific: poor development during and after the soviet period, overwhelming neighborhood of the Russian society, first years of the opening of Ukrainian researchers to the internationally recognized journals and conferences. Accordingly, the main body of the scientific work is currently published in Ukrainian. Another fact is the domination of theoretical work, although computational methods are emerging. We present various realizations in the terminology area across three lines: theoretical questions, automatic terminology-related tools and existing terminological resources and their utilization.

1.1 Theoretical questions

Terminology research in Ukraine is an active area, although the main terminological work shows mainly theoretical and linguistic orientation, such as: history of national lexicology, computational lexicography and terminology (Самойлова, 2004; Ivashchenko, 2013); history of national lexicography and terminography dictionaries starting from XVI century and up to the modern times (Балог, 2004); computer problems related to the standardization of terminology (Рожанківський and Кузан, 2000); semantic processes in the modern Ukrainian terminology (Тищенко, 2004).

1.2 Tools

There are very few automatic tools for the terminology work. We can cite Part-of-Speech taggers: UGtag tagger (Kotsyba et al., 2009) which does not perform syntactic disambiguation and the TNT model for Ukrainian (Babych, 1997).

1.3 Terminological resources

Several specialized areas have been addressed in order to propose their terminological description: physics (Кочерга and Мейнарович, 2010); law (Тименко, 2004); computer sciences (Коссак, 2000; Dmytruk, 2009); religion (Пуряєва, 2004); literature (Shatalina, 2005); Crimean Tatar language (Alieva, 2005; Memetova, 2007). These are mainly descriptive studies which aim is to confine the area and to identify the main notions and terms.

In accordance with the recent international orientations, new research directions of the area aim at building the electronic corpora (Kelikh et al., 2009; Демська, 2011), the use of electronic corpora for the building of terminologies and dictionaries (Монахова, 2009; Бугаков, 2006; Глібовец and Решетнев, 2014), and the transformation of traditional dictionaries in electronic format (Левченко and Кульчицький, 2013).

Up to now, very few works are oriented on
the use of terminologies. The currently addressed tasks are related to the software localization (Shyshkina et al., 2010), and to the indexing of speech therapy terminology (Лалаєва et al., 2004).

The majority of these resources are not freely available, although some of them can be queried online: the national corpus of the Ukrainian language\(^1\) (Дарчук, 2010) and online dictionaries\(^2\).

2 Conclusion

The terminological research is an active area in Ukraine. It is dominated by theoretical work and is mainly published in Ukrainian. Nevertheless, as the topics researched are similar to those studied in other countries, we believe that the Ukrainian research community will be soon well positioned and recognized at the international level.

References


\(^1\)http://www.mova.info/corpus.aspx?l1=209

\(^2\)http://lcorp.ulif.org.ua/dictua/