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STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGY STUDIES IN NATIONAL AND FOREIGN LINGUISTICS

Abstract

The aim of this article is to systematize the existing research on the history of the development of Ukrainian and global terminology studies and terminology. It analyzes both contemporary and earlier research on the history of terminology studies and terminology. The article examines and characterizes each stage of the development of terminology studies in Ukraine: the initial or “pre-scientific” stage; the period of formation of modern terminology and scientific language; the period of its rapid development in the 1920s and the early 1930s; the period of decline marked by convergence of the Ukrainian language with Russian; the modern period. The contribution of the Ukrainian diaspora to terminology studies is also highlighted, particularly during the time when scholars in Ukraine faced restrictions in their work.

Additionally, the article explores the corresponding history and periodization of the development of global terminology studies. The key stages of global terminology development are identified as follows: the initial period – from ancient times to the 17th–18th centuries; the period of terminology enrichment, with early attempts of systematization and regulation; the early modern and contemporary periods of terminology studies. The article provides a detailed analysis of the development of terminology studies in the 20th century – a formative period of terminology studies as scientific discipline. This stage is examined within both the Ukrainian and global contexts. Special emphasis is focused on the contemporary stage of terminology studies in Ukraine and globally. Particular attention is given to modern trends in terminology studies, including communicative, semiotic, and cognitive approaches, historiography, and current issues of terminology standardization and unification. The article provides detailed research of current issues in the standardization and normalization of terminology and terminography. The concepts of *terminology* and *terminological system* are investigated within the framework of contemporary linguistics. The development of specific national terminology systems is also examined, including those of Czech, Slovak, Austrian, French, Irish, Icelandic, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, and Israeli.

Keywords: history, terminology studies, terminology, standardization, periodization.

Анотація

У статті систематизовано наявну інформацію про історію розвитку українського й зарубіжного термінознавства і термінології. Проаналізовано як сучасні, так і давніші праці з історії термінознавства. Детально розглянуто й охарактеризовано основні етапи розвитку українського термінознавства: початковий (донауковий) період; етап формування національної наукової мови та термінології; період інтенсивного розвитку у 1920-х – на початку 1930-х років; період занепаду та русифікації українського термінологічного простору; сучасний етап. Окремо відзначено вагомий внесок української діаспори в розвиток термінознавства в періоди обмежень наукової діяльності в Україні. У статті також розглянуто історію зарубіжного термінознавства та запропоновано його періодизацію, яка охоплює: початковий період (з давніх часів до XVII–XVIII століть); етап збагачення термінологій, спроби їх систематизації та нормування; зародження сучасного термінознавства; новітній етап, що пов’язаний зі становленням термінознавства як самостійної науки у XX столітті. Особливу увагу приділено сучасному стану українського та зарубіжного термінознавства. Окреслено основні напрями розвитку: комунікативний, семіотичний і когнітивний підходи, історіографічний аналіз, стандартизація та уніфікація термінів. Докладно розглянуто проблеми термінографії, стандартизації й нормалізації термінології. Досліджено поняття *термінології* та *терміносистеми* в контексті сучасного мовознавства. Увагу приділено розвитку окремих національних терміносистем, зокрема чеської, словацької, австрійської, французької, ірландської, ісландської, латиської, литовської, малайської та івриту. У статті окреслено перспективи подальших досліджень, зокрема у напрямах міждисциплінарного аналізу, цифрової термінографії й удосконалення механізмів міжнародної стандартизації термінів.

Ключові слова: історія, термінознавство, термінологія, стандартизація, періодизація.

Introduction. The study of the history of terminology science is a relevant field in linguistics, because understanding the historical development of this discipline facilitates awareness of the processes shaping scientific thought over the centuries and enables the application of previous achievements in contemporary research. Key issues in the history (or historiography) of terminology science include the establishment of periodization, the study of its evolution, the analysis of scientific works, as well as the theoretical and practical contributions of each stage in the development of this field (Іващенко, 2013, с. 6). Ukrainian terminology science has a long history dating back to the times of Kievan Rus and is closely connected with the formation and development of Ukrainian scientific terminology (Кочан, 2017, с. 93; Ivashchenko, 2017, p. 198). History of Ukrainian terminology science has not been uniformed, as it has faced various intra- and extralinguistic factors influencing its development at different periods (Ivashchenko, 2017, p. 198). History of the global terminology is also as ancient as the professional communication. Nowadays terminology studies are considered as an interdisciplinary field of knowledge and an integral part of cultural discourse (Picht, 2011, pp. 6–7).

The **analysis of recent studies and publications** indicates that a significant portion of research focuses either on specific periods of development or on particular aspects of terminology science. It is worth noting that contemporary research largely relies on the works of earlier scholars, primarily from the 20th century. Some of the most comprehensive modern studies on the history of Ukrainian terminology science are the works of Kochan, which cover both various periods in its formation as well as its current state. (Кочан, 2011a; 2011b; 2017). Ivashchenko substantiates the use of the term *historiography of terminology science* as a scientific study of the history of terminology and outlines theoretical aspects of researching its history (Іващенко, 2013). The modern stage of terminology science development is characterized by theoretical, practical, and industry-specific research (Кочан, 2017; Циганок, 2017; Іващенко, 2018). Certain historical overviews of terminology science are incorporated into works on broader issues within the field (Д'яков та ін., 2000).

In terms of the global history of terminology studies, the detailed research was made by Picht. Though the main focus of his research is concentrated on the last decades of terminology studies development. He considers the 'evolution' [sic] (using this term explicitly) of terminology studies as an integral part of the evolution of general linguistics and part of cultural discourse (Picht, 2011). Castellví provides detailed research on the theory of terminology. Part of her studies is related to the history of terminology studies as well. Her main focus is on the recent history of the researched field; however, she also references classical terminology studies of the 20th century, specifically works of Wüster (Castellví, 2003). Faber Benítez focuses on the development of modern terminology studies, specifically cognitive, frame and corpus approaches (Faber Benitez et al., 2005). Research of terminology studies development is also made by Bozděchová, Drozd and Roudný for the Czech Republic and former Czechoslovakia; by Gasthuber for Austria, by Bessé for France, by Sigrun for Iceland, by Rabin for Israel, by O'Connell and Pearson for Ireland, Carmel for Malaysia (Д'яков та ін., 2000; Bozděchová, 2015).

The aim of the article is to review the history of global and Ukrainian terminology science, specify the main development periods and compare the evolution of this field in Ukraine and other countries.

The objectives of the article are: 1) to analyze and to systematize the available studies in the history of global and Ukrainian terminology studies; 2) provide characteristics for every period of global and Ukrainian history of terminology studies; 3) compare the history of Ukrainian terminology studies as part of the global developments in linguistics.

Methods. The main methods used in the research include: analysis of scientific information on history of global and Ukrainian terminology studies; synthesis of this information in a successive chronological order; and summarization of data across all periods and aspects of the development of terminology studies.

Results and discussion. Terminology science is a relatively new applied discipline within linguistics, focusing on studying and standardizing terminology. Studying the development of terminology science is actually important, because the traditions of term formation are still not fully established and there is a need to standardize the terminological system. That is actual for both global and Ukrainian terminology studies. Equally significant are the studies of both linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing term formation. To ensure a successful process of standardization and normalization of terminological systems, it is essential to consider the experience of different linguistic schools, as well as previous research conducted by Ukrainian and foreign scholars (Д'яков та ін., 2000, сс. 5–7). Picht (2011, p. 10) notes that

> "the advent of the science of terminology is the logical consequence of the recognition of serious deficits in professional communication. Science of terminology has developed from practical issues such as guidelines and recommendations in order to remedy communicational deficits passing phases of intensified theorisation and testing to become a complete science. Science of terminology today fulfils all the requirements of a science with regard to its theoretical foundations, a variety of applications, an active research community, well developed teaching and training activities at the academic and practical levels and extensive publishing activity. Science of terminology has meta-status among all other sciences since terminology is a precondition for all kinds of creation of knowledge and its communication, knowledge ordering, knowledge exchange and knowledge proliferation. Science of terminology is not limited to one particular science or group of sciences, but it serves *all* sciences, although some theoretical approaches have to be adapted to the nature of the different sciences".

Today, the National Commission on State Language Standards is responsible for the standardization of the Ukrainian language and, specifically, its terminology. (Національна комісія зі стандартів державної мови, 2024). The state enterprise "Ukrainian Scientific Research and Training Center for Standardization, Certification and Quality" integrates specific international standards, including those related to terminology (ДП "УкрНДНЦ", 2025).

The Ukrainian terminology tradition is a particularly rich and historically layered example of the development of national terminology studies. It helps to identify how the national context influences the development of scientific ideas. The earliest examples of the Ukrainian legal terminology date back to pre-Christian times, specifically to the 10th century (Doroshenko et al., 2018). However, the time of birth of the Ukrainian terminology refers to the 9th–11th centuries, when proto-terms based on Slavic, Greek, and Latin origins began to appear (Іващенко, 2018). With the founding of Kievan Rus, terms based on Slavic vocabulary began to accumulate and were attested in manuscripts, dictionaries, charters, legal documents, religious treatises, and medical manuals. During the Middle Ages, Ukrainian terminology developed under the influence of Latin and Greek, though many terms were also borrowed from the vernacular language. A distinctive feature of that time was the creation of original terms by individual authors. The period up to the 18th–19th centuries can be characterized as "pre-scientific", although certain aspects of scientific terminology studies did take place during that time (Ivashchenko, 2017, p. 199).

The foundations of modern Ukrainian terminology science began to take shape in the 18th century along with the development of the scientific style (Citkina, 1991, p. 38). Terminology science as a distinct scientific field began in the early 19th century and

achieved stability in the first half of the 20th century (Циганок, 2017). The first Ukrainian schools of terminology science were established in the second half of the 19th century (Іващенко, 2018). As mentioned by I. Ohiyenko:

"The development of scientific terminology began early, with individual Ukrainian terms being introduced as early as the 1860s. Since then, much has been done, but because this work lacked practical application and real-life testing, and also because it was often undertaken by individuals (as sometimes happens even now) with great patriotism but little professional knowledge, the creation of Ukrainian terminology remained within the bounds of dilettantism for a long time" (Огієнко, 2001, с. 161).

It is also worth noting that during this period, nomenclatures and terminologies were mostly based on the vernacular language (Іващенко, 2018). One of the first attempts to compile Ukrainian scientific terminology took place in the second half of the 19th century, thanks to M. Levchenko. He published the article titled "A Note on Ruthenian Terminology" in the journal Osnova, in which he emphasized the need for the creation of scientific terminology. He also published "Experience of the Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary" in 1894, which contained a limited number of borrowings but introduced many neologisms (Doroshenko et al., 2018). A similar approach was used by O. Partyc'kyj while creating the "German-Ukrainian Dictionary". In the introduction to this dictionary, he mentioned the following:

"Since 1848, the need for a dictionary has been strongly felt here in Galicia. We have thoroughly learned the German, Polish, and Russian languages with the help of dictionaries and books... We are forced to borrow from foreign dictionaries the expressions that go beyond the scope of our knowledge, unaware that our literature and people possess their own native expressions. This is the reason why the need for a dictionary is so urgent for us and why – except for a few – it is so strongly felt" (Partyc'kyj, 1867, p. 3).

It is notable that most neologisms from that period have not been preserved in modern Ukrainian (Doroshenko et al., 2018).

Several important works related to terminology were published in Galicia in the 1860s: "The Beginning of the Compilation of Ruthenian Botanical Terminology" by Havryskevych, "Dictionary of Legal and Political Terminology: German-Ukrainian", and "Beginnings of the Compilation of Nomenclature and Terminology in Natural History" by Verkhratskyi (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 159). The second half of the 19th century can also be considered as the period of the establishment of terminological historiography. During this time, H. Kholodny began his research on Ukrainian terms (Ivashchenko, 2017, p. 200). The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) was founded in 1873, which was, in fact, the first Ukrainian national academy of sciences. This society promoted the use of the Ukrainian scientific language and the development of corresponding terminology. Due to the efforts of NTSh scientists, the first Ukrainian scientific works related to terminology were published in 1897, including "Collected Works of the Mathematical-Natural Science-Medical Section" and "Medical Collection" (Наукове товариство ім. Шевченка, 2012). Moreover, several small bilingual dictionaries were published in the second half of the 19th century, covering fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, politics, economics, engineering, law, and other fields. Most of these were Russian-Ukrainian/Ukrainian-Russian and German-Ukrainian/Ukrainian-German dictionaries. The main scientific research on terminology at the end of the 19th century focused on translating terms into Ukrainian and their standardization. I. Ohiyenko published "The History of Ukrainian Grammatical Terminology" in 1908 in which he outlined the key requirements for the formation of terminological standards, particularly for grammatical terms (Ivashchenko, 2017, pp. 201–202).

At the very beginning of the 20th century, the Kyiv Scientific Society and the Luhansk Scientific Society played a significant role in the development of Ukrainian terminology science. Since 1911, the Kyiv Scientific Society published the "Collected Works of the Natural and Technical Section" which contained articles by Ukrainian scientists and engineers, each issue included a corresponding glossary of terms (Doroshenko et al., 2018).

The further development of terminology science was closely linked to the advancement of specialized fields of knowledge, particularly technical, natural, socio-political, and cultural studies (Циганок, 2017). Starting in 1917, organizations dedicated to compiling terminological dictionaries emerged. These included not only scientific clubs and schools but also commissions, such as the Terminological Commission and the Orthographic-Terminological Commission. The methodology used by these scholars was based on the use of a national terminology framework. As a result, a large number of terminological dictionaries were compiled, although many of them remained unpublished mainly because of the lack of material resources, especially in the early years of their activity (Огієнко, 2001, с. 323). Several terminological dictionaries were nevertheless published based on recommendations from various ministries in 1918–1919. For instance, the Ministry of Transport issued a specialized "Terminological Collection". During that period, both under the leadership of the Ukrainian People's Republic and after its fall, a romantic trend in terminology formation prevailed, manifesting in two variants: historical and ethnographic. The historical approach was reflected in the use of terminology from the Cossack era, while the ethnographic approach incorporated dialectal variations (Шевельов, 1987, сс. 98–100).

The 1920s and the early 1930s can be considered as a period of a terminological explosion. This was driven, on the one hand, by the development of science and technology and, on the other, by the establishment of Ukrainian as the language of education and science. In addition to dictionaries, scientific works were written on topics related to Ukrainian terminology. The article "On the Issue of Ukrainian Legal Terminology" was published in 1924. The article on Ukrainian geographical terms was published in "Notes of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Geography and Cartography" in 1928. That same year, "Visnyk" of the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language published an article on terminology in forestry, fishery, and beekeeping, as well as in the field of natural sciences. Issues related to chemical terminology were elaborated in 1927 by A. Sementsov in "Notes of the Kyiv Institute of People's Education". O. Suprunenko wrote about botanical and breeding terminology in the edition of 1928. General terminological problems were discussed by M. Semeniva in "Terminological Works in Odesa in 1925–1928", H. Kholodny in "The State and Prospects of Scientific Work at the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language", and by T. Sekunda in "Some Aspects of Ukrainian Terminology and the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine" (Кочан, 2011а, сс. 122–123).

Since the early 1920s, with the support of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a significant number of terminological dictionaries have been published. The Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language was established in 1921. It included five departments: natural sciences, technical, agricultural, socio-economic, and artistic. The researchers of the institute compiled and published 27 terminological dictionaries between 1926 and 1931, the vast majority of which were Russian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Russian dictionaries. Instead of private initiatives in dictionary compilation, centralization became dominant, with the primary goal being the normalization of the language (Шевельов, 1987, сс. 157–158). It is also worth noting the word-formation process that took place during these years. As mentioned by Shevelov:

"In addition to using words from dialectal or vernacular language, word formation was also used – most often with the help of suffixes based on commonly used morphemes. For example: *двиг-*

ун, *руш-ій*, *ви-мик-ач*, etc. Some of these words, such as *двигун* and *вимикач*, entered everyday speech, but most remained on the pages of terminological dictionaries. The method of compound word formation was also used, though relatively infrequently, as seen in examples like *скло-різ* and *водо-збір*" (Шевельов, 1987, с. 165).

The following terminological dictionaries were published in the 1920s: "Dictionary of Technical Terminology. Electrical Engineering" and "A Short Russian-Ukrainian Technical Dictionary of Financial Terms (for use by employees of the Provincial Finance Department)" by I. Sheludko; "Medical Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary" by V. Kysilov; "Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Banking Administration" edited by V. Orlovskyi and I. Sheludko; "Dictionary of Physical Terminology" by V. Favorskyi; "Systematic Dictionary of Ukrainian Mathematical Terminology*"* by M. Chaikovskyi; Terminological Dictionary "Strength of Materials" by S. Ryndyk (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 159).

A total of 83 terminological dictionaries were published between 1918 and 1933. These dictionaries can be categorized into the following groups: lexicographic supplements, materials for dictionaries, practical dictionaries, project dictionaries, and academic editions. These dictionaries had the following characteristics: elimination of derivative models uncharacteristic for the Ukrainian language (e.g., replacing the suffix *-щик; муфельщик – муфельник*); attempts to replace loanwords with Ukrainian equivalents (e.g., *гніт* instead of *прес*); use of Ukrainian word-formation models (e.g., replacing the suffix *-ер* with *-ач; рекордер – звукозаписувач*); use of adjectives instead of participles (e.g., *грію́чий – грійний*); replacement of two-word terms with single-word equivalents (e.g., *у шаховому порядку – шахівницею*); phonetic correction of terms (e.g., *піяніст*); use of archaic terms (e.g., *чайка* (in watercraft meaning)); use of the first declension for nouns of both feminine and masculine genders (e.g., *кадриля*, *бандуриста*). As mentioned by Kochan:

> "Evaluating the dictionaries of that period from the perspective of the 21st century, we can affirm their relevance and modernity. Anyone engaged in the important field of terminology inevitably turns to past lexicographic practices, drawing invaluable examples and models of Ukrainian terms, discovering the boundless richness of the Ukrainian language and its ability to serve various fields of human activity" (Кочан, 2011a, сс. 123–127).

The main approach of the Ukrainian school of terminology in the 1920s–1930s was prescriptive. During this period, Kyiv and Kharkiv terminological schools had a significant influence on terminology studies. The Kyiv school is considered purist, or ethnographic, while the Kharkiv school is regarded as moderate or synthetic. The ethnographic school studied folk terminology and introduced it into use (Іващенко, 2018). Purists proposed to use *рівник* instead of *екватор*, *рівнобіжний* instead of *паралельний*, *стіжок* instead of *конус*, *витинок* instead of *сектор*, *притичку* instead of *штепсель, письмівку* instead of *курсив.* The Kharkiv terminologists were more moderate and did not reject borrowings, although they prioritized purely Ukrainian terms. When choosing between a folk or borrowed term, they also took into account the genre and style to which the terms belonged (Шевельов, 1987, с. 167). This period can be considered as peak of Ukrainian terminology studies, as there was an effort to transition of all administrative work to the Ukrainian language, requiring the creation and standardization of scientific and technical terminology. The primary terminological strategy of these years was the development of a Ukrainian national terminology system and its separation from Russian, with a strong emphasis on the internal linguistic resources for term formation. Notably, archaisms and dialectisms were frequently incorporated as terms, while even well-established loanwords were rejected. Extreme purists insisted on the exclusive use of Ukrainian-language terms. As a result, there were published a lot of dictionaries in which stable but borrowed terms

were replaced by newly created ones, including: "Strength of Materials Dictionary" by S. Ryndyk; "Systematic Dictionary of Mathematical Terminology" by M. Chaikovskyi; "Dictionary of Physical Terminology" by V. Favorskyi (Д'яков та ін., 2000, сс. 159–160).

"Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Legal Language" was published under the editorship of A. Krymskyi in 1926. He expressed his views on the use of archaisms in terminology in the foreword to this dictionary:

"Consciously, we have introduced many words from the ancient Ukrainian legal language into the dictionary to clarify the connection between the modern language and the old one, to provide the contemporary legal language with a historical foundation, and to demonstrate how many words from the old legal language have been preserved in modern Ukrainian. This also proves how gravely mistaken are those who accuse the present-day Ukrainian language of artificiality, artificial coinage, or Galician influences. After all, it turns out that these are the very same words that sometimes seem so jarring to our russified ears" (Кримський, 1926, сс. 4–5).

S. Ryndyk stated that Ukrainian scientific terminology should rely exclusively on its own linguistic resources, arguing that foreign words "pollute" the language. He also downplayed the advantages of international terms, asserting that they do not facilitate cross-linguistic communication since, even when using common terminology, reading foreign literature is impossible without knowledge of the respective language. The article "The Principles of Compiling Ukrainian Technical Terminology" was published in the journal of the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language in 1930, in which T. Sekunda acknowledged that established international terminology does not necessarily require replacement with purely Ukrainian equivalents. However, he encouraged synonymy, allowing both foreign and native terms to coexist depending on the target audience, citing examples like *барометр* and *температура.* M. Chaikovskyi, who published the "Systematic Dictionary of Ukrainian Mathematical Terminology" in 1924, held a more moderate view. He noted that a complete nationalization of terminology was unnecessary, as many foreign words had already become familiar, and there might not always be a purely Ukrainian equivalent for them (Кочан, 2018, с. 7).

The policy of "korenizatsiya" (indigenization) was rapidly curtailed in the 1930s, leading to the halt of terminological work initiated in the 1920s. Many works were physically destroyed, and linguists faced repressions from the USSR government. Purism, including its moderate forms, was banned, and terminological efforts were redirected toward aligning Ukrainian terminology and language more closely with Russian (Шевельов, 1987, с. 197).

The Terminological Bulletins containing collections of Russian terms with Ukrainian equivalents, along with theoretical discussions were published in 1934–1935. Only five bulletins, in botany, mathematics, physics, technology, and medicine were issued. Additionally, small school dictionaries were published in various subjects, including botany, geography, mathematics, chemistry, anatomy, natural sciences, and zoology (Шевельов, 1987, с. 197).

In the 1920s and 1930s, part of what is now Ukraine was under Polish control, where the work of linguists differed significantly from that in the Ukrainian SSR. The local dialect influenced terminology; however, Western Ukrainian linguists still oriented themselves toward the Dnipro-region variant of the Ukrainian language. This was particularly evident before the termination of "korenizatsiya", a period when collaboration between linguists from both Ukrainian communities was quite effective. K. Levitskyi published the "German-Ukrainian Legal Dictionary" in 1920, and Z. Lysko released "Musical Dictionary" in 1933. Additionally, there were works on the terminology of physics, mathematics, and chemistry (Шевельов, 1987, с. 229).

The 1940s are mostly absent in many studies on the history of the Ukrainian terminology. While this period was indeed extremely difficult for terminologists, especially after the rapid development of the 1920s and early 1930s, terminology research continued even in the most challenging years. After the closure of the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language, the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv, and the repressions of scientists, terminological work was nearly halted in Soviet Ukraine. However, "Dictionary of the Most Common Printing Terms" was published in 1941 in Lviv. Most Ukrainian terminological work during this period was concentrated in the diaspora. Bishop Ilarion (Ivan Ohienko) published "Terminological Dictionary of Church Administration" in 1940 in Krakow, and I. Ilnytskyi-Zankovych released "Learning Military Terminology" in 1941. Starting from the late 1930s, a dictionary department operated at the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin. This department published the series of dictionaries: "German-Ukrainian Aviation Dictionary" and "German-Ukrainian Military Dictionary" by I. Ilnytskyi-Zankovych, "German-Ukrainian Practical Dictionary" by H. Nakonechna, "Ukrainian-German Practical Dictionary" by Ya. Rudnytskyi, "German-Ukrainian Technical Dictionary" by Zhukovsky and Z. Kuzelia, "Medical German-Ukrainian Dictionary" by R. Smyk. German had a significant influence on the terminology of these dictionaries, so it is not surprising that they contain a large number of loanwords from German. (Кочан, 2011b, сс. 74–75).

After World War II, the terminological work in emigration continued at the Ukrainian Free University, which resumed its activities in 1945 in Munich (having been located in Prague before the war), and at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Augsburg, which was founded in 1945 (Кочан, 2011b, с. 76).

The theoretical aspects of compiling Russian-Ukrainian dictionaries in the postwar years were made by P. Horodetskyi. He published the article entitled "Principles of Compiling Russian-Ukrainian Terminological Dictionaries" in 1946 and "Compiling a Russian-Ukrainian Terminological Dictionary on the Basis of Soviet Linguistics" in 1947. "Ukrainian Orthography" was published in 1946. It included both a Ukrainian-Russian and a Russian-Ukrainian dictionary of grammatical terms. "Dictionary of Medical Terminology: Latin-Ukrainian-Russian" was published in 1948, authored by M. Knypovych with the assistance of L. Yerofeiev and A. Zalkynda. "The Collective Farm Production Encyclopedia" was issued in 1949 under the editorship of V. Matskevych, as well as "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies" edited by V. Kubiyovych. "The Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Geographical Names" was published by A. Kara-Mosko and M. Tokarskyi in 1953. The article by K. Tsiluyko entitled "About Principles of Constructing a Dictionary of Grammatical Terminology" was published in "Lexicographic Bulletin" in 1951. "Dictionary of Ukrainian-Russian Grammatical Terminology and Words Related to the Study of Grammar" by A. Kondratiuk, and "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by Ye. Krotevych and N. Rodzevych were published in 1957. "Lexicographic Bulletin" featured "The Prospectus of the Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Technical Terminology with Instructional Guidelines (for Discussion)" compiled by N. Rodzevych and published in "Lexicographic Bulletin" in 1958. The dissertations on terminological problems were defended in 1959: T. Baimut's "Historical Dictionary of Ukrainian Grammatical Terminology" and N. Moskalenko's "On the History of Ukrainian Grammatical Terminology". Lexicographic Commission responsible for the compilation of dictionaries was established in the 1950s. A large number of terminological dictionaries in various fields of knowledge were published starting from the late 1950s, including those on geology, mining, mechanical engineering, chemistry, physics, and so on (Кочан, 2011b, сс. 76–78). In total, more than 50 terminological dictionaries were published, but those dictionaries were compiled based on the Russian

language, while the use of purely Ukrainian terms or borrowings from other languages was limited (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 161).

As far as terminological studies are concerned, V. Ivashchenko specifies the following scientific disciplines that emerged between the 1940s and 1980s: historical Ukrainian terminology studies, theory of terminography, comparative-historical terminology studies, translation terminology studies, and contrastive terminology studies. The concept of contrastive analysis also emerged, allowing to identify similarities and differences between the lexical systems of two distantly related languages (Іващенко, 2018).

The contribution of the Ukrainian diaspora to the development of the Ukrainian terminology is also significant. The diaspora continued the traditions of the 1920s, which was nearly impossible in the USSR (Іващенко, 2018). So, "Dictionary of Foreign Words", which can be characterized as an example of extreme purism was published in diaspora (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 161).

The period from the 1990s to the present is defined as modern Ukrainian terminology studies. Work on the terminological systems across various fields of knowledge has been intensified, reviving the traditions of the 1920s and purism in term formation. Institutions responsible for the normalization of terminological systems have emerged, including Scientific and Terminological Laboratory, Publishing and Terminological Commission, Technical Committee "Scientific and Technical Terminology" and State Enterprise "Ukrainian Research and Training Center for Standardization, Certification, and Quality". Existing institutions have been reorganized, particularly Committee on Scientific Terminology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU). It is also important to emphasize the contribution of the Shevchenko Scientific Society to the development of scientific terminology and the Ukrainian scientific language in general (Іващенко, 2018).

The requirements for the term formation of independent Ukraine are specified in the scientific work "Principles of term formation": "Today, there is a need in development of the national terminology and formation of terminological dictionaries that meet global standards, to bring the national terminography to the international level. This also depends on the accurate rendering of borrowed terms in Ukrainian, their proper usage, etc." (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 6).

V. Ivashchenko notes that at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, the main directions of terminological research included dynamic theories of norms, concepts of network modeling of vocabulary and the informational value of a term (or the term-centric theory of scientific discourse), semasiological terminology studies, socio- and onomasiological terminology studies, system-structural terminology studies, functional-stylistic terminology studies, concepts of cognitive-onomasiological analysis of the motivation of consubstantial names, scientific linguoconceptology, discursive aspects of terminology studies – an integrated concept of professional discourse, cognitive and communicative theory of terminological nomination, linguistic informology, conceptual semantics, and concepts of cognito-semantic analysis of consubstantial terms (Ivashchenko, 2018). One of the current tasks of modern terminology studies is verifying term meanings, researching ontological semantics, and replacing terms that lack sufficient motivation in the Ukrainian language (Кочан, 2018, сс. 5–6).

The period of modern terminology studies can also be characterized by the emergence of communicative terminology studies, based on the theory of communicative linguistics. Additionally, cognitive terminology studies have emerged, focusing on cognitive processes in the minds of speakers. Translation terminology studies have been transforming into an interdisciplinary field of knowledge since the 1990s. The actual problems of these studies are harmonization of the terminological units and translating terms between non-closely related languages (Іващенко, 2018).

A large number of terminological dictionaries have been published since 1991, however not all fields of science and technology have a respective Ukrainian-language terminology. Creation and unification of terminology remain one of the priority areas of terminology studies today, particularly search for equivalents in new fields of knowledge and reconstruction of traditional terms artificially removed from the Ukrainian language after the 1930s (Doroshenko et al., 2018). Nowadays, practical terminology studies are prioritized, unlike theoretical ones. That's why the researchers mainly work on the industry-specific terminology systems and formation of dictionaries (Кочан, 2017, с. 94).

A relevant issue in terminology studies is the distinction between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system". Scientists' views on these concepts vary, ranging from complete differentiation to their identification. As a rule, terminology is understood as a collection of terms used in a particular field of scientific knowledge and professional activity, while a terminological system is a systematically organized set of such terms. So, systematic organization is the primary difference between these concepts, but it is incorrect to consider terminology as unsystematic. There are generally two approaches to the relationship between terminological systems and terminology. The first one significantly differentiates the concepts, considering the terminological system as a consciously structured, standardized system of terms, in which terminology develops spontaneously, without direct influence from scientists, yet serves as a source for the terminological system. The second approach essentially equates both concepts, viewing the terminological system as a form of terminology that possesses systemic characteristics. From the perspective of cognitive terminology studies, there is a clear distinction between the two concepts. So, in cognitive linguistics a terminological system is associated with classification and sorting of relationships between terms and the concepts they denote. Meanwhile, terminology is seen as the organization of terms based on the nomination of conceptualized notions (Попович & Бялик, 2020).

A new branch of terminology studies is historiography, a term specifically proposed by V. Ivashchenko. This field studies the history of the formation and development of terminology studies, its methods, and approaches (Кочан, 2017, с. 94).

As to the global scale of the terminology development, Picht states the main issues the terminology had within the historical development:

- Lack of or incorrect conceptual ordering. C. Linné worked on systematization and ordering of the concepts in the 18th century and later research was also focused on the ordering.
- Confusion caused by excessive synonymy. J. Beckmann promoted the idea to avoid synonyms in the 18th, and beginning of the 19th century.
- Lack of terms for the concept in a particular language. This issue was noted in the Middle Ages.
- Unclear and undefined concepts. The issue of clarification of the names and concepts was mentioned by C. Clausewitz in the beginning of the 19th century.
- Language planning deficits. The issue that emerged in the 19th–20th centuries in many countries (Picht, 2011, p. 7).

Institutions dealing with regulation, development, and standardization of their respective languages appeared in European countries in the 17th century. In Italy, this was "Accademia della Crusca", in France – "Académie Française", and in Germany – "Königliche Preußische Akademie der Wissenschaften". The process of enriching European languages with terms became especially intensive in the 19th century, however, it lacked systematization and regulation (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 138).

In the 20th century one of the main topics of the research of the terminologists was LSP (language for specific purposes). The subject of professional language was also studied by Prague School in the 1930s. In the 1970s–1980s the pragmatic approach dominated, mainly influenced by L. Hoffmann and L. Drozd (Picht, 2011, p. 9).

Modern terminology studies are focused on standardization. The process of standardization intensified in the 20th century along with the industrialization and economic growth. Inter- and transdisciplinary approach is applied nowadays as well as cognition and LSP (Picht, 2011, p. 8). A. Schlomann also stressed on systematic ordering of terminology as he published 21 multilingual dictionaries in the beginning of the 20th century (Picht, 2011, p. 9).

E. Wüster, E. Drezen and D. Lotte are actually considered the founders of modern terminology studies. Their main activity was in the first half and the middle of the 20th century. All of them worked hard on standardization of terminology and LSP studies. The main approaches of all the three scientists were the concept as a unit of knowledge, knowledge ordering, term formation regulated by guidelines, dynamic standardization of concepts and terms. E. Wüster published his doctoral theses "International Language Standardization in Technology. Especially in Electrical Engineering" in 1931. The same year D. Lotte published the article "Pressing Problems in the Field of Scientific and Technical Terminology" (Picht, 2011, p. 9).

The International Federation of National Standardizing Associates (ISA) was founded in New York in 1926 with a headquarter established in Switzerland (Kuert, 1997, p. 15). This Federation established a technical terminology committee in 1936, making possible to develop unification of technical terms. This committee adopted a resolution on international technological terminology (ISA Code), facilitating creation of international terms (Nedobity, 1989, p. 175). The ISO/TC 37 "Terminology (principles and coordination)" Technical Committee was established in 1947. It was also responsible for the standardization and formation of terms (French, 1965, p. 248).

In the 20th century there were two main approaches to terminology: one represented by the Soviet Union linguists and the other by the Western countries' scholars. Soviet terminology studies may be divided into the following periods:

- 1930s–1960s – accumulating knowledge of the terms. Terminology was examined through linguistics and logic;
- 1960s–1970s – comprehension of knowledge of the terms. Terminology was transforming into a separate branch of science;
- 1980s–1990s – extralinguistic approach (Picht, 2011, p. 10).

As for the Western countries, the following periods may be considered:

- 1930s–1950s – development of applied terminology with dominant practical approach. Publication of dictionaries was one of the scientific focuses during that period. One of the first theoretical works was "The Wording of the World" published in 1959 by E. Wüster.
- 1960s–1970s – LSP and terminology were not the priorities in linguistics. The situation changed after publishing of L. Hoffmann's book "Specialized Language Communication" in 1976, which listed the following approaches to LSP and terminology: the lexicological-terminological approach, functional linguistics, functional stylistics, the natural science and philosophical approach, the translation-related approach, theory of sublanguages. E. Wüster also published the book "General Terminology Theory – an Interdisciplinary Field between Linguistics, Logic, Ontology, Computer Science, and Subject Sciences" in 1974.
- Modern period – two approaches about terminology are dominating: the one which considers terminology studies as a completely independent science whereas the other

considers it as part of applied linguistics. In general, modern terminology studies may be considered as an autonomous branch of linguistics (Picht, 2011, pp. 10–11).

Modern period of global terminology studies is quite diverse as it includes many different opinions. The semiotic approach is also applied for terminology studies and the concept of "designation" is introduced (Picht, 2011, p. 10). Nowadays the traditional approach to terminology studies (mainly prescriptive) is being replaced by the cognitive and communication approaches. This means that modern terminology studies should reflect cognitive and functional aspects (Castellví, 2003, p. 171). Castellví observes that in the late 1980s the prevailing theory of terminology was inconsistent with the empirical data available at the time. So, next decade she released several articles about the new paradigm of terminology theory (Castellví, 2003, p. 196).

Modern cognitive linguistics includes the frame approach which is based on the structure of concepts. Frame may be considered as a system of concepts or context in which the meaning of the term is examined by linguists. The construction of a frame network requires corpus analysis of a relevant scientific field. So, corpus compilation and analysis are also among the tasks for modern linguists working with terminology and LSP. (Faber Benitez et al., 2005).

Terminography is also considered part of terminology studies. This is the concept that was developed in the 20th century, specifically it was mentioned by A. Schlomann in 1938 and E. Wüster in 1968. Terminography is part of terminology science that refers to the recording and presentation of termionological data. Modern terminography differs from the classical one in terms of representation because the development of digital data processing considerably affects the approaches, specifically representation. As Picht mentioned: "According to my view, three obstacles inherent in traditional terminography could be surmounted: limitation of space available for knowledge representation, immediate actualisation and interchange of terminological data, application of terminological data to a variety of knowledge-based systems" (Picht, 2011, p. 19).

Nowadays the problem of standardization has become actual for global linguistics. In the 1930s E. Wüster emphasized the necessity of providing rules for standardizing of terminology. Practical implementation started with the foundation of ISO/TC 37. Though the ways of standardization have considerably developed since that time and are at a higher level today. Nevertheless, the interest to purism and revealing of the national terminology have been increasing during the last decades. One of the main arguments for this process is protection from the English language influence which is the producent of the main part of neologisms now (Picht, 2011, p. 23).

It is also important to understand the experience of different countries in terminology studies. The terminology planning of the Prague School was based on the theory of word formation, on which the work "Word Formation in the Czech Language" was published. Particular attention was paid to derivational word formation, as it is the primary method of creating new terms in the Czech and Slovak languages. In the Czech Republic, the planning of terminological systems was carried out by the Institute of the Czech Language and the Czech Bureau of Standardization. In Slovakia, which was part of Czechoslovakia at that time, there was corresponding Institute of Linguistics that also worked on terminology-related issues (Drozd & Roudný, 1980, pp. 34–40). Linguists of the Prague School also studied languages for specific purposes. Scientists argued that LSP is not merely a set of lexical and phraseological units but rather a functional difference from the general language. Czech researchers leaned towards an onomasiological approach to term formation and identified three main onomasiological types: transpositional, mutational, and modificational. Members of the Prague School noted that, it might be better to adopt a term from another

language – one that carries no connotations in the recipient language, rather than an attempt to use existing linguistic resources. One of the most prominent figures of the Prague School, B. Havránek, noted that, in general, it is easier to borrow a term from another language than to coin an entirely new one (Bozděchová, 2015, pp. 2258–2259). Nowadays, Czech scientists are working on detailed research on the origins of terms in the Czech language. Two main methods of term formation in Czech have been identified: affixation and the creation of compound words, with the connection of elements in compound words being rarely used. Abbreviations are quite common among Czech terminology. Many eponyms are also used in Czech terminology in the medical field (ibid., pp. 2259–2260). Modern Czech scientists are focused on standardization and normalization of terms, particularly in accordance with the international standards such as ISO and FCAT. They also study the role of borrowings in the modern Czech terminological system. An important phenomenon is that new borrowings are predominantly idiomatic and have no other equivalents, whereas older borrowings often have purely Czech counterparts. Additionally, old borrowings are mainly of the Greek or Latin origin, new borrowings come mainly from English, but their origin is also Greek or Latin (ibid., pp. 2261–2262).

In Austria, terminology planning was handled by the Vienna School of Terminology. The official institutions responsible for terminology included Austrian Committee for Standardization in Industry and Trade (Österreichische Normungausschuß für Industrie und Gewerbe, ÖNIG), founded in 1920, and the ISA Code Committee (Ausschuß für ISA-Code), established in 1935 (Gasthuber, 1985, p. 263).

In France, the terminological committees have been established in 1969. Their main task was protecting the French language from foreign influence. These committees focused on filling lexical gaps, creating new terms and replacing foreign terms with native French equivalents. Particular attention was given to replacing English-language terms with their French equivalents (Bessé, 1980, pp. 43–47).

Icelandic terminology studies differ from those of other European countries due to their extreme purism. Most terms in the Icelandic language are native, as the language has a strong capacity for creating new terms through compounding. Notably, the Icelandic language lacks words derived from Ancient Greek or Latin. Regarding institutions involved in terminology studies in Iceland, the Dictionary Commission (Orðabókarnefnd Háskólans) was established in 1951 but was later transformed into the Icelandic Language Council (Íslensk málnefnd) in 1964. This institution published five dictionaries of neologisms in the Icelandic language in the 1950s. Special Neologism Commission (Nýyrðanefnd) was created in 1960, which later became part of the Icelandic Language Council. The Icelandic Language Institute (Íslenskmálstöð) was established in 1985, it was responsible for collecting and standardizing neologisms (Sigrun, 1991).

For the Hebrew language, the Language Committee was established in 1890. Later, it was transformed into the Teachers' Union, which was responsible for language and terminology standardization. The primary principle for creating new terms in Hebrew was assigning new meanings to ancient Hebrew words. The Teachers' Union also published terminological dictionaries, including Dictionary of Mathematical Terms. The Academy of the Hebrew Language was founded in 1953, which subsequently became responsible for the standardization of the language and terminology (Rabin, 1989, pp. 31–33).

In Ireland, the Permanent Terminology Committee (An Buanchoiste Teármaíochta) was established in 1968 to standardize sectoral terminology systems. The Translation Department (Rannóg an Aistriúcháin) was created the same year in order to develop translation guidelines. An organization responsible for developing rules for the Irish language (Ódarás na Gaeltachta) was founded in 1972. The National Center of Language

Policy Research (Institiúid Teangeolaíochta Éireann) was established in 1972, and the Irish Language Board (Bord na Gaeilge) was formed in 1979, which began working on language planning for the Irish language (O'Connell & Pearson, 1991).

In Lithuania, standardization of terminology was handled by the Institute of the Lithuanian Language and Literature transformed into the Terminology Commission in 1952. Lithuanian terminology was based on Russian borrowings at that time, and terminology planning in the Lithuanian language itself began only in 1990 with the creation of the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 146).

In Latvia, religious terms began to appear in the 16th century due to the Protestant Reformation and the translation of the Bible into Latvian (Rozenberga & Sprēde, 2016). Terminology planning in Latvian language started in mid-19th century when popular science literature in various fields of knowledge began to be published. Terminological dictionaries also emerged in the second half of the 19th century. Various terminology commissions were established in the beginning of the 20th century, and Latvian-Russian-German Dictionary of Scientific Terminology was published in 1922. The Terminology Commission was created at the Latvian Academy of Sciences in 1946, which was responsible for developing terms for various fields of science and technology. The national terminology standards were ratified in 1991 (Д'яков та ін., 2000, с. 147).

In Malaysia, the Permanent Committee on the Malay Language (Jawatankuasa Tetap Bahasa Malaysia) was established in 1972 to standardize Malay terminology. Malay terminologists collaborate with their Indonesian and Bruneian colleagues to create unified terminology, as these countries share the same Malay language but have differences in their writing systems (Carmel, 1989, pp. 228–269).

Conclusions and implications for further research. History of Ukrainian terminology studies has a complex structure due to the different conditions of its formation across various stages. The following stages in the formation of terminology studies can be defined: (1) The initial or "pre-scientific" stage from the ancient forms in the 9th–11th centuries till the beginning of formation of the modern terminology and scientific language in the 18th–19th centuries; (2) formation of the modern terminology and scientific language from the 18th–19th centuries till the 1920s; (3) the period of rapid development or the "golden age" of Ukrainian terminology studies in the 1920s and beginning of the 1930s; (4) the period of decline and aligning Ukrainian terminology with Russian and at the same time fruitful work of the Ukrainian diaspora – from the 1930s till the end of the 1980s; (5) modern stage which began in 1991 with Ukraine's independence and is characterized by active development of terminology studies and revival of the traditions of the 1920s.

As for the development of the global terminology studies, the following stages can be defined: (1) initial stage of the terminology development when there were almost no attempts to standardize and regulate it – from the ancient time till the 17th–18th centuries; (2) intensive enriching of terminology, first attempts to standardize and regulate terminology from the 17th–18th centuries till the beginning of the 20th century; (3) modern terminology foundation, theoretical studies of terminology and LSP, work on standardization from the 1930s till the 1990s; (4) modern stage of terminology studies development as interdisciplinary science, starting from the late 1980s, beginning of the 1990s.

The development of national terminologies varies significantly across languages. Some languages have very long history of terminology studies development but others started real scientific work only within the last decades.

Further research could be focused on deeper examinations of the ancient period of global and Ukrainian terminology development. It is also necessary to study terminology

and LSP of modern branches of science, specifically information technologies, artificial intelligence, neural networks, etc. Additional research of different national terminology systems and their comparison may also be valuable for modern linguistics.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Use of Artificial Intelligence

No artificial intelligence tools or materials were used in the manuscript.

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