

TERMINOGRAPHY AS A MEDIUM OF A DISCOURSE CONSTRUCTION: DESCRIPTION METHODS OF GENDER TERMS

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ТЕРМИНОГРАФИЯ ДИСКУРС ҲОСИЛ ҚИЛИШ ВОСИТАСИ СИФАТИДА: ГЕНДЕР ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИ ТАВСИФЛАШ УСУЛЛАРИ

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ТЕРМИНОГРАФИЯ КАК СРЕДСТВО ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ДИСКУРСА: МЕТОДЫ ОПИСАНИЯ ГЕНДЕРНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ

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Abstract. The following research supports the idea that terms do play a significant role in the construction of a particular discourse as it defines discourse to be an *intellectual ghetto* with its own term system and methodology. The study deals with one of the principles of Cognitive Terminology, which claims that Traditional Terminology does not provide proper principles and methods of defining the concepts. In particular, gender terms have been considered, i.e. whether it is possible to define the gender terms intensionally and/or extensionally in comparison with traditional Terminology principles. As compared to traditional Terminology, sociocognitive Terminology has more and different theoretical underpinnings which go hand in hand with other methodological tools for the analysis of categories which occur in textual information. We have shown how the sociocognitive approach in Terminology can borrow methodologies from cognitive semantics for at least the following analysis, which implies the description along historical lines of the development of polysemy. The foregoing has an impact on the practice of the terminographer. The different theoretical basis will give him/her a different conception of what terminography should imply.

Keywords: gender; Traditional Terminology; Cognitive Terminology; description; intensional description; extensional description.

Аннотация. Мазкур тадқиқот терминларнинг муайян дискурсни ҳосил қилишда муҳим аҳамият касб этиши борасидаги илмий умумлашмасини қўллаб-қувватлаб,

дискурсни ўз терминлар тизими ва методологиясига эга бўлган интеллектуал гетто сифатида белгилайди. Мақолада когнитив терминология назариясининг анъанавий терминологияга нисбатан концептларни изоҳлашда етарли тамойил ва методларга асосланмаганлик муаммоси бўйича баҳс-талоб жиҳатлар тадқиқ этилади. Хусусан, гендер терминларининг кенгайтирилган ёки қисқача ифодаланган изоҳга эҳтиёжи ҳақида сўз боради. Анъанавий терминология билан таққослаганда, социокогнитив терминология турли назарий асосларга эга бўлиб, улар матнли маълумотларда юзага келадиган категорияларни таҳлил қилиш учун ўзига хос методларлардан фойдаланди. Мазкур тадқиқотда терминология соҳаси социокогнитив ёндашув орқали когнитив семантика методларига мурожаат этган ҳолда полисемиянинг ўринли эканлигини тасдиқлашга уриниши таҳлил этилади. Тадқиқот натижалари терминографлар амалиётида терминларни янги принциплар орқали изоҳлашда қўлланилиши мумкинлиги билан амалий аҳамиятга эга.

Калит сўзлар: гендер; анъанавий терминология; когнитив терминология; изоҳлаш; қисқача изоҳ; кенгайтирилган изоҳ.

Аннотация. Данное исследование подтверждает идею о том, что термины играют значительную роль в построении определенного дискурса. По мнению автора, дискурс это — интеллектуальное гетто со своей собственной системой терминов и методологией. В статье рассматривается один из принципов когнитивной терминологии, который утверждает, что традиционная терминология не предоставляет надлежащих принципов и методов определения концептов. В частности, гендерные термины были рассмотрены с когнитивной точки зрения, т.е. возможность определения терминов в узком или расширенном виде. По сравнению с традиционной терминологией социокогнитивная терминология имеет больше разносторонних теоретических основ со своеобразными методологическими инструментами для анализа категорий, встречающихся в текстовой информации. Исследование показывает, как социокогнитивный подход в терминологии может заимствовать методологии из когнитивной семантики, который подразумевает правомерность полисемии в терминологии. Данная теоретическая база даст терминографу возможность иначе подходить к принципам описания терминов.

Ключевые слова: гендер; традиционная терминология; когнитивная терминология; описание; узкое определение; расширенное определение.

Today, the concept *Gender*, as a phenomenon of infinite description, is determined as an index of ideological and cultural level of the society. The approach towards discourse to be omnipresent (4) quite right concerns a gender discourse in a language, since men and women as a core of any culture represent this dynamic discourse.

N.D. Arutyunova's Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary defines discourse as a "coherent text in line with extra-linguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors; a text taken in the event aspect; a speech considered as a purposeful social action, as a component involved in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)" (9, 136).

Academic sources of a discourse theory we deal with goes back to the conceptual models of the French school of a discourse analysis of the

'60s of the XX century and the theoretical concepts of its representatives — Michel Foucault and Michel Pesche (16). Michel Pesche's thesis on "integration of language and social processes" acquires a new approach towards critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis, two concepts intersecting in the same scope (8).

From the late of '70s the linguists from M. Halliday's school at the University of East Anglia began to use the term *Critical Linguistics*. Halliday introduces an "Instrumental Linguistics...the study of language for understanding something else" (6, 36). Critical is "an attempt to see the interrelation of things in essence" (2, 74), the intersection of a language and ideology, i.e. the analysis of how ideology materialized in the language.

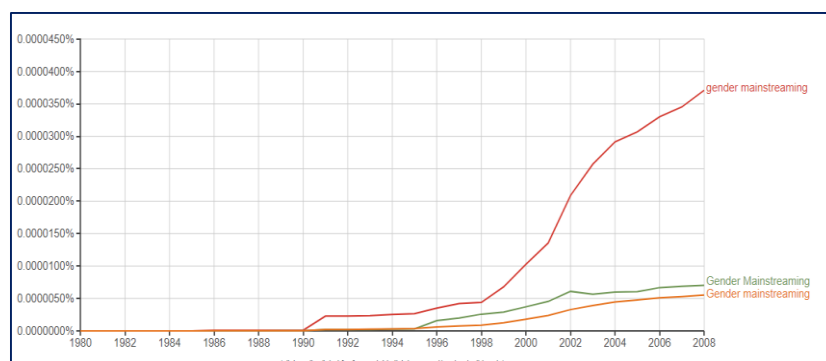
Discourse in this context is represented as a major instrument of power and control; the Critical Discourse Analysis reveals and clarifies how power and discriminatory value are described through a linguistic system. Since, "Critical Discourse Analysis is essentially political in intent with its practitioners acting upon the world in order to transform it and thereby help create a world where people are not discriminated against because of sex, colour, creed, age or social class" (6, 12). Thus, language in a broad sense is a means of dominance and social power.

Yu.V. Klyuev defines a discourse as the result of socialization — the comprehension of the surrounding world by an individual, his/her involvement in reality. Primary socialization (family, education) and secondary socialization (information received by an individual from messages of mass media) represent a single mechanism of personality formation in the information society. "It is a discourse which serves as the main tool for the socialization of a person, his/her involvement in the public and political life" (14, 208).

If according to van Dijk Teun A., to make an "individual understand a discourse strategically as an action in an ongoing social interaction sequence means that the hearer makes assumptions about the intentions, purposes, wishes, preferences, beliefs, opinions, attitudes, ideology, emotions, and personality of the speaker" etc. (8, 83), we assume that a language, in essence, in line with its terminology system has the potential to create a discourse and send it to the audience based on particular strategy on behalf of the official agency, entity, etc.

The scope of the following work deals with a Gender Mainstreaming (GM) discourse. "Gender mainstreaming is the chosen approach of the United Nations system and international community towards realizing progress on women's and girl's rights, as a sub-set of human rights to which the United Nations dedicates itself. It is not a goal or objective on its own. It is a strategy for implementing greater equality for women and girls in relation to men and boys. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, *in all areas and at all levels*" (*UN Women Glossary of Gender-related Terms and Concepts* // <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org>).

The following graph shows the introduction of the term *Gender Mainstreaming* in general use since 1990 and its pick in the first decade of 2000 (<https://books.google.com/ngrams>).



GM is a complex approach to the problem of gender equality. We marked the following categories out to constitute GM discourse in the national context. The isolation of *sexual orientation and gender identity* is due to the fact that this category does not follow the conception *from words to actions*, being considered as an “alien” culture. Thus, defined categories fall under the objective to eliminate *discrimination*.

GM discourse covers the following fields in advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment. The bibliography of glossaries of gender related terms and concepts shows the extended scope of a terminology apparatus by which GM discourse operates. The following spheres in which GM operates have been identified:

SPHERE	APPROACH
Education	Social
Politics	Cultural
Emergency	Politycal
Peace and security	Psychological
Sexual and reproductive health	
<i>Sexual orientation and gender identity</i>	
Human rights	
Violence against women	
Women’s economic empowerment	
Macroeconomics	

Interdisciplinary character is an integral feature of gender studies, which, however, does not allow neglecting a linguistic analysis. The study of gender aspects of the language involves the definition and description of the concept “GM discourse”, as well as its linguistic reflection at different levels of the language. This suggests the relevance of the theoretical interpretation of the category *gender*.

At present stage of the development of linguistics, the most explicit task formulated by W. Humboldt is to “investigate the functioning of the language in its broadest scope — not just in its relation to speech and its immediate product — a set of lexical documents, but its attitude towards thinking activity and sensory perception” (12, 75).

The language is only a small part of that integral phenomenon that we aspire to cognize, which necessarily involves not only the memory, physiological, psychological, psycho-physiological properties of the person, but also the knowledge of the world, the social context of utterances, the ways of interaction and organization of all types of the knowledge, as well as all human activities (11, 6).

As a human behavior is determined by his/her knowledge, the linguistic behavior of people is conditioned by the self-organizing and self-regulating, mobile and changing system on the basis of new data, forming the knowledge base necessary for communication. This knowledge base includes linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge.

The modern linguistics emphasizes the paramount and fundamental importance of the language as a system that is fundamental for the acquisition, storage and development of our knowledge of the world as the way of consolidating the entire reflective activity of thinking — the activity which is inextricably linked to the practical (physical) activity of the person.

The basic features of a complex system are the following: 1) it interacts with the environment and other systems as a single whole, 2) consists of an hierarchy of subsystems of a lower level, 3) is a subsystem for higher-order systems, 4) preserves the general structure of interaction of elements with changes in external conditions and internal state (15, 44).

The most important characteristic of the system is not an aimless but a purposeful *interaction* of the components of the system organized by the result of its activity. In doing so, it acts as a “self-adjusting system that adapts to the conditions of its functioning, not only by enriching its composition, but also by changing its very structure”. Adaptation and self-regulation are characteristics of biological systems, as well as social ones, which are able to function in constantly changing conditions and self-adjusting depending on changes of the impact of external factors.

The main difference of social systems from natural ones is that their self-organization is supplemented by an extra-organization, since people are consciously active in the society, who set specific goals, guided by the motives of their behavior and the spiritual values they are surrounded. In this connection, the interaction of self-organization and extra-organization forms become the basis for the development of a social gender discourse.

Not surprisingly, today the theory of self-organization and the term itself have become one of the most popular and perspective interdisciplinary approaches. In many social and human sciences, including linguistics, a paradigm shift towards the direction of “self-structuring of complex systems” is being traced. Speaking of a language system, I. Arnold notes that language phenomena should be considered as “functional adaptive systems that are continuously adapted to the conditions of the communicative environment and the situation in which they function” (15, 118).

The modern stage of a linguistic research is characterized by the fact that as an object of analysis the attention of scholars is increasingly attracted not by isolated speech acts, but interrelated sequence of complex speech acts — discourse. It is the analysis of a discourse that has significantly broadened the horizons of pragmatics as one of the most effective and fruitful approaches to the study of a verbal communication.

Based on the experience and knowledge I would conceptualize discourse as following: any professional discourse may be defined as an *intellectual ghetto* with its own term system and methodology. As the present work claims: it is in power of a linguist, terminologist and translator to introduce a specific discourse via elaborating, translating and standardizing special terms which will constitute this discourse after all.

Practical part. As it was mentioned above the practical value of the present research is the creation of the Glossary of gender related terms and concepts. One of the objectives of the glossary is to enhance language use and standardize terminology of gender issues, since we wish the database to become a model for documentation, publications, meeting preparations, etc. within international and national context. Terms and definitions are accompanied by details of the source document. A referenced translation of the English terms into the Uzbek and Russian languages is a key resource for translators, editors, writers and interpreters.

The glossary of gender terms of encyclopedic type provides a concise introduction to the key concepts — specific terms of gender studies, recorded in the practice of a professional speech. These studies integrate the relevant scientific knowledge of more than ten humanities, each of which has its own more or less autonomous conceptual apparatus: philosophy, sociology, psychology, political sciences, cultural studies and linguistics, literature, history, law, part of sexology, etc. According to O.A. Voronina's definition, "Gender studies examine what roles, norms, values, characters does the society prescribe for women and men through the socialization system, the division of labor, cultural values and symbols to build a traditional ... *hierarchy of authority*" (10, 105–106).

Many problems on gender terminology studies are due to the fact that many of the concepts of gender studies came mainly from English, and have more or less successfully mastered by the Uzbek language. They were selected from different sources — not only from gender studies, to which women's studies is gradually transformed but also from Western and Eastern feminist discourses. Compilers of anthology of feminist texts E. Zdravomyslova and A. Temkina quite rightly define the gender discursive situation *as a self-regulating discursive chaos* (13, 20). And this makes the co-author-translator responsible, because often s/he is the creator of the categorical body in the formation of a new field.

My course-mate at the doctorate institute on hearing that I was compiling a glossary of gender terms inquired in all seriousness whether there would be enough concepts and terms for a whole glossary. The problem has, by contrast, been the question of what to leave out. In this context of lay skepticism, *a glossary of a gender terms is in part a defense of a gender discourse from its detractors, and in part a statement of its achievements and prospects within international and national human rights domain*. It aims to give a precise, informative, and objective account of gender issues including both its successes and failures. A glossary seeks to give an informed guide to a particular field in such a way that both the specialist and the student can benefit intellectually.

Gender insights and approaches have been successfully dispersed through the humanities and science curricula, but the intellectual connections with gender studies are not always recognized or indeed understood. The contemporary enthusiasm for multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity often obscures the need to preserve basic disciplines. Although this dispersal of Gender studies into various areas within the humanities and social sciences curricula is satisfying in some respects, it is important to defend a gender core to survive as a coherent and valid discipline. This is the point where the language comes in. On the one hand, it has to demonstrate its potential in strengthening the Gender studies as a specific discipline, forming its terminological apparatus and methodology, on the other, due to its terminological apparatus it has to

show its potential in the improvement of the social-cultural life of the society.

A keen interest of scholars to the term system is due to the fact, that it is the most rapidly developing sub-system of a language; hence, it is formed and developed under the influence of the language system and the increased impact of various extra-linguistic factors.

However, there are many controversial issues and insufficiently studied problems. This is not surprising since the study of each specially applied field does not only respond to a number of issues but also gives rise to the others. The fact that each new term system shows some differences from those already studied obliges the general Terminology theory to be investigated more deeply.

The term system of modern disciplines has been attracting the attention of linguists for more than half a century. However, various aspects of the general term theory are still relevant in modern linguistics, as well as in the aspect of a gender.

The importance of identifying a specificity of each language process in different term systems is vital for modern linguistics. The study of language phenomena in the term systems of different languages, where the correlated term systems develop under the influence of the same and different extra-linguistic factors, contribute to the solution of several issues in the general term theory. Thus, the study of nominative units, which have undergone the process of transterminologization in gender science, seems to be very topical:

1. Transterminologization of gender marked terms is one of the productive ways of updating a modern specialized term system in different languages, a gender discourse respectively.

2. Polycemyc and homonymous nominative units are formed in the process of transterminologization saving their common semantic component in different interdisciplinary term systems.

3. Transterminologization is a reflection of objective trends in the development of scientific knowledge, the processes of integration and differentiation. These branches of knowledge apply to the gender aspect of science, providing a gender regulation of various kinds of social activities and production.

4. Both native and borrowed terms may undergo the process of transterminologization.

5. Transterminologization can be either explicit (in this case trans-adopted nominee acquires a new definition), or implicit. In the latter case, terms may not take any definition due to the transparency of their meaning. However, in this case, it is preferable to talk about their conceptual content, as it enters a new concept sphere.

The project of compiling a Glossary of gender terms was launched due to the need to raise awareness in the country about gender issues within the frame of international human rights norms. Moreover, it has also been aimed at providing a translation tool for the specialists on gender issues.

At first glance, the glossary may cause the linguistic viewpoint on gender studies. However, our main goal is to show that only language may reflect and introduce the true picture of a social status of the society. Since, “language can be a wall and language can be a window”.

Implementing and introducing new concepts and assigning them particular, standard terms are due to cooperation of a specialist of specific domain and language. The glossary urges the reader to understand how

gender studies developed, who contributed to its growth, and where contemporary concepts emerged historically. Since, where the intellectual roots of the discipline are ignored, the strong program of the Genderology as an autonomous discipline is eroded as well. A glossary of gender terms is an attempt to (re)state the principal theories and findings of the discipline.

The glossary does more than just standardize language, as it reflects the key issues facing women and men in the drive towards gender equality.

Moreover, it is intended that the Dictionary will offer a lively defense of Gender studies as a vibrant and expanding field.

Analysis: Description methods of gender terms. The next claim of social-cognitive Terminology towards Traditional Terminology is that it provides simple principles and methods of defining the concepts. The *concept* is examined from critical viewpoint and ‘units of understanding’ (Temmerman Rita suggests that terminologists start from unit of understanding instead of concept and that they replace and/or supplement the traditional definition by templates of meaning description) (5, 14) are proposed in lieu of it; as well as special templates are introduced for definitions and descriptions of the terms.

Social-cognitive Terminology distinguishes the concept and categories in the following way: concept may be defined (logically or ontologically) on the basis of traditional Terminology principles; concept is limited to the encyclopedic information by referring to a super ordinate unit, which urges the existence of the basic characteristics delineating from other concepts, whereas category as a unit of understanding may implement methods of cognitive semantics analyses, such as prototype, frame structures, ICMs, etc.

R. Temmerman investigates a possible convergence between the type of category and the degree of prototypicality based on the life sciences terminology system. She states that there is a prototype structure, both within and between categories — intracategorical and intercategory, demonstrating encyclopedic information in line with logical and ontological ones. For categories, other cognitive structuring principles apart from the logical and the ontological ones have to be taken into consideration such as the (a) genesis of the understanding, (b) facets of understanding, (c) perspectives of understanding and (d) the intention of the sender of the message (5, 74).

Following an empirical research tradition we tried to study what degree glossaries describe categories in relation to the principles of traditional Terminology, i.e. a research question whether the term is to be defined as a part of logical or ontological structure, which leads to the establishment of superordinate term or defined differently by prototypical structures has been put forward.

As to Sager (3, 75), he distinguishes between four types of concept groups: entities, activities, characteristics, and relations. We will concentrate on the definability of the ontological categories as *entities (individuals)*, *collective (umbrella) categories* and *activities* included in the entries of the vocabulary of gender discourse.

The definability of three types of categories in the vocabulary of a gender discourse looks as follows:

Entity — gender, commission, committee, family, etc.;

Individual — gender advisor, gender focal point, gender analyst, GLBT, etc.;

Collective categories (umbrella categories — totality of activities covered by a discipline) — empowerment, feminism, discrimination, mainstreaming.

Activity — coercion, suicide, violence, abuse, harassment;

The principles of description the terms either intensionally and/or extensionally may be applied to gender terms as follows. However, it is worth noting that an intensional definition deals with the superordinate concept and gives the meaning of a term by specifying necessary and sufficient conditions for when the term should be used, whereas an extensional definition gives the meaning of a term by listing everything that falls under that definition.

We need to find out whether it is possible to define terms *gender*, *GLBT*, *discrimination* (*feminism*) and *violence* intensionally and/or extensionally in comparison with traditional Terminology principles.

Regarding the term *gender* operating in social sciences, it is conceivable to refer to as the superordinate concept: *the fact of belonging to either the male or female sex, since both social and biological types of gender are subjected to be clearly delineated from other concepts in the system, at the same horizontal level.*

The intension of the term Gender:

	Gender (social category)	Gender (biological category)
Characteristics	the state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones)	either of the two main categories (male and female) into which humans and most other living creatures are divided on the basis of their biological differences

Figure II. The characteristics distinguishing social and biological gender.

The prototype of social gender may be structured in the following way:

- 1) notional (biological) category;
- 2) grammatical gender;
- 3) social sex;
- 4) gender.

Presenting GLBT persons in the lexicon coincides with ontological feature of Traditional Terminology, i.e. they have clear position to be delineated from each other being existed at the same horizontal level. The definition of Gay in the English Oxford dictionary: *Gay* — a homosexual, especially a man. However, the development of the term shows that it had undergone a semantic shift: *Gay* — its earliest use is defined as “full of or disposed to joy” (SOED 1800-1900). The gendering of the word seems significant here, given the binaristic logic which characterizes thinking about men and women, and about masculinity and femininity.

The analysis of the terms included in the collective category showed the following: from the first sight the term *discrimination* may seem to be easily defined by a superordinate term.

Discrimination is “the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex” (English Oxford Dictionary).

We suppose that it is impossible to come up with one clear-cut unambiguous concept structure, which allows for a definition involving the necessary and sufficient characteristics to delineate *discrimination* from other concepts. If *discrimination* is defined as *the unjust or*

prejudicial treatment, then we should be able to separate it from other treatments in a gender discourse, which can be placed at the same horizontal level in the concept structure. But, which are those treatments that should delineate *discrimination* from? There are many which can be classified as intracategorially and intercategoryally, in different ways depending on the perspective taken by the author — techniques or methods, or tools, or procedures which can be categorised in different ways, but their relationship to *discrimination* cannot be presented in a simple logical structure.

From intercategoryal point, the relationships the category bears to what is conceived in the same frame of mind: *abuse, coercion, domestic violence, sexism, androcentrism, harassment, etc.*

From intracategoryal point: Discrimination on the grounds of *age, caste, class, color, race, nationality, religion, sex/gender, etc.* It is worth pointing that discrimination may be direct and indirect, which in turn affects the extensional definition to be even broader.

The intensional definition of *feminism*:

— the advocacy of women's rights on the grounds of political, social, and economic equality to men.

Extensionally, there are several types of feminism, depending basically on the field to which it is applied:

Feminism — early feminism, socio-legal feminism, socio-biological feminism, separatist or anarchistic feminism, humanist feminism, compromise feminism, democratic feminism, political-legal feminism, feminism in literature, linguistics, etc.

In a real taxonomy the superordinate term should be of the same nature as *feminism* is itself, i.e. a term indicating the category which has an intension of a more general nature (fewer characteristics), and consequently an extension which is larger than the category *feminism* itself.

Violence as a category of *action* within the scope of gender mainstreaming discourse has shown that it gets an extensive definition: “Violence — any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (1).

In addition, glossary notes that violence against women should not be limited to the following: Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, intimate partner violence, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment in public spaces and sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs (1).

One can observe that common language concepts acquire extensive definition after being included in LSP, since the study of categories shows that many aspects of information which in the traditional opinion were considered less relevant may have to be reconsidered in a realistic description of categorization and conceptualization in terminography. The case that the intention of the

“definition” affects the strategy the terminographer uses in the choice of the type of information is to be considered as well.

Conclusion. Gender mainstreaming terminology, as a language phenomenon, is represented as a significant body of language units serving certain spheres of society, the protection of women's rights and interests in particular, which indicates the relevance and timeliness of the present study.

Gender terms are a unit of professional language communication corresponding to the units of consciousness, which cannot be considered in isolation from activities. Hence, each term system represents a cognitive-logical model of human knowledge and activity, reflecting a cognitive experience of a particular (gender) community and enabling at the same time the experts to be conventionally oriented.

Discourse, in the context of the following work, is a method of verbal communication between subjects of social relationships (including writing and reading the texts) in gender aspect. This is “a language in action”, i.e. discourse is a type of “social action” that is embedded in the communicative, informational, cultural, behavioral, and other frameworks of relations. Discourse is a socially reproducible group of ideas and ways of thinking that are imprinted in the texts and placed in broad historical and social fields; it is a product of a certain community, which sets the boundaries of what we can talk about.

We observed that some categories of terms in the language of social sciences are beyond the functions of traditional terminology. These kind of terms regard definition as an endless and dynamic process to get “understanding” and “knowledge”. Thus, the advantage and use of the traditional definition in terminography may be questioned for the following reasons: 1) activity and umbrella categories are prototypically structured, and 2) an entity category like *gender* or *gay* which at its origin could easily be defined as a clear-cut category, gradually develops into prototypicality as well, 3) historical information is more essential for umbrella categories and less essential for others.

The more complex modern society becomes, the more we need a relevant, critical gender understanding of society; the case in which a specific terminology system, expressed in the form of glossaries and dictionaries, is of high importance. Most importantly, the terminologist must adapt his/her methodology, depth of analysis and descriptive accuracy for a potential user of terminological information.

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