

ANIMAL SCIENCE LEXICON STRUCTURE

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Abstract

Our work will follow the major terminological lines requested by the new theories in the field. However for the beginning, we'll follow the General Terminology Theory and we'll make an overview of the general, specialized and technical lexicons, every terminologist has to work with. We'll also exploit the difference between word and term, because we consider it to be an essential aspect not only for the interpreter and translator but also for the specialist. As a second research line, we'll make an overview of the terminological entry due to its major importance in the treatment of any specialized text or speech. We know well that every terminological entry includes information on the concept related to a specialized field but also on related terms. Thus, the terminologist will deal with the fields related to the term (main term, grammar value, etymology, status, syntagms, synonyms) and on the concept (domain, sub-domain, definition, concept representation, explanatory context and relations among concepts). In order to better understand the treated terms we'll also try to create a structure of the animal science lexicon, guiding ourselves on the syntactic aspect and taking into account the conceptual aspect for a future work.

Keywords: animal science, terminological entry, specialized lexicon, technical lexicon, concept

INTRODUCTION

Giving a definition of the lexicon has proven to be a very difficult task for any person, even if we speak of linguists, terminologists or specialists, as we deal with a lot of definitions given by important linguists depending on their theoretical perspective. Though, we have chosen two definitions which show our perspective on the lexicon.

“The lexicon is really an appendix of the grammar, a list of basic irregularities” (Bloomfield, 1933). This definition seems to precede what Rey (1977) states in his famous work “Le Lexique: images et modèles. Du dictionnaire à la lexicologie, concerning the lexicon. He sees it like <<objet historique et anthropologique, énorme et confus>>. Then, we may reach the conclusion that we cope with huge irregularities rendered by a linguistic community; but the truth is that any human being is endowed with the capacity of creating a lexicon of one's own. And for this reason we consider to be useful to develop this topic in a scientific work.

Mentioning the scientific and technical lexicons in our work demands to give a proper definition for each one.

Thus, scientific lexicon represents the lexicon used by any specialist, not taking into account one's training. It serves to express common notions for all scientific fields. The scientific lexicon terms express common notions for all science fields. Consequently, we don't find complete and precise information like in the technical lexicon.

However, scientific lexicon represents a connection among different areas of activity, being a communication centre.

The technical lexicon represents the inventory of words used by specialists, in a well-established field when putting into practice specific knowledge. We have also to mention that it is the technical lexicon the one which comprises the linguistic treasure of nomenclatures. Using the model offered by the authors of «L'Introduction à l'étude des langues de spécialité» (Miclau et al., 1982), we can suggest the following examples in order to better understand the definitions above:

Value - scientific lexicon term;

Nutritive value - half-scientific term;

Feeding value of forage – technical lexicon term

We have to mention the fact that scientific lexicon presents a general comprehension

value, while the specialized terms are well defined and specified giving the possibility to the specialist and to the terminologist to categorize them within technical lexicon. Thus, the term *milking flow* belongs to the technical lexicon.

Thus, in the following examples: *suckling pig, milk surpluses, soured milk, fat-corrected milk, coarse wool*, we remark that the main terms belong to the general lexicon, but the syntagms make part of the technical lexicon.

Word vs term

We have to emphasize the fact that the central notion in terminology is the term notion. But in order to understand better, we have to see which the difference between word and term is. For this reason, we state that the term is a word, consequently term is a co-hyponym of the word notion, but we have to bear in mind that each term is a word but each word isn't a term. Consequently, the words are categorized depending upon syntax, more exactly on the speech parts: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, article, pronoun, etc., but only a lexical word (noun, verb, adjective or adverb) can be a term. We may apply the

same categorization in case of terms too but bearing in mind that a term can't be expressed by means of article, pronouns, etc.

It is generally accepted that words are polysemantic. Every word knows a variety of meanings, meanings we find in each dictionary but <<les termes, en théorie, sont en soi univoques et monosémiques [...] La polysémie de la langue commune constitue en terminologie une homonymie>> (Cabré, 1998). According to Béjoint and Thoiron (2000), the difference between term and word resides in the meaning plan: the word depends on the linguistic environment, meanwhile the term is connected to the pragmatic environment. Thus, we can assert that the term represents the precise form of the word, more exactly, its application.

Maria Teresa Cabré considers the word and term like two independent units, more exactly <<les termes sont [...] des unités composées de la forme (dénomination) et du contenu (le concept) qui coïncident avec les mots seulement en apparence>> (Cabré, 2000). Thus the difference word/term will be better represented by the semiotic triangles, the classic one and the terminology one:

Sign



Figure 1. Saussure's semiotic triangle

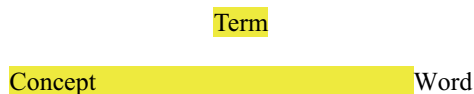


Figure 2. Terminology semiotic triangle

By comparing the two triangles, we can assert that the words reference content has no limits, fact which allows the polysemy development. We also meet the term defined as a word subject to restrictions. More exactly, we make the difference between label-term which belongs to a nomenclature and the speech terms.

III. Animal science syntactic lexicon structure
After having seen the difference between word and term we consider that it is necessary to

make a classification of the lexicon we work with. This lexicon, as our title has already suggested, is the one belonging to the field of Animal Science. Thus, firstly, we'll try to make a classification following the nomenclatures existing in the animal science field.

- **Denominations and animal classes:** upgraded animal, domestic animal, game animal, store animal, grazing animal,

draught animal, goat, pigs, poultry, cattle, dairy cattle, nurse cow, dairy cow.

- **Animal products denominations:** cheese, hard cheese, soft cheese, pressed cheese, aged cheese, goat cheese, mild cheese, storage cheese, factory cheese, soured milk, liquid-milk, fat-corrected milk, sterilized milk, powdered milk, cow milk;
- **Animal diseases denominations:** salmonellosis, pest, avitaminosis,, Gumbaro disease, Marek disease tuberculosis, pneumonia, mycoplasmosis, coryza, etc.
- **Machines, devices, equipments denominations in animal science field:** constant level drinker, (poultry) nipple drinker, pump drinker, smoke house, watering device, feeding device, compressor etc.

Analysing these terms, we acknowledge that the basic forms belong to the general lexicon like: milk, cattle, cow but however making part of a syntagm they acquire the term status.

Syntactically speaking, we can make the following classification:

- **Nouns:** poultry, animal, cattle, cow, goat, device, cheese, milk, factory, disease, etc.
- **Verbs:** to milk, to feed, to water, to process, to rear, etc.

- **Adjectives:** watering, feeding, powdered, fat-corrected, mild, hard, etc.

Terminological entry

Making a presentation of terminological entries means to explore varied fields which constitute real exploring domains both for specialist as for terminologist. In fact, the basic term will form the starting point for any terminological entry. It is essential to know that terminological entry comprises information on concepts of the specialized fields and associated terms. Thus, the terminologist should treat the fields connected to the term (basic term, grammatical value, etymology, status, synonyms, syntagms) and on the concept (field, sub-field, definition, concept representation, explanatory or associative context, concepts relations). Besides the information we have already mentioned, we may find additional information in the technical note for the concept and in the linguistic note for the term.

The terminological entry we have decided to present here show how the words expand themselves and turn from words into terms. We'll see the way how a word belonging to the general lexicon "MILK" receives technical values by means of the different semantic information rendered by the term in the technical lexicon.

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| Basic Term | Milk |
| Grammatical value | Noun |
| Domain | Animal Science |
| Sub-domain | Food industry |
| Definition | Milk is a white liquid produced by the mammary glands of mammals. It is the primary source of nutrition for young mammals before they are able to digest other types of food. |
| <i>Definition source</i> | http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Cow+milk |
| Generic | Milk |
| Specific | Cow's milk, goat's milk, ewe's milk, mare milk, yak'etc |
| Meronym | Soured milk, liquid milk, pasteurized milk, sterilized milk, fat-corrected milk, powdered milk etc. |
| Technical note | Milk is a nutritive beverage obtained from various animals and consumed by humans. Most milk is obtained from dairy cows, although milk from goats, water buffalo, and reindeer is also used in various parts of the world. In the United States, and in many industrialized countries, raw cow's milk is processed before it is consumed. During processing the fat content of the milk is adjusted, various vitamins are added, and potentially harmful bacteria are killed. In addition to being consumed as a |

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| | beverage, milk is also used to make butter, cream, yogurt, cheese, and a variety of other products. |
| <i>Source</i> | http://www.answers.com/topic/milk#ixzz2uXMNrril |
| Characteristics | Composition – proteins, lipids, lactose, minerals, vitamins, enzymes, etc. - Factors affecting composition – species breed, feed, stage of lactation - Physical and chemical properties – density, freezing point, color, pH, acidity, flavor - Bacteria - Pathogenic Bacteria - Somatic Cells and Microorganisms - lactobacilli, history, significance in cultured products |
| <i>Source</i> | http://www4.ncsu.edu/~adpierce/u03_characteristics_milk.pdf |
| Milk products | Cheese, hard cheese, soft cheese, yogurt, butter, etc. |
| Destination | Like animal or human food. |
| Linguistic note | Common noun, simple form, masculin, singular. |

CONCLUSIONS

We can state that the difference between words and terms is essential in any terminological treatment of any text or speech because as we have already seen in the terminological entry the technical and linguistic notes offer various information, useful both for the terminologist as for the specialist.

Concerning the animal science lexicon, we can assert that we deal with a very rich field, even if from the terminological point of view, there is still a lot of work to do, because works on animal science terminological field are very rare.

Another aspect, worth to be mentioned is the structure of the lexicon which is however

simple, nouns, adjectives and verbs occupying the first places.

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