

IN SEARCH OF EQUIVALENT: ISSUES
OF TRANSLATION AND TEXT INTERPRETATION

В ПОШУКАХ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТА: ПРОБЛЕМИ
ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ТА ІНТЕРПРЕТАЦІЇ ТЕКСТУ

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TRANSLATION-ORIENTED METATERMINOGRAPHY
AS A SCIENTIFIC FIELD: THEORY, METHODOLOGY, PRACTICE

У статті постульовано перекладову метатермінографію як спеціальну теорію термінографії та як конвергентний напрям, що інтегрує теоретичні та практичні засади терміноспоріднених галузей і є своєрідним актом утвердження національної терміносфери. Мета дослідження полягає у визначенні фундаментальних принципів перекладової метатермінографії в контексті німецько-української мовної пари.

Наріжною для дослідження стала *системно-інструментальна парадигма*, оскільки вона уможливила цілісний погляд на перекладову метатермінографію як складну систему взаємопов'язаних елементів усієї філологічної науки, а також інтеграцію досягнень суміжних галузей в єдину концептуальну рамку. Основою для теоретичної частини дослідження стала спеціально-наукова й логіко-методологічна *теорія систем*, крізь призму якої перекладова метатермінографія постає як складна багаторівнева система, що характеризується цілісністю, структурністю, ієрархічністю, функційною спрямованістю та відкритістю до взаємодії з іншими галузями. Окрім того, автори спираються на загальні та спеціальні теорії термінознавства і перекладознавства. Дослідження ґрунтується на *дескриптивно-кількісному підході*, в основі якого лежать *аналіза й синтеза* (для виявлення і консолідації основ та перспектив перекладової метатермінографії), *аналогіювання* (для вирізнення предметових галузей метатермінографії), *систематизація* та *класифікація* (для формування бібліографічного показника), а також *індуктивно-дедуктивна метода* (для теоретичних узагальнень і формування висновків).

Практичним здобутком дослідження є чітко окреслені об'єкт, предмет, завдання, позиції та поняттєво-термінологічний апарат перекладової метатермінографії. Понад то, автори уклали найбільший бібліографічний показник німецько-українських термінографічних джерел, що містить 120 позиції. Постульовано, що перекладова метатермінографія, зокрема німецько-українського напрямку, має цілком достатню джерельну базу для перспективних досліджень на сторожі національних інтересів.

Дослідження посвідчило доречність екстраполювати перекладознавчу методологічну систему координат на методологію метатермінознавчих досліджень. Модель методологічної системи побудована за принципом ієрархії та містить шість ключових характеристик: (1) орієнтація, (2) парадигма, (3) теорія, (4) дизайн, (5) методи і методики збору даних, (6) методи та методики розбору даних. До найголовніших дизайнових параметрів метатермінознавчих досліджень належать: (1) гіпотеза, (2) умови, (3) підхід та (4) тип дослідження. У статті запропоновано найповнішу класифікацію методів і методик збору та розбору даних. Застосовність методологічної системи координат підтверджено емпірично.

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Окреслені перспективи дальших досліджень пов'язані з кроспарадигмальними підходами, розробленням методик і критеріїв оцінювання якості перекладних термінографічних джерел та дослідженням німецько-українських термінографічних джерел у контексті післявоєнної відбудови України, зокрема в галузях будівництва, архітектури та інфраструктурного розвитку.

Ключові слова: метатермінографія, перекладна термінографія, галузеві словники, термінознавство, перекладознавство, методологія.

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Introduction

The ceaseless growth of information in all spheres of social life, including science, necessitates an increasingly larger need to rethink the approaches to the processing, systematization, and transfer of specialized knowledge. The issue of ensuring high-quality intercultural professional communication that is directly related to the development of a number of fields, including translation studies, translation-oriented terminology, and terminography, is gaining particular relevance. It is precisely due to the scope of the field of scientific research, the abundance of divergent approaches to reference objects, and the lack of systematization studies, that inconsistencies in terminological systems of all terminology-related fields can be observed.

In Ukrainian scientific discourse, besides the predominant lexeme *термінографія* (originally *термінологічна лексикографія*), one can also encounter the following: “спеціальна лексикографія” [Petrova, 2019, p. 20], “спеціальне словникарство,” “термінологічне словникарство” [Petrova, 2021, p. 99], “термінографічна лексикографія” [Melnyk, 2024, p. 95]. A similar situation can be also observed in the works of foreign scholars who laid down the foundations for terminography. For example, in the work of Danish researchers H. Bergenholtz and S. Tarp, both “specialized lexicography” and “terminography” are used without a clear distinction between them. Moreover, they claim that terminography was established after 1975 [Bergenholtz, Tarp, 1995, p. 10]. The Spanish researcher N. Marzá, in turn, claims that the term *terminological lexicography* was proposed in 1995 by Martínez de Sousa as a synonym for the lexeme *terminography* [Marzá, 2009, p. 165]. However, it is known that from 1972 to 1974, E. Wüster gave a series of lectures entitled “Introduction to General Terminology and Terminological Lexicography” (German: “Einführung in die *allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie*”) at the Institute of Linguistics at the University of Vienna [Felber, Budin, 1989, p. 19; Mishchenko, 2013, p. 165]. And in 1979, his work of the same name was published posthumously [Wüster, 1979].

According to the definition in the specialized reference work *Dictionary of Lexicography*, the scope of the term *terminography* encompasses a set of activities related to the design, compilation, use, and evaluation of terminological dictionaries [Hartmann, James, 1998, p. 139]. The five-volume edition of *Wörterbuch zur Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung* states that the term in question should be understood as representation of terminology in databases and dictionaries. The compilers of the work present the German lexeme *Terminologiearbeit* (Ukrainian: *термінологічна праця*) as fully synonymous with *terminography*, and *Terminologie* (Ukrainian: *термінологія*) as partially synonymous. In addition, they note a lack of understanding of the differences between lexicography / terminography and metalexicography in the scientific community [Wiegand, Gouws, Kammerer, Mann, Wolski, 2020, p. 910]. It is worth noting that one of the co-authors of the work was the German researcher H. Wiegand, who was the one to introduce the term *metalexicography* into scientific circulation in 1983 [Snizhko, 2023, p. 276]. This refers primarily to H. Wiegand’s article (1983), which proposes a division of metalexicography into four theories: *history of lexicography*, *general theory of lexicography* (general section, theory of organization, theory of lexicographic research on language, theory of lexicographic description of language), *research on dictionary use*, and *criticism of dictionaries*.

In Ukraine, O. Demska was the first to turn her attention to metalexicography. In one of her studies, the researcher outlines the causes and justifies the expedience of distinguishing be-

tween the *practice of lexicography* (dictionary-making in the narrow sense) and *metalexicography* (theory of lexicography) [Demska-Kulchytska, 2008]. Moreover, the researcher states that the field of metalexicography research includes: *a) understanding of the essence, content, objective, structure, subject, and object of the discipline; b) determination of the principles, methodology, and procedures of lexicographic description of the language system; c) development of the principles of lexicographic description of linguistic material; d) outlining of the system and structure of a dictionary depending on its purpose, type, and genre; e) development of the dictionary metalanguage; f) research of dictionary functions; g) history of lexicography* [Demska, 2010, p. 13].

Metaterminography (German: *Meta-Fachlexikografie, Fachwörterbuchforschung*), the foundations of which were laid down by B. Schaefer, quickly emerged as one of the areas of metalexicography in the German linguistic tradition. According to the author's definition, *metaterminography* is a field of theoretical research aimed at the reconstructive and constructive study of scientific lexicography practice. Metaterminography has the following objectives: *scientific* (systematic reconstruction of terminography practice), *lexicographic* (development of terminography standards), and *didactic* (development of education programs to ensure scientifically substantiated lexicographic education). In addition, the researcher clearly defines the subject of metaterminography, its aspects, particularly in the context of linguistics of languages for specific purposes, as well as promising areas of research [Schaefer, 1994, pp. 26-39].

Ukrainian scholars conducting research in the field of metaterminography include, first and foremost, I. Kazymyrova [2022] and T. Petrova [2024]. In T. Petrova's dissertation, whose subject is the phenomenon of terminographic criticism, a hierarchical-structural system of terminography is proposed, encompassing *metaterminography, practical terminography, terminographic criticism, and terminographic marketing* [Petrova, 2024, p. 48]. Research dedicated to terminographic marketing (Ukrainian: *термінографічний маркетинг*, as we know, the term belongs to this researcher) seems very promising. However, incidentally, we note that extrapolating the above-mentioned sections of metalexicography [Wiegand, 1984, p. 15] to metaterminography seems much more appropriate.

It should be noted that the pioneers in the fields of metalexicography and metaterminography focused, first, mainly on monolingual lexicographic sources, and second, on the general theory and history of lexicography and terminography. Currently, however, a shift can be seen in research focus towards studies on dictionary use [Müller-Spitzer, 2016; Wolski, 2016; Nesi, 2022] and lexicographic criticism [Bielińska, Schierholz, 2017; Nielsen, 2018; Akasu, 2022; Petrova, 2024]. In our opinion, however, translation dictionaries remain overlooked in the context of specialized, in particular translational theory of metaterminography – *translation-oriented metaterminography*, the definition of the basic principles of which constitutes the aim of this study.

Theoretical and methodological basis

The *object* of the study is translation-oriented metaterminography as a convergent field that integrates the theoretical and practical foundations of translation and terminology studies to evaluate and optimize the quality and applicability of terminographic sources in translation activities. The *subject* of the study in its actional aspect is the theoretical foundations, principles, and methods of cognition in translation-oriented metaterminography. The *aim* of this research is to determine the fundamental principles of translation-oriented metaterminography, specifically focusing on the German-Ukrainian language pair, with particular emphasis on its critical importance in the context of national interests.

The *theoretical basis* of the study consists of works on metalexicography [Wiegand, 1984; Demska, 2010], terminography [Bergenholtz, 1994], metaterminography [Schaefer, 1994; Petrova, 2024], methodology of metaterminographic and terminological research [Wiegand, 2010; Schierholz, 2015; Łukasik, 2019; Saiko, Dorofeieva, 2024] and translation-oriented terminology [Ivashchenko, Yatsenko, 2014].

We consider the *systemic-instrumental paradigm* to be the starting point in this study because, firstly, it provides a holistic view of translation-oriented metaterminography as a complex system of interrelated elements of the entire philological science, secondly, it enables the con-

sideration of terminographic sources not only as static repositories of terminological units, but also as dynamic tools for solving specific translation tasks, and thirdly, it provides methodological tools for cognitive activity. In addition, the systemic-instrumental paradigm enables the integration of achievements of related fields into a single conceptual framework not only to solve practical problems of terminological support for translation, but also to enrich terminological systems, standardize terminology, and normalize language. The cornerstone of the study was the special scientific and logical-methodological *systems theory*, through the prism of which translation-oriented metaterminography appears as a complex multileveled system characterized by integrity, structure, hierarchy, functional orientation, and openness to interact with other fields. In addition, the authors rely on general and special theories of terminology and translation studies.

The research is based on a *descriptive-quantitative approach*, founded on *analysis* and *synthesis* (to identify and consolidate the foundations and prospects of translation-oriented metaterminography), *analogy* (to distinguish the subject areas of metaterminography), *systematization* and *classification* (to form a bibliographic index), as well as *inductive-deductive methods* (for theoretical generalizations and formation of conclusions).

Thus, we have reason to conclude that the methodological basis of the study possesses inherent comprehensive integrativeness that combines theoretical fundamentality with practical orientation.

Research materials

We rightfully consider the works of terminologists, metaterminographers, methodologists, and translatoologists, whose critical analysis led to the postulation of translation-oriented metaterminography as a translatoological theory of metaterminography, the definition of its foundations, and its methodological coordinate system, to be *secondary research materials*.

The *primary research materials* of the study include various types of translation terminographic sources – specialized bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and electronic termbases, which can potentially function as: a) translator's capital (translator's toolkit); b) research material; c) sources for enriching terminological systems and normalizing language; d) a resource for language learning (e.g., Ukrainian as a foreign language for specific purposes). All of the considered sources focus exclusively on German-Ukrainian or Ukrainian-German translation, but in addition to those mentioned, they may also contain other languages in their registers.

Allow us to briefly justify the choice of illustrative material: the scientific interest in German-Ukrainian terminography is caused in particular by the fact that Germany is a strategic partner of Ukraine in financial and humanitarian aid, in the trade and economic sphere, as well as in the fields of energy efficiency and decarbonization. Moreover, German-Ukrainian translation will become increasingly important in the context of ensuring intercultural professional communication and linguistic support during the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

Foundations of translation-oriented metaterminography

The establishment of the foundations of a new research field inevitably involves a number of *tasks*: justification of its name; definition of its status within other subject areas of metaterminography; determination of its object, subject, and positions; definition of its conceptual and terminological apparatus; formation of a bibliographic guide for prospective research; consideration of the methodology of translation-oriented metaterminography; and definition of its prospects.

Name of the scientific field

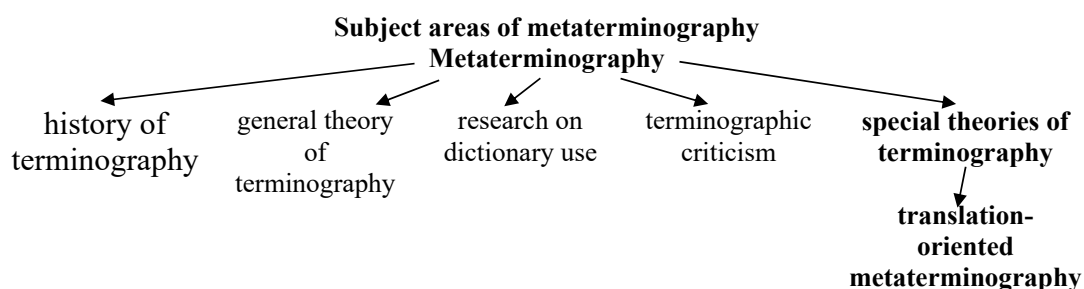
First of all, let us distinguish between two Ukrainian attributes that are often used incorrectly – as, for example, in the work [Ivashchenko, Yatsenko, 2014, p. 39] – in the context of terminology-related fields of research: *перекладний* – that which is translated (has been translated) or contains a translation; *перекладовий* (English: *translation-oriented*) – that which is related to translation. Similar to how the terms *перекладна література*, *перекладний словник*, etc. are used, the term *перекладна термінографія* can be rightfully used when referring to terminology as a collection of translation terminographic sources (specialized translation dictionaries). However, when referring to terminography as a set of actions aimed at designing and com-

piling special dictionaries, or “*словникарство, спеціальне словникарство, фахове словникарство*” [Petrova, 2024, p. 121], it is preferable to use the term *перекладова термінографія* or *translation-oriented terminography* (ISO 12616-1). By analogy with translation-oriented terminography and translation-oriented terminology – a scientific field and at the same time a compulsory academic discipline in the educational and research program *Specialized Translation from German and English; Intercultural Management* at the Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, we propose the term *перекладова метатермінографія* (English: *translation-oriented metaterminography*) to denominate the postulated scientific field.

Status of translation-oriented metaterminography

We find it quite reasonable to extrapolate H. Wiegand’s subject areas of metalexicography [Wiegand, 1984, pp. 14–17] to metaterminography, but also to expand on his classification (see Table 1).

Table 1



It is fair to note that the term *terminographic criticism* (Ukrainian: *термінографічна критика*) was introduced into scientific circulation in Ukraine by T. Petrova: the first use of this term can be seen in a 2018 study [Petrova, 2018]. We, in turn, propose to add to the list of subject areas special theories of terminography, which include translation-oriented metaterminography. Based on the postulates of logical and methodological systems theory, we consider the list of special theories to be open to expansion. At the same time, we are in no hurry to include the above-mentioned terminographic marketing, which is also highlighted by T. Petrova, based on the 1986 proposal by the English researcher F. Hausmann [Petrova, 2024, p. 46]. The authors reject this idea because, firstly, in more than thirty years it has not developed into a separate field (unlike the other subject areas listed), and secondly, it is much more closely related to book marketing.

In a narrow sense, translation-oriented metaterminography can be considered a subject area, in particular a special theory of terminography, and in a broad sense, a separate scientific field related to a number of other terminology-related fields. Its distinctiveness is evidenced, of course, by the number of linguistic studies conducted by Ukrainian scholars on Katsapian-Ukrainian terminographic sources, particularly through the lens of the power (colonial and postcolonial) paradigm. The results of such studies, which demonstrate the cause-and-effect relationships in the development of the examined terminological phenomena, are undoubtedly an irreplaceable tool for evaluating the quality of terminographic sources with other language pairs. It is worth mentioning that there is currently an increase in the number of scientific works that study aspects of term reproduction in multilingual special dictionaries: jurisprudence [Matvieieva, 2020], music [Bulyk-Verkhola, 2022], oil and gas industry [Kushnirova, Reva, 2023], economics [Sylovaniuk, 2024], etc.

Translation-oriented metaterminography shares common theoretical and methodological foundations with translation-oriented terminology, since its research areas include not only translation-oriented, standardizational, and situational dimensions, but also terminographic. Thus, *translation-oriented metaterminography* is a convergent and, at the same time, applicable scientific field that integrates the principles of other terminology-related fields in order to pro-

vide expert assessment of translation terminographic sources and promote the development of national terminological systems in the context of intercultural professional communication.

Object, subject, tasks, and positions

The *object* of translation-oriented metaterminography in a broad sense is translation terminographic sources as reflectors of formation and development stages of terminological systems of the studied language and, at the same time, accumulators of specialized knowledge in specific fields. In a narrower sense, the counterparts of terminological units (terms and term combinations) proposed in translation lexicographic sources as a result of terminographic modeling of interlingual correlations within the studied field serve as the *object* of translation-oriented metaterminography.

The *subject* of translation-oriented metaterminography research is the qualitative characteristics of the object. The list of such characteristics of the systematic study of a specialized translation dictionary includes: phonetic, morphological (e.g., productivity of term-forming models), lexical, syntactic, and stylistic characteristics; lexical-semantic characteristics (e.g., convergence of the content and extension of source and target concepts; functional differentiation of variant counterparts; terminologization, transterminologization, reterminologization); achievement of normative equivalence (as partly opposed to simulation equivalence); creative (term-forming) function of the terminographer and its implementation in the target language; correlation of counterparts with linguistic usage and their discursive and professional applicability in specialized translation; normativity of terminological units and consistency of the terminographer; correlation of counterparts with national standards, etc.

The *tasks* of translation-oriented metaterminography can be grouped according to several vectors:

1. *Theoretical* tasks involve the development and improvement of the theoretical and methodological apparatus, primarily the procedures of terminographic analysis as a set of general partial procedures of translation-oriented metaterminography and algorithms for their application in scientific research; improvement of the metalanguage of terminographic description; research of the influence of extralinguistic factors (historical and political, sociocultural, ideological) on the language formation in general and terminological systems in particular; theoretical justification of criteria for evaluation of the quality of translation terminographic sources.

2. *Scientific* tasks include a systematic description of translation terminographic sources in specific fields and language pairs; identification of trends in the development of terminographic sources in a diachronic aspect; study of the influence of the target language and other language contacts on the formation of the analyzed terminological system; determination of the equivalence degree (zero, partial, complete) between source and target terminological units; establishment of the motivation, semantic transparency, and counterparts' frequency status; research of the role of the terminographer as a linguistic personality and term creator (analysis of strategies and tactics for overcoming lacunae); clarification of the variant counterparts' formation patterns.

3. *Practical* tasks include finding linguistic, discursive and professional, as well as background errors in a terminographic source to restore the balance of the terminological system; studying the correlation of terminographic counterparts with terminological usage; studying the correlation of multi-domain **polysemantic terms of the source language with their terminographic counterparts**; determining the degree of applicability of counterparts **in the context of specialized translation**; determining the usage status of equivalents (unacceptable, not recommended, acceptable, recommended) and provision of practical advice for further terminographic and translation activities; determining the degree of counterparts' conformity to national standards; developing terminographic databases to optimize metaterminographic research, intercultural professional communication, and translation.

Of course, the proposed list of tasks for translation-oriented metaterminography is not exhaustive. However, in order to facilitate their proper accomplishment, it is necessary to outline the positions of translation-oriented metaterminography, which logically complement the principles of Ukrainian translation-oriented terminology science:

Position 1. Translation-oriented metaterminography is an act of affirming the national terminosphere.

Position 2. The main function of a terminographic source in the age of digital technology lies in the essentialization of the terminological heritage as a symbolic capital of a nation, which transcends the utilitarian needs of users and emerges as a cultural artifact capable of resisting the dematerialization of linguistic consciousness.

Position 3. A terminographic source can be a set of not only normative counterparts that reflect objective reality, but also a set of terminological simulacra.

Position 4. The results of a terminographer's work are influenced not only by their professional knowledge, worldview, ideological guidelines, and personal translation experience, but also by the source language as an agent of referentialization of reality, which limits their ability to authentically create terms.

Position 5. The researcher as a subject of metaterminographic research is not a constative mediator between multilingual terminological systems, but a semiotic architect who programs the trajectory of the national terminosphere development.

Therefore, considering the object, subject, tasks, and positions of translation-oriented metaterminography, we can note its intangible and at the same time applicable significance in the context of national interests.

Conceptual and terminological apparatus

The conceptual and terminological apparatus of translation-oriented metaterminography is formed by terminology-related fields (primarily terminology science and terminography) and translation studies. In our opinion, the basis of the postulated scientific field **metalanguage** consists of the following concepts and terms: *specialized translation dictionary (translation terminographic source, domain translation dictionary), translation-oriented terminography, bilingual terminography, multilingual terminography, dictionary entry, dictionary nest, dictionary microstructure, dictionary macrostructure, terminological unit, term, term combination, native language term, foreign term, terminoid, termbase (terminology base), motivation, vocable, lemma, concept, meaning, definition, polysemy, homonymy, concept content, concept extension, termform, term usage, term usage status, frequency status, term creation, term nest, term field, terminology, terminological usage, interdomain terminology, terminological system, terminosphere, terminological lacuna, terminologization, reterminologization, transterminologization, determinologization, interlingual asymmetry, eponymous discrepancy, terminological interference, source language, target language, rendering (reproduction) procedure, transformation, equivalence, type of equivalence, degree of equivalence, acceptability, terminological consistency, component consistency, pseudo-equivalent, normative equivalent, variant counterpart, normative counterpart, standard counterpart, law of terminological determinism, simulation, terminological simulacrum, phonetic simulacrum, word-formative simulacrum, inflectional simulacrum, lexical-semantic simulacrum, syntactic simulacrum, terminological desimulacrization, terminological personology, authorial neoterm, translation competence of a terminographer, macro- and microstrategies of a terminographer, terminological work, terminology management, terminographic assessment, evaluation of a terminographic source, terminological validation, terminological standardization, terminological standard, terminological harmonization.*

Of course, we did not intend to provide an exhaustive list of concepts and terms of the translation-oriented metaterminography metalanguage. The proposed list only confirms the convergence of the scientific field.

Materials for prospective research

Within the framework of this theoretical study, the authors decided to compile the most complete bibliographic index of German-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-German terminographic sources. It should be noted that, in addition to those mentioned, other languages may also be included in the register. While the authors' visible motivation lies in provision of a guiding list of illustrative sources for prospective research for metaterminographers, their less obvious motivation lies in highlighting the significant achievements of German-Ukrainian terminographers.

To save space, we are presenting the bibliographic index "*German-Ukrainian Terminographic Sources*" [Saiko, Nika, 2025] as an appendix to this article. Let us make a few comments on the presentation of terminographic sources: a) for ease of search the works are grouped by

domains; b) the order of the domains is influenced by quantitative indicators; c) the chronological order is maintained within each domain; d) the first domain is used as a reference point for the classification of multi-domain dictionaries (e.g., economic and legal); e) the authentic spelling of titles has been preserved.

Work on the bibliographic index has led to the following conclusions:

1. There are at least 120 German-Ukrainian terminographic sources for prospective metaterminographic research.

2. We consider K. Levytsky's *"Німецько-руський словар висловів правничих і адміністраційних"* (Lviv, 1893) to be the first German-Ukrainian terminographic source.

3. The largest in terms of the number of dictionary entries (approximately 80,000) and at the same time in terms of volume is M. Syvak's *"Новий великий німецько-український економічний словник"* (Kyiv, 2008).

4. The largest number of terminographic works were published in the following cities: Kyiv – 32, Lviv – 25, Ivano-Frankivsk – 15, Chernivtsi – 9.

5. 10% of the total number, i.e., 12 terminographic works, were published abroad, 5 of which were published in Berlin.

6. The most productive German-Ukrainian terminographers include S. Kiiko, L. Soroka, and M. Zanichkovskiy, each of whom has at least 5 terminographic works.

7. The largest number of works were published in the domains of economy and technology (effectively, one third of terminographic sources). For more details on the number of sources in the relevant domains, see Fig. 1.

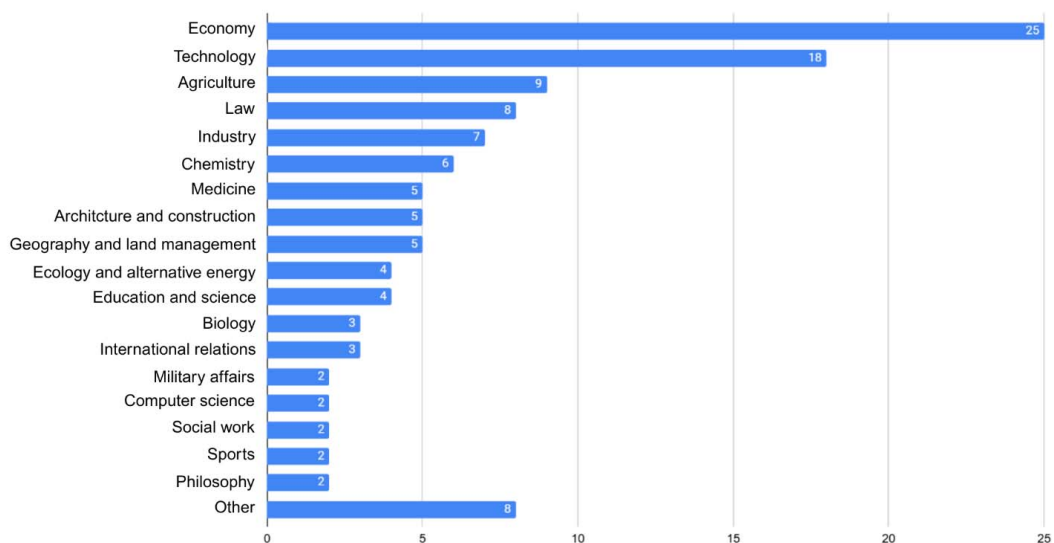


Fig. 1. Quantitative distribution of German-Ukrainian terminographic sources by domain

8. The most specific subdomains and domains for which terminographic sources have been published include the following: *forestry* and *aviation* (technology); *beekeeping* (agriculture); *leather work*, *leather and fur production*, and *f foundry production* (industry); *medieval fencing* (sports); *prosecution* (law); and archaeology.

Therefore, we can state that Ukrainian translation-oriented metaterminography, particularly in the German-Ukrainian direction, has a sufficient source base for prospective research aimed at safeguarding national interests.

Methodology of translation-oriented metaterminography

In addition to H. Wiegand, who described the methods of segmentation and structuring in detail [Wiegand, 2010], Schierholz [Schierholz, 2015] and Łukasik [Łukasik, 2019] also contributed to the formation of the metaterminographic research methodology. However, approaches to

researching translation-oriented aspects in terminographic sources have remained outside the attention of researchers until now. To fill this gap, we propose to use the authors' methodological coordinate system of empirical translation studies (see Table 2) as a basis for metaterminographic research directly related to specialized translation.

Table 2

Methodological coordinate system of translation-oriented metaterminography

METHODOLOGICAL COORDINATE SYSTEM	
1. Research orientation	Product
	Product subtype
2. Paradigm	
3. Theory	
4. Design	Hypothesis
	Conditions
	Approach
	Type
	Other
5. Data collection methods and procedures	
6. Data analysis methods and procedures	

In the context of further systematization of the results of all translation studies and terminology-related research, we will consider the orientation of the study to be of primary importance. In translation studies, most research is traditionally oriented at the product (along with the process and participants). Distinctive *products subtypes* for metaterminographic research are translation terminographic sources, termbases, and domain-specific glossaries. The *paradigm* in methodology of a specific science (as a system of views on the studied object, chosen to organize research, describe the object, and interpret the results) and the *theory* (as a set of scientific conclusions and patterns) form an inseparable unity. The following paradigms seem to be most relevant for translation-oriented metaterminography: *semiotic-interpretative*, *ecolinguistic*, *cognitive-discursive*, *synergistic (universally systemological)*, *power-based* (including among others *ideological*, *colonial*, *postcolonial*), *cognitive*, and *systemic*.

We define research *design* as a strategic plan for the scientific and research process that directly influences the data collection and analysis methods. The most important parameters of metaterminographic research design include: *hypothesis* (confirmatory or exploratory), *conditions* (situational or experimental research), *approach* (conditional oppositions: semasiological and onomasiological, descriptive and prescriptive, quantitative and qualitative, synchronic and diachronic), as well as *type* (selective or systematic bilingual or multilingual research). M. Saiko and M. Dorofeieva [Saiko, Dorofeieva, 2024] provide more details on some design parameters. We consider the system of design parameters to be an open structure, which enables its adaptation to new research needs and prevents the mechanical subordination of innovative methodological approaches to the presented classification.

A comprehensive methodology for metaterminographic research is formed by a well-conceived set of individual methods for data collection and analysis, organized in accordance with the researcher's goals and objectives. *Data collection methods*, in particular methods of selecting dictionary entries for further analysis, include the following: *comprehensive sampling*, *selective sampling* (e.g., every *n*th dictionary entry, representative and stratified sampling), *targeted (or purposive) sampling* (e.g., criterion-based, thematic, expert, and problem-oriented selection), *contrastive sampling* (interlingual, interdictionary, and interdomain sampling), *retrospective sampling* (commenting, conversation/interview, questionnaire), and *combined sampling approaches*. The main *data analysis methods* of metaterminographic research are terminographic analysis (e.g., comparative terminographic analysis – comparative analysis of two or more terminographic sources, contrastive terminographic analysis – comparative analysis of terminographic counterparts with translation-oriented, standard, corpus counterparts, as well as with terminological usage). *Statistical methods* include exploratory data analysis, descriptive statistics analysis, and inferential statistics.

Testing of the methodological coordinate system

The first characteristic of the study is its orientation. Here, we focus on the product itself. We chose *Німецько-український термінологічний посібник з історії архітектури та містобудування* [Petryshyn et al., 2006] as the material to test the methodological coordinate system described above. Our choice is determined not only by its relevance in the context of German-Ukrainian intercultural communication, but also by the fact that, as we know [Saiko, Nika, 2025], it is the first terminographic source in this domain. Moreover, it is the first time that it has become a research object, which constitutes the novelty of the study.

Since the unique work, *Німецько-український термінологічний посібник з історії архітектури та містобудування*, has never been a research object before, it is necessary to provide general information about it. The terminographic source was published in 2006 by the Lviv-based publishing house *EKOinform*. H. Petryshyn, V. Zadorozhnyi, S. Topylko, U. Ivanochko, T. Nesterova, and O. Kryvoruchenko worked on its compilation. H. Petryshyn was responsible for the general editing, Y. Dombrovskiy for the etymological editing, and H. Eichner for the editing of the German index. In general, the terminology manual (this is how the authors describe their work in the annotation) was prepared primarily for the course *History of Architecture and Urban Planning* as part of the cooperation between the Lviv Polytechnic National University and the Vienna University of Technology. Although at first glance it may seem that the work contains a small number of terms, namely around 5,000, its unquestionable advantage in the context of translation lies in the presence of 69 authentic translation illustrations and interpretations of approximately 400 terms. An example of one such illustration is given below (see Fig. 2).

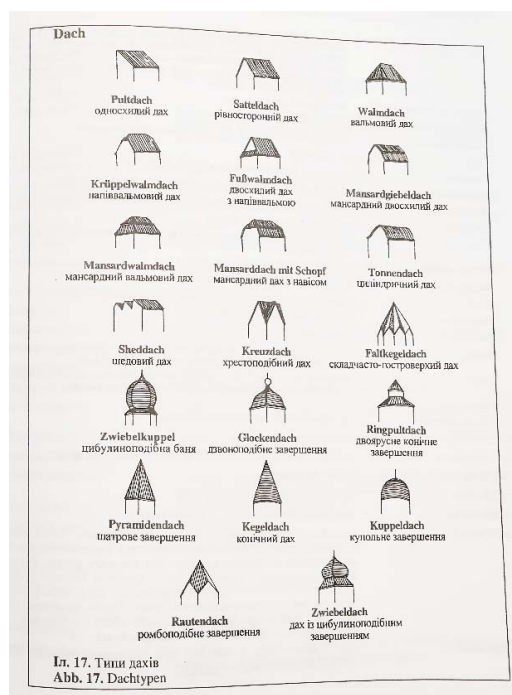


Fig. 2. Example of a translation illustration [Petryshyn et al., 2006, p. 63]

Similar to the structure of the theoretical part of the study, we continue to follow the systemic paradigm, as it allows us to comprehensively consider the terminographic source as a holistic system of interconnected elements, as well as to trace their interaction within the interlingual specialized discourse of architecture and urban planning. The study is based on several theories, in particular general and lexico-semantic theories of terminology and simulation theory of translation studies. According to these theories, a term is: a) a denomination of an object, the conceptualization of which can be classified in a system of concepts; b) a specialized lexical unit,

the meaning and function of which are determined by its systematic use in the contexts of professional discourse. According to simulation theory, a specialized translation dictionary can be a set of not only normative counterparts, but also terminological simulacra at both the intralinguistic and extralinguistic (referential) levels.

Regarding the design parameters, we note the following: the research *hypothesis* is of a confirmatory nature and relates to the above-mentioned provision of the simulation theory of translation. In accordance with the *conditions* of the research, it is situational and focuses on little-studied and unique phenomena. The conducted terminographic analysis is based on several conditionally opposing *approaches*: semasiological (to ascertain semantics), descriptive (to describe terminological phenomena), qualitative (to evaluate translation counterparts), prescriptive (to restore the balance of the translation term field), and synchronic (since we are dealing with a synchronic cross-section of the counterparts' functioning in a single terminographic source). The *type* of research is a selective bilingual study, since we are only analyzing the terminology field "Treppen/sходи" in the source. Therefore, the data collection method is a targeted, specifically thematic sampling, and terminographic analysis is used for analysis. Thus, the object of the study is the dictionary entries of the term field "Treppen/sходи," and the subject is the completeness of the dictionary entries, the appropriateness and normativity of the proposed Ukrainian counterparts.

The studied term field consists of a term nest (see Table 3) and related dictionary entries.

Table 3

Term nest "Treppe" [Petryshyn et al., 2006, p. 219]

Treppe <i>f</i>	– сходи (син.: → <i>Aufgang</i> , → <i>Freitreppe</i> , → <i>Stiege</i> , → <i>Stufe</i> , → <i>Treppenabsatz</i> , → <i>Treppenstufe</i>)
einläufige ~	– одномаршеві сходи; <i>ein Viertel im Ansatz gewendelte</i> ~ одномаршеві сходи, повернуті на одну четверту в основі
doppelläufige ~	– двомаршеві сходи
Treppen absatz <i>m</i>	– сходовий майданчик
Treppen gang <i>m</i>	– сходовий марш
Treppen giebel <i>m</i>	– ступінчастий щипець/фронтон (→ <i>Abtreppung</i>)
Treppen haus <i>n</i>	– сходові клітка (→ <i>Hausflur</i> , → <i>Seitengang</i> , → <i>Stiegenhaus</i> , → <i>Treppengang</i>)
Treppen straße <i>f</i>	– вулиця-сходи, розпланована у вигляді терас
Treppen stufe <i>f</i>	– сходи́нка

First of all, let us pay attention to the problematic nature of presenting intratextual references in the context of synonyms (→). For instance, the lexeme *Aufgang*, which for some reason is not found in the German register, can be a contextual synonym for *Treppe*. It is also appropriate to include the lexeme *Stiege* in the synonymic row, but it should be noted that it is mainly used in the meaning of stairs in Austria. In the dictionary entry *Stiege* (p. 209), the authors provide two translation options: *під'їзд у будинок* and *вузькі, круті сходи*. The latter meaning of the lexeme under consideration also exists in the German variant of the German language. However, the first proposed counterpart is incorrect: entrance to a building is *Anfahrt, Zufahrt* or even *Hauseingang*.

The German lexeme *Freitreppe* (Ukrainian: *зовнішні сходи*) cannot be considered a synonym for its hypernym *Treppe* either. In the dictionary entry *Freitreppe* (p. 85), we find the following translation counterparts: *зовнішні сходи, часто багато архітектурно облаштовані як елемент садово-паркової архітектури, під'їзд*, and *зовнішній ганок*. The latter two are only partial and contextual counterparts. We consider the lexeme *зовнішній* to be excessive, since porches are by definition always external structures. The Ukrainian lexeme *ганок*, borrowed from Polish, is interesting from a translational point of view, since it has no exact German equivalent due to its cultural specificity. Potential variants include *Vortreppe, offene Veranda*, and *Eingangspodest*.

In addition, attention should be paid to the terms *Stufe* and *Treppenstufe*, which are by no means synonymous with *Treppe*, as stated in the studied source. Based on the definition in DIN 18065, we conclude that the Ukrainian equivalents of *Stufe* are *східець* or *сходинка*. We also find an incorrect translation decision made by the terminographers in the dictionary entry for *Stufe* (p. 212), according to which the counterpart of the German term *Stufe* is *сходина*. In general, *сходина* is a horizontal component of a *східець* or *сходинка*, and therefore, according to the DIN 17210 standard, the German equivalent of this term is *Trittstufe*.

Regarding the term combinations *einläufige* and *doppelläufige Treppe*: the proposed Ukrainian counterparts are normative – *одномаршеві* and *двомаршеві сходи*. For our part, we would also suggest native language terms as variant counterparts, in particular *однохідневі* and *двохідневі сходи* (from the lexeme *хідень* = *марш*). The term combination *одномаршеві сходи, повернуті на одну четверту в основі*, proposed in the work for practical reasons, can be replaced with *одномаршеві сходи, повернуті на чверть в основі*.

The terms *Treppenabsatz*, *Treppengang*, and *Treppengiebel* are correctly reproduced in the work, but the reference to the dictionary entry with the polysemous hyperonym (rather than synonym) *Abtrep-pung* seems superfluous. The translation of the German architectural culture term *Treppenstraße*, which is primarily associated with the post-war reconstruction of the German city of Kassel, is also acceptable. For our part, we would suggest the equivalent *сходова вулиця* (instead of the apposition *вулиця-сходи*). The dictionary entry *Treppenhaus*, although it records the normative counterpart *сходова клітка*, confirms that the studied source tends to have a flaw, as it also contains intratextual references to terms that are not synonymous with *Treppenhaus* (in particular *Seitengang* and *Treppengang*).

Thus, the results of the empirical analysis of the term field “*Treppen/сходи*” have shown that the studied terminographic source, along with its advantages, also has flaws, which once again confirmed the hypothesis of the simulation theory of translation. However, in order to provide an objective expert assessment of this work, there needs to be a more in-depth study of it. In addition, we can rightfully state the appropriateness of conducting metaterminographic research based on the developed methodological coordinate system.

Prospects for translation-oriented metaterminography

The clearly defined object, subject, tasks, positions, and methodological coordinate system of translation-oriented metaterminography open up new prospects for research, primarily in the context of the development of national terminological systems. A primary study of German-Ukrainian terminographic sources, and first and foremost of domain translation dictionaries (not glossaries), provides grounds for developing an inductive heuristic hypothesis in the context of the term-creating function of the terminographer, which we formulate as follows: *all existing German-Ukrainian specialized dictionaries contain authorial neoterms. The vast majority of authorial neoterms have a single-frequency status, which is caused by a number of factors (source language; specifics of the subject area and the degree of development of the corresponding terminological system in the target language; motivation, competence, strategies, and preferences of terminographers; limited approbation of counterparts in professional communities before their inclusion in the dictionary; terminographic practice conducted in isolation from translation activity; lack of state funding and promotion of relevant terminographic sources; paper format of terminographic sources, etc.).*

Examples of individual authorial neoterms coined by Ukrainian terminographers are provided in Table 4.

Let us briefly comment on the illustrative material. First of all, it should be noted that we have selected terminographic sources that are related by domain, in particular those related to construction and architecture. This domain seems to us to be quite promising, especially in the context of Ukraine’s post-war reconstruction. In addition, it should be noted that the proposed list of terminographic entries with potential authorial neoterms (mainly term combinations), presented in accordance with the original sources, is not definitive and serves only an illustrative purpose. In general, we are convinced that an in-depth qualitative and prescriptive analysis of translation terminographic sources and the digital visualization (retrodigitization) of individual successful authorial neoterms will contribute to a change in their frequency status and their inclusion in active term use in translation-oriented and potentially in native language usage.

Table 4

Potential authorial neoterms

<p><i>“German-Ukrainian terminology guide on the history of architecture and urban planning”</i> [Petryshyn et al., 2006]</p>
<p>Abtreppung <i>f</i> – ступінчата розбудова архітектурної форми [...] (с. 16); Ansitz <i>m</i> – житлова будівля оборонного характеру [...] (с. 23); Arkaden fenster <i>pl</i> аркатурні вікна [...] (с. 28); Bailey <i>f</i> – двір-твердина [...] (с. 36); Barock bau block erschließung <i>f</i> – барокове вирішення квартальної забудови міста (с. 40); Bau block erschließung <i>f</i> – система компонування будівельних парцел (с. 42); Bruch feld <i>n</i> – просідання ґрунту над пустотами, шахтами (с. 53); Dach <i>n</i> Falt ~ багатоплощинний дах складчастого характеру [...] (с. 62); Dach stein <i>m</i> – піщано-цементна дахівка (с. 65); einseitiges Reihendorf село з односторонньою лінійною забудовою (с. 71); Drei strahl <i>m</i> [...] розташування доріг з орієнтацією на містобудівну домінанту [...] (с. 72); Feld stein mauer werk <i>n</i> – стінова кладка із природного каменю нерегулярної форми [...] (с. 81); Fenster bekrönung <i>f</i> – декоративне завершення віконного прорізу [...] (с. 82) тощо.</p>
<p><i>“German-Ukrainian-Russian dictionary of technology for production of building materials and aerated concrete”</i> [Buriak, Martynenko, Yevseieva, 2007]</p>
<p>Arbeitsabschnitt <i>m</i> [...], ділянка-захватка (с. 9); Balkenanker <i>m</i> -анкерний зв'язок балки (с. 15); Vauelementenliste <i>f</i> -відомість льохових будівельних елементів (с. 17); Betonkübel <i>m</i> -баддя-ківш для бетонної суміші (с. 23); Deckenscheibe <i>f</i> -крупнорозмірний площинний елемент перекриттів (с. 33); Einkornbeton <i>m</i> -бетон з однофракційного матеріалу (с. 39); Halbschalenschweißung <i>f</i> -напівванне зварювання (с. 56); Produktionsschale <i>f</i> -виробничий однопрогоновий будинок (с. 82) тощо.</p>
<p><i>“German-Ukrainian dictionary of architecture and construction terms”</i> [Kiiko, Pyntiuk, 2020]</p>
<p>Abatjoir <i>m</i> (<i>фр.</i>) підвальне вікно косої форми; косоє вікно погребу (с. 12); abgurten оздоблювати тягами (с. 12); abrippen виводити тяги; облаштовувати штукатурні ребра [...] (с. 13); Antepagmenta <i>f</i> орнаментований кам'яний одвірок (с. 18); Architrav <i>m</i> [...] gestümmelter ~ архітрав з гладким поясом для напису; unterbrochener ~ розрізаний архітрав (с. 21); Architravverbindung <i>f</i> сполучення архітрава (с. 21); Artriglyphon <i>m</i> доричний храм без тригліфів на фризі (с. 21); Auge <i>n</i> світловий отвір у верхній частині купола (с. 23); Halbfirst <i>m</i> гребінь односкілого даху (с. 65); Lehmziegel <i>m</i> сирцева цегла повітряного сушіння (с. 81); Mietskaserne <i>f</i> прибутковий будинок казарменого типу [...] (с. 86); Rankenkapitell <i>n</i> капітель з вусяками (с. 100); Säulenfigurenportal <i>n</i> колонний портал зі скульптурами (с. 106) тощо.</p>

In addition to authorial neoterms, the study of which needs to be viewed through the lens of a cognitive paradigm, which in turn can potentially develop into a creative one, it should also be recognized that postcolonial studies are promising, and their results would contribute to the internal desimulacrizaton of terminological systems and a return to the inherent and natural elements of the semiotic metasystem. In addition, the promising tasks of metaterminographers include the implementation of open science principles, terminographic support for interdisciplinary research, culturological adaptation of terms, the study of terminological entropy with regard to language pairs, dynamic modeling of terminological changes, promotion of multimodal terminography, integration of small artificial intelligence into terminographic practice, systematic development of metaterminographic didactics, development of methods for conducting terminographic analyses, etc.

Conclusions

The conducted study made it possible to postulate translation-oriented metaterminography as a special theory of terminography in the narrow sense and as a convergent scientific field in the broad sense, which integrates the theoretical and practical foundations of terminology-related fields for evaluation and optimization of the quality and applicability of terminographic sources in translation activities. For the first time in Ukrainian philological science, the status of translation-oriented metaterminography as a separate subject area in the system of metaterminographic research has been substantiated, complementing the traditional classification of H. Wiegand and opening up new perspectives for the development of the national terminosphere.

The *object* of translation-oriented metaterminography is translation terminographic sources as reflectors of formation stages of terminological systems and accumulators of specialized knowledge in specific domains. In a narrower sense, the object of research is the counterparts of terminological units proposed in translation lexicographic sources as a result of terminographic modeling of interlingual correlations. The *subject* of research is the qualitative characteristics of the object, which include the linguistic characteristics of counterparts; the implementation of normative equivalence; the creative function of the terminographer and its implementation in the target language; the correlation of counterparts with linguistic usage and their discursive and professional applicability in specialized translation; the standardization of terminological units and the consistency of the terminographer; the correlation of equivalents with national standards, etc.

The *tasks* of the postulated field are structured along three vectors: *theoretical* (development of a methodological apparatus, improvement of the metalanguage, study of the influence of extralinguistic factors), *scientific* (systematic description of sources, identification of development trends, study of interlingual asymmetry, research on the role of the terminographer as a linguistic personality), and *practical* (identification of errors, study of correlations with terminological usage, determination of the applicability of counterparts, development of termbases).

The *methodological basis* of translation-oriented metaterminography is a methodological coordinate system developed by the authors, which is based on the systemic-instrumental paradigm and the logical-methodological systems theory. This coordinate system comprises six hierarchical components: research orientation, paradigm, theory, design (with parameters of hypothesis, conditions, approach, and type), data collection methods (*comprehensive, selective, targeted, contrastive, retrospective, and combined sampling*), and data analysis methods (*comparative and contrastive terminographic analysis*). Testing of the methodological coordinate system based on the term field “*Treppen/сходу*” from the “*German-Ukrainian terminology guide on the history of architecture and urban planning*” confirmed its effectiveness for comprehensive analysis of terminographic sources and evaluation of the quality of the proposed translation counterparts.

In addition, the study attempted to systematize the metalanguage of the postulated scientific field, which ensures the terminological consistency of research in this field and contributes to the unification of scientific discourse. The catalogued German-Ukrainian terminographic sources, of which there are at least 120, constitute a sufficient empirical basis for prospective research through the lens of the detailed positions of translation-oriented metaterminography with the help of the outlined conceptual and terminological apparatus, as well as the proposed methodological coordinate system.

The *areas of application* of the research results in translation-oriented metaterminography are: 1) *specialized translation* – quality assessment and usage optimization of terminographic sources in translation activities; 2) *terminological standardization* – harmonization of national terminological systems in accordance with international standards while preserving national specificity; 3) *lexicographic practice* – development of scientifically grounded criteria and procedures for compiling domain translation dictionaries; 4) *educational activities* – teaching languages for specific purposes, training translators and terminographers, developing training programs; 5) *digital transformation* – creation of electronic termbases and integration of terminographic resources into automated translation systems; 6) *international cooperation* – provision of terminological support for international projects; 7) *post-war reconstruction of Ukraine* – terminological support for intercultural communication in the fields of construction, architecture, and infrastructure.

The *practical significance* of the study lies in providing an approbated theoretical and methodological basis for the systematic study of translation terminographic sources, which will contribute to improving the quality of specialized translation, developing national terminological systems, and ensuring effective intercultural professional communication. *Prospects* for further research are related to cross-paradigmatic approaches, the development of procedures and criteria for evaluating the quality of translation terminographic sources, and the study of German-Ukrainian terminographic sources in the context of Ukraine’s post-war reconstruction, particularly in the fields of construction, architecture, and infrastructure development.

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TRANSLATION-ORIENTED METATERMINOGRAPHY AS A SCIENTIFIC FIELD: THEORY, METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE

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The increasing complexity of specialized knowledge and the need for effective intercultural professional communication have intensified interest in the theoretical foundations of terminography. However, the lack of systematic research in dictionary studies has highlighted the need to explore metaterminography, particularly in its translation-focused dimension. This study postulates translation-oriented metaterminography as a specialized theory within metaterminography, as well as a convergent research field that synthesizes theoretical and applied principles from terminology and translation studies. The combined findings establish the theoretical foundations for systematic research of specialized translation dictionaries and their optimization for translation activities.

The aim of this research is to determine the fundamental principles of translation-oriented metaterminography, specifically focusing on the German-Ukrainian language pair, with particular emphasis on its critical importance in the context of national interests.

This investigation adopts a systemic-instrumental paradigm, integrating general and special theories of terminology-related studies. The research is based on a descriptive-quantitative approach, employing analysis and synthesis to identify and consolidate foundations and perspectives of translation-oriented metaterminography, analogy to distinguish its subject domains, systematization and classification procedures for bibliographic compilation, and inductive-deductive methods for theoretical generalizations.

The study has defined the object, subject, tasks, and positions of translation-oriented metaterminography, established its conceptual and terminological apparatus, and developed a methodological coordinate system for empirical research. A comprehensive bibliographic index of 120 German-Ukrainian terminographic sources has been compiled, providing substantial empirical material for future translation-oriented metaterminographic studies.

The present analysis has also demonstrated the relevance of extrapolating the methodological coordinate system of translation studies to metaterminographic research. This coordinate system is built on the principle of hierarchy and includes six core components: (1) orientation, (2) paradigm, (3) theory, (4) design, (5) data collection methods and procedures, and (6) data analysis methods and procedures. The main design parameters include: (1) hypothesis, (2) conditions, (3) approach, and (4) type of research. The article proposes the most comprehensive classification of data collection and analysis methods and procedures to date. The applicability of the proposed coordinate system has been confirmed through empirical testing.

Consequently, translation-oriented metaterminography emerges as a convergent scientific field that integrates theoretical and practical foundations of terminology-related studies to evaluate and optimize the quality and applicability of terminographic sources in translation activities. The field's significance lies in its contribution to national terminological systems development, enhancement of special translation quality, and facilitation of effective intercultural professional communication.

The research opens new avenues for exploration, particularly in the context of national terminological systems development. The outlined future research perspectives involve multi-paradigmatic approaches, the development of methodologies and criteria for evaluating the quality of specialized translation dictionaries, and the investigation of German-Ukrainian terminographic sources in the context of Ukraine's post-war reconstruction, particularly in the fields of construction, architecture, and infrastructure development.

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