BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION TERMINOLOGY (BASED ON EURO PARLIAMENT TERMCOORD PROJECT)

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ABSTRACT

Education is the field undergoing systematic changes and development that results in the necessity of constant research. Consequently, this process presents a handful of modern terminology that might become ambiguous by creating obstacles to understanding in different languages. Modern terminology mainly originates from the English language that has become the source of spreading the terms amongst different languages worldwide. Therefore, many people struggle with properly comprehending the idea behind a term that may cause misunderstanding of modern terminology misleading the process and consequent outcomes. The goal of Euro Project- Terminology coordination between Euro Parliament TermCoord and Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University corpus.bsu.edu.ge is to harmonize the multilingual term base of the European Parliament. Moreover, the project aims at research and lexical processing of thematic (medicine, culture (archaeology), education) terms, referring to sources and academic reference materials. Besides the driving force of the project is to create modules for field terms and reference materials on www.terminology.bsu.edu.ge; The process of working on terminology within the framework of the project is being carried out by developing the terminological corpus base of BSU (Batumi Shota Rustaveli state University). It will contain the thematic terminology that is being developed by BSU academics and students with copyright protection. This particular study aims to determine what challenges and benefits have been identified in the process of working in the field of education. Quantitative, descriptive and comparative methods have been applied in this research paper. The quantitative method has been used for data collection analysis, while the descriptive and comparative methods have been attributed to content analysis. The results suggest that the ***benefits*** are as follows: (a) education terms have been processed and placed on www.terminology.edu.ge, which will be needed within the framework of association with the European Union; (b) processed thematic terminology in the area of education is available and the process of coordination-harmonization with TermCoord is the subject to be completed; (c) the thematic terminology will serve to minimize ambiguity in the field of education. And the ***challenges*** are as follows: (a) some terms do not have corresponding Georgian equivalent; (b) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of sources in Georgian; (c) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of context in Georgian.

Introduction.

Education is the field undergoing systematic research and development. Thus, presenting a handful of modern terminology that might become ambiguous by creating obstacles to understanding in different languages. Modern terminology mainly originates from the English language that has become the source of spreading the terms amongst different languages worldwide. Therefore, many people struggle with properly comprehending the idea behind the term that may cause misunderstanding of modern terminology misleading the process and consequent outcomes.

The goal of Euro Project- Terminology coordination between Euro Parliament TermCoord and Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University corpus.bsu.edu.ge has been to harmonize the multilingual term base of the European Parliament. Moreover, the project aims at: research and lexical processing of thematic (medicine, culture (archaeology), education) terms, referring to sources and academic reference materials; to create modules for field terms and reference materials on www.terminology.bsu.edu.ge; The process of working on terminology within the framework of the mentioned project is being carried out by developing the terminological corpus base of BSU (Batumi Shota Rustaveli state University). It will contain the sectoral terminology that is being developed by BSU academics and students with copyright protection. This particular study aims to determine what challenges and benefits have been identified in the process of working in the field of education.

Different approaches to terminology translation.
What Is Translation?

Translation is a vital step in going global, and getting it right from the start is key for the success of any global expansion strategy. After all, if your target audience can't understand what you're saying or you're not conveying the right message, they are most likely to misunderstand you.

In this research paper we will explore some challenges related to misunderstanding of a concept and how www.terminology.bsu.edu.ge. can help those who are interested in mastering the ins and outs of this complex process.

There are a number of techniques or methods that translators use to convert the source text into the target language. Some are better suited to certain types of text than others, and some may be more appropriate taking into consideration the aims and needs of a target group or the translator's preferences.

Generally, when using a direct translation technique, the translator tries to produce a target text that closely resembles the source text in terms of meaning, style, and structure. This approach is often used for technical or scientific texts where it's important to retain the original meaning as closely as possible. In our particular case the task was to apply a direct translation technique for transferring the meaning of education terms into the Georgian language.

Some methods commonly used in **direct translation include:**

Borrowing: This involves taking a word or phrase from the source language and using it in the target language text. This is often done when there is no direct equivalent in the target language (at least not yet), or when using the source language term will add precision or clarity. For example, culinary terms such as "tapas" are often borrowed into English.

Calque or loan translation: This is a type of loanword where the translator literally translates each element of the source text word or phrase and then combines the results to form a new word phrase in the target language. For example, the English term "Adam's apple" is a calque of the French "pomme d'Adam."

Literal translation: This is a type of translation suitable for language pairs that have a high degree of similarity. The translator tries to produce a target text that closely resembles the source text in

terms of word order, sentence structure, meaning, and style, with a direct equivalent for each word or phrase. For example, the Portuguese phrase "O gato bebe água" (the cat drinks water) would be translated literally into Spanish as "El gato bebe agua." (https://phrase.com/blog/posts/translation/)

When using an **oblique translation technique**, the translator takes a more creative approach, producing a target text that conveys the same meaning as the source text but is not necessarily a direct equivalent. This approach is often used for literary or marketing texts where preserving the original style is more important than retaining the exact meaning.

Some methods commonly used in **oblique translation techniques:**

Transposition: This involves changing the word class of a source text element. For example, a verb in the source text might be transposed into a noun in the target text.

Modulation: This method changes the point of view in the target text. For example, if the source text describes how something "is difficult", the translator might decide to render this as "it's not easy" in the target text.

Reformulation or equivalence: When idiomatic expressions, proverbs, or culturally specific references don't lend themselves to literal translation, the translator may use this method to replace them with an expression that conveys a similar meaning in the target culture. For example, the English expression "it's raining cats and dogs" could become "il pleut des cordes" in French.

Adaptation or cultural substitution: This is a type of reformulation where the translator replaces a cultural reference in the source text with one that is more familiar to the target audience. For example, if a text mentions a local holiday that is not celebrated in the target culture, the translator might substitute a more widely-recognized holiday. Adaptation is at the heart of the localization vs translation distinction for global products.

Our assignment required both direct and oblique translation techniques. Particularly, borrowings, calque or loan translation, literal translation, modulation.

Methods.

The current project involved working on the following: Source term Language ID, Target term, Part of speech, IATE, Term reference, Definition, External cross reference (definition), Source (definition), Synonym, Domain, Subdomain, Context, External cross reference (context), Source (context), Project, Subproject. Quantitative, descriptive and comparative methods have been applied to study the process of translation of the terms. The quantitative method has been used for data collection, while the descriptive and comparative methods have been attributed to content analysis.

Results, discussion and implication.

40 lexical entries have been translated from English into Georgian using different methods.

The following table represents some examples:

Table 1. Lexical entries have been translated from English into Georgian using different methods.

Direct	Oblique
1	2
open university	Small private online course
open educational resources	in-person mass lecture
open education	micro-credential
microlearning	intranet
open archive	HyFlex course
Open and Distance Learning	educational innovation
online open days	digital native
Massive Open Online Course	
interactive whiteboard	
Information and Communication Technology in education	
digital transformation strategy	

Table 1. Continuation.

1	2
digital project	
learning environment	
remote proctoring	
virtual campus	
virtual campus tour	
virtual fair	
virtual classroom	
interactive online workshop	
face-to-face education	
online library	
online conference	
digital divide	
digital literacy	
digital inclusion	
digital education service	

The data presented in the Chart is based on the method analysis that has been used in the process of term translation. The following Chart shows the percentage of the techniques applied according to their frequency. The blue part of the pie chart depicts the direct technique, while the orange part of the pie chart represents the oblique translation technique.
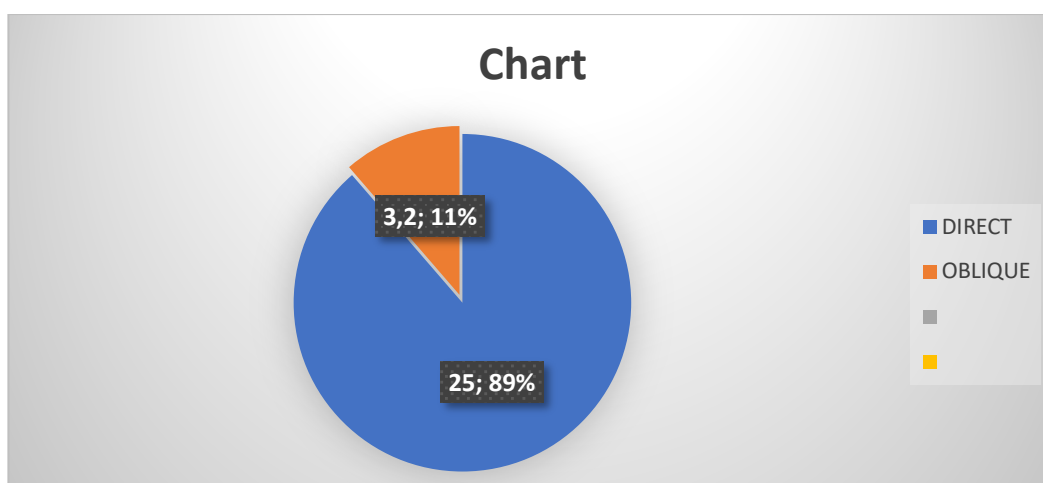

Figure 1. The percentage of the techniques applied according to their frequency.

The orange colour makes up 11 percent, while the blue colour makes up 89 percent. Hence, the results show that the direct method drastically outweighs the oblique method. Therefore, we can say that mostly translation involved taking a word or phrase from the English language and using it in the Georgian language. This was done on three different levels. They are: a term, a definition and a context. This method was applied because there was no direct equivalent in the Georgian language or when using the source language term added precision or clarity to the meaning.

In some cases, each element of the term word or phrase was translated to form a new word phrase in the Georgian language. In addition, there were cases when the target term was produced that closely resembled the source terminology in terms of word order, sentence structure, meaning and style, with a direct equivalent for each word or phrase.

Based on the data collected we can conclude that the direct translation technique is more efficient than the oblique translation one. Moreover, although a great variety of other techniques are available, the direct translation method is claimed to be the most preferable of all.

Conclusion.

The analysis of the results results suggest that the ***benefits*** are as follows: (a) education terms have been processed and placed on www.terminology.edu.ge, which will be needed within the framework of association with the European Union; (b) processed thematic terminology in the area of education is available and the process of coordination-harmonization with TermCoord is the subject to be completed; (c) the thematic terminology will serve to minimize ambiguity in the field of education. And the ***challenges*** are as follows: (a) some terms do not have corresponding Georgian equivalent; (b) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of sources in Georgian; (c) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of context in Georgian.

This discussion results in the following outcome – the translation process involved less cases with changing the word class of the English term element or changing the point of view in the target text. Hence, the oblique translation method was barely applied. We base our discussion on the following points: since the translation is a challenging process that might involve a rage of different techniques, however, the choice of an appropriate method can lead to clear comprehension and reduce misunderstanding. Education is a field which is permanently giving birth to a handful of modern terminology that becomes contagious all over the world. So, we have to be ready to face the challenges and timely adapt them to be on the right track.

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