

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

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### TERMINOLOGY FORMATION (TERMINOLOGISATION) OF AGRARIAN ECONOMICS TEXTS

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The paper evaluates a researching the stage of general terminology formation in the agrarian economics texts, especially in French language. This researching showed a common percentage of terms in texts around 21%. The text of the University textbook is an exception, where there is a higher than average percentage of terms (28%) which is understandable with this kind of text. The representation of common economic terms in the overall number of terms is between 61% and 72% – in all cases more than 50%. The popular specialist publication also is an exception, where general economic terms made up only 72% of the overall number of terms, but special economic terms only 23%. The percentage of special economic terms is between 23% and 39%. The highest percentage can be logically seen in the scientific publication (39%), the lowest in popular specialist publication (23%). A conclusion can be drawn from this survey – that the more specific the text the more specific the representation of specialist terms.

terminology formation; agrarian economic texts; common economic terms; special economic terms; agricultural terms

### INTRODUCTION

It is typical of specialist vocabulary that the rules and principles of term formation are basically in accordance with the principles of forming lexical units of non-specialist language. Some wordbuilding processes and means have a bigger functional load whereas others rarely occur. It would be necessary to use this fact in foreign language teaching at professional schools

since the knowledge of the principles of term formation is one of the presuppositions of acquisition of specialist terminology.

"This can be compared to mathematics, where the student has first of all to learn the formula and on that basis he can solve examples, also the knowledge of models of composites, prefixes and suffixes, abbreviations and multiple words enables a semantic identification of terms. Besides, this conscious acquisition of principles of term formation enables one to independently reveal the meaning of unknown terminological units, thereby enabling one to create a potential vocabulary for users of the given specialist microlanguage." (Borsuková, 1995).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

All wordbuilding procedures, as in other languages, participate in formation of French economic terminology, although not in the same proportion.

We should first of all mention the formation of terminology, which causes, as is mentioned later on, that words from common language after gaining specific meaning are continued into the field of given specialist terminology.

By this wordbuilding process we understand the use of common vocabulary for naming specialist terms. A word from common communicated language becomes a term, if it gains a specific meaning in view of the sphere of communication, in which it is used. Basically, it is possible to form a word from common vocabulary into a term, when it gets a limited meaning in the specialist field in which it is used and is included into the terminological system of the given specialist terminology, in our case into agrarian economic terminology.

We consider words formed on the basis of terminology formation as new terms, although by terminology formation a new form does not come into being, but only its new more precise meaning. The common word *práh - seuil* was specifically limited for the field of economy, it was made more precise - it formed terminologically:  
*seuil de rentabilité - práh rentability, mezní produkce.*

With this precisioning in the frame of economic terminology it became detached from its polyfunctional counterpart in common vocabulary.

There was a statistical survey carried out on a group of terms and non-terms to get to know the stage of terminology formation of French agrarian economic text. Four types of text were chosen for this purpose from the literature mentioned below:

1. *Representative scientific publication* (Boyer, 1996)
2. *University textbook* (Boinon, 1995)
3. *Popular specialist publication* (Kroll, 1990)

## 4. Scientific articles (Notes et Etudes Economiques, 1996).

Each type of text had an extent of 1500 words. The samples were chosen from the fundamental parts of the above mentioned shown texts, concerning only the economic-financial problems in the agrarian economic sector.

- ad 1) *Les politiques de monnaie forte: de la désinflation compétitive a la récession* (580-583 pp.)
- ad 2) *Une représentation de la circulation financière dans l'entreprise agricole* (19-23 pp.)
- ad 3) *Le budget de l'agriculture* (108-117 pp.)
- ad 4) *Evolution du financement communautaire des marchés* (65-71 pp.)

The results of the survey are shown in Table I.

## Common (A), Special (B) and other (C) economic terms

Terms are divided into three groups from the viewpoint of application in research and teaching processes and further for classifying of the gathered material for morphological analysis.

## Common economic terms (A)

This deals with a broad group of naming which is characteristic of the specialist economic language, but in the given field these are words from common language with specific, limited meaning (economic), e.g.: *entreprise, marché, cycle de production, facteur de production, achat, vente, exploitation agricole, reconnaissance de la valeur, profit, perte*, etc.

I. Statistic analysis of a group of specialist agrarian economic texts

| 1500 words                               | Terms altogether<br>share in % | A<br>share in % | B<br>share in % | C<br>share in % |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Representative scientific<br>publication | 285<br>24%                     | 174<br>61%      | 111<br>39%      | 0               |
| University textbook                      | 412<br>28%                     | 250<br>61%      | 135<br>33%      | 27<br>6%        |
| Popular scientific<br>publication        | 189<br>13%                     | 135<br>72%      | 44<br>23%       | 10<br>5%        |
| Scientific articles                      | 250<br>17%                     | 156<br>62%      | 79<br>32%       | 15<br>6%        |

### Special economic terms (B)

In this case it is dealt with a certain specialized agrarian economic branch, in our case finance, e.g.: *marge de manoeuvre financière, chiffre d'affaires, valeur ajoutée nette de l'exploitation, marge brute, désinflation compétitive, réduction du taux d'inflation, coûts salariaux, monnaie unique, solde extérieur, déficits publiques, fluctuation des prix, la volatilité des cours, intervention, versement des aides directes, opération d'apurement des comptes, budget rectificatif, écart*, etc.

### Other terms (C)

In this case, these are also terms, but from other fields of study – in our case preponderantly agricultural terms from animal and crop production, e.g.: *bovins mâles, cultures arables, vaches allaitantes, viande bovine, viande porcine, volailles*, etc.

There might be an imbalance between the first two groups, but always they are economic terms used in our case in agrarian texts.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Researching the stage of general terminology formation** showed a common percentage of terms in texts around 21%. The text of the University textbook is an exception, where there is a higher than average percentage of terms (28%) which is understandable with this kind of text.

**The representation of common economic terms** in the overall number of terms is between **61% and 72%** – in all cases more than 50%. The popular specialist publication also is an exception, where general economic terms made up only 72% of the overall number of terms, but special economic terms only 23%.

**The percentage of special economic terms** is between **23% and 39%**. The highest percentage can be logically seen in the scientific publication (39%), the lowest in popular specialist publication (23%).

## CONCLUSIONS

A conclusion can be drawn from this survey – that the more specific the text the more specific the representation of specialist terms.

It is interesting to compare the statistical surveys of agricultural terminology compared to the whole overall terminology formation of texts of foreign languages. For example, in agricultural English, in texts of livestock production, (Voráček, 1987) the overall percentage of terms was about 25%.

Accordingly, the same frequency of terms occurs also in German agricultural texts (Drozd, 1981). A lower percentual representation of terms in French economic texts can be explained that just in the sphere of economy, many words from specialist sphere are adopted into common language.

From the point of application of the results in the teaching process, for pedagogical practice, it is a suitable choice of specialist texts for participants of the Extended language study with a specialist purpose and doctoral study, where work with specialist text is crucial. The PhD student has to read the specialist text in the scope of cca 200 pages – the setting of a suitable material in foreign language is done on the basis of cooperation of the scientific tutor from the specialist orientation and a consultant of foreign specific language, who reviews the suitability of the material from the point of language difficulty and language level of the PhD student.

Representative specialist publications are suitable, provided that there are really topical, contemporary texts available. Otherwise, scientific articles shown to be suitable, which fulfill preponderantly the demand of topicality, which is in our conditions of transformation crucial.

Terms in these two kinds of material are mostly equally represented, in textbooks there is often a high concentration of terms, since there is narrower, more special orientation and so this source is more difficult for students.

From the viewpoint of application of gathered results for the scientific research sphere it is desirable to consider the situation under analysis because it is supposed that when elaborating agrarian economic texts in the frame of the scientific research intention with the title: **Effective integration of the Czech agrarian sector in the frame of European structures – a presupposition of sustainable development** we will come across very often with these kinds of texts. It is proven that in these texts there is the highest percentage of occurrence of special agrarian economic terms (39% and 32% of the total number of terms).

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Práce hodnotí zkoumání stupně celkové terminologizace ekonomických textů v oblasti agrárního sektoru a demonstruje je na příkladě francouzského jazyka. Zkoumání prokázalo, že celkové procento všech termínů v excerpovaných textech se pohybuje přibližně kolem 21 %. Výjimku tvoří text vysokoškolské učebnice, kde je nadprůměrné procento termínů (28 %), což je u tohoto typu textu pochopitelné. Nejmenší procentuální zastoupení bylo u populárně-odborné publikace, což také odpovídá charakteru textu.

Zastoupení termínů všeobecně ekonomických v celkovém počtu termínů se pohybuje od 61 do 72 % – ve všech případech je tedy nadpoloviční. Výjimku tvořil opět text populárně-odborné publikace, kde všeobecné ekonomické termíny činily 72 % z celkového počtu termínů, ale termíny ekonomické speciální pouze 23 %. Procento speciálních termínů ekonomických se pohybovalo od 23 do 39 %. Nejvyšší procentuální zastoupení je patrné zcela pochopitelně u reprezentativní vědecké publikace (39 %), nejnižší u populárně-odborné publikace (23 %).

Z tohoto šetření je možné vyvodit závěr, že čím větší je odbornost textu, tím větší je i zastoupení speciálních termínů.

Z hlediska aplikace těchto výsledků do vyučovacího procesu, tedy pro pedagogickou praxi, jde o vhodný výběr odborných textů pro frekventanty Rozšířeného jazykového studia s odborným zaměřením a doktorské studium, kde je práce s odbornými texty prací stěžejní.

Vhodné jsou reprezentativní odborné publikace, pokud jsou k dispozici skutečně aktuální, současné texty. Jinak se ukázaly jako vhodné vědecké stati, které splňují právě požadavek aktuality.

Z hlediska aplikace získaných výsledků pro oblast vědecko-výzkumnou je žádoucí zvážit analyzovanou situaci u reprezentativní vědecké publikace a vědeckých statí, ve kterých je prokázáno nejvyšší procentuální zastoupení speciálních agrárně ekonomických termínů (39 % a 32 % z celkového počtu termínů).

terminologizace; agrární ekonomické texty; všeobecné ekonomické termíny; speciální ekonomické termíny; zemědělské termíny

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