

Scientific Holes and Priorities In Research of LSP (Continuing)

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Abstract: By continuing our previous scientific investigation, which describes theoretical results of LSP researches, systematizes the investigated and uninvestigated aspects of special languages and outlines the new concepts of the analysis of this scientific direction: the identification of cognitive function of special languages, mental prerequisites of perception and producing professional texts, the correlation between intra- and extratextual features of professional text types, inter- and intralingual comparison of special types of the text, diachronic description of LSP, the implementation of culturological, lexeme centric and abstract aspects, the identification of the sphere of terminological unproductiveness, this article is focused on the new achievements in LSP researches: «Gender and Cognitive semantics» of a term, Social and Sociocultural terminological aspects, Frame and Gender aspects in the investigation of terms, the levels of abstractness which are markers of a high / low level of abstractness of the professional branch, the identification of conditions of successful «wandering» from level to level. This article is a theoretical attempt to go beyond the traditional theory of LSP and for the analysis to use achievements not only of linguistics, but also of psychology, neuropsychology, linguostatistics and other sciences.

Key words: LSP • Term • Gender and Cognitive semantics • The level of abstractness • Terminological • Wandering

INTRODUCTION

Professional languages also called as LSP (Languages for Special Purposes) have been a main body of numerous linguistic observations and today continue to be under the spotlight of scientists in German as well as in English, Polish, Czech, French and other languages, and herewith they become the universal scientific phenomenon. The elucidation of factors which attract continuous scientific interest to the problems of professional languages, the latter, being left unsolved on the background of long-term, multilingual and diverse professional contexts, turns to be one of the key tasks of modern professional linguistics.

The relevance of the paper consists in the development of theoretically new scientific concept of LSP research.

The languages are like the sea, far and boundless, all coasts are different, the water is other everywhere and always stays the same at that [1].

The nature of a term continues to evolve continuously and dynamically and that makes it possible to investigate these processes by means of new approaches. A traditional terminological science and investigations of LSP are replenished with new theories and hypotheses that could not but be reflected in terminological research «shifts».

Gender and Cognitive Semantics of a term is a new concept in professional linguistics which displays an interaction of a term with consciousness and sex, as well as between a term and human mind of a person, because its meaning, functioning of a concrete meaning in texts, perception of professional information in oral or written forms is accompanied by differential cognitive processes in women and men.

The gender and cognitive aspect as the method of description of some aspects of term variation is realized by the phenomena of situationality and variability in terminology, and they are caused by social and sociocultural parameters in perception and transfer of professional information. The situationality is a category

of cognitive and gender semantics. Variable parameters are stipulated by social, ethnic and gender criteria. It is necessary to understand why a term varies and gets different meanings while functioning in a given text.

Frame and gender features of LSP consist in the perception of professional information, defining the features of professional thinking in men and women as well as barriers of professional communication. Frame approach provides properly exposed description of special domains based on events that happen within them and also the study of semantic structure of a special concept which is actualized in professional texts. Learning the role of images in representation of special concepts is also followed by gender specifics and mental processes which play a substantial role in the perception of information, for example, memory (how the advertisement and promoted goods are remembered), associative thinking (involves past experience of a person) are factors which predetermine emotional perception of professional information.

One of the theoretical models characterizing possible psychological structure of perception of professional information by female audience is that one which is based on the components of social and psychological setting. This setting is characterized by three components: informative (cognitive), emotional (affective) and behavioral (connotative) [2].

Modeling of language coding of information and transferring terminological information in professional speech is the aspect of term study that will allow revealing its real nature and different forms of language representation of special knowledge accumulated in it.

The social and sociocultural terminological aspect implies a factor of culture within which professional communication takes place, a factor of terms etymology, their perception and introduction in practice of daily use basing on the research of individual speech of those who operate with these terms, a factor of term meaning evolution in time, alongside with the development of society, a factor of social and communicative aspects in a special discourse.

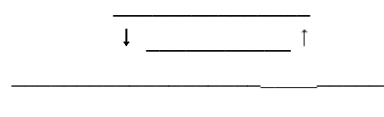
The culture of LSP is the concrete historical phenomenon realized in daily professional language practice by means of professional language, which is a set of means used in professional sphere of communication to provide understanding between people who work in

this sphere. «*The culture of language – linguistic science which on the basis of data of lexicon, phonetics, grammar, stylistics, forms criteria for the conscious relation to language and evaluation of language units and phenomena, makes mechanisms of rationing and codification*» [3]. One of the methods of the research of LSP culture is the frame analysis of terms in cross-cultural communication, and it implies application of cognitive-semantic and cultural frames.

Terminological «wanderings» «down-up» and «up-down»

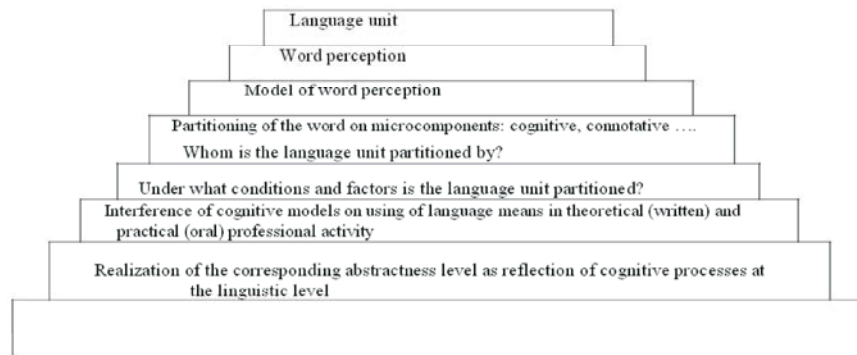
Social cognitive, social terminological, frame and gender aspects of research of LSP and professional communication have given an impetus to a new approach in studying their settled, traditional feature – *the levels of abstractness*, which are markers of strong / weak professional branch. There is a question, how exactly do social cognitive, social terminological, frame and gender aspects and abstractness levels correlate among themselves? Do they have the general core? To give answers to these questions we have to respond to other ones: how, by whom (by the man or by the woman), where, under what conditions will professional communication be successful? And only under these conditions we will be able to operate with terms correctly and to use them in a written discourse (special texts) despite the rules of abstractness levels and, on the contrary, to choose the appropriate level by ourselves. How will it look? It is about terminological «wanderings» from level to level, «down-up» and «up-down».

The highest level of abstractness



The lowest level of abstractness

By using the following scheme we will monitor a process «term → way of thinking (cognitive models) → levels of abstractness», as the saturation of a text with professional terminology determines its level of abstractness, and basically the functionality on each level of professional communication caused by cognitive processes.



Our task consists in defining conditions under which this «wandering» will be successful. Written / oral professional communication will have the lowest / highest level of abstractness (the lowest/highest concentration of professional expression) under such circumstances:

- Availability of the specific professional direction (specificity of a sphere causes professional concentration at the certain level);
- Consideration of gender aspect (correlation of gender identity and the use of appropriate language means of professional communication, different quantity of terms or their absence);
- Specifics of the communicative environment (features of a situation and conditions of communication process as well as identifying the conditions and factors which influence efficiency of professional interaction);
- Sociocultural aspect (information conditioned by social and cultural factors which separate units might contain in special texts or use it in oral professional communication);
- Availability of terminological variability caused by social, ethnic and gender aspects;
- Development of society, evolution of term meaning in the course of time enables the term to be «raised» from the lowest to the highest level.

We observe «wandering» from the highest level of abstractness to the lowest under such circumstances (on the example of the term *die Division*: 1. *Department of the enterprise (econ.)*; 2. *Division (math.)*; 3. *Division (milit.)*; 4. *Division, league (sport.)*):

- Availability of the concrete professional direction (economic, sports, military, mathematical. In mathematical discourse the mathematical meaning is realized, therefore in this case it is inexpedient to speak about wandering from level to level if we are

targeted only at professional direction. Having considered other below-mentioned factors we will be able to ground the process of «wandering»;

- The consideration of gender aspect and features of the communicative environment (as it was already noted, gender identity may impact on the use of the particular language means of professional communication, different quantity of terms or their partial absence and misplacing by common lexicon. During professional (e.g., sports) communication by female part the term «league, division» can be substituted by common word «team». Sports commentators, on the contrary, use only sports terminology (term «league») as they are representatives of a sports profession, and commenting on a match is their direct professional task. Features of the communicative environment make it possible to lower the level of abstractness, which depends on the peculiarities of a situation and conditions of communication process as well as identifying conditions and factors, which influence the efficiency of professional interaction. c) sociocultural aspect and availability of terminological variability caused by social, ethnic, gender aspects makes «wandering» up-down possible in case the dynamic use of a term decreases due to social and cultural factors of information, which language units may contain in special texts or reveal it in oral communication. For example, one of the meanings of *die Division* «a division» (military discourse) in the other type of professional interaction (for example, news, devoted to military subject) can be implemented by the announcer as one of the parties of communication not by «division», but «military unit»). Realization of the «correct» terminological meaning in the «correct» context isn't always observed. Everything depends

on social and cultural conditions, which allow using «the correct meaning». We will provide another example, to prevent panic among the population in the places where military operations are held, military terms are substituted by less informative or completely neutral words, as the term «division» can bear oppressive character for the population. Some cultures can forbid the use of terms in their own meaning and a replacement for the similar variants takes place. It concerns, for example, the countries of the Far East where women and men are separately brought up and studied.

As we know, the main aspect which defines professionalism of language is the abstractness level. It characterizes a professional language as «terminologically saturated» or, on the contrary, «low-saturated». In traditional terminological science scientists refer to works of L. Hoffman who has allocated 5 abstractness levels [4]. And other scientists have picked up this theory supplementing or disproving it. In the comparative analysis of two different LSP they have drawn a conclusion that identical types of texts of different branches show identical level of abstractness. These results haven't been caused by the professional orientation of the particular branches. It looked as follows:

Types of texts	Branch	Branch
	Chemistry	Geodesy
Monograph	_____	_____
Dissertation	_____	_____
Textbook	_____	_____
Scientific article	_____	_____

We make a hypothesis that identical types of texts of LSP in the German, English, Polish and Ukrainian languages will have different levels of abstractness which will depend on such conditions:

- On a professional orientation of subject branch, its professional filling;
- On gender aspect (whom are texts of different types written by? What language means are used for professional texts? Who, with what terms and in what quantity operates in order to professionally express the content?);
- On the grade of syntactic compression (the higher the grade – the less terminologically saturated the text?);
- On the grade of the semantic density (of nouns) (the higher the grade – the greater probability for each following noun to be a term?);

- On the graphic length of the sentence (the longer the sentence – the higher the level of abstractness?);
- On language specifics of sentence building.

The text corpus which is a basis of our research will be constructed due to hierarchical principle. In the beginning we are going to analyze the texts which, according to I. Bolten's model, can be attributed to the level of «theoretical language» and are characterized by higher level of professionalism that is manifested by the high level of language abstraction, saturation of lexical and structural elements pertaining to professional language. The analysis will cover the texts of the 2nd and 3rd levels (professional language and professionally focused spoken language" which are characterized by smaller contents of professional language elements). Each type of the text, namely those of biological, geodetic, criminalistic and trade direction, shows its structural features and lexical fulfilling which is defined by a complex of extralinguistic conditions of its formation, its communicative task, sociocultural, sociocognitive and gender aspects. It is necessary to consider also the sphere of functioning (intra- or inter society interaction), and that is also instrumental for the contents and the form of the document of the particular subject branch.

This will look as follows:

Types of texts	Branch	Branch
	Chemistry	Geodesy
Monograph	_____	_____
Dissertation	_____	_____
Textbook	_____	_____
Scientific article	_____	_____

CONCLUSION

Having taken aspects of influence on level of abstractness of LSP into account, namely: on a professional orientation of subject branch (its professional filling), gender approach, grade of the semantic density (of nouns), the graphic length of the sentence, we behold a common core which is the cornerstone of these approaches – a way of thinking, perception of professional information, namely what mechanism of understanding of professional contents of information, perception of information by a man and by a woman (what impulses, mechanisms are responsible for it), understanding of semantic density etc. Interaction of sociocognitive, lingvocognitive, gender and sociocultural aspects will cause successful, productive professional

communication, whose tools are the professional language and its language means. This concept will give the possibility to investigate, what model of perception (cognitive units – images, frames) of information, semantic roles of components of the word modeled in consciousness of the speaker, condition using a certain arsenal of language means which actualize particular level of abstractness of LSP as well as to define factors of the appropriate way of thinking.

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