



PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE EVOLUTION: GENDER TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract. This article discusses the mechanism of interdisciplinary gender aspect development in modern anthropocentric paradigm, subject, object and methods of the research, the problem of awareness and importance of gender terms studies by humanities experts and linguists.

Key words: term, gender specialist, object, subject, method.

The emergence of a new direction in the study of term systems – Gender terminology – is marked to be one of the main features of anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics. This trend stands out from the traditional terminology in connection with a particular subject of research, formulation of a number of new problems and the elaboration of specific ways and methods to explore terminological units.

The possibility to formulate a given direction of a scientific research is due to extralinguistic factors: the attitude of society and impartial processes in the language evolution; the spread of anthropocentric paradigm ideas, formation of cognitive and communicative and lingvocultural paradigm of knowledge; the accumulation of a large amount of etymological and diachronic data in the field of terminology; conscious application of systematization and historicism principles as a fundamental study of terminological units.

The object of study in the framework of gender terminology are the terms and their aggregate (thematic groups, lexical semantic field, complete systems and subsystems of nominative units) functioning in certain periods for certain society. The subject of study is the correlation of extralinguistic, linguistic (terminology) and cognitive structures (the structures of knowledge and consciousness) in their evolution.

The primary objective of gender terms studies is to be considered the recreation of professional knowledge evolution based on its reflection in the history of nominative means of the professional communicative language. The results obtained in

the framework of this direction will enable to trace the historical path of gender attitude towards person development via professional experience, to identify the stages of development of the scientific gender knowledge system as well as give the opportunity to predict the future states of science and professional activities.

The subject area of Gender studies actively involves methods of humanities and natural sciences, at the same time developing new methods and revising the traditional scientific methodology. Consequently, research methods of Genderology can be borrowed from both natural science disciplines and humanities. Therefore, it is acceptable to speak of the applicability of the methods of psychology, quantitative and qualitative methods of sociology, the method of historicism, interpretive strategies of humanities and some social sciences. Hence, it proves gender studies to be an interdisciplinary field of research.

Considering the interdisciplinary nature of gender studies, under gender terminology we understand those concepts and terms, which are the keys in the researches of this topic – whether concepts from sociology, psychology, philosophy, linguistics and other humanities.

An objective can be achieved through the complex techniques usage, such as systematic diachronic lexical analysis based on distinguishing thematic groups; method of conceptual analysis of terms and term elements; categorical analysis of the terms within thematic groups; componential analysis of gender terms semantics, historical and onomasiological analysis; comparative analysis of terminological units of different historical epochs, corpus-based analysis, case study (via Gender EVAL system) [2, 15] involving the study of gender taxonomies, empirical analysis (of the theoretical findings), quantitative method to determine the ratio of different levels terms of structural complexity; inductive and deductive analysis of theoretical positions, consequences, and research material specified by the need to test the research hypothesis; associative experiment analysis as the most developed technology of psycholinguistic analysis of semantics; biographical method (individual life of a human being associated with his immediate environment, microenvironment); observation; critical ethnography (as a practice of empirical research, which implies not only a long period of observation, getting used to the community and the narrative style of results presentation in the field of work, but also anti-discrimination focus of the work of the scientist) and so on.

Gender terminology studies raise a number of issues to be considered: the unity and relationship of professional language categories and professional gender consciousness; interaction of professional and ordinary knowledge; interpenetration of professional and general linguistic knowledge structures; the specificity of the term as a special type of linguistic signs; cognitive functions of terms; their implementation at different stages of terminology history; correlation of the main stages in the

development of terminological systems in line with historical types of scientific and professional thinking; term historicism and etymology and the principles of professional knowledge representation via language means.

Starting position of gender terms can be considered as follows:

Gender terms are verbalized results of human being individual life associated with her/his immediate environment, microenvironment, usual and professional thinking, being meaningful lingvo cognitiv tools of orientation to be promoted to the professional sphere as significant elements of professional communication. No doubt that a cognition mechanism of a specific field of knowledge or activity is being implemented in the term, representing the structures of special gender knowledge that serve as a starting point in understanding normal and professional space which contributes to the optimal organization of specialist activities.

Gender terms as the logical-linguistic categories are to be an integral part of professional communication language at any stage of their development: their appearance is due to the emergence of the profession phenomenon as a specialized activity and professional thinking as well. Hence, according to B.N. Golovin any profession, any kind of work activity creates its own terminology [1, 64].

Gender issues, their social status in the community have always been in the center of scientists' focus. But despite this, inequality between women and men is explicitly or implicitly manifested in the economy, politics, social sphere of society. It requires a special understanding on professional level, developing new technologies of social work and at the same time being studied from socio linguistic viewpoint. Thus, in modern conditions any expert of social sphere, especially the linguist can not dispense with knowledge of the basics of feminology and genderology terms, professionally dealing with the problems of human being, her/his needs and interests.

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