

## SPECIAL LANGUAGES (LSP) AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS (AL)

Strokovni jeziki so zaznamovani s hierarhično strukturo, ki poudarja njihovo posebnost. Ne obstajajo kot izolirani podsistemi, ampak so del splošnega jezikovnega sistema, v katerega nekaj uvajajo. Strokovni jezik je ločena povezava v jezikovnem sistemu, ki deluje na poseben način. Strokovni jeziki izpolnjujejo zahteve, ki se zaradi nenehnega razvoja specialističnih znanj in ved kažejo na strokovnih področjih in bogatijo besedni zaklad. Antropolingvistični in strukturni dejavniki se med seboj neprestano prepletajo in vplivajo drug na drugega. Funkcionalna naravnost strokovnih jezikov omogoča, da prepoznamo pomen leksemov, na primer njihovo krajšanje, transformacije in izgubo semantičnega pomena zaradi sprememb glagolov. Pod takšnimi pogoji se zaradi procesa intenzivne prerazporeditve informacij pomen relevantno spremeni. Ta jezikovni fenomen lahko uspešno preučujemo s pomočjo antropolingvistične metode, ki razkriva zgodovinski in kulturni proces nenehnega razvoja na področju znanja. S pomočjo antropolingvistične analize lahko jezikoslovci preučujejo ne samo kulturna in zgodovinska dejstva, ampak tudi družbene dejavnike, ki vplivajo na razvoj določene strokovne besede. Antropolingvistika predstavlja posebno metodo, s katero lahko dosežemo globlje razumevanje specifik razvoja strokovnega jezika.

antropološka lingvistika, strokovni jeziki, strokovno besedje, predznanstveni termini, protoznanstveni termini, diahrona analiza

Specialised languages are characterized by a hierarchical structure that strengthens their specificity. They exist not as isolated subsystems but in the common language system, introducing something into it. A special language is a separate link in the language system that functions specifically. Specialised languages meet the needs of professional usage, enriching vocabulary due to the intensive growth of specialised knowledge. Structural and anthropolinguistic factors are here in permanent interaction. The functional orientation of specialised languages helps to realize meanings of lexemes, for example their contraction, transformation and loss of semantics by verb changes. Under such conditions, meaning undergoes significant changes because of the process of intensive information redistribution. These linguistic phenomena can be successfully studied using the method of anthropolinguistics, which reveals the historic and cultural process of special knowledge growth. Anthropolinguistic analysis helps linguists to investigate not only cultural and historical factors, but also social factors that influence specialised word development. Anthropolinguistics represents a method, specialised to achieve deeper understanding of the specificity of specialised language developments.

anthropological linguistics, special languages, special vocabulary, pre-scientific terms, proto-scientific terms, diachronic analysis

The appearance of a new academic discipline, anthropological linguistics (AL), was a very important event in 2004. The main goal of this new field of study is to reconstruct the missed fragments of human evolution.

The new discipline was launched at the international conference in Białystok entitled *Language and Thinking*, organized by the chair of English philology at the Institute of Finance and Management, headed by academician Sergey Grinev - Griniewich, the originator of the idea of anthropolinguistics. A number of leading scientists from Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Denmark and the United Kingdom took part. The programme of the Białystok Manifesto was thus signed by scientists working in the sphere of special terminologies, who outlined the reasons for anthropological linguistics and its anticipated basic features. The discipline will emphasize the evolution of thinking and its reflection in language development, primarily in its special vocabulary development and changes.

The same year – 2004 – the first volume of the *Białystok Series on Anthropological Linguistics* (325 pp.) appeared; its goal is to publish articles defining the basic features of the new discipline, the goal of which is to study the linguistic aspects of human evolution or anthropogenesis.

The main part of the programme of the new discipline was drawn up at the end of the 20th century; it includes terminological studies to investigate national terminological systems concerning different semantic fields (including special ones). Anthropolinguistics has thus been provided with a range of methods: historical comparison, systematic terminological and lexical diachronic studies, a semantic field approach, and the reconstruction of historical stages as well as the general tendencies of language evolution.

The history of special terms is the story of the growing knowledge of and laws concerning nature and society. The cultural environment is the environment in which modern man lives, so anthropological linguistics studies cultural and cognitive evolution concerning man and language and fixes everything regarding the anthropological development of civilisation. Special vocabulary is a unity of lexical signs and terms belonging to different spheres of knowledge. It is really a special link between language evolution and material and spiritual culture. Some special lexicon can undergo deeper study through strict diachronic analysis. The starting point of the diachronic analysis of anthropological linguistics is the time when terms first appeared. The first glimpses of science are thought to be linked with first notions and so the formation of terms is connected to the appearance of science, which begins with the Bronze Age. Some special vocabulary is thought to have been formed half a million years ago, long before science emerged. Those 'terms' are preserved and used in crafts and in the every day lexicon. The first terms formation bore traces of the external, episodic characteristics of colour, odour, form and location.

Diachronic analysis reveals the main stages of anthropological evolution fixed and registered by dictionaries; the second half of the 15th century appears to be the period when technical sciences were emerging. Technical and natural sciences came into being on a systematic experimental basis connected with a new period of

scientific development when special lexicon was needed. This anthropological linguistics phenomenon is reflected in the language system. The developing sciences demanded a corresponding scientific language because new aspects of reality could be reflected only through special scientific language. The main way to achieve this was existing special vocabulary, when every day words were saturated with distinct content. That is why the pre-scientific (naive), proto-scientific and scientific stages of the special terminology development are to be studied to restore the full diachronic panorama of the historic development of special words based on the existing written documents. These are the main problems of anthropolinguistics.

The main three periods of the development of the special vocabulary are important because the proto-scientific stage of vocabulary evolution belongs to primitive science, when people made use of images, referring to them with everyday words. The pre-scientific, 'naive' stage pertains to the time prior to the rise of modern science, when people operated by special notions or proto-terms. The scientific period of special vocabulary is studied by the new terminological science. This period is characterized by notions and operative terms; the greatest proportion of all the vocabulary is represented by special units – with more than 90 % of the new vocabulary in modern languages constituted by special words, rather than everyday vocabulary.

The basic goal of anthropolinguistics is to represent the evolution of human intelligence, which is reflected in the corresponding period of language evolution, primarily its vocabulary. Lexical systems and terminologies of different languages are the objects of study. There can be seen in the common features of the historical development of different language terminologies, like the process of the growth of scientific knowledge systems. So, the early period of science and special knowledge was of an empirical character, aiming at systematisation.

Some of the special knowledge vocabulary of the time was represented by proto-terms based on external but not regular features. Sciences taught at early universities were of rather basic character, but nevertheless practical need stimulated slow but regular knowledge growth. Beginning with the 16th century, the humanities started to develop and the period also witnessed some success in mathematics, hydraulics and anatomy, which later became free from theology. This scientific development demanded special languages development.

The basis for proto-terminology for any knowledge domain was the common vocabulary. So proto-terms were formed through the semantic specialisation of common words. Such meanings were specific and known only to certain professionals. Science thus came to know such aspects of reality, which could be realized only with the help of special scientific language. In certain cases, this process coincided with the national language development. And it became quite evident that the existing vocabulary had to undergo some specialisation when words of common usage had to be filled with different meaning (special scientific meaning).

The history of the development of all knowledge domains began with limited information concerning the word up to the moment when scientific knowledge appeared, followed by its systematic growth and differentiation to isolate certain scientific and technical knowledge domains. The process of technical knowledge growth, which started long before 'writing', appeared to concern different crafts, which could be considered as proto-modern technique, influenced the metalanguages to describe the discovered phenomena in terms of nominations. Any subject domain of any vocabulary tended to isolate special meanings among newly created or borrowed words.

The anthropolinguistic approach recommends the study of terminologies of different languages as a means to represent unique notional systems as well as studying terminologies within one language but functioning in different periods like versions of unique notional systems. It also makes sense to carry out comparative diachronic analysis applied to semantic fields to certify the specificity of the development of notional systems in different linguistic surroundings. The suggested method also promotes the study of the development of notional systems, which is the characteristic of new thinking not due to the specific linguistic surroundings. Diachronically study terminologies as a means of expressing conceptual paradigms in national languages favours the modeling of the probable development of conceptual paradigms because all the possible changes are to be formally expressed by the corresponding terminologies with regard to structural changes.

Language is not only a sign system but it realizes the concepts that are specific to different epochs and cultures. There are such cases when separate lexical fragment organisations as well as the semantics of a single word reflects the whole world of notions, ideas and values which characterizes a certain epoch. It is of value to fix the time when special knowledge domains appear and the peculiarities of separate scientific discipline organizations, as well as their development.

Dictionaries are of great importance here because they are considered to be the only or at least the basic means for solving questions concerning the real state of science at a given moment. For example, the *Oxford Dictionary* provides all the necessary data for reconstructing English special terminologies development. It possesses all the information regarding practically all the epochs of the semantic and structural development of every word. Comparing the synchronous stages of terminologies which are introduced as means to organize the corresponding notional systems with regard to different epochs, it is possible to define the speed of development of a certain conceptual fragment of the world picture, its quality and the quantity of historical changes, as well as the stages of specialisation and the affiliation of separate scientific disciplines. This process can be seen as the basis to discover the reasons and conditions for expediting scientific development.

## **Bibliography**

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