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PRACTICAL TERMINOLOGY WORK ON AMERICAN AND FINNISH CANINE CONCEPTS

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Tiivistelmä – Abstract

The current paper focusses on American and Finnish canine concepts and the aim is to perform a practical terminology work on the concepts, namely on the concepts describing movement and the structure of fore- and hindquarters. Moreover, the similarities and differences of these two languages is explored. In this study the principles and methods of terminology work are applied along the lines proposed in Sanastotyön käsikirja (henceforth *SFS-50)* by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology (1989) and also the more recent work from Anita Nuopponen and Nina Pilke (2010) is used as well. This present study also examines how the theory of terminology is discussed by Heribert Picht and Jennifer Draskau (1985) and by Juan S. Sager (1990).

Official breed standards were chosen as the material instead of, for example descriptions found in various dog books, because breed standards are more likely to affect the breeding choices made by the kennel owners, thus affecting the appearance of dogs. Six American breed standards were chosen intuitively on the basis of a breed-specific movement: the Clumber Spaniel, the Dalmatian, the Poodle, the Afghan Hound, the Irish Setter and the Labrador Retriever. The Finnish breeds were selected because of their origin, i.e. the five Finnish breeds: the Finnish Hound (suomenajokoira), the Finnish Spitz (suomenpystykorva), the Karelian Bear Dog (karjalankarhukoira), the Lapponian Herder (lapinporokoira) and the Finnish Lapphound (suomenlapinkoira), and the translated Finnish standards for the Irish Setter and the Poodle were also used. As it was discovered during the course of the study, American breed standards were more elaborate and included an abundance of synonyms when compared to the Finnish version; as a result an extra reference book was added to the Finnish research material, namely Koiran rakenne ja liikkeet by Riitta Aho (1999), which describes dog structure and movements in detail.

The American breed standards are more elaborate and concepts are clearly more precisely expressed with terms than in Finnish standards. The same concepts do exist, but as the Finnish standards are not as elaborate, concepts and the relevant terms were difficult to find, thus raising the need for an extra reference book (Riitta Aho: Koiran rakenne ja liikkeet, 1999). Some concepts in Finnish breed standards and texts are explained with a description, using full sentences, such as the concept overreaching gait, which can be described as gait where the dog, having a stronger behind than front, is forced to step to one side of the forefeet with his rear feet to avoid interfering, rather than using the term ristiinastuminen.

It should also be noted that in English the terms for canine anatomy were different from the ones used for humans. This is evident in the English definitions in the present study, as can be seen in the following example of the concept stifle, where the perhaps more common human anatomical term (knee) is also given to aid the comprehension.

American standards included more synonyms than the Finnish ones, which is quite surprising. Synonymous expressions usually occur if a special field is young and undeveloped, which is not the case with American dog terminology, but applies to Finland. That being said, it is obvious the United States is a huge country and has a great number of breed organizations and they have a strong independent position and influence in the AKC. However, synonyms have a negative effect on comprehensibility especially in special fields, and therefore a further, normative terminological study is needed. After a thorough analysis of the synonyms, they could be classified as preferred, permitted or deprecated, i.e. not recommended.

It became evident in the course of the study that more work is needed among canine terminology, especially bilingual terminology work in Finnish and English. Provided with the right resources and a team of experts, a practical terminology work with an extensive terminography covering the whole breed standard concepts would be relatively effortless. Hopefully, with the ongoing co-operation between international dog organizations the need for this kind of exploration is noted.

Avainsanat – Keywords
terminology, dog, canine,

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that in Finland alone there are about 600 000 dogs, of which 450 000 are purebred. The Finnish Kennel Club registered over 50 000 new puppies in 2010, from more than 300 different breeds. Over 80 percent of Finnish dogs are estimated to be purebred and there are over 200 national and over 40 international dog shows arranged yearly in Finland (Finnish Kennel Club 2012).

Since the world is becoming smaller due to the ability to travel with little effort, dog enthusiasts around the world are travelling too. Dog shows are becoming more and more international, and therefore it would be useful for both the judges and the dog owners to have a better understanding of the concepts and terms within the field of breed standards as well as to know how the breed standards differ between languages and cultures.

This thesis is a descriptive terminology work on canine concepts. The research material for the terminological work consist of the official breed standards and the work is bilingual, that is, the terminology work is going to be performed separately in English and Finnish and then combined. Moreover, the similarities and differences between American English and Finnish breed standards are going to be explored. As in Finland alone there are over 300 different breeds and dog evaluation consists of many aspects, the study is therefore limited to the description of movements and the structure of fore- and hindquarters.

In this study the principles and methods of terminology work are applied along the lines proposed in Sanastotyön käsikirja (henceforth *SFS-50)* by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology (1989) and also the more recent work from Anita Nuopponen and Nina Pilke (2010) is used as well. This present study also examines how the theory of terminology is discussed by Heribert Picht and Jennifer Draskau (1985) and by Juan S. Sager (1990).

Firstly the research material will be introduced and the reasons for the selection of the research material will be explained in Section 2. Secondly in Section 3, this paper will try to clarify the basic concepts of terminology work as they are described in *SFS-50* as well as in Nuopponen and Pilke (2010) and when further explanation is needed, the theory of Picht and Draskau (1985) will be applied. Thirdly in Section 4 the research material will be analysed by following the phases of

terminology projects as they are described by the authors mentioned above. After the analysis, the principles of making a terminography will be explained. The terminography of this thesis is included in the Appendix. The graphical presentations of the concepts, or the concept systems, are included in the thesis in section 4.3.1. The satellite model that is discussed in more detail in sections 3.2.3 and 4.3 is included in the paper as well in section 4.3.

2. DOG BREED STANDARDS

Dog breed standards were chosen as the research material because of my personal interest in dogs and because for some reason the appearance of purebred dogs varies considerably in different countries. Official breed standards were chosen as the material instead of, for example descriptions found in various dog books, because breed standards are more likely to affect the breeding choices made by the kennel owners, thus affecting the appearance of dogs. Official breed standards are also the criteria to which judges in dog shows compare the dogs and therefore these concepts are used in evaluations. Therefore these concepts are the ones that interest the normal dog owner as well and as some of the concepts might be alien to laymen, a terminography such as the result of the present study would be very useful.

All official breed standards can be found on the Internet for example through national Kennel Clubs. The American Kennel Club's (AKC) standards were chosen as the source for English concepts, as by quick comparison to the English standards, the American versions were more elaborate, thus creating more potential material for concepts. The Finnish Kennel Club is a member of the international organization of Fédération Cynologique Internationale (the World Canine Organisation, FCI), along with all the other national kennel clubs except for the US, England and Canada, and FCI aims to keep the breed standards in different countries alike. This study will try to explore whether these two countries, Finland and the US, which do not belong to the same umbrella organization, produce conceptually different dog breed standards. The FCI, the AKC, the Kennel Club of England and the Canadian Kennel Club have signed a letter of co-operation in order to ease the work of judges visiting different countries.

Most of the breed standards in Finland are translations, except for the native breeds: the Finnish Hound (suomenajokoira), the Finnish Spitz (suomenpystykorva), the Karelian Bear Dog (karjalankarhukoira), the Lapponian Herder (lapinporokoira) and the Finnish Lapphound

(suomenlapinkoira). Translated material should be used in terminology work with caution, since there is a possibility that alien concepts are borrowed; therefore the Finnish breed standards are primarily used as the source for the Finnish concepts. However, the material would have been fairly limited if only the Finnish breeds were used and therefore the source material also included some translations. As it was discovered during the course of the study, American breed standards were more elaborate and included an abundance of synonyms when compared to the Finnish version; as a result an extra reference book was added to the Finnish research material, namely Koiran rakenne ja liikkeet by Riitta Aho (1999), which describes dog structure and movements in detail.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section will explain the basic concepts of terminology work, which will be used in the analysis of the research material. SFS-50 by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology proved to be an excellent guide to practical terminology work. Anita Nuopponen and Nina Pilke have also made a much needed contribution to the field of terminology by writing a practical and yet theoretical guide to be used by professors and students as reference or course book. Whereas SFS-50 is a practical guide to follow in terminology work, Nuopponen and Pilke (2010) is more elaborate and focuses also on the underlying theories and offers alternative methods to terminology work. Rather than presenting only one way to proceed, Nuopponen and Pilke raise questions and offer food for thought. For example, they prefer a satellite model in concept analysis instead of rigid and individual concept systems. This satellite model is used in the present study and is explained further in Sections 3.2.3 and 4.3.

3.1. What is terminology?

According to SFS-50 by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology (1989: 22-23), the theory of terminology studies concepts and their relations, definitions and terms. A graduate engineer from Vienna, Eugen Wuster, is considered as the forefather of terminology; in 1931 he published his doctoral dissertation Die internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik, besonders in der Elektrotechnik, which is still regarded as one of the cornerstones of the theory of terminology.

According to Sager (1990: 1-2), terminology has been claimed as an independent discipline only in the twentieth century, due to the observation that an original theoretical framework has been developed to deal with the phenomena of designation in special languages, and secondly because terminology is considered a self-contained area of application in the field of communication. In Sager's opinion, however, there is not and there is not likely to be any substantial body of literature, and therefore terminology cannot be proclaimed as an independent discipline. Practices, in his opinion, do not constitute a discipline. To quote Sager (1990: 2): "Terminology is the study of and the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing and presentation of terms, i.e. lexical items belonging to specialised areas of usage of one or more languages." It seems to me to be an unnecessary undervaluation of terminology to say that it cannot be regarded as a discipline because it is concerned with very practical matters.

Picht and Draskau (1985) investigate the theory of terminology. They classify language into Language for General Purposes (LGP) and Language for Special Purposes (LSP). LGP constitutes a language as a whole, whereas LSP is a part of LGP, used for special purposes and by experts of a special field. They see terminology as an essential part of LSP and recognise its validity as a discipline, although they say that it does not yet have a generally recognised basis.

Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 13-16) do not ponder over that question anymore, but describe terminology as a multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary theory, since it origins from e.g. lexicology, philosophy and information technology. Terminology and terminological methods are now used in organizing data and concepts in different disciplines. They argue that terminological methods are useful for e.g. translators, journalists, researchers and specialists as it aids in structuring the general view of the special field, not to mention being effective and creating reliability.

3.2. Basic concepts of terminology

According to SFS-50 (1989: *24-25)* we are surrounded by *objects:* concrete, such as trees or cars, and abstract, such as warmth or democracy. When we think about these objects they are formed into units of thoughts we call *concepts.* These concepts are only in our minds and if we want to refer to them we must have a name for them, a *term.* The concept and its analysis are the basis of terminology work. As Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 23) describe, it is paramount that the concept

itself is the focus in terminological work, since the term and its definition can be misleading. A good example is the Finnish word *maamyyrä* (mole) which was changed to *kontiainen* due to the fact that the Finnish word *myyrä* refers to a vole, and a mole is a totally different animal. When the focus is kept on the concept itself and the concept systems are formed carefully, also the terms can be formed in relation to the concept systems and similar mistakes can be avoided.

As described in SFS-50 (1989: 25-26), every object has characteristics, properties that best describe the concept. When we think about the characteristics of a particular object we think about an individual concept, for example the Eiffel Tower. An individual concept refers to only one object and it often has a name. When we think about several similar objects, all the characteristics common to all of these objects form a general concept, for example all the towers.

3.2.1. Characteristics

According to SFS-50 (1989: 26-27) concept analysis is based on the characteristics of and the relations between concepts. Characteristics are used to describe concepts, to identify and differentiate concepts, especially in international terminology work to determine similarity and difference between concepts, to make definitions and to choose terms. We can group characteristics in many ways, for example into intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics. Intrinsic characteristics are for example material, shape and color. Extrinsic characteristics are used in comparing objects with each other. There are three typical sets of extrinsic characteristics: relations (position, time, cause), function (purpose, way of action, qualities of usage) and inherent characteristics (inventor, manufacturer, seller, country of origin and production method). These characteristics can only be applied to concrete concepts.

3.2.2. Intension and extension

As described in SFS-50 (1989: 28), a concept has an intension and an extension. All characteristics that constitute a concept form an intension, and the set of objects covered by the concept form an

extension. The intension includes delimiting and other characteristics. Delimiting characteristics determine the concept and differentiate it from other concepts. The extension is larger the fewer characteristics it has. The more characteristics, the smaller the extension is, i.e. fewer objects covered by the concept. For example, the concept **forequarter** include characteristics such as *frontquarter of a dog, below neck* and therefore the extension of the concept is **shoulder**, **hock**, **thigh**, **knee**, **pastern** and **foot.** The intension of the concept **shoulder** includes characteristics *frontquarter of a dog, below neck, above knee or stifle, the part where the upper arm joins the body*. The extension is therefore very small, including only **shoulder** and **shoulder blades.**

3.2.3. Concept systems

Concepts are always related to other concepts in one way or another, and thus they form concept systems. In terminology work, three different types of relations among concepts are relevant: generic, partitive and associative relations. Nuopponen and Pilke (2012: 33-42) see the division in concept systems as generic and associative. They furthermore divide the associative system into partitive, temporal, causal and activity systems. They also introduce a satellite model, which combines different concept systems and acts as a starting point for the entire practical terminology work. In Section 4.3 the satellite model is described in detail. Picht & Draskau (1985: 68) refer to this as polydimensional or mixed concept system. As described by Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 24) a thorough concept analysis results in:

- clarifying the entirety of any subject field
- narrowing down and dividing the area into manageable segments
- revealing the intension and extension
- identifying the concept from others
- clarifying the concept relations
- making concept system (one or more)
- making a conclusion of the results of the analysis

According to SFS-50 (1989: 28-31) in a generic relation two concepts, the superordinate and the subordinate concept, share an identical set of characteristics, but the subordinate concept has at least one additional, delimiting characteristic. Thus the extension of the subordinate concept is smaller than that of the superordinate concept. The superordinate concept is divided into a number of subordinate concepts, and the generic concept system often consists of several levels, i.e. any subordinate concept may serve as a superordinate concept to another set of subordinate concepts and so on. Generic relations can be presented graphically as a tree diagram. An example of a generic relation is the one between **gait** and for example **hackney gait**, gait being the superordinate concept and hackney gait the subordinate one.

In partitive relations the superordinate concept relates to an object as a whole and the subordinate concepts relate to parts of that whole. Partitive relations are presented with a comb diagram. An example of a partitive relation is the one between **forequarter** and **shoulder** as fore- and hindquarters can clearly be divided into smaller pieces, parts of the leg.

According to Sager (1990: 34) in associative relations concepts can be seen as being inter-related in a complex manner, which cannot be conveniently presented as generic or partitive structures. These relations include non-hierarchical relations such as the following:

- cause/effect
- producer/product
- activity/actor
- activity/location
- object/location
- object/activity
- tool/function
- material/product.

Among the concepts in one concept system the associative relations can vary. The associative relations are illustrated with an arrow diagram. An example of an associative system could be the relation between **dog show judge** and **evaluation** (producer/product).

According to Picht & Draskau (1985: 68) polydimensional concept systems are formed when a concept is divided into subordinate concepts according to more than one ordering characteristic at the same time. Sager (1990: 31) has named these type-indicators facets. The criteria for subdivision can be indicated along the lines of the diagram, but they do not have a term and they are not defined. (See section 4.3. for an example on facets.) A mixed concept system is a combination of the three relation types.

3.2.4. Definitions

3.2.4. 1. Principles of formulating definitions

As described in SFS-50 (1989: 41) a definition describes the concept. The definition must identify the concept so that it can be differentiated from other concepts, place the concepts in the concept systems and establish norms for the use of the concepts and for normative terminology work. A good definition is written clearly in general language and for a specific target group. Therefore only general language words and terms known to the target group or terms defined elsewhere in the same vocabulary are used.

According to SFS-50 (1989: 41-44) a definition can be formulated in many ways. In terminology work, however, only two types of definitions are used: intensional and extensional definitions or a combination of these two. An intensional definition describes the essential and delimiting characteristics and an extensional definition lists the objects covered by the concept.

An intensional definition is always based on a generic superordinate concept that covers the essential characteristics and places the concept in its proper context among similar concepts. The rest of the definition includes the delimiting characteristics to differentiate that concept from other related concepts. An extensional definition lists all the nearest subordinate concepts in a generic or a partitive system, or lists all the objects covered by the extension of the concept. An example of an extensional definition would be the definition of week, listing the days Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

In generic concept systems it is very important that the definition is based on the nearest superordinate concept (SFS-50 1989: 45-48), since it aids in understanding the concept system even if the graphical presentation of the system is not available. Word combinations such as part of, element in, indicate partitive relation, while the rest of the definition describes how the concept differs from the related concepts. If a definition of a concept in an associative system is well formulated it shows both the nearest superordinate concept and the relation to other concepts.

A definition should be formed in such a way that it can be placed in a text to replace the term (SFS-50 1989: 56). Therefore a definition starts with a lower case letter, the term is not repeated at the beginning of the definition, and the definition does not start with expressions such as, one of, this is meant by, is called, or with an article, and singular forms are used unless the concept itself is plural. Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 50) point out that there can be a remark after the actual definition that further describes the concept and the concept system and gives reference to other concepts in the system. As seen in example 1 from the present study, the remark is indented and starts with an upper case letter.

Example 1

overreaching gait

fi ristiinastuminen

gait where the dog is forced to step to one side of the forefeet with his rear feet to avoid interfering.

This is usually caused by more angulation and drive from the behind than in front.

3.2.4.2. Deficient definitions

The most common forms of deficient definitions are circular definitions, incomplete definitions and negative definitions. Circular definitions are formed when a concept is defined by itself within a single definition or within a system of concepts (SFS-50 1989: *57).* In the first example the concept is repeated as the superordinate concept.

Example 1

tree height

tree height measured from the ground surface to the top of a *tree*

More correct definition might read as follows:

tree height

distance between the ground surface and the top of a *tree*

In the second example the concept is repeated as one of the characteristics.

Example 2

evergreen tree

tree with evergreen foliage

More correct definition might read as follows:

evergreen tree

tree that retains its foliage throughout the year

According to SFS-50 (1989: *58)* the term might be replaced with its synonym in order to make the error less visible, but this method has two faults. Firstly, the concept is defined circularly by itself and secondly, it is defined as a subordinate concept to itself. A definition is circular within a system if concepts if two or more concepts are defined with the help of each other, as in example 3 (SFS-50 1989: 58), where **virgin forest** is defined with the help of **natural tree stand** and vice versa.

Example 3

virgin forest

forest constituted of a *natural tree stand*

natural tree stand

stand of trees grown in a *virgin forest*

A correct definition might read as follows:

natural tree stand

stand of trees grown without interference by man

Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 52) point out that defining a concept by its synonym could work in general language dictionaries, if the synonym given as a definition is widely known. For example in canine terminology the term *jänishuuli (harelip)* could be defined in general language dictionary just as *ylähuulen huulihalkio* which would be understandable.

The two types of incomplete definitions are either too narrow or too broad. A definition is too broad when essential characteristics are missing. The following example does not state that a plant must have a self-supporting trunk to be a tree, thus banana and vine are not trees (SFS-50 1989: 62- 65).

Example 4

tree

tall plant that lives for many years

Too narrow a definition includes irrelevant characteristics that unintentionally exclude objects that should be covered by the concept. Example 5 should not include the characteristic *evergreen*, because it excludes coniferous trees, such as larch and swamp cypress, which are not evergreen.

Example *5*

coniferous tree

evergreen tree with needle-formed leaves and naked or exposed seeds

It has become typical of terminology work to define commonly used concepts only for one subject field (SFS-50 1989: 64). This prevents quoting of definitions from vocabularies of different special fields and thus causes duplication of effort. For example in a recent project coordinated by the Finnish Terminology Centre on banking and financing terms the term **maksu kassalla (over-the-counter payment)** is defined as *maksutoimeksianto, joka annetaan kassalla pankin konttorissa* (*payment instruction, which is given on the counter at a bank*). This definition limits the use only to banking and financing, but **maksu kassalla** concept is used in retail sales as well.

This point is relevant in the present study, since some Finnish terms are used not only for dogs, but also for horses. (This will be discussed in more detail in section 4.4.) In some cases it may be necessary to limit the definition to a specific subject field, for example if the concept clearly cannot be otherwise defined. The subject field should be indicated within angle brackets before the definition, as in example 6 from the present thesis.

Example 6

weaving gait; knitting gait; purling gait; crossing over

fi kehräävä liike

<dog> gait where the elbows are thrown outwards as the limb is brought forwards, causing corresponding movement in the pasterns, and the forefeet to be turned outwards

A negative definition describes only what characteristics or objects are not included in the concept. A negative definition is appropriate only when it is essential for a concept to lack a particular characteristic (SFS-50 1989: 65). Definitions should always refer to a concept, not define the term. The definition should not include conditions or specifications that can vary from time to time. If these conditions change, the concept does not and the definition should not change either.

3.2.5. Terms

A term is necessary in order for us to be able to use a concept in communication (SFS-50 1989: 70). A term can be one word **(evaluation),** a compound word **(overreaching)** or a multiword expression **(paddling gait).** A term can have parts other than words, such as letters, numbers etc. (α-radiation).

3.2.5.1. Relationships between a term and a concept

The different relations between the term and the concept are called monosemy, polysemy, synonymy or quasi-synonymy, equivalence and homonymy (SFS-50 1989: 70-73). Monosemy is the ideal of terminology work. It means that a term is related to only one concept and, vice versa, this concept is related to only this particular term. In reality monosemy is rare and polysemy cannot be avoided.

In polysemy one term refers to two or more concepts that are in one way or another related. These concepts can have a few of the same characteristics and they can be based on a metaphor but the connection can be seen. For example, in breed standards **paddling** means a movement where the dog swings its front legs forward on a stiff outward arc. This movement is similar to the swing and dip of a canoeist's paddle. If the concepts referred to by the same term belong to very different special fields, polysemy is acceptable, and in fact it is a very effective way of creating new terms. (This topic will be discussed in detail in section 3.2.5.2.)

Synonyms enrich the language but in special languages they are confusing. Terms are synonymous if they refer to the same concept. The abundance of synonyms can cause misunderstandings among the experts and even more so among laymen who have no expertise about the concepts and their relations. Synonyms in special languages have a negative effect on comprehension, and comprehension is considered essential in special languages. Sometimes, however, the use of synonyms can be acceptable: when presenting a term borrowed from another language and an own-language term as synonyms, using a different term in a different area of usage (commercial names for chemical compounds), treating a term and a symbol as synonyms (percent and %), and in cases

where the vocabulary of a special field is new and still developing, it can be acceptable to present a few synonyms until one of them is established.

According to Picht & Draskau (1985: 102), in quasi-synonymy there might be such a high degree of similarity between the concepts that the terms are frequently confused and even professionals habitually use terms of this category in professional communication as though they were in fact synonymous, e.g. **relation** and **relationship.**

Terms in different languages are equivalent when they refer to the same concept. To explore such equivalence is extremely important in international terminology work. Homonymic terms can be alike in their pronunciation (homophony) or in their written form (homography). They refer to two or more concepts that are not related.

There are many requirements a good term should meet (SFS-50 1989: 73-80). The term should be transparent, i.e. it should explicitly describe the concept, like the term **sidewinding**. Sidewinding is used to describe the sideways movement of a snake; similarly in dog terminology it refers to a dog moving at an angle to the line of travel. A good term should maintain its relationship with other terms within the same system; for example the subordinate concept of shears is pruning shears, clearly indicating their relationship. On the other hand, a term should be short, because it will be shortened in use anyway. The term should not bring up negative images; for example a Finnish carsalesman would not like to replace a loan term **spoileri** to the seemingly good Finnish translation **tärväin**. A term should be easily differentiated from other terms, and it should be potentially productive of derivations. A term should be easily pronounced, written and inflected. This can be problematic especially with loan terms. A term should be grammatically correct and preferably of the language in question. However, it is clear that all these requirements cannot always be met, and therefore they should be prioritised in each individual case.

3.2.5.2 Term formation

With the growth of human knowledge, the number of new concepts requiring expression increases every day *(SFS-50* 1989: 82-83). In the ideal case a term is formed as soon as a new concept is born or borrowed into a language. In practice, many synonymous terms are formed for one concept, since

many of the concepts and terms are already established and familiar to the users, and therefore in most terminology works concepts, terms and synonyms are merely clarified and the terminology works are descriptive not normative.

One of the basic rules in term observation is that changing an already stabilised term requires very strong arguments. Often these changes result in artificial and ridiculous terms, as can be seen in many school and professional names in Finland. A term should be changed when it is clearly misleading, archaic in such a way that it affects comprehension, unfit for that language, if the concept the term refers to is changed, or if the concept system is changed.

According to *SFS-50* (1989: 83-98), the different term formation methods are the following:

1. terminologization, i.e. adopting a word from the general language to the special field in question (polysemous terms)
2. compounding, i.e. forming compound words and multiword expressions
3. derivation, used especially for concepts with associative relations
4. loan-words: adopted without modification, or the spelling is modified, or the loan-word is translated
5. abbreviation
6. conversion, i.e. a shift in word class
7. new words (a very rarely used method of term formation).

3.2.6. Harmonisation

As a part of terminology work, harmonisation aims at bringing different languages closer together. Special languages should be clear and precise, since differences between languages can cause serious misunderstandings (SFS-50 1989: 99). Harmonisation can apply to concepts and to terms, but a careful comparison between the concept systems must be carried out in both cases. This area of work is not relevant in the present study, since the study deals with so limited material and field that there was no substantial evidence to support attempts at harmonisation.

4. RESEARCH METHOD AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Beginning of practical terminology work

As it was mentioned in the introduction, the following sections will analyse the research material and the methods of a practical terminology project will be explained. A terminology project starts with determining the special field in question and by limiting the area of the special field to be explored (SFS-50 1989: 124-129). Furthermore, a terminology project should always be a team effort because of its demanding nature. Since terminology work is carried out in a special field, there should be specialists of that field in the team. There should be at least one expert in practical terminology work in the team, but it would be useful, if other members also had some knowledge in practical terminology work. Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 86) point out that the terminologist can and should hold courses and meetings with the whole team and familiarize the team with terminology and its methods. For a student working alone with his/her study this means that a course in terminology is essential.

Furthermore Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 80-84) explain that terminology project has six phases: planning, starting, processing, commenting, completion and follow-up. Not all of the phases are equally important and they point out that carrying out a practical terminology work or conducting a terminological study for academic purposes differ not only in terms of result but possibly in terms of methods used as well.

The planning phase includes, for example, needs analysis, goal setting, project and financial planning. The need for a terminological project may arise when different organisations, such as FCI and AKC, collaborate or businesses interact within a special field. Needs analysis in a terminological study obviously entails that the researcher focusses on an area that is in need of clarifying or describing its concepts. To ensure this, the researcher also needs to explore whether this field of interest has previously been studied, when, by whom and of what kind of scope.

In the present paper it was found that a canine terminological study is clearly needed. Especially a bilingual, English and Finnish, practical terminology project should be done. There are a number of extensive canine dictionaries in English, but in Finnish there are mainly online term lists and just a few printed dictionaries. As always, online sources require caution and presumably those term lists are not the result of a terminology work.

Goal setting usually means that the decision should be made whether the result of the project is descriptive or normative, i.e. merely describing and clarifying concepts or trying to create a consistent and uniform concept system and terms that should be used within the special field or organization. Normally an academic terminological study is descriptive and the goal is not to make a term list, although it may well be a byproduct, as Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 83) point out. The present study is also descriptive, as mentioned in section 1, but the graphical concept systems (section 4.3.1) and a bilingual term list in the terminography (appendix) are included in the study as well.

Financial planning is obviously very important. As Nuopponen and Pilke (2010: 84-85) point out, the whole terminology project depends on available funding, resources and time. That is at least with practical, real world terminology works. For a researcher or a student the lack of funding may still result in academic research, although proper funding is useful. In the present study careful financial planning was also critical, since enabling the conclusion of the study meant taking time off from normal work and therefore affecting the monthly paycheck.

4.2. Research material

The actual work in a terminology project starts with determining the research material (SFS50 1989: 142-143). The material should be as versatile as possible, but all the material should not be regarded as important. As mentioned in section 2, translated material can be used but with caution, and primarily all the material should be originally written in the language in question. The different sources of research material can be authorised (laws, standards), approved of by experts of the particular special field (dissertations, professional magazines), contemporary but not stabilised (leaflets, manuals) and verbal sources. It must be noted, however, that the material must not be too extensive in order to keep the work within reasonable limits, and therefore careful selecting is essential.

Since the official breed standards were chosen as the research material, the other means of collecting material were not relevant. If teamwork had been an opportunity in the making of this study, verbal sources could have been used to find out the latest changes in the breed standards, since they are always changing. Six American breed standards were chosen intuitively on the basis

of a breed-specific movement: the Clumber Spaniel, the Dalmatian, the Poodle, the Afghan Hound, the Irish Setter and the Labrador Retriever. The Finnish breeds were selected because of their origin, i.e. the five Finnish breeds mentioned in Section 2: the Finnish Hound (suomenajokoira), the Finnish Spitz (suomenpystykorva), the Karelian Bear Dog (karjalankarhukoira), the Lapponian Herder (lapinporokoira) and the Finnish Lapphound (suomenlapinkoira), and the translated Finnish standards for the Irish Setter and the Poodle were also used. Since the American breed standards were clearly more elaborate and included an abundance of synonyms, more help was needed in order to make sure that all possible concepts were discovered in Finnish as well. Therefore a book describing dog structure and movements was added as research material. The book was written in Finnish, not translated, and the author is a veterinarian and a well-known expert among dog breeders and dog show enthusiasts.

4.3. Towards final concepts

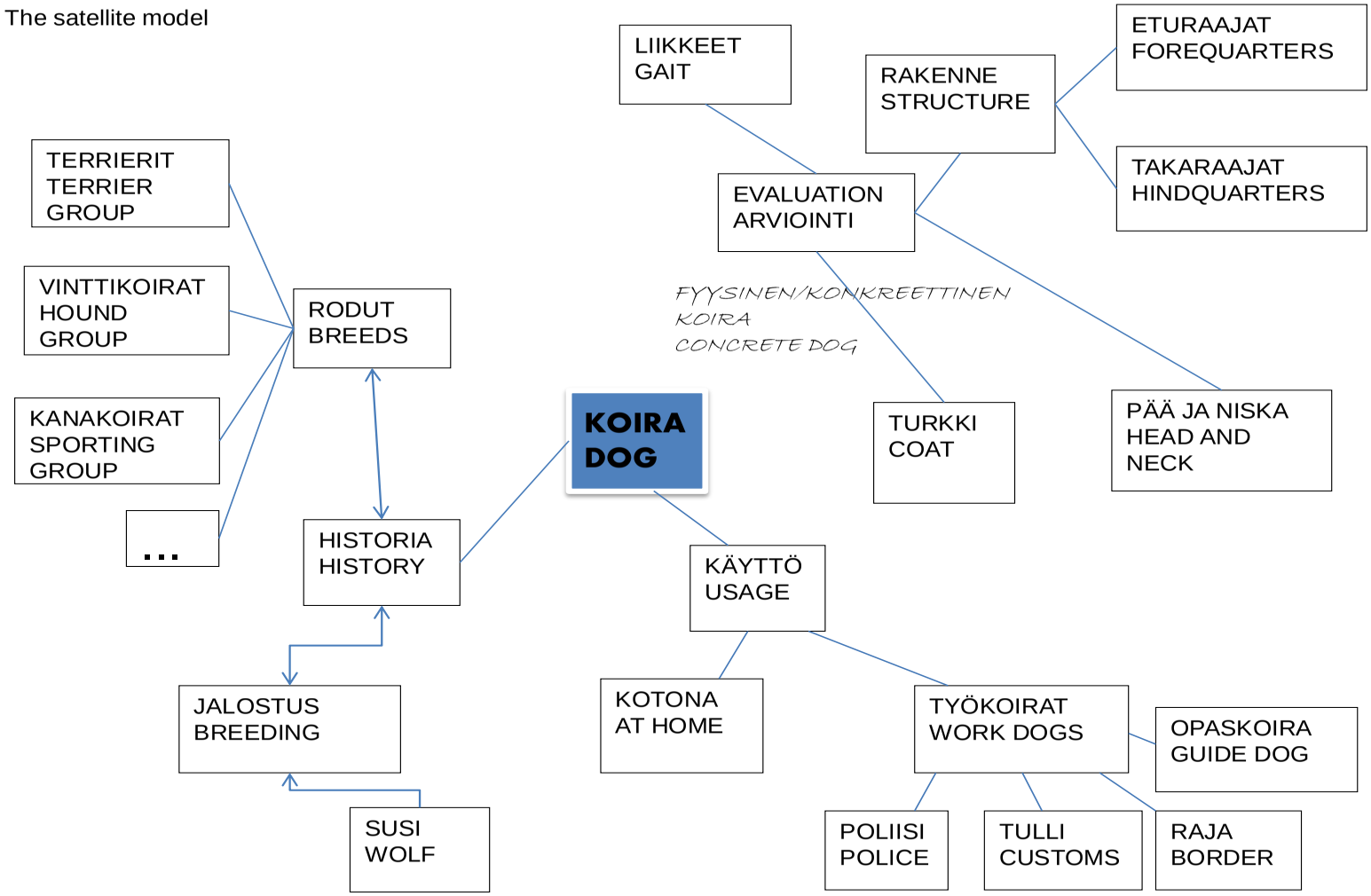
Traditionally in practical terminology work, the collection of pre-terms is the following step in choosing the final concepts *(SFS-50* 1989: 145-153). Pre-terms are words that could eventually be the actual terms. This collecting can be done by e.g. underlining all the possibilities; the number of pre-terms can be 5-10 times the number of the actual terms. It should also be kept in mind that as terms can include more than one word, so can pre-terms. The pre-terms are written on separate cards with additional information about definition, word class, etc. In the computer age this is obviously done with a computer, either with just a normal text editing tool or with a special card file –program. Following this, the pre-terms are divided into classes according to their similarities and whether they are general language or special language. In order to continue the work, the number of pre-terms must be limited.

Nuopponen and Pilke (2012: 88-89) suggest a rather different approach to the beginning of the actual work. They prefer collecting the possible terms and all the synonyms to a satellite model, to perform in layman's terms mind mapping or brainstorming. This formulation of a satellite model facilitates the final compilation of the concept systems and is useful in constructing the "bigger picture" of the special field. In a practical terminology project, where the special field can be quite large and the use of a team is possible, it is advisable to use a computer program to formulate the satellite model and later the concept systems. There is a number of free software that can be

downloaded from the Internet to formulate mind maps, which are more or less the same thing as satellite models. In academic studies or in a small scale work it is possible to use just old-fashioned paper and pen in the satellite modeling.

In the present study, old-fashioned pen and paper was used in the satellite modeling and the possible concepts were collected from a wider area than just fore and hind legs and movement, since it aids in structuring the final concept systems. The satellite model includes areas such as dog breeds, usage and history. However, these areas are only roughly drafted and no further exploration in them was done. One version of the satellite model was drafted with computer in order to give an example of this first stage of the concrete work and this version is shown on the following page.

The satellite model



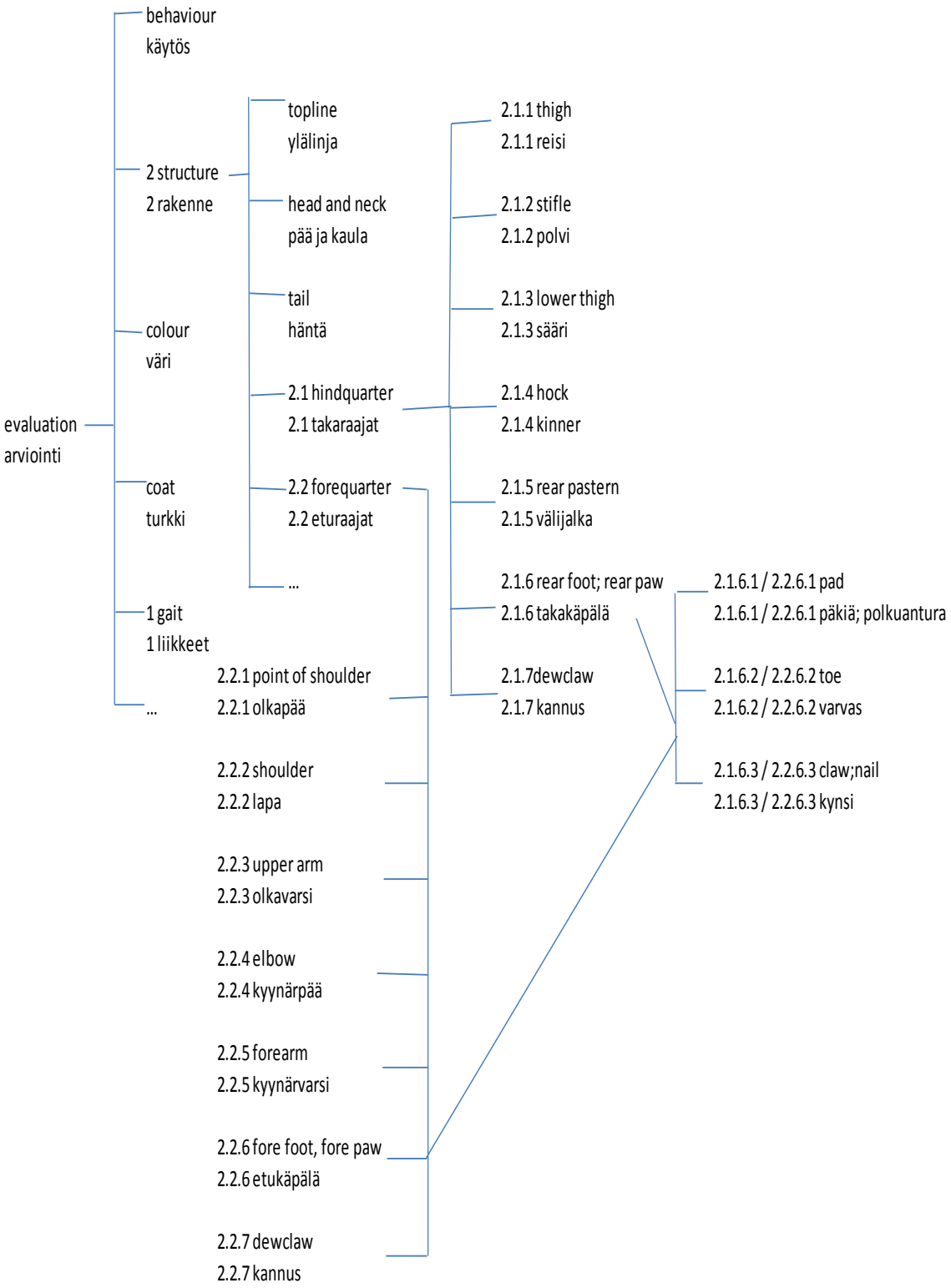
4.3.1 Concept systems

As many of the phases of terminology work can be and are carried out simultaneously, the final concepts were chosen and concept systems drawn in both languages at the same time. This is essential, since the comparison can be done at the same time hence avoiding the danger of merely searching for equivalents for concepts. Nuopponen and Pilke (2010:91) advise that in bilingual terminology work the work must be carried out from the start in both languages and not just attempt to find equivalents by translating the terms, since cultural differences alone can lead to concepts missing from one language or finding two or more concepts in one language matching only one concept in the other.

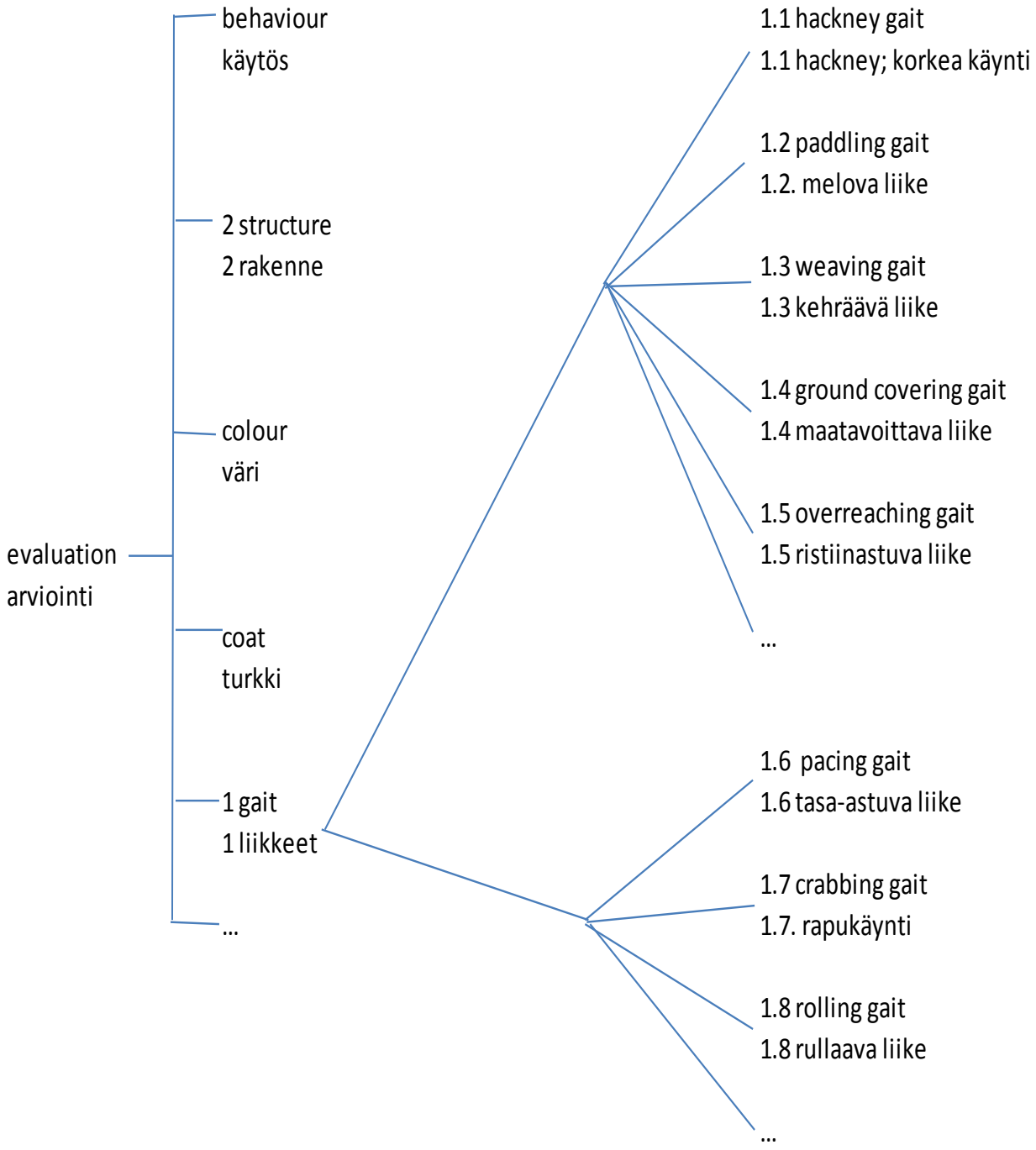
The concept systems were difficult to make as there is not only one correct alternative, but rather several possibilities. The concept systems can change in the course of the project and sometimes the relations between concepts are so complex that it is impossible to make a system describing them *(SFS—50* 1989: *156-157).* The concept systems are included in the present paper to clarify the relations between the selected concepts. There are more concepts visible in the concept systems than are actually defined in the terminography, in order to better illustrate the field in question.

Fore- and hindquarters and **gait** were divided into two concept systems. This was done merely on the basis of clarification; not to include too much information on to one page, however they are illustrated in the same satellite model as seen in chapter 4.3 on the previous page. Concept system 1 on the following page illustrates the concept system for fore- and hindquarters and concept system 2 gives a description of gait.

Concept system 1



Concept system 2



As it was predicted in the beginning of the study, the concepts in movements proved to be the most difficult to find and the construction of the concept system was an ever-changing process. At first the relations between **evaluation** and its subordinate concepts **structure** and **gait**, as well as coat, color and behavior, were going to be presented as an associative relation, cause and effect. As this was examined further it was concluded that it was not necessary to mix all three concept relations to the concept system as it would be likely to affect the comprehensibility. As can be seen from both of the concept systems, the first two levels of the system were presented as a partitive relation, as parts of each superordinate concept.

As the concept system 2 presents, the relation between **gait** and its subordinate concepts is in my opinion clearly generic, as the subordinate concepts share the same characteristics as the superordinate concept and have clearly delimiting characteristics as well. **Gait** includes characteristics such as limb action, locomotion, trot, walk, and gallop. The subordinate concepts like **pacing gait** and **paddling gait** have all the same characteristics as gait, but for example pacing gait has the delimiting characteristic of lateral unison in leg movement and paddling gait the outward movement of legs. Moreover, as can be seen from the concept system 2, the concept system actually defined is divided into facets by two ordering characteristics, which are not shown or defined in the terminography. This division is based on the way of the dog's movement and the different way the dog is moving its legs. At first it seemed obvious that the facets were going to be preferable and penalized movements. However, a more careful examination into different dog breeds revealed that otherwise penalized movement in one breed may be perfectly acceptable and ever preferred with another. An example of this is **hackney gait**, which is normally not preferred, but with Miniature Pinscher this is a desired way of movement.

Concepts that define the way the dog moves, or the way the whole body moves are: **pacing gait, crabbing gait and rolling gait**. In **pacing gait**, where the dog moves its same sided legs in unison, the whole body swings from side to side, much like a camel. In **crabbing gait** the dog moves at an angle to the line of travel like a crab. Quite similar to **pacing gait**, also in **rolling gait** the body swings from side to side but this is not caused by the united movement of the legs but rather by having short legs and a long trunk or having the front legs too wide apart.

The other facet, the way the dog moves it's legs, has more concepts. They include **hackney gait, paddling gait, weaving gait, ground covering gait** and **overreaching gait**. **Hackney gait** is usually a penalized way of movement where the dog raises front legs very high having also a very short stride. As mentioned earlier, for example with Miniature Pinscher this is a preferred way of

movement. In **paddling gait** the front legs swing outwards making a movement that corresponds to the movement of a canoeist paddling. **Weaving gait** also makes the legs to swing outwards but compared to paddling gait, this is done in the end of the movement, more or less kicking outwards, while in **paddling movement** the swing outwards is done in the beginning of the movement. In **weaving gait** the legs tend to gather close to the central line of travel or even crossing over the line, making the outward movement even more visible. **Ground covering gait** means the dog stretches its legs so that the hind legs step over the marks left by the fore legs. **Overreaching gait** on the other hand is almost the same as the ground covering gait, but whereas the ground covering gait is a mark of a well-balanced structure and muscles, in overreaching gait the dog is forced to step on one side of the fore feet to avoid interfering. This is caused by an unbalanced structure and muscles.

There are also open branches in the concept system marked with three dots (. . .), which indicate that there are more concepts not shown in the system. It sustains the flexibility of the system, i.e. new concepts can be added in the system after it is finished.

The other part of the concept system, as illustrated in the concept system 1, the structure of **fore-** and **hindquarters** was relatively straightforward. The relation between **forequarter** and **hindquarter** and their subordinate concepts is seen as partitive; clearly legs can be divided into smaller parts. However, the legs are not divided into the smallest possible pieces according to animal anatomy, but careful selection was made to include only concepts found in the research material, the official breed standards. **Forequarter** includes concepts: **point of shoulder, shoulder, upper arm, elbow, fore arm, fore foot or fore paw and dewclaw**. **Hindquarter** includes: **thigh, stifle, lower thigh, hock, rear pastern, rear foot** or **rear paw** and **dewclaw**. As can be seen from the concept system 1, both concepts, **fore- and hindquarter**, include the concepts **foot** or **paw** and **dewclaw**. Since they have one delimiting characteristic when comparing them to each other, namely that they are in the front or hind legs, it was decided to include them in both concept systems.

The structure of the **paw**, rear and fore, was problematic to present in the concept system, since it is the same with **hind**- and **forequarters**. Finally, it was decided to merge the paw with both systems and include the term entry number from both of these systems, hind- and forequarters, to each concept within the paw. As can be seen from the following example of the concept **pad**, a subordinate concept to paw, it makes the numbering long but also clearly indicates the location in both systems.

Example 1

2.1.6.1 / 2.2.6.1

pad

fi päkiä; polkuantura

tough, shock-absorbing part of the *paw* on the underside; the dog's sole

kestävä ja iskunvaimentimena toimiva osa *käpälän* alapuolella

On the other hand, the **dewclaw** was decided to include individually in both of the systems, hind- and forequarters, since it is only one concept and therefore technically easy to execute. It was also given own entry number in both of the systems, as example 2 clarifies, but the definition obviously remained the same.

Example 2

2.1.7; 2.2.7

dewclaw

fi kannus

rudimentary *toe* with one or two *claws* on the inside of the leg; removed on most breeds

surkastunut *varvas*, jossa on yksi tai kaksi *kynttä* ja joka sijaitsee raajan sisäpuolella maanpinnan yläpuolella

Suomessa kannusten poistaminen on kiellettyä.

4.4. Formulation of definitions

Definitions are formulated as the last phase of a terminology project (SFS-50 1989: 159). In practice the formulation of definitions occurs simultaneously with the making of the concept system. The definitions are changed and refined in the course of the project. Intensional definitions

were formulated in the present study, and the superordinate concept is used in the definitions. The use of intensional definitions was clear in the case of **gait** and its subordinate concepts. It would be impossible to list all objects covered by the concept or to list all subordinate concepts under the concept in question, as extensional definitions require. Moreover, gait and the subordinate concepts have clear characteristics describing movement and therefore the use of intensional definitions was an obvious choice.

The decision to use intensional definitions with structural concepts was more difficult. Especially with partitive relations the use of extensional definitions is relatively easy, given that the extension of the concept is not very large; the list of objects or the number of subordinate concepts covered by the superordinate concept is not extensive. However, since the decision was made not to include all the smallest possible pieces according to animal anatomy, it was decided not to use extensional definitions, as the list would not have been complete and therefore not accurate. On the other hand, intensional definitions used in the present study focusing on the locations of the concepts are accurate regardless the scope of the concept system. The following example shows the use of the location in the definitions.

Example 1

2.1.1

thigh

fi reisi

part of the *hindquarter* from hip to *stifle*

osa *takaraajoja* lantiosta *polveen*

As mentioned in section 3.2.4.2., dog terminology shares some terms with horse terminology, to my knowledge at least the terms **weaving gait, paddling gait** and **pacing gait.** However, the concept **weaving gait** is not the same in horse and canine terminology. **Weaving gait** in horse terminology is a stable vice where the horse moves from side to side repetitively. In dog terminology **weaving gait**, with the ever growing interest in agility (the dog sport), now refers to two different concepts. Related to movements, **weaving** is *leg movement where the elbows are thrown outwards as the limb*

is brought forwards, causing corresponding movement in the pasterns, and the forefeet to be turned outwards. In agility, **weaving** is zigzagging through weave poles. Therefore this is an example of homonymy and a mutual definition cannot be formulated. In the definition, it is firstly mentioned that the definition relates to dogs and then a remark is added where the agility related concept is defined. In Finnish however, there are separate terms for weaving movement (**kehräävä liike**) and weaving in agility (**pujottelu**). In the case of **pacing gait** and **paddling gait** the definition is formulated in such a way that it applies to both special fields thus making borrowing possible. As can be seen from the following example, the word *dog* is avoided and the definition could refer to any quadruped.

Example 2

1.6

pacing gait

fi tasa-astunta; peitsaus

gait where the left foreleg and the left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and the right hind leg

liike, jossa samanpuoleiset jalat astuvat samansuuntaisesti yhtäaikaa

Strangely enough, some difficulties arose, when defining concepts, such as toe and claw; nail. The difficulty was in the fact that they are such common concepts, the same concepts that exist in human anatomy as well. Finally, as shown in the example 3, the concepts were defined using the same principles as with the other concepts, namely the location.

Example 3

2.1.6.2 / 2.2.6.2

toe

fi varvas

front part of the paw, each paw has four toes

The dewclaw is the rudimentary fifth toe, a little higher up on the forearm

käpälän etuosa, käpälissä on neljä varvasta

Kannus on surkastunut viides varvas, hieman ylempänä kyynärvartta

2.1.6.3 / 2.2.6.3

claw; nail

fi kynsi

fibrous and hard material at the very end of the *paw*, fastened to every *toe*

käpälän syinen ja kova uloin osa, jokaisen *varpaan* päässä

4.5 Similarities and differences

The American breed standards are more elaborate and concepts are clearly more precisely expressed with terms than in Finnish standards. The same concepts do exist, but as the Finnish standards are not as elaborate, concepts and the relevant terms were difficult to find, thus raising the need for an extra reference book (Riitta Aho: Koiran rakenne ja liikkeet, 1999). Some concepts in Finnish breed standards and texts are explained with a description, using full sentences, such as the concept **overreaching gait**, which can be described as *gait where the dog, having a stronger behind than front, is forced to step to one side of the forefeet with his rear feet to avoid interfering*, rather than using the term **ristiinastuminen**. Another example is the concept **hackney gait**, which in Finnish standards is sometimes described as *gait where the dog raises its forelegs abnormally high*, rather than using the term **hackney** or **korkea käynti**.

The concept **hackney gait** can be found in Finland as well; however, there is not a clear term that is used. Sometimes in Finnish it is referred to as **hackney**, merely borrowing the term from English. The use of loan-words is one method of term formation as was described in section 3.2.5.2 and the use of **hackney** can be acceptable to experts, but to laymen it does not tell anything about the concept itself. Therefore in this terminography it was decided to use the term **hackney** both in English and Finnish and one Finnish equivalent **korkea käynti** as a synonym.

It should also be noted that in English the terms for canine anatomy were different from the ones used for humans. This is evident in the English definitions in the present study, as can be seen in the following example of the concept **stifle**, where the perhaps more common human anatomical term (**knee**) is also given to aid the comprehension.

Example 1

stifle

fi polvi

part of the *hindquarter* of the hind leg between the *thigh* and the *lower thigh*; the dog's knee

osa *takaraajoja reiden* ja *säären* välissä

Another example of this difference between canine and human anatomical terms is the concept **lower thigh**, in example 2, where the human correspondents **shin** and **calf** are given as a comparison.

Example 2

2.1.3

lower thigh

fi sääri

part of the *hindquarter* from the *stifle* to the *hock*, corresponding to the human shin and calf

osa *takaraajoja polven* ja *kintereen* välissä

On the other hand in Finnish the terms are usually the same with canines and humans, such as **sääri** (**lower thigh**), **polvi** (**stifle**) and **reisi** (**thigh**), with some exceptions. Mainly these exceptions were concepts that do not exist with humans, such as **välijalka** (**rear pastern**) or **takakäpälä** (**rear paw**). However, one concept was found, where the concept was the same with humans and canines, but a different term is used, namely kinner (hock) and the human correspondent kantapää (heel).

Similarly to the English definitions, the human correspondent is mentioned in the Finnish definition in example 3.

Example 3

2.1.4

hock

fi kinner

part of the *hindquarter* consisting of bones forming the joint between the *lower thigh* and the *rear pastern*; the dog's heel

osa *takaraajoja*, joka koostuu *säären* ja *välijalan* yhdistävästä nivelestä; koiran kantapää

A project has been started to promote co-operation between FCI and America and England, in order for the judges invited to work in different countries to have some knowledge about the differences and similarities between the breed standards of these three organisations. Because of this a thorough terminological work should be conducted, preferably bilingual or even to more than two languages. Only after a thorough analysis the need for any harmonisation attempts could be investigated. The American standards included more synonyms (for example: **claw; nail**, **fore foot; fore paw**, **crabbing gait; sidewinding**, **weaving gait; knitting gait; purling gait; crossing over**) than the Finnish ones, which is quite surprising. Synonymous expressions usually occur if a special field is young and undeveloped, which is not the case with American dog terminology, but applies to Finland. That being said, it is obvious the United States is a huge country and has a great number of breed organizations and they have a strong independent position and influence in the AKC. However, synonyms have a negative effect on comprehensibility especially in special fields, and therefore a further, normative terminological study is needed. After a thorough analysis of the synonyms, they could be classified as preferred, permitted or deprecated, i.e. not recommended.

5. Terminography

Terminography is the formal way of presenting the findings of a terminological study *(SFS-50* 1989: 161-187). It consists of term entries, references if needed, an index (alphabetical or systematic) and a list of contents. The graphical presentation of concept system may also be included, as was done in the present study.

The term entry should consist of at least the term and the definition, shown in example 1.

Example 1

gait

one of the criteria of dog evaluation concentrating on the dog's movement

There can be other information; in the present study the term and its possible synonyms were included, the equivalent in Finnish, the English definition and the Finnish definition and explanations or remarks when needed, as example 2 presents. Synonyms are separated with a semicolon, such as weaving gait and knitting gait, and the remark is indented.

Example 2

1.3

weaving gait; knitting gait; purling gait; crossing over

fi kehräävä liike

<dog> gait where the elbows are thrown outwards as the limb is brought forwards, causing corresponding movement in the pasterns, and the forefeet to be turned outwards

In agility weaving is the action where a dog moves through a set of weaving poles.

liike, jossa koiran olkapäät kiertyvät ulospäin aiheuttaen vuohisten sisäänpäin kääntymisen ja raajan nostovaiheessa ulospäin suuntautuneen potkun

The term entries should be numbered according to the concept system or according to their occurrence in the terminography. The systematic numbering based on the concept system was

chosen in the present study and the numbers were also included in the alphabetical index to help finding the term entry. Both an alphabetical index and an index based on the systematic numbering were included in order to follow the instructions of a larger terminology project. The following example 3 presents the alphabetical index.

Example 3

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

claw kynsi 2.1.6.3 / 2.2.6.3

crabbing gait rapukäynti 1.7

crossing over kehräävä liike 1.3

dewclaw kannus 2.2.7

elbow kyynärpää 2.2.4

The term should be in the singular form unless the concept itself is plural, as is the case with the Finnish concepts **takaraajat** (**hindquarter**) and **eturaajat** (**forequarter**). The equivalents are marked according the international standard ISO 639 (Finnish is marked as fi), and the differences between the equivalents are marked with different symbols according to the standard ISO 1951. The definition begins with a lower case letter and does not have a full stop at the end. Similarly to the term, the definition is written in the singular form. As is shown in example 4, the definition of the plural concept eturaajat is written in singular form.

Example 4

2.2

forequarter

fi eturaajat

part of the *structure* of a dog consisting of the combined front assembly from its uppermost component, the *point of shoulder* , down to the *fore foot*

osa koiran rakennetta, joka koostuu koiran etujaloista, olkapäästä etukäpäliin

If the definition includes other terms that are defined elsewhere in the terminography, they are in italics, as can be seen in example 4. In a larger terminology project, references to other related terms in a definition are useful, especially in an alphabetical vocabulary if they are very far apart. An explanation is written as a complete sentence starting with a capital letter and ending with a full stop. Usually it is separated from the definition by indention, as example 2 indicates.

6. Conclusion

The purpose of the present study was to perform a practical terminology work on canine terminology, more precisely on movements and fore- and hindquarters. The research material consist of the official breed standards as they are more likely to affect the breeding choices by kennel owners and the concepts found in the breed standards are the ones used in dog shows. Therefore these concepts are most likely to be of interest to the normal dog owner. To ensure the accuracy of the Finnish concepts, a reference book on dog structure and movements was used as material alongside the breed standards. Dog breeds were chosen intuitively on the basis of a breed specific movement and the Finnish breeds were chosen in order to have research material on native language, also some translations to Finnish were used.

Sanastotyön käsikirja by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology (1989) was used as a theoretical framework and this study also relied on a more recent work by Anita Nuopponen and Nina Pilke, namely Ordning och reda (2010). It was noted that as the SFS-50 (1989) proved to be an excellent guide to practical terminology work, Nuopponen and Pilke (2010) have made a very interesting guide on terminology for students, researchers or terminologists alike. Their work gave practical guides and suggestions as well as alternative methods and food for thought.

Firstly the present study introduced the special field in question and also the research material in sections 1 and 2. Following this, the methods and concepts of practical terminology work were explained in section 3. Research method and analysis were discussed in section 4 and aspects of the terminography were detailed in section 5.

As a result of the present study, the terminography was included as the Appendix. To facilitate understanding, the graphical presentations of the concepts, i.e. the concept systems are included in section 4.3.1 and the satellite model of canine concepts as introduced in Nuopponen and Pilke (2010) is in section 4.3.

It was clear in the present study that the breed standards in America were more elaborate than in Finland and the abundance of synonyms was remarkable. The amount of synonyms can be explained of course by the sheer size of the country and the large amount of different breed organizations. The same concepts were found in Finland as well but with less clear or established terms. It was found that sometimes in Finnish standards and text a description was used instead of the term. Finding and clarifying the concepts of dog movement proved to be very difficult and the concept systems and the definitions changed constantly. The structure of fore- and hindquarters was easier to formulate, although some difficulties arose with placing the concepts within the systems.

It became evident in the course of the study that more work is needed among canine terminology, especially bilingual terminology work in Finnish and English. Provided with the right resources and a team of experts, a practical terminology work with an extensive terminography covering the whole breed standard concepts would be relatively effortless. Hopefully, with the ongoing co-operation between international dog organizations the need for this kind of exploration is noted.

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APPENIDIX

DOG BREED STANDARD GLOSSARY

1 gait

1 liikkeet

1.1 hackney gait

1.1 hackney; korkea käynti

1.2 paddling gait

1.2 melova liike

1.3 weaving gait

1.3 kehräävä like

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gait

fi liike

one of the criteria of dog evaluation concentrating on the dog's movement

eräs koiran arviointiperusta, joka keskittyy siihen, miten koira liikkuu

1.1

hackney gait; high knee action

fi hackney; korkea käynti

gait where the dog raises its legs and knees very high

liike, jossa koira nostelee raajojaan hyvin korkealle

1.2

paddling gait

fi melova liike

gait where pinching in at the elbows and shoulder joints causes the front legs to swing forward on a stiff outward arc

liike, jossa eturaajat ovat kulmautuneet sisäänpäin kyynärpäistä ja olkavarsista aiheuttaen ulospäin suuntautuneen, jäykän liikkeen

1.3

weaving gait; knitting gait; purling gait; crossing over

fi kehräävä liike

<*dog*> *gait* where the elbows are thrown outwards as the limb is brought forwards, causing corresponding movement in the pasterns, and the forefeet to be turned outwards

In agility weaving is the action where a dog moves through a set of weaving poles.

liike, jossa koiran olkapäät kiertyvät ulospäin aiheuttaen vuohisten sisäänpäin kääntymisen ja raajan nostovaiheessa ulospäin suuntautuneen potkun

1.4

ground covering gait

fi maatavoittava liike

gait where the dog steps with his rear feet over the marks left by the forefeet

liike, jossa takaraajat astuvat eturaajojen jättämien jälkien yli

1.5

overreaching gait

fi ristiinastuminen

gait where the dog is forced to step to one side of the forefeet with his rear feet to avoid interfering.

This is usually caused by more angulation and drive from the behind than in front.

liike, jossa koira astuu takajaloillaan etujalkojen viereen välttääkseen niiden päälle astumista

Yleensä ristiinastuminen johtuu siitä, että koiralla on huono etuosa takaosaan verrattuna.

1.6

pacing gait

fi tasa-astunta; peitsaus

gait where the left foreleg and the left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and the right hind leg

liike, jossa samanpuoleiset jalat astuvat samansuuntaisesti yhtäaikaa

1.7

crabbing gait; sidewinding

fi rapukäynti

gait where the dog moves with his body at an angle to the line of travel

liike, jossa koira kulkee vinossa kulkusuuntaan nähden

1.8

rolling gait

fi rullaava like

gait where the dog has swaying, ambling action of the hindquarters when moving

liike, jossa koiran takaosa keinuu edestakaisin

2

structure

fi rakenne

one of the criteria of dog evaluation concentrating on the dog’s body

eräs koiran arviointiperusta, joka keskittyy koiran kehoon

2.1

hindquarter

fi takaraajat

part of the *stucture* of a dog consisting of the dog’s rear legs from topline to *paws*

osa koiran *rakennetta*, joka koostuu koiran takajaloista, selkälinjasta *käpäliin*

2.1.1

thigh

fi reisi

part of the *hindquarter* from hip to *stifle*

osa *takaraajoja* lantiosta *polveen*

2.1.2

stifle

fi polvi

part of the *hindquarter* of the hind leg between the *thigh* and the *lower thigh*; the dog's knee

osa *takaraajoja reiden* ja *säären* välissä

2.1.3

lower thigh

fi sääri

part of the *hindquarter* from the *stifle* to the *hock*, corresponding to the human shin and calf

osa *takaraajoja polven* ja *kintereen* välissä

2.1.4

hock

fi kinner

part of the *hindquarter* consisting of bones forming the joint between the *lower thigh* and the *rear pastern*; the dog's heel

osa *takaraajoja*, joka koostuu *säären* ja *välijalan* yhdistävästä nivelestä; koiran kantapää

2.1.5

rear pastern

fi välijalka

part of the *hindquater* between the *hock* and the *rear paw*

osa *takaraajoja kintereen* ja *takakäpälän* välissä

2.1.6

rear foot; rear paw

fi takakäpälä

lowest part of *hindquarter* below the *rear pastern*

alin osa *takaraajoja välijalan* alapuolella

2.1.7; 2.2.7

dewclaw

fi kannus

rudimentary *toe* with one or two *claws* on the inside of the leg; removed on most breeds

surkastunut *varvas*, jossa on yksi tai kaksi *kynttä* ja joka sijaitsee raajan sisäpuolella maanpinnan yläpuolella

Suomessa kannusten poistaminen on kiellettyä.

2.2

forequarter

fi eturaajat

part of the *structure* of a dog consisting of the combined front assembly from its uppermost component, the *point of shoulder* , down to the *fore foot*

osa koiran rakennetta, joka koostuu koiran etujaloista, olkapäästä etukäpäliin

2.2.1

point of shoulder

fi olkapää

part of the *forequarter* at the junction of the *upper arm* and the shoulder blade

osa *eturaajoja olkavarren* ja *lavan* yhtymäkohdassa

2.2.2

shoulder

fi lapa

part of the *forequarter* between the *point of shoulder* and the *upper arm*

osa *eturaajoja olkapään* ja *olkavarren* välissä

2.2.3

upper arm

fi olkavarsi

part of the *forequarter* between the *shoulder* and the *elbow*

osa *eturaajoja lavan* ja *kyynärpään* välissä

2.2.4

elbow

fi kyynärpää

part of the *forequarter* at the posterior region of the articulation between the *upper arm* and *forearm*

osa *eturaajojen* niveliä raajan takaosassa *olkavarren* ja *kyynärvarren* välissä

2.2.5

forearm

fi kyynärvarsi

part of the *forequarter* between the *elbow* and the *fore foot*

osa *takaraajoja kyynärpään* ja *etukäpälän* välissä

2.2.6

fore foot; fore paw

fi etukäpälä

lowest part of the *forequarter* below the *forearm*

alin osa *eturaajoja kyynärvarren* alapuolella

2.1.6.1 / 2.2.6.1

pad

fi päkiä; polkuantura

tough, shock-absorbing part of the *paw* on the underside; the dog’s sole

kestävä ja iskunvaimentimena toimiva osa *käpälän* alapuolella

2.1.6.2 / 2.2.6.2

toe

fi varvas

front part of the paw, each paw has four toes

The dewclaw is the rudimentary fifth toe, a little higher up on the forearm

käpälän etuosa, käpälissä on neljä varvasta

Kannus on surkastunut viides varvas, hieman ylempänä kyynärvartta

2.1.6.3 / 2.2.6.3

claw; nail

fi kynsi

fibrous and hard material at the very end of the *paw*, fastened to every *toe*

käpälän syinen ja kova uloin osa, jokaisen *varpaan* päässä

SUOMENKIELINEN TIIVISTELMÄ

Suomessa on arvioitu olevan noin 600 000 koiraa, joista noin 450 000 on puhdasrotuisia. Suomessa järjestetään yli 40 vuosittaista kansainvälistä koiranäyttelyä, lisänä vielä kansalliset näyttelyt. Kun matkustaminen helpottuu päivä päivältä, myös niin koiraihmiset koirineen kuin näyttelytuomaritkin matkustelevat näyttelystä toiseen. Olisi hyödyllistä, jos tuomarit ja koirien omistajat eri maista ja kulttuureista ymmärtäisivät toisiaan paremmin, mitä osaltaan auttaisi yhteisen terminologian löytyminen.

Tämän tutkielman tarkoitus on kartoittaa koiraterminologiaa kahden kielen osalta, suomen ja englannin. Tutkielman materiaalina käytettiin virallisia rotumääritelmiä ja tutkielma rajattiin koskemaan liikkeen kuvausta sekä etu- ja takaraajoja. Tutkielman materiaalina käytettiin amerikkalaisia ja suomalaisia rotumääritelmiä ja tutkielmassa myös pohdittiin näistä löytyneitä eroja ja samankaltaisuuksia.

Työssä käytettiin Sanastokeskuksen Sanastotyön käsikirjassa (1989) kuvattuja sanastotyön menetelmiä, sekä Anita Nuopposen ja Nina Pilkkeen (2010) uudempaa teosta Ordning och Reda. Lisäksi työssä on tarkasteltu Heribert Pichtin ja Jennifer Draskaun (1985) ja Juan S. Sagerin (1990) teoksia.

Tutkimus ensin esittelee tutkielman materiaalin luvussa 2, ja luku 3 kuvaa sanastotyössä käytettyjä termejä ja menetelmiä. Seuraavana luvussa 4 kerrotaan, kuinka materiaalia analysoitiin sanastotyön ohjeiden mukaisesti ja lopuksi vielä esitellään terminografia. Tämän tutkielman terminografia on liitteenä 1, ja käsitejärjestelmien graafiset kuvaukset on liitetty tekstiin käsitteiden tueksi lukuun 4.3.1. Lisäksi esimerkki satelliittimallista löytyy luvusta 4.3, jota käsitellään tarkemmin myös tutkielman luvuissa 3.2.3.

Tutkielman aiheeksi valikoitui koira oman kiinnostukseni pohjalta. Viralliset rotumääritelmät valittiin materiaaliksi koska ne vaikuttavat esim. jalostajien valintoihin ja sitä myötä koirien ulkonäköön. Lisäksi koiranäyttelyissä koiria verrataan juurikin näihin virallisiin määritelmiin ja niissä esiintyviä käsitteitä käytetään siis arvioinneissa. Koirien omistajien olisi siis hyödyllistä tunnistaa näitä käsitteitä, joita mm. tämän työn terminografiassa esiintyy.

Amerikkalaiset rotumääritelmät valikoituivat materiaaliksi sen vuoksi, että verrattuna esim. englantilaisiin, ne ovat laveampia ja näin tarjoavat enemmän mahdollisia käsitteitä. Suurin osa

suomalaisista rotumääritelmistä on käännöksiä, joita tulee sanastotyössä käyttää harkiten. Sen vuoksi suomalainen materiaali koostui pääasiassa suomalaisten rotujen määritelmistä mutta lisäksi materiaalina käytettiin joitakin käännöksiä sekä Riitta Ahon teosta Koiran rakenne ja liikkeet.

Sanastotyön käsikirjan (1989: 22-23) mukaan meitä ympäröi joukko tarkoitteita, konkreettisia ja abstrakteja. Kun ajattelemme tarkoitteita, niistä muodostuu mielessämme käsitteitä. Sitten kun haluamme puhua käsitteistä, tarvitsemme niille nimen eli termin. Käsitteet ja niiden analysointi on sanastotyön ydin.

Käsitteiden analysointi perustuu käsitepiirteisiin ja käsitteiden välisiin suhteisiin. Käsitepiirteet yksilöivät käsitteitä, erottavat niitä toisista käsitteistä ja käsitepiirteitä käytetään määritelmien tekemiseen ja termien muodostuksessa. Käsitteillä on sisältö, eli kaikki käsitteen sisältämät käsitepiirteet ja ala, eli tietyn käsitteen sisältämät tarkoitteet. Käsitteet liittyvät tavalla tai toisella toisiin käsitteisiin ja näitä käsitejärjestelmiä kuvataan kolmella järjestelmätyypillä, hierarkkisella, koostumussuhteisella ja funktiosuhteisella järjestelmällä. Sanastotyön käsikirjan (1989: 28-31) mukaan hierarkkisessa koostumussuhteessa alakäsitteen sisältö muodostuu yläkäsitteen sisällöstä sekä lisäksi yhdestä tai useammasta erottavasta piirteestä. Graafisesti hiearkkista suhdetta kuvataan puudiagrammilla. Koostumussuhteisessa käsitejärjestelmässä yläkäsite on jaettu pienenpiin osiin, alakäsitteisiin ja tätä suhdetta voidaan graafisesti kuvata kampadiagrammilla. Funktiosuhteita voi olla erilaisia, kuten esim. aikasuhteet, syysuhteet sekä paikkaan, välineeseen ja tulokseen liittyvät suhteet. Funktiosuhdetta kuvataan nuolidiagrammilla.

Nuopponen ja Pilke (2012: 33-42) sisällyttävät koostumussuhteen yhdeksi funktiosuhteista ja lisäksi he esittelevät satelliittimallin, jonka avulla käsitteitä voi jaotella jo keräysvaiheessa erilaisiin järjestelmiin. Satelliittimallia kuvataan luvuissa 3.2.3 ja 4.3 ja tutkielman materiaalista tehty satelliittimalliesimerkki on liitetty tekstiin.

Sanastotyön käsikirjassa (1989: 41-56) kerrotaan, että määritelmä kuvaa käsitettä niin, että sen avulla käsite voidaan erottaa toisista käsitteistä sekä sijoittaa käsitejärjestelmään; määritelmä antaa käsitteen käytölle raamit. Määritelmä kirjoitetaan yleiskielellä ja tietylle kohderyhmälle. Sanastotyössä käytetään sisältömääritelmiä, joissa kuvataan käsitepiirteet ja joukkomääritelmiä, joka luettelee käsitteen sisältämät tarkoitteet. Määritelmä pitää muodostaa niin, että sen voi sijoittaa tekstiin termin paikalle, joten se alkaa pienellä kirjaimella ja termiä ei toisteta määritelmän alussa. Määritelmän alussa ei käytetä artikkeleita ja se tulee kirjoittaa yksikkömuodossa, ellei käsite ole monikossa. Määritelmän loppuun ei myöskään laiteta pistettä. Nuopponen ja Pilke (2010:50)

huomauttavat, että määritelmän jälkeen voi olla selitys, joka kuvaa käsitettä lisää. Tämä lisäys on sisennetty ja alkaa isolla alkukirjaimella.

Jotta käsitettä voidaan käyttää kommunikoinnissa, tarvitaan käsitteelle termi. Sanastotyön käsikirja (1989: 70-83) kuvaa erilaisia termi- ja käsitevastaavuuksia kuten monosemia, polysemia, synonymia tai osittainen synonymia, vastaavuus ja homonymia. Sanastotyössä pyritään monosemiaan, eli termi viittaa vain yhteen käsitteeseen ja samoin käsite vain yhteen termiin. Tämä on käytännössä harvinaista. Ideaalitilanteessa käsitteelle muodostetaan termi heti käsitteen synty- tai lainaushetkellä, mutta käytännössä käsitteellä on monta synonyymia, sillä monesti käsitettä käytetään jo paljon ennen terminologista selvitystä. Jo vakiintunutta termiä on hyvin vaikea muuttaa ja muuttaminen vaatiikin painavat perusteet. Uusia termejä voidaan muodostaa monella eri tavalla, kuten esim. lainaamalla yleiskielestä, tekemällä lyhenteitä tai yhdyssanoja ja lainaamalla toisesta kielestä.

Terminologinen työ alkaa päättämällä aihe ja rajaamalla sitä. Nuopponen ja Pilke (2010: 80-86) muistuttavat, että terminologinen työ tulisi olla tiimityötä ja koska terminologisessa työssä kartoitetaan jonkin erikoisalan sanastoa, tulisi tiimissä olla sen erikoisalan asiantuntija. Lisäksi tiimissä tulisi olla ainakin yksi terminologisti, mutta muillakin jäsenillä voisi olla terminologista tietämystä. Ryhmän terminologi voi myös kouluttaa ryhmän muita jäseniä terminologiseen työhön. Terminologisesta työstä Nuopponen ja Pilke löytävät kuusi vaihetta: suunnittelu, aloitus, käsittely, kommentointi, loputus ja seuranta, mutta kaikki vaiheet eivät ole yhtä tärkeitä. Esimerkiksi tässä tutkimuksessa suunnitteluvaiheessa havaittiin, että tarve kaksikieliselle, etenkin suomen- ja englanninkieliselle terminologiselle työlle on suuri; kattavia englanninkielisiä koirasanastoja on lukuisia, mutta suomenkielisiä tai kaksikielisiä vain muutama, pääasiassa online-sanalistoja, joiden luotettavuutta voidaan epäillä.

Tutkimuksessa materiaalina käytettiin suomalaisia rotuja, eli suomenajokoiraa, suomenpystykorvaa, karjalankarhukoiraa, lapinporokoiraa ja suomenlapinkoiraa, sekä suomenkielistä rakennetta ja liikkeitä kuvaavaa teosta. Lisäksi käytettiin irlanninsetterin ja villakoiran käännettyjä määritelmiä. Englanninkieliset määritelmät valittiin rodunomaisen liikkeen perusteella ja valitut kuusi rotua ovat: irlanninsetteri, villakoira, labradorinnoutaja, clumberinspanieli, dalmatiankoira ja afgaaninvinttikoira.

Terminologinen työ aloitettiin Nuopposen ja Pilkkeen esittämällä satelliittimallilla, joita tehtiin useita versioita, vanhanaikaisesti kynällä ja paperilla. Luvussa 4.3 on esimerkki satelliittimallista, joka on toteutettu tietokoneella. Terminologinen työ tehtiin erikseen molemmilla kielillä,

luonnollisesti malleja koko ajan vertaillen ja lopuksi käsitejärjestelmät yhdistettiin. Liikkeen kuvauksessa käytettyjä käsitteitä kuvasi parhaiten hierarkkinen suhde ja suhde näkyy myös määritelmissä. Koirien rakennetta kuvaavat käsitteet järjestyivät selvästi koostumussuhteeseen; koiran jalathan voi jakaa pienempiin osiin. Tutkimuksessa keskityttiin kuitenkin vain käsitteisiin, joita löytyi rotumääritelmistä, sillä koiran anatomiaa voidaan kuvata hyvinkin tarkasti.

Koirien ja hevosten terminologialla on yhteisiä käsitteitä, liikkeiden kuvauksessa ainakin käsitteet kehräävä liike, melova liike ja tasa-astunta. Käsite kehräävä liike (weaving gait) kuitenkin tarkoittaa eri asiaa näissä kahdessa erikoisalassa. Hevosterminologiassa kehräävä liike on tallipahe, kun taas koirien terminologiassa kehräävä liike määritellään seuraavasti: liike, jossa koiran olkapäät kiertyvät ulospäin aiheuttaen vuohisten sisäänpäin kääntymisen ja raajan nostovaiheessa ulospäin suuntautuneen potkun. Englannin kielessä weaving gait tarkoittaa myös koiraterminologiassa kahta asiaa, koiran tapaa liikuttaa jalkojaan, sekä agilityssa koiran pujottelua keppien muodostaman radan läpi. On siis kyseessä homonymia, joten erikoisalojen yhteistä määritelmää ei voida tehdä. Melovan liikkeen ja tasa-astunnan osalta määritelmät laadittiin niin, että määritelmiä voidaan lainata erikoisalasta toiseen.

Englanninkielisissä määritelmissä käytetty kieli oli runsaampaa ja synonyymien määrä suuri. Samat käsitteet löytyivät molemmista kielistä, joskin huomattiin, että suomen kielessä oli tapana käyttää käsitteestä pidempää selitystä termin sijaan. Synonyymien runsas määrä englannissa oli yllättävää, sillä yleensä se tarkoittaa sitä, että erikoisala on nuori ja kehittymätön, mitä koira-ala ei suinkaan ole. Synonyymien runsautta voi selittää rotujärjestöjen suuri määrä ja suuri vaikutusvalta rotujärjestöjen keskusliitossa, eli Amerikan kennelliitossa. Lisäksi on muistettava se tosiseikka, että Amerikka on valtava maa ja puhekielen variantteja löytyy useita.

Lisätutkimuksen tarve oli selkeä, kaksikieliselle työlle on tilausta ja mikäli työtä tekisi asiantuntijoista ja terminologeista koostuva ryhmä, työ olisi myös kohtuullisen vaivatonta