

Terminology work in China

ZEBING LU

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

ORCID: 0000-0002-0212-4176

zebing.lu@upf.edu

Zebing Lu és doctoranda de

l'Institut de Lingüística Aplicada (IULA) de la Universitat Pompeu Fabra.

És professora titular de xinès de la Universitat d'Estudis Estrangers de Pequín des de 2013. Abans es va formar a la mateixa universitat i també a la Universitat de l'Havana (Cuba). Ha treballat en diversos projectes multilingües i interculturals per a l'Institut Confuci de Barcelona i actualment imparteix cursos en línia a l'Institut Confuci de Düsseldorf.

La seva recerca doctoral, dirigida per Rosa Estopà, se centra en l'evolució de la terminologia mèdica occidental en xinès.



Resum

El treball de terminologia a la Xina

El treball de terminologia a la Xina sembla lluny del context occidental. En aquest article se n'ofereix una visió general tot fent un recorregut pels llibres i els estudiosos de l'antiga Xina per observar els glossaris i les idees sobre la terminologia. Les institucions oficials de planificació de la terminologia es van establir durant la modernització del país amb l'intercanvi de la ciència i la tecnologia entre la Xina i països estrangers. Actualment, una institució autoritzada a la Xina contemporània funciona com a agència d'alta direcció en terminologia. L'article també presenta altres organitzacions que contribueixen al treball en terminologia i al desenvolupament de plataformes digitals terminològiques a la Xina.

PARAULES CLAU: la Xina; terminologia; història de la terminologia; normalització terminològica

Abstract

Terminology work in China seems far away from the Western context. This article provides an overview of terminology work in China. It traces back books and scholars in Ancient China to have a glance on the terminology glossaries and thoughts on terminology. Official terminology planning institutions were established during the modernization with the interchange of science and technology between China and foreign countries and one authorized institution in contemporary China functions as top management agency on terminology. The article also presents other organizations that contribute to the terminology work and digitized platforms in China.

KEYWORDS: China; terminology; history of terminology; terminology normalisation

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1 Introduction

The tradition of language planning (LP) in Europe has long been the subject of attention. It dates to medieval times and has functioned as a symbolic identity of each country. Today, as stated by Bessie (2018), Europe is one of the most institutionally multilingual entities in the world. The linguistic range is not confined to the 24 national or official languages used in the states. Over 60 indigenous, regional, or minority languages, such as Catalan, Basque, Galician, Welsh, are spoken by some 40 million people. What's more, the languages that immigrants have brought with them to EU states: languages from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, etc. Terminology planning is a highlighted part of language planning. As Zarnikhi (2014: 19) concluded «Terminology planning (TP) is embedded in a broader framework of the language of science planning». The linguistic diversity of Europe determines that TP in Europe can be complicated and elaborated. The TP work in these developed countries is achieved through a well-prepared and highly specialized reference work and the interactive concern of the user and the planner (Jernudd, 1983).

The distinguished scholar Jernudd (1983) stated that terminology planning in developing countries' does not receive as much attention as in developed countries. However, the work on terminology planning of developing countries cannot be ignored. As the biggest developing country in the world, China has the tradition of conducting language planning. The study of modern and contemporary terminology planning absorbs the successful experience from the other countries while maintaining its characteristics. As it is not known that much in the European context, in the following section we are going to present a diachronic overview of terminology work in China.

2 Terminology work in Ancient China

China has a long history of terminology planning with the ancient science and technology developed in the country. Needham (1954) pointed out that from the 3rd century AD to the 15th century AD, China maintained a level of knowledge that is beyond the reach of the Western world. Many inventions and discoveries far exceed those of contemporary Europe.

Scholars in ancient China already realized the importance of terms, especially Xunzi. In his article *正名篇* (*Zheng Ming Pian, Rectification of names*, 325 BC), his views involve the basic questions of terminology. Xunzi put forward the concepts of *名* (*Ming*) and *实* (*Shi*). *Ming* refers to the nomination or term, *Shi* means the reality or concept. He claimed some of the earliest principles on the naming of terms.

1. The formulation of terminology should be able to refer to the represented concept (制名以指实).

2. The creation and determination of a term indicate the distinction of an idea from other concepts (名定则实辨).

3. A term should be simple and easy to understand and be easily conceived by the users (名闻则实喻).

These ideas reflect Xunzi's original thoughts on the signifier and signified, the semantic boundary and the communicative function of a neological name.

There are also terminology practices in Ancient China. Ancient books on geography, specialized lexicons, science, and agriculture are full of terms of different fields. These books archived ancient Chinese people's understanding and description of the world. Here are some representative ancient books and dictionaries in which we can find the early terminology compilations of Ancient China:

- A) *尔雅* (*Er Ya, approach to words*) is known as the oldest Chinese exegetical dictionary, and most of its glossary can be dated from the 3rd century BC. Among the 19 chapters in *Er Ya*, 16 explain the nomination words, making it also the earliest Chinese dictionary of terms.

- B) *山海经* (*Shan Hai Jing, Classic of Mountains and Seas*), published around the 4th century BC, is the largest geographical and mythological collection in Ancient China. It describes over 550 mountains and 300 canals and records the names of mountains, rivers, tombs, and dozens of minerals. It is considered the first book to contain a compilation of terminology.

- C) *梦溪笔谈* (*Meng Xi Bi Tan, Dream Pool Essays*) is written by the Chinese polymath, scientist, and statesman Shen Kuo (1031-1095), published in 1088. It is a notebook that recorded what the author had seen and heard and his research experience. The content is divided into 17 subjects, with a wide range of topics, including more than one-third of the content, narrating advanced achievements in various aspects of science and technology, involving astronomy, mathematics, physics, geography, traditional medicine, music, and other fields, which makes this book an important work and precious material for the study of the history of Chinese science and technology. The term *石油* (*Petroleum*) was first found in this book and has been used until now.

- D) *农政全书* (*Nong Zheng Quanshu, Agricultural Government Book*) written by Xu Guangqi (1562-1633), published in 1639 by the Chongzhen Emperor (1611-1644), records a large number of climate, agricultural, and hydraulic engineering terms. This book also affects the agricultural study of Japan and Japanese agricultural terms.

- E) *本草纲目* (*Ben Cao Gangmu, Compendium of Materia Medica*) written by Li Shizhen (1518-1593), published in 1578, is regarded as the most complete and comprehensive medical book in the history of traditional Chinese medicine. It lists all

the plants, animals, minerals, and other inorganic elements that were believed to have medical functions. It had a worldwide influence on the medicine of that historical period.

These ancient books contribute to cultural heritage and scientific exchange. They represent the cognition of Chinese ancestors towards the world and carry a lot of terms that we are still using today in China.

3 Terminology in the modern time's: interaction between China and other countries

During this process of the modernization, China also experienced the modernization on terminology. On the one hand, Western terms were introduced to China with the search of an appropriate equivalents, and on the other hand, Japanese vocabularies that borrowed Western terms and translated them into kanji¹ also started to enter into China. The paths can be concluded as Image 1, and we will explain them later with examples.

3.1 The contact with the West

China started the process of modernity from constant communication with the Western world. Modern terminology work in China has a close relationship with the Western missionaries. The science and technology development in this period shows a strong influence from the Western world.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, a group of missionaries lived in China and started the diffusion of Western science and technology. Take medicine as an example, these medical missionaries started to realize that the linguistic boundary could be an obstacle to their work, so they compiled books and dictionaries on medicine with help of the Chinese with whom they work. Jean Terrenz (1576-1630), Giacomo Rho (1593-1638), Niccolo Longobardi (1565-1655) compiled *太西人身说概* (Taixi Renshen Shuogai, General presentation of the human body) and *人身图说* (Renshen Tushuo, Explanation of Human body by pictures), which are considered the first two dictionaries of anatomy in China. Benjamin Hobson's (1816-1873) books and dictionaries *全体新论* (Quanti Xinlun, New presentation of the human body), *医学英华字释* (Yxue Yinghua Zishi, Explanation of medicine in English and Chinese), *妇婴新说* (Fuyingxinshuo, New book of women and children) contributed a lot to the Western medicine diffusion in China (Sun, 2010).

In the second half of the 19th century, China set up a specialized government translation institution (同文馆, Tongwen Guan) to introduce more scientific and technological articles. As the leader of the official translation institution, Yan Fu (1895-1921) advocated free translation and transliterations at the same time. He proposed three standards 信、达、雅 (xin, da, ya: faithfulness, expressiveness, elegance) for translation work.

In practice, Chinese terms that originated from foreign words were growing unprecedentedly in China. Taking the chemical terms as an example, there was a big vacancy in the chemical vocabulary in Chinese. For a new concept, the translator had to find a Chinese character to transcribe the phonetic of the first syllable of the Western term, and according to the chemical properties, they added a semantic radical to this phonetically representative character. This method has become the principle of producing Chinese chemical terms.

The fact is that various translations of the same concept by different translators resulted in non-uniformity of terms, thus the increasing demand for unified terms drew the attention of the government. Institutions for managing terminology were established during the first 30 years of the 20th century. In 1909, the Education Ministry of Qing dynasty first built an institution for the unification of nouns 科学名词编订馆 (Scientific Nouns Compilation House) for the standardization of scientific terms in China. The objective was to compile glossaries and dictionaries of various disciplines in Chinese. The achievement of this institute is a Chinese-English dictionary of mathematics. Lacking the approval of experts, the result was not very satisfying (Wen, 2006). In 1932, the Government of the Republic of China established the 国立编译馆 (National Compilation House). From 1933 to 1949, glossaries of disciplines such as chemistry, astronomy, physics, mathematics, biology, and machinery were published, in addition to an encyclopedia which included a large number of terms (Ye, 1985).

During this period, China experienced regime changes, internal and external wars, and the forced opening of China's door unlocked the history of Sino-foreign exchanges. A large number of Western things poured into China, and a large number of new terms appeared. The modernization of terminology work entered its embryonic period. The sinicization, compilation, and standardization of terminology reflect the importance that experts, scholars, and governments attach to terminology work.



IMAGE 1. The path of the terminology contact between China and other countries

3.2 The interaction with Japan

Another influence on terminology from out of China is the Japanese language. China and Japan have had recorded connections since the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 AC). Throughout ancient times, cultural exchanges between China and Japan can be considered unidirectional, which is from China to Japan. In Japan and other countries where Chinese characters were used in ancient times, the proper nouns were composed almost entirely of Chinese characters. Words introduced from Japan are not found in Chinese until modern times since 1840. These words are very important for the formation of modern Chinese.

Taking my ongoing study about the disease terms from 1915-1949 as reference, we can see there are three different situations of the loanwords from Japan at the first stage of China's modernization.

A. Japanese-made Chinese (*Wasei-kango*)

Japanese-made Chinese are those words in the Japanese language composed of Chinese morphemes, but invented in Japan rather than borrowed from China². A Japanese-style Chinese term is a coinage word by Japan and it is written with Chinese characters. Three terms of this mechanism can be found in the database.

It can be a Japanese phonetic loanword from the source language. 百斯笃 (*baisidu*, plague) was created by the Japanese people with the mechanism of transliteration of the source term *peste*. The article from 1916 in our corpus indicates that it is from the Japanese translation of this infectious disease.

The other two Chinese terms coined in Japanese are 霉菌病 (*niangmujunbing*, blastomycosis) and 水晶体之脱臼 (*shuijingtizhituojiu*, lens luxation). They come from the calque of the source terms in English and they were firstly established in Japan then transmitted to China.

B. Chinese terms with a semantic change in Japanese

As we mentioned above, Chinese lexicon had an enormous influence on Japanese vocabulary. A relative study by Huang (2020) reveals that the word 心房 (*xinfang*) in Chinese referring to chambers of the heart first appeared in the *Quanti Xinlun* (Anatomy) (1851) by the British missionary Benjamin Hobson, but at that time the word meant the four chambers of the heart. Later, the anatomy term was transmitted to Japan and changed its meaning, to refer only to the two upper chambers of the heart, namely the atria. The two lower chambers, called *ventricles*, are referred to in Japanese with the coined term as 心室 (*xinshi*). At the beginning of the 20th century, *xinfang* and *xinshi* (*Shinbō* and *Shinshitsu* in Japanese) were introduced into Chinese texts. Thus, the return of *xinfang* to Chinese is an example of Chinese term changed semantically by Japanese.

In the names of diseases, loan terms of this nature are found in our database. Some medical terms were Traditional Chinese Medicine (henceforth TCM) terms and Japan adapted them to refer to a disease of Western medicine then the Chinese medical practitioner adopted them as a Western medical term. In other words, an original Chinese medical term was exported to Japan and experienced a semantic change under the influence of Westernization and then imported to China with the given changed meaning.

喉风 (*houfeng*) in TCM refers to any laryngeal disease, according to 《喉科心法》卷上: 考古称喉症, 总其名曰喉风。 (Archaeology called laryngeal disease, the general name is *houfeng*.) In an article of our corpus, *houfeng* refers to diphtheria, which is a serious infection caused by strains of bacteria called *corynebacterium diphtheria* that produce poison. It can cause difficulty in breathing, heart failure, paralysis, and even death. The article indicates this term is from a Japanese translation.

It is easy to consider a mechanism as the semantic change of TCM terms in neology, nevertheless, the process of the semantic change takes place in Japanese, and from the angle of China, the original TCM term with a semantic change is loaned from Japan, thus, we categorize this mechanism as a loanword. 伤寒 and 瘟疫 are indicated in our corpus to be loaned from Japanese. 结核 and 夜盲 come from Japan according to the study by Wang (2006).

C. Japanese's terminological adoption of ancient Chinese general words

Tsutsugamishi is a Japanese word. In Japan it is written as ツツガムシ病 (ツツガムシびょう, 恙虫病). We can see how the Chinese term adopts its kanji version 恙虫 (*yangchong*), that means pathological worm. The term 恙虫 comes from traditional Chinese medical literature: 《风俗通》曰: “恙, 毒虫也, 喜伤人。” (“*Fengsu Tong*” said: “*yang*, poisonous insect, likes to hurt people.”) As the publication date of the book is around 195 A.D., we suppose that the word 恙虫 (*yangchong*) originates from China, and the Japanese loaned it at first, later as modern medicine arrived in Japan earlier than China, the Japanese named the disease and the Chinese people loaned the term.

Japanese scholars first established some terms that were originally Chinese words as the equivalents of certain Western words, then Western medical terminology in China adopted them, and they are read as the pronunciation of Chinese characters instead of the original Japanese pronunciation.

The mechanisms of borrowing Japanese terms into Chinese terminology is called a *graphic loan* or *return loan* (Shi, 2000; Liu 2002). The kanji in the Japanese language and the Chinese characters share the same logographic writing system, which provides the convenience and possibility for a direct loan. Furthermore,

modern Japanese also absorbed many new Chinese words at that time through Chinese books and English-Chinese dictionaries, that's to say, the recirculation of vocabulary never stops. In a broader range, the national languages of East Asia (Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese) have made use of this type of linguistic borrowing until now.

4 Contemporary Terminology Planning in China

Contemporary Terminology Planning in China follows the tradition of top-down management, experiences ups and downs domestically, and heads toward the tendency of being international.

The government of the People's Republic of China was built from scratch again in 1949. Many suspended enterprises are waiting to be started up again. Given that the unification of scientific and technological terms is of great significance to the development of science and technology and industrial revitalization, the Chinese Academy of Sciences recommended that the Committee of Education and Culture should preside over this work and convene experts to form a special committee.

In 1950, the 学术名词统一工作委员会 (Academic Nouns Unification Working Committee) was established by the Committee of Education and Culture. There were five branches: the Natural Science Group, the Social Science Group, the Medical and Health Group, the Current News Events Group, and the Art Group. Compared to the former institutions, this committee covers more specialized fields and connects more departments, including education, research, publishing, and news communication. From this committee, China's terminology management institution starts to directly publish standard-

ized terms. By 1955, this committee had finished 29 terminology books.

Nevertheless, the glory of this committee did not last long. With the dissolution of the Committee of Education and Culture, the Academic Nouns Unification Working Committee disappeared gradually. Contemporary terminology work in China suffered a standstill of 10 years in the 1960s. During the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, the reviewing and approval of terminology were completely interrupted, only some drafts were left, but with the influence of the political movements, terminology work focused on quantity rather than quality.

Constant terminology management needs a stable society. After the stirring years of political movements, in 1978, the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a series of seminars to advocate the recovery and the creation of the terminology management organization. In 1985, the 全国自然科学名词审定委员会 (National Natural Science Noun Examination and Approval Committee, current name: 全国科学技术名词审定委员会 China National Committee for Terms in Sciences and Technologies, in acronym, 全国科技名词委 CNCTST, from 2021, the official acronym of CNCTST is changed to CNTERM) was officially established in Beijing. It includes more natural science fields. CNTERM is the Chinese institution authorized by the State Council to examine and publish scientific and technological terms on behalf of the State. All units of scientific research, teaching, production and operation, and press and publication should follow the approved terms of this committee.

CNTERM's responsibilities are to work out principles and plans for terminology standardization in China, organize terminology validation, publication, coordination, application, and promotion, compile terms from diatopic Chinese regions, manage Chinese terminology development, and organize academic



IMAGE 2. The website of CNCTST (www.cntst.cn, from 2021: www.cnterm.cn)

exchanges domestically and internationally. More specifically, the tasks of the Committee are set out in the working regulation as follows⁴:

1. To formulate the national guidelines and develop long-term plans for terminology work tasks, and specific measures for the reviewing, approval, and unification of natural science terminology.
2. To organize the reviewing, approval, and publication of terms in all fields.
3. To organize the work to promote the application of the terms, enhance the digitalization of terminology work and build a platform for the terminology database.
4. To organize research on terminology in China and try to establish a terminology theory of Chinese characteristics.
5. To compile and compare the terms in the Chinese-speaking macro area and establish contacts with relevant terminology planning entities in regions where there are diatopic variants of terminology.
6. To establish contacts with international entities and institutions to facilitate interchange and cooperation and promote the integration of the ter-

minology system with international standards, and present Chinese science and culture to the world.

7. To perform social functions and provide terminology services for the society.
8. To undertake other tasks assigned by the State Council and the government.

After setting the institutional task as the authority of terminology management, the CNCTST also establishes a standardized process on terminology work. There are more than one hundred subcommittees from various scientific and technological fields for terminology review and approval. Thousands of scientists have participated in the work. So far, terms of more than 140 disciplines have been published, including astronomy, physics, biochemistry, electronics, agronomy, medicine, linguistics, pedagogy, agricultural sciences, humanities and social sciences, and other fields. The publication of approved terms has played an essential role in scientific research, teaching, and academic exchanges, and laid the foundation for the standardization of scientific and technological terms.

The process of terminology review and approval is carried out as follows (CNCTST, 2016):

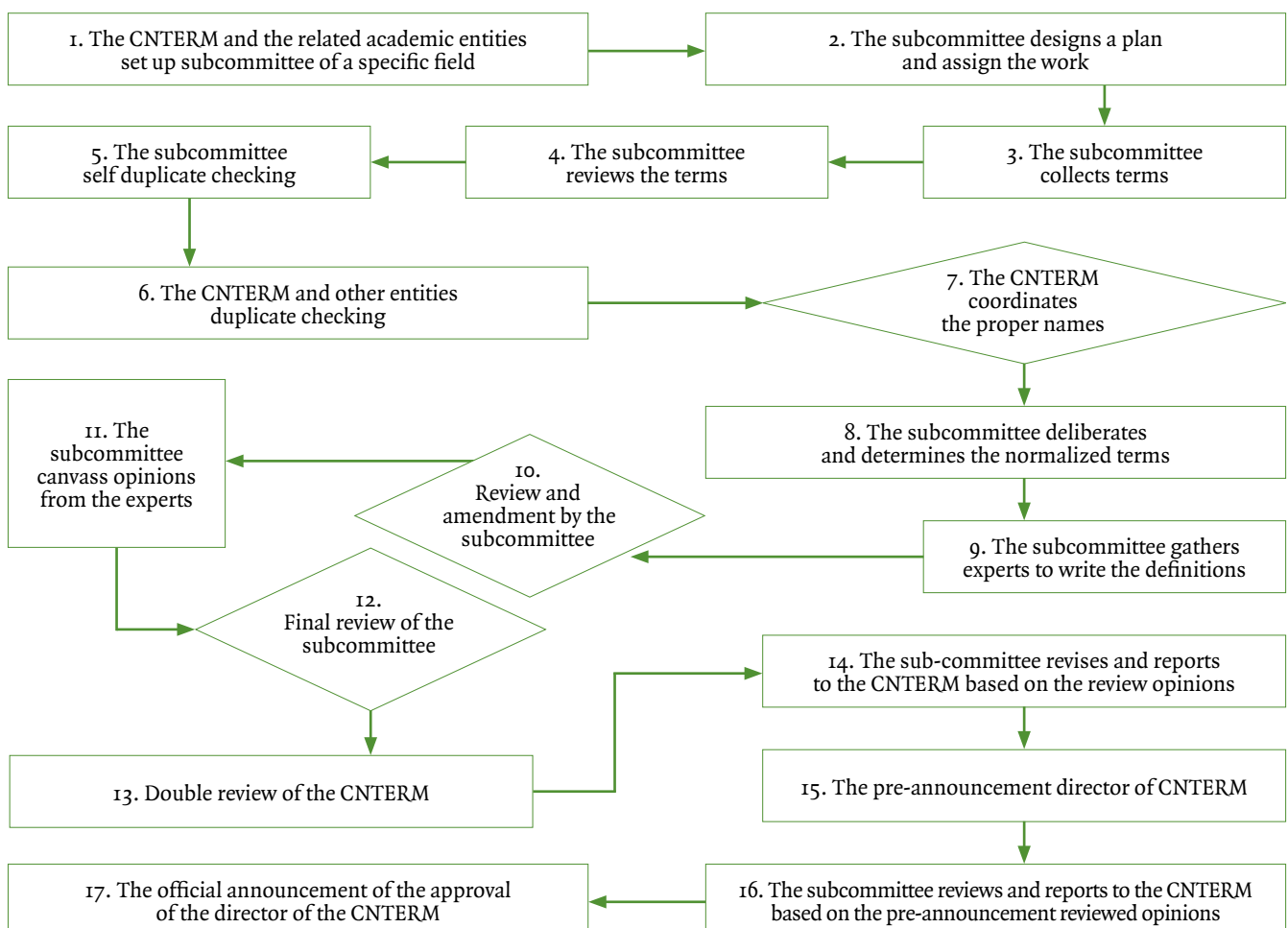


DIAGRAM 1. The process of terminology approval (CNTERM)

We can see that the collecting, reviewing, and approval of one term goes through 17 steps, and the process includes an organized and collective work of CNTERM, an administrative entity, and experts who are term users from specific fields, what's more, there is the pre-announcement to the public which also involves the opinions from the public.

The input from the public is further demonstrated in the approval of the new term. The subcommittees of various disciplines collect new scientific and technological terms and publish them with rapidity. After publication of new terms for trial use, the subcommittees will examine and approve the terms based on the feedback, and CNTERM will officially announce the terms.

Apart from the approval of terminological units, CNTERM has done remarkable works for terminology planning in China as indicated in the tasks of this institution.

A multi-module terminology work is done to follow the modern digital tendency. Based on the work of standardization of terms, CNTERM has established a terminological database and provides readers with a free inquiry service of published scientific and technological terms through the website www.termonline.cn.

As the CNCTST actively promoted the work of diatopic scientific and technological terminology exchange and unification, experts from both sides of the Taiwan Strait jointly published terminology exchange comparison texts for more than 20 disciplines and 8 disciplines in traditional Chinese characters and simplified Chinese. They have compiled the *Chinese Science and Technology Great Dictionary*⁵, *Cross-Strait Science and Technology Common Dictionary*, *Cross-Strait Science and Technology Term Difference Handbook*, *Cross-Strait Primary and Secondary School Students Science and Technology Vocabulary*, and other reference books. The cross-strait scientific and technological terminology

comparison and unification work has played a positive role in the inheritance of Chinese culture⁶.

CNTERM is of great importance to academic exchanges domestically and internationally. It has established close ties with terminology organizations and experts from China and abroad, actively participates in academic activities related to terminology, and cultivates and expands terminology verification work team, improves the level of the unification and standardization of scientific and technological terms. It is committed to developing in the direction of internationalization. They periodically hold seminars on terminology theory. In 2019, Spanish terminologist Teresa Cabré was invited to CNTERM to share her theory on terminology⁷.

CNTERM publishes books and creates journals to encourage the research on terminology. The institution edited the *Chinese Terminology Construction Book Series* to present theories on terminology and created *中国科技术语 (China Terminology)* which has become a core journal on the study of terminology in China.

In conclusion, CNTERM has formed a clear and multi-dimensional work pattern. It brings together experts to approve and publish the normalized terms, organize terminology study and provide terminology service to the public. CNTERM shows the top-down side of Chinese terminology planning.

5 Other Institutions on terminology study and promotion

CNTERM plays an important role in terminology planning in China as an authorized entity and shows a top-down characteristic on terminology work and research. In addition to this governmental institution, more academic organizations concern about terminology and conduct research on it. We searched the keyword 术语 (terminology) in the biggest academic

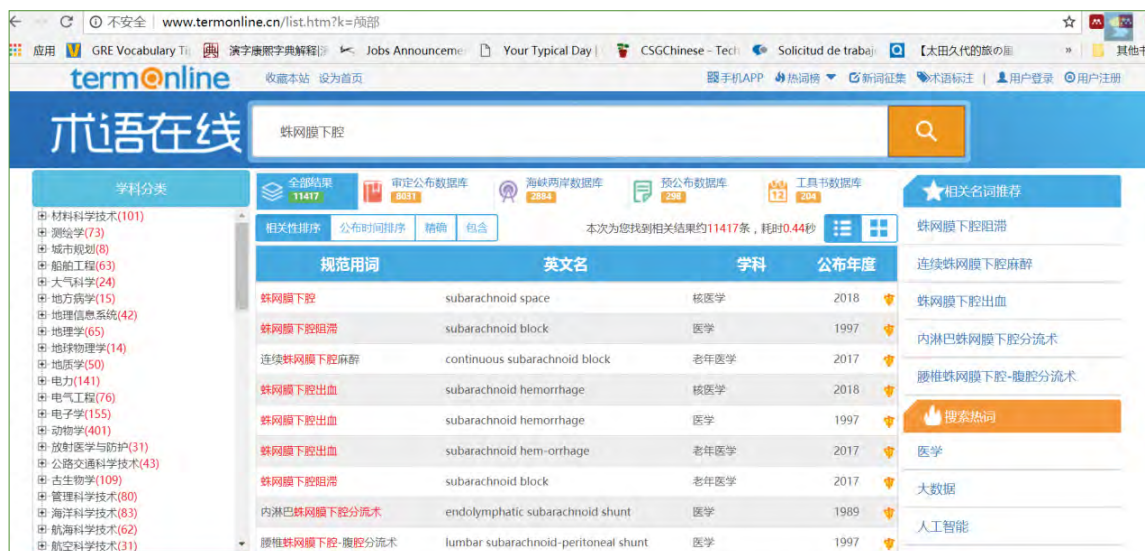


IMAGE 3. Website of Termonline

database in China and we add up the quantity of related articles:

The figure indicates the top 10 institutions devoted to terminology study. They are Heilongjiang University, Nanjing University, Beijing University, Wuhan University, Beijing Normal University, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, CNTERM, Institution of Scientific and Technical Information of China, Fudan University, and Shanghai Polytechnic University.

Among these universities, Heilongjiang University leads the tendency of terminology study in China. This university has the first center of Russian language and literature, which facilitates the presentation of terminology theory from Russia.

Zheng Shupu (1940 ff) was the deputy director of the Russian Department of Heilongjiang University, and he was one of those who introduced Russian terminology theories to China. Zheng (2003) explained the relationship between terminology study and other branches of linguistics, such as lexicology, syntax, and morphology. He discussed the nature of terminology, research objects, and methods of general terminology (Zheng, 2006). With the support of CNTERM, he has built the first research center of terminology in Heilongjiang University.

Prof. Zheng has long attached importance to international terminology cooperation, and once undertook the Sino-Russian bilateral scientific and technological cooperation project: “Terminological Maintenance in Sino-Russian Scientific and Technological Cooperation”. Later, the terminology center of Heilongjiang University has successively carried out terminology cooperation with the University of Vienna (Austria), the Transbaikal State Pedagogical Institute of Russia, Termnet, the Pushkin Russian Academy of Russia, the Russian Institute of Science, and other institutions. The institute established the Sino-Russian International Terminology Research Center, which is the first international terminology research institution in China, and has been named as *Chinese Harbin Terminology School* by its foreign counterparts. In recent years, China and Russia have jointly held four international

academic seminars on “Terminology and Cognition” in Moscow, which have become an important academic platform for terminology circles in Slavic countries, greatly promoting exchanges between domestic and foreign terminology schools. Researchers from both sides have published important research papers in prestigious Russian academic journals such as *Linguistic Issues*, *Moscow University Journal • Philology Volume* and so on.

The terminology research team of Heilongjiang University has played an important role in condensing and strengthening terminology research in China, and has made a foundational contribution to the entry of terminology into the national academic catalog as an independent discipline. In 2004, Professor Zheng Shupu, together with the CNCTST, organized and initiated the first “National Academic Seminar on the Construction of Chinese Terminology” and established the first research center on terminology in China: China Institute of Terminology. The establishment of the China Institute of Terminology filled the domestic gap.

Professor Zheng has successively undertaken six projects of the Chinese national social science fund, two major grassroots projects, published more than 100 academic papers, organized and promoted “Chinese Terminology Construction Book Department” (12 books have been published, 7 of which are from the China Institute of Terminology in Heilongjiang University). The institute also held seven sessions of “China Terminology Construction and Terminology Standardization Symposium”. Now, Prof. Zheng’s student Ye Qisong has succeeded his work as the director of the Russian Department, continues the contribution on the terminology study and he is also one of the editors of the CNTERM sponsored journal *China Terminology*.

Other institutions establish platforms or official accounts in media platforms on the terminology of their research fields to meet the needs of the public. China Foreign Language Bureau, China Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press have established platforms such as “Translation and Publication Por-

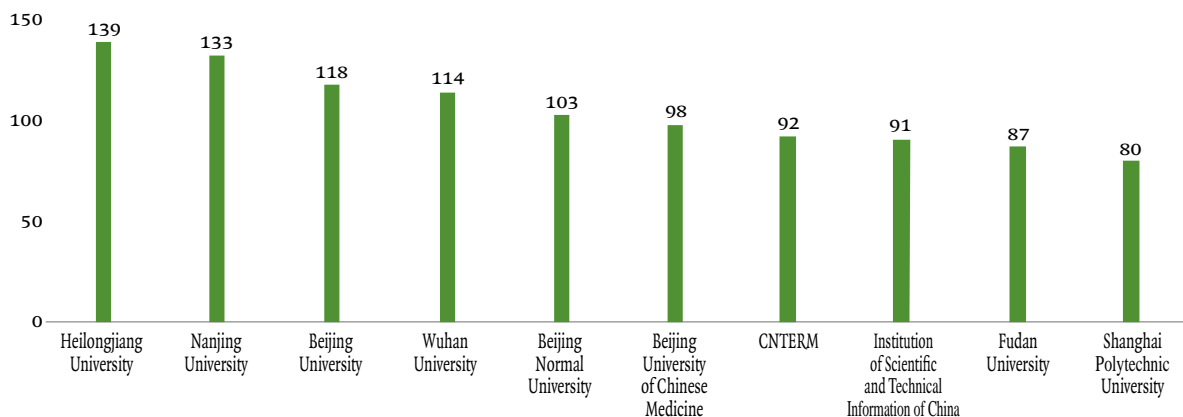


DIAGRAM 2. Top ten institutions that have more published articles on terminology

tal for Chinese Key Terms and Expressions”, “Chinese Thoughts and Culture Terminology Database”. Relevant institutions have operated official accounts on WeChat such as “Terminology Proofreading”, which have enhanced the public’s awareness of terminology.

6 Conclusion

Chinese terminology activity has a long history. Modern terminology has experienced a great development of cross-lingual exchanges with Western technology and culture. The development of contemporary terminology has experienced ups and downs along with politics.

Nowadays, a majorly top-down terminology planning and management has been established by CNTERM as the authority, and in the process of terminology approval, we also can see the bottom-up influence. Various research institutes and universities have also begun to pay more attention to terminology research, and actively conduct terminology research and exchanges domestically and abroad. At the same time, the development of Chinese terminology is also closely linked to the new era of media methods, providing terminology services in multiple fields by an authorized terminology database from CNTERM, and other databases developed by specialized research institutes to meet the needs of various professionals.✿



IMAGE 4. Translation and Publication Portal for Chinese Key Terms and Expressions



IMAGE 5. Chinese Thoughts and Culture Terminology Database



IMAGE 6. Terminology Proofreading

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Notes

1. It comes from the Japanese word for logographic characters of the Chinese script, which were made a major part of the Japanese writing system along with the syllabic scripts of hiragana and katakana. (Taylor and Taylor, 1995).
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wasei-kango>
3. *Fengsu Tongyi* (Chinese: 風俗通義; lit. Comprehensive Meaning of Customs and Mores), also known as *Fengsu Tong*, is a book written about 195 AD.
4. <https://baike.baidu.com>
5. <http://www.cnpubg.com/news/2020/0810/52374.shtml>
6. <http://www.cnterm.cn/hzjl/hxla/>
7. http://www.cnterm.cn/xwdt/tpxw/201909/t20190916_516285.html