

Research on High-frequency Terminology in Domestic and International Wheat Standards Based on Corpus

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Abstract: "Food is the paramount necessity of the people, and grain is the primary source of food." Food security is of utmost importance, and wheat standards play a crucial role in ensuring it. Therefore, the language used in wheat standards should be given due attention. This paper focuses on domestic and international wheat standard texts and is grounded in philosophical ideas such as rationalism and empiricism. It approaches the subject from the perspectives of linguistics, statistics, and food science, starting with micro-level language facts. Guided by terminology theory, the research employs a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative analysis, and data collection methods using literature review and corpus analysis. The study employs thematic and content analysis to build and apply a corpus of domestic and international wheat standards, with a specific emphasis on high-frequency terminology and its distribution domains. The research reveals that high-frequency terminology in wheat standards from three countries varies in its distribution domains but consistently emphasizes the wheat testing field. The high-frequency terms are mainly found in areas related to administration, wheat legislation, varieties, products, diseases, morphology, medication, testing, cultivation, and trade. This study contributes to the organization of literature related to domestic and international wheat standards, the development of corpora, and research on wheat standard discourse development patterns. Moreover, it provides valuable insights for teaching and research in related fields, including dictionary compilation, language instruction, specialized English research, translation studies, domestic and international wheat standard development, grain and cereal establishment, and domestic and

international food security. Due to limitations in research time, scope, and personal capabilities, this study has certain constraints. In future research, the author will reflect on the lessons learned from this study and make a meaningful contribution to the development of domestic and international grain standards and food security.

Keywords: Wheat Standards; Corpus; Food Security; Terminology; Distribution

1. Introduction

October 16, 2023 marks World Food Day, and wheat is one of the most essential cereal crops, holding significant importance for humanity. It serves as a vital source of food for humans, animal feed, and raw materials for the food processing industry. Wheat cultivation benefits land resource utilization, helps prevent soil erosion, and contributes to environmental protection. All processes related to wheat offer various employment opportunities, making it crucial for economic development.

The supply of wheat is influenced by various factors, including climate, market demand, and trade policies. To ensure that wheat meets global demand, the development and implementation of wheat standards are of utmost importance. This paper focuses on domestic and international wheat standard texts and is guided by empirical and rationalist philosophical ideas. It aims to construct and utilize a corpus of domestic and international wheat standards, with a specific emphasis on high-frequency terminology and its distribution domains, contributing to global food security. The objectives of this research are as follows:

Guided by terminology theory, this study aims to achieve the following goals:

(1) Compilation of Wheat Standard Texts: Through a systematic review of relevant domestic and international literature, this

research will establish the goals, principles, and implementation plan for building a corpus of texts related to domestic and international wheat standards.

(2) Modeling Wheat Standard Theories: This research will provide statistical descriptions of terms related to wheat standards, elucidate and analyze various linguistic phenomena, thus advancing theoretical knowledge in this field.

(3) Construction of a Food Research Blueprint: By studying high-frequency terminology and their distribution domains in domestic and international wheat standards within the corpus, this research will construct a discourse system for food standards. It will offer theoretical and practical support to professionals in the field of domestic and international wheat standards, enhancing China's influence in this domain.

This paper is divided into five sections. The first section is the introduction, which presents the research background, objectives, and significance. The second section is a literature review, which outlines the development of domestic and international wheat standards, corpora, and the field of terminology studies. The third section is the research design, where the research object, methods, content, and processes are determined. The fourth section is data analysis and discussion, focusing on corpus-related texts, high-frequency terminology, and their distribution domains. The fifth section is the conclusion, which includes a research overview, contributions, limitations, future research recommendations, and a summary.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Wheat Standards

Standards are documents that provide specified regulations or characteristics created for repeated use. Once negotiated, and approved by recognized organizations, these standards become effective. Standards are based on a combination of scientific, technological, and experiential achievements. In China, standards can be classified in four ways: by legal enforceability, they are categorized as mandatory or recommended standards; by usage scope, they are divided into national, industry, local, and enterprise standards; by nature, they can be technical, managerial, or work standards; and by subject

and purpose, they are categorized as product, basic, method, safety, health, and environmental protection standards.

The development and implementation of domestic and international wheat standards contribute to global economic integration and an improvement in the quality of life. Wheat standards originated overseas, and China only began formulating these standards in 1949. Compared to foreign wheat standards, China needs to further strengthen its theoretical and practical foundation in this field, establish wheat standards suitable for its national conditions, and actively participate in the development of international standards. This will elevate China's status in international trade and enhance food security.

2.1.1 Development history of domestic wheat standards

Currently, China's wheat standards are characterized by an irrational structure, outdated updates, redundant cross-referencing, poor alignment with international standards, and low operability and practicality of testing methods. Therefore, participating in the development of domestic and international wheat standards is a practical necessity[1-2]. China formulated wheat grading standards in 1952, using moisture content, impurities, and incomplete grains as grading criteria in 1955. In 1978, China began implementing national wheat standards, and in 1986 and 1999, significant revisions were made to the existing standards. China's current wheat standards include "Wheat," "High-Quality Hard Wheat," "High-Quality Soft Wheat," "Quality of Special Wheat Varieties," and "Wheat for Animal Feed." China's wheat standards play a crucial role in guiding production structure adjustments, enhancing coordination with international standards, and adapting to market demands. However, there are still issues, such as outdated criteria, lack of foresight, incomplete classification, limited indicators, and imprecise classification methods[3]. As the world's largest wheat producer, the systematic development and implementation of wheat standards are of significant importance for China's food security.

2.1.2 Development history of foreign wheat standards

Compared to China's wheat standard system, international wheat standards were initiated earlier and are more advanced[4-5].

Characteristics of global wheat standards include specialization, offering different quality requirements for various products; diversification of indicators, covering primary and secondary processing quality criteria; uniformity, with continuously rising quality standards; and emphasis on nutritional quality, particularly increased requirements for effective protein content. The United States, the world's largest wheat-exporting country, passed the Federal Grain Standards Act in 1916. It underwent partial revisions in 1986 and has been subjected to minor modifications every 2-3 years since 1993. Canada, the second-largest wheat-exporting country and known for having the most complex and detailed wheat standards globally, established the Grain Standards Act in 1912. The current wheat standards were issued in 2002 and are updated annually[3].

Through the above review, it is evident that the development of wheat standards contributes to safeguarding food security both domestically and internationally. Despite the progress made in formulating domestic and international wheat standards, there is room for improvement in some aspects. China, having started the development of wheat standards relatively late, needs to proactively participate in the formulation of domestic and international wheat standards. Compared to other countries' wheat standards, China's standards are numerous, structurally unsound, have fewer indicators, and simplistic technical elements. There is insufficient emphasis on safety and health indicators, operability needs enhancement, and food processing criteria require strengthening. Foreign wheat standards are more specific, practical, precise, and emphasize safety standards. They exhibit strong alignment and coordination while maintaining individuality.

The construction and application of a wheat standards corpus can provide valuable insights by referencing achievements in foreign wheat standards. A keyword search on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) did not yield results related to the construction and application of wheat standards corpora. Therefore, research in this direction holds both academic and practical value.

2.2 Corpus

A corpus refers to the collection and

organization of linguistic materials from everyday life for the purpose of research and analysis, making it one of the tools employed in linguistic research. It draws data from various sources, including everyday conversations, newspapers, magazines, and multimedia such as audio and video recordings. Corpora find applications in various fields, including teaching, translation research, and text analysis[6]. Corpus research methods can be divided into two eras, classical and post-classical, with the year 2000 serving as a demarcation point. The classical era primarily involved the study of word frequency tables, word clusters, index analysis, collocation analysis, keyword analysis, and multidimensional analysis. The post-classical era adopts a holistic and synergistic approach, focusing on the interplay between internal (linguistic features) and external (sociocultural features) factors, emphasizing the examination of language use and the correspondence between language form and meaning. These two periods represent the evolution of linguistic research from a narrow focus to a broader perspective.

Corpora can be classified in various ways, with the most commonly used categorization being general and specialized corpora. General corpora collect representative language data and analyze various linguistic phenomena, while specialized corpora gather language materials related to a specific aspect for specialized research, such as the Grain English Corpus.

2.2.1 Development of domestic corpora

While China's research on corpora lags behind the West, it has seen unprecedented development since the last century, driven by the growth of computer technology and internationalization in education. Researchers from diverse academic backgrounds have contributed to the construction of corpora, enriching the field. Domestic corpus research began in the late 1970s and early 1980s, progressing through stages of initiation, development, and maturity. The initiation stage mainly focused on introducing foreign corpora and their related theories, followed by the development stage, which emphasized learner corpora. The mature phase has been marked by the creation of corpora and the advancement of related technologies. The development of corpora has provided valuable resources for

teaching and research across various disciplines[7-8]. Yang Huizhong and Huang Renjie[8] were among the earliest Chinese researchers to publish corpus literature. Representative learner corpora include the Corpus of English for Examinations in China (CEEC), and specialized corpora are exemplified by the Journal of English for Academic Purposes Specialized Translation Corpus (JEDST)[9].

Through an investigation of Chinese academic literature on the CNKI platform, it was revealed that there is limited linguistic research from a corpus perspective on wheat standards, and no corpus construction or application achievements in this context have been identified. For example, some researchers mentioned "noun terminology" in wheat standards[1,10], but there were no studies on corpus construction and application. Gelin[11] focused on translations provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ma Jianxue[12] concentrated on the English-Chinese parallel corpus of grain and oil food contracts, and Jiao Dan et al.[13] investigated multilingual corpora for grain-related purposes. However, there is a noticeable gap in research related to corpus development in the context of wheat standards. The investigation revealed that research related to "corpus construction and application" began as early as 2001, with a predominant focus on the English language in linguistic research, followed by Chinese and Russian. Research on other languages, especially wheat standards, is limited.

2.2.2 Development of foreign corpora

Foreign corpus research can be divided into four stages: original manual corpora (from the 18th century to the late 1950s, with the "Survey of English Usage Corpus" as a representative); the first generation of electronic corpora (from the 1960s to the 1970s, with "BROWN" as a representative); the second generation of electronic corpora (from the 1980s to the 1990s, with "COBUILD" as a representative); and the third generation of electronic corpora (from the 1990s to the present, with "COCA" as a representative)[9]. Influenced by empiricism and behaviorism, empiricism took the lead, facilitating the rapid development of corpora in the mid-1950s. Through a survey of foreign literature, no research related to the

construction and application of wheat standards corpora was found.

In summary, while China's research on corpora lags behind the West, the active participation of researchers with diverse academic backgrounds, driven by the development of computer technology and the internationalization of education in the last century, has led to substantial growth in corpus research within China. Although the development of corpora has been accompanied by challenges like data duplication and information sharing, it represents a significant advancement. To date, through a review of domestic and foreign literature, no evidence of the construction and application of wheat standards corpora has been found. This paper aims to bridge this research gap in the field.

2.3 Terminology Studies

Terminology refers to the textual representation of general concepts in a particular field, which involves abstracting shared characteristics of a class of objects to form a concept and using specific terms as references. It serves as a linguistic tool used by professionals to communicate in a specific domain. As human society evolves, new phenomena and materials emerge, leading to the continuous creation of new terminology. Standardization and uniformity of these terms are essential for knowledge dissemination, interdisciplinary collaboration, the development of new disciplines, the establishment of new theories, information promotion, book and journal editing and publishing, document storage and retrieval, and the sharing of human resources. The study of terminology should prioritize precision and strive for the enrichment, development, and refinement of terms to achieve uniformity and standardization[14].

2.3.1 Development of domestic terminology studies

Terminology studies in China began in the 1990s and have been widely applied across various disciplines[15]. Terminology often faces issues like polysemy and synonyms, making it necessary to establish principles and standardize terminology within specific academic fields. The development of terminology studies in China has gone through three stages: incubation (1992-2003), development (2004-2011), and prosperity

(2012-present). The incubation stage mainly consisted of individual case studies and empirical summaries. The development stage focused on researching translation standards for terminology, while the prosperous stage has been marked by an emphasis on terminology translation within various specialized fields. Some researchers have mentioned "noun terminology" in grain standards[1], but no corpus-based approach has been employed to study this standard. This research aims to extract high-frequency noun terminology from the corpus and investigate its usage domains.

2.3.2 Development of foreign terminology studies

Terminology education began in German-speaking countries, with the modern father of terminology, Eugen Wüster, offering the first terminology course at the University of Vienna. Leading English-speaking countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada began terminology research and teaching relatively later.

The International Information Centre for Terminology was established in 1971. Various foreign experts have focused on terminology in fields like the social sciences or military. Meyer[16] summarized three tasks in terminology compilation: term identification, concept analysis, and linguistic analysis. Faber[17] outlined two methods used to obtain information about terminology concepts: top-down (consulting dictionaries and other reference tools) and bottom-up (using terminology extraction software and corpus retrieval tools to extract information from corpora). As of now, no foreign research focusing on terminology in the context of wheat standards has been found.

2.4 Conclusion

A review of the literature reveals the following: (1) The subject of study needs improvement. Although foreign wheat standards are superior to those in China, both require further enhancement. This study aims to provide linguistic support for the development of these standards both domestically and abroad. (2) The research methods should be expanded. While there is research on the grain sector using corpora in China, neither domestic nor foreign studies focusing on wheat standards have been found. This research can expand

corpus-based research in this field. (3) A new perspective for research should be explored. Despite comprehensive research on terminology both domestically and abroad, there is no research found on terminology related to wheat standards. This study aims to provide insights into language teaching and research in this area.

In summary, there is currently no evidence of the construction and application of wheat standard corpora, especially in terms of high-frequency terminology within wheat standards and their usage domains. This study aims to establish and research such a corpus, contributing to natural language processing, language teaching and research (dictionary compilation, textbook writing, translation teaching and research, etc.), the construction of a grain discourse system, wheat standard development both domestically and abroad, and global food security.

3. Research Design

From the perspectives of linguistics, statistics, and grain science, guided by empirical and rationalist philosophical principles, and based on terminology theory, this study employs a mixed qualitative and quantitative research approach. It involves collecting texts related to domestic and foreign wheat standards using literature review and corpus methods, analyzing the data through thematic and content analysis. The primary focus is on establishing and applying a domestic and foreign wheat standard corpus, with a particular emphasis on high-frequency terminology and their usage domains. The results are then discussed, relevant theories summarized, and conclusions drawn with corresponding recommendations.

The subject of this thesis is textual materials related to domestic and foreign wheat standards. Taking into consideration issues such as the coverage of the corpus, timeliness (in terms of application and research value), and quality, 64 Chinese wheat standard documents (class symbol: 48315, shape symbol: 127590, class symbol to shape symbol ratio: 0.42, standardized class symbol to shape symbol ratio: 0.47) are selected. For the United States, 117 wheat standard documents (class symbol: 83763, shape symbol: 392558, class symbol to shape symbol ratio: 0.38, standardized class symbol to shape symbol

Table 1. High-Frequency Terminology in Different National Wheat Standards

China(frequency 36--164)	The United States(frequency 16--106)	Canada(frequency 16--116)
Wheat flour	enhanced display	durum wheat
Stripe rust	plant housings	Canadian Grain Commission
Spikelet	serving area interface	commercially clean
Pharmacodynamics	Total dust	grading factors
Farinograph	Respirable fraction	Mixed grain(frequency of 34)
Smut	Advanced Biofuel	wheat class
Mixer	Air contaminants	protein content
Reproducibility	handling facilities	grading system
Phytotoxicity	Hard Red Winter	Canada Grain Act
Repeatability	Grain handling facilities	Earth pellets
Diseased leaf	Department of Agriculture	amber durum
Awakening	mean deviation	midge damage
Flag leaf	Hard Red Winter wheat	gluten strength
Wheat variety	repayment rate	Grain Research
Standard deviation	Special grade	Standard samples
Tensile tester	Agricultural Marketing Service	AACC International Method
Grading standard	moisture meter	mineral oil
Developmental stage	binding post	Grain Research Laboratory
Observation method	lash barge	Harvest Sample Program
Normative	barge grain	common wheat
Cultivation method	single lots	Fertilizer pellets
Observation quantity	Distilled Spirits	test weight
Primer	cross-connect modules	cyanogenic glycosides
Flour block	Mixed Grain(frequency of 18)	grain quality
Oversummer	standard moisture meter	official grading factors
Wheat scab	Enriched Macaroni	ergot bodies
Bacterial thinness	Inspection of shiplot	damaged kernels
Viscosity	lash barge grain	
Observation time	Foreign material	
Glume guard	Federal Grain Inspection	
Buffer	Major food allergen	
Dwarf disease	Fortified Protein	
	Hot work	

From the table 1 above, it can be seen that among the high-frequency terms in the three countries, only one term, "Mixed Grain," is common to the United States and Canada, with a frequency of 18 in the United States and 34 in Canada. All other terms are distinct. The analysis of high-frequency terms reveals that the three countries focus on somewhat different aspects.

4.2 Allocation of High-Frequency Terms

Through observation, it was found that high-frequency terms were mainly distributed in the areas of wheat management, wheat laws, wheat varieties, wheat products, wheat diseases, wheat morphology, medication, testing, cultivation, and trade. In terms of

wheat management, the United States mentioned the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Grain Inspection, while Canada mentioned the Canadian Grain Commission. However, China did not mention this aspect. Regarding wheat laws, only Canada mentioned the Canada Grain Act and AACC International Method, while China and the United States did not. In the domain of wheat varieties, China mentioned Wheat variety, the United States mentioned Hard Red Winter wheat, and Canada mentioned durum wheat, wheat class, amber durum, and common wheat, indicating that Canada focuses more on this aspect. In the field of wheat products, China mentioned Wheat flour, Awakening, Primer, Flour block, and Viscosity, while the United States

mentioned Hot work, Major food allergen, Enriched Macaroni, Mixed Grain, Distilled Spirits, and Advanced Biofuel. Canada, on the other hand, only mentioned Mixed grain. This indicates that Canada has less focus on wheat products. In terms of wheat diseases, China mentioned Stripe rust, Smut, Diseased leaf, Wheat scab, Bacterial thinness, and Dwarf disease, while Canada mentioned midge damage. The United States did not mention this aspect. Regarding wheat morphology, China mentioned Spikelet, Flag leaf, and Glume guard, while the United States and Canada did not focus on this aspect. In the area of wheat medication, China mentioned Pharmacodynamics and Phytotoxicity, while the United States and Canada did not mention this aspect. In the domain of wheat testing, China mentioned Farinograph, Mixer, Tensile tester, Observation method, Observation quantity, Reproducibility, Repeatability, Normative, Standard deviation, Grading standard, Developmental stage, Buffer, and Observation time. The United States mentioned enhanced display, plant housings, Fortified Protein, Foreign material, standard moisture meter, cross-connect modules, binding post, moisture meter, Special grade, mean deviation, Grain handling facilities, Respirable fraction, Total dust. Canada mentioned grading factors, protein content, grading system, gluten strength, Grain Research, Standard samples, mineral oil, Grain Research Laboratory, damaged kernels, Harvest Sample Program, test weight, cyanogenic glycosides, grain quality, official grading factors, and ergot bodies. It is evident that all three countries attach great importance to the aspect of wheat testing. In the domain of wheat cultivation, China mentioned Cultivation method and Oversummer, while the United States mentioned Hard Red Winter and Air contaminants, and Canada mentioned Earth pellets and Fertilizer pellets. In the field of wheat trade, the United States mentioned lash barge grain, Inspection of shiplot, single lots, barge grain, lash barge, Agricultural Marketing Service, repayment rate, handling facilities, serving area interface, while Canada mentioned commercially clean. China did not mention anything related to this aspect. The above high-frequency terms revealed that the high-frequency terms in the Chinese wheat standards do not include management, laws, or

trade. There is only one term related to wheat varieties and 13 related to testing. The high-frequency terms in the U.S. wheat standards do not include laws, diseases, morphology, or medication. There is only one term related to wheat varieties and 13 related to testing. The high-frequency terms in the Canadian wheat and durum standards do not include morphology or medication. There is only one term related to management, products, diseases, and trade, and 15 related to wheat testing. The analysis of these high-frequency terms from different countries indicates that they mainly focus on terms related to wheat testing.

5. Conclusion

This study focused on high-frequency terms in wheat standards and their allocation areas. High-frequency terms in the wheat standards of the three countries primarily covered the fields of management, wheat laws, varieties, products, diseases, morphology, medication, testing, cultivation, and trade, with a significant emphasis on terms related to wheat testing.

Compared to existing research, this paper has made both theoretical and practical contributions. The theoretical contributions include: (1) advancing the organization of wheat standards-related texts internationally, promoting the construction and application of wheat standard corpora at home and abroad, and outlining a new blueprint for research on cereal discourse. Practical contributions include facilitating the teaching and research of wheat standards at home and abroad, serving the formulation of wheat standards in China, enhancing China's international discourse power in the field of wheat standardization, and contributing to grain and food security both domestically and internationally.

This paper has certain limitations: it only focuses on wheat standards and extracts terms with high word frequency from statistical data; it selects only the standards of China, the United States, and Canada and does not include some international standards; and the research abilities of the author need further enhancement, particularly in terms of strengthening theoretical foundations and skills in data collection and analysis.

Future improvements should be made in the

following aspects: expanding the study of wheat standards to other aspects of grain standards and increasing the number of high-frequency terms extracted; extending the study of wheat standard terms to standards implemented by other countries or international organizations; and further enhancing the author's research capabilities in this field.

This study examined high-frequency terms in wheat standards and their allocation areas. The research revealed some differences between Western and Eastern approaches in the three mentioned aspects. This study has theoretical and practical value, providing theoretical and practical insights for professionals working with wheat standards both domestically and internationally. However, the study also has limitations due to time and length constraints, which posed challenges to the author's research capabilities. In future research, the author will reflect on the lessons learned from this study and make the necessary contributions to the formulation of grain standards and food safety both domestically and internationally.

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