The terminological responsibility of the translator

Henrik Nilsson
Terminologicentrum TNC
(Swedish Centre for Terminology)
European Parliament, Luxembourg
19 September 2016
Agenda

- EAFT and the European terminological scenario
  - organizations and termbanks
  - trends

- The translator as terminologist
- Terminological responsibility?
  - Who and why?
  - How?
The role of terminology

"Terminology plays a crucial role wherever and whenever domain-specific information and knowledge is:

• generated (e.g. in research and development);
• used (e.g. in specialized texts);
• recorded and processed (e.g. in databases);
• passed on (via training and teaching);
• implemented (e.g. in technology and knowledge transfer); or
• translated and interpreted."

[UNESCOs Guidelines for terminology policies (2005)
1996 2016
– long term cooperation
Objectives

- to further plurilingualism in Europe through terminology;

- to provide a platform at the European level for the promotion and co-ordination of terminological activities and the heightened awareness, improved recognition and continued professionalisation of the terminology sector;

- to create active liaisons with other organisations, associations and institutions in the terminology sector at all levels.
Members

- SCATERM, Catalonia
- Ass.l.Term, Italy
- Bureau de la traduction, Canada
- CTB, Belgium
- DANTERMCentret, Denmark
- DTT, Germany
- ECB
- ELETO, Greece
- Eter, Estonia
- EØS-Sekretariatet, Norway
- Foras na Gaeilge, Ireland
- Fran Ramovš Institute of Slovenian Language, Slovenia
- Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Croatia
- Институт за српски језик, Serbia
- Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum, Iceland
- ISTI, France
- IULA, Spain
- LKI, Lithuania
- NL-Term, The Netherlands
- Société française de terminologie, France
- TERMIP, Portugal
- TermBret, Brittany
Présidents

Annelise Grinsted (DK)
Helmi Sonneveld (NL)
Giovanni Adamo (IT)
Rute Costa (PT)
Marianne Katsoyannou (CP)
Fidelma Ní Ghallchobhair (IR)
Rosa Colomer í Artigas (CAT)
Jan Hoel (NO)
Henrik Nilsson (SE)
Agreements

Accords

• ELRA
• Nordterm
• LTT
• Realiter
• TDCNet

• IITF
• John Benjamins
Prix de terminologie

Terminology Awards

Infoterm, EAFT & GTW

• promote research and development in the field of terminology and support future terminology activity by rewarding the work of up-and-coming researchers in the field

• international jury of terminology scholars

• The International Award for Outstanding Achievement in Theoretical/Fundamental Research

• The International Award for Outstanding Achievement in Applied Research and Development
Brussels Declaration
Déclaration de Bruxelles
Brusselsfyrlysingin
um allhjóðlegt samstarf um íðorðamál
Brusselsdeklenarationen
för internationellt samarbete på terminologiområdet

Os representantes das associações nacionais e internacionais, das comunidades terminológicas e os órgãos de documentação en terminoloxía,

considerando que a terminoloxía está presente en todas as actividades humanas e en todas as áreas da cultura;

consciencian de que a terminoloxía non é só un medio privilexiado de transmisión, de comunicación especializada, senón que desempeña tamén un papel primordial na transmisión da diversidade cultural e lingüística;

reconhecendo a necesidade de conciliar tanto os profesionais coma os representantes das comunidades terminológicas e os órgãos de documentación en terminoloxía, e o valor esencial da terminoloxía coma instrumento de comunicación e coñecementos;
EAFT guide

• "Entities involved in terminology activities"
• The results of a survey
• 73 responses (of 102) (until 2005-07-22)

[http://www.eaft-aet.net/vvfiles/4/4d9d54c9ac8f9c5ecf567565d92b70e8.pdf]
VISIONS AND REVISIONS
VIII EUROPEAN TERMINOLOGY SUMMIT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, LUXEMBOURG 14-15 NOV 2016

@_eaft
#EAFTSummit2016
International terminology networks

- **Nordterm** [Denmark, Faeroe Isles, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sápmi, Sweden] ([http://www.nordterm.net](http://www.nordterm.net))
- **NL-Term** (Vereniging voor Nederlandstalige Terminologie) [Belgium, The Netherlands] ([http://www.nlterm.org/pages/66](http://www.nlterm.org/pages/66))
- **Realiter** [català, español, français, galego, italiano, portugês, română]
- **RITerm** [català, español, portugês] ([http://www.ufrgs.br/riterm/](http://www.ufrgs.br/riterm/))
- **Термінологічна комісія при Міжнародному комітеті славістів** | Terminology commission under International Committee of Slavonic Scholars ([http://term-in.net/commission/](http://term-in.net/commission/)) [Belarus, Croatia, Czechia, Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Ukraine]

- **Infoterm** (International Information Centre for Terminology)
- **TermNet** (International Network for Terminology)
- **GTW** (Association for Terminology and Knowledge Transfer)
- **IITF** (International Institute for Terminology Research)
Infoterm, the International Information Centre for Terminology, was founded in 1971 by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the objective to support and coordinate international co-operation in the field of terminology.

Members are national, international and regional terminology institutions, organizations and networks, as well as specialized public or semi-public or other kind of non-profit institutions engaged in terminological activities. [more ...]
Other organizations

- Multinational corporations
- International organizations (UN, Unesco, ILO, WMO, IMF et al)
- NGOs
- Standardization bodies
- Private companies
  - TSPs (translation service providers)
Terminologicentrum TNC (Swedish Centre for Terminology)

- is the central organization in Swedish for terminology and LSP
- has a mission to create, maintain and develop Swedish terminology.
Founded by engineers in 1941 as Tekniska nomenklaturcentralen (Swedish Centre for Technical Terminology)

• Non-profit limited company with varying state grants

• Restructured as Terminologicentrum TNC in 2000

• 9 people employed today (2016)


• www.tnc.se
Nordterm

was formed in 1976 as a co-operative organization between nordic organizations with an interest in terminology issues.
Nordterm shall:

· promote and ensure Nordic cooperation in the field of terminology through the exchange of information, experience and results,
· joint projects
· conferences, seminars etc.

· ensure the influence and participation of the Nordic countries in the field of terminological development at international level through mutually agreed activities.
Working groups

AG 1: Terminology research and training

AG 2: Terminology management tools

AG 3: Nordic harmonization of terminology

AG 4: Terminology standardization

AG 5: Nordterm Internet information
Then and now

- terminology research
- terminology training
- terminology work in society
- joint projects

Varde 1995
Termdist

- Network created in 2005
- Dream: create a joint Nordic master-level terminology training
- Reality: joint Nordic, on-line terminology course
- Training in Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), teachers from all Nordic countries
Results

- Guide to terminology
- ISO/TC 37 Terminology and other language resources
- NTRF (Nordic Terminological Record Format)
- Bilateralt samarbete (Eurodicautom)

Glossaries:
- Arbetsmiljöordlista (1983)
- Förstudie till en miljöordlista (1995)
- Nordisk förvaltningsordbok (1991)

Finished:
- Nordterm-Net (MLIS-102)
- Efcot (MLIS-2007)
Recent

• Nordterm 2017 (Norway)
• Projekt om nordisk mobilitet
• Nordisk bok om terminologi
• Forskningsssamarbete (Sverige–Finland)
• Termdist

• Nordiska (nationella) termbanker: Rikstermbanken, Termportalen (Norge), Dansk termbank, Orðabanki
Sanastokeskus TSK (FI)

The Finnish Terminology Centre TSK

• association founded in 1974
• national terminology centre offering wide variety of terminological services
• production and publication of terminologies, terminology planning and guidance, a library specialized in dictionaries and vocabularies, communications related to terminology work, the development and training of methods for terminology work, international cooperation in the field of terminology.
• goals: to produce high-quality vocabularies containing Finnish and Swedish as well as to develop methods for terminology work and maintain the know-how required for terminology work
• cooperates as an independent expert body not only with its members but also with other communities interested in terminology
DANTERMcentre (DK)

· founded in 1998 by Terminologigruppen i Danmark (the Danish Terminology Group), taking as its starting point the development and research work that has been going on at the Copenhagen Business School.

· From 1998 to 2001: “Development of methods and tools for the creation and operation of internal terminology bases in companies”.

· Since 2001: advising companies on language technology and terminology, and not least in the development of i-Term and i-Model.

· In 2005: a centre under the Department of Computational Linguistics at the Copenhagen Business School, which in 2007, was reorganized under the Department of International Language Studies and Computational Linguistics (ISV) → Department of International Business Communication (IBC).
Norway

- Sprogkomiteen 1897–1905
- Rådet for teknisk terminologi 1938–2001
- Norsk termbank 1979–1997
- Norsk språknemnd 1952–972 →
- Norsk språkråd 1972–2004
- → Språkrådet 2005–
  - Terminologitenesta
Iceland

· First terminology group 1907–1927
· Icelandic language council 1952–1965
· More terminology groups 1980–
· Íslensk málstöð → Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum
  · Orðabanki
Greenland

- Oqaasileriffik (Sprogsekretariatet)
  http://www.oqaasileriffik.gl
  - secretariat for Parliament committees for language questions. These are the following:
    - The Greenland Language Council
    - The Greenland Place Names Committee
    - The Committee for Personal Names

- main objectives:
  - to collect and maintain information on Greenlandic language and language usage
  - to participate in Nordic Boards and working groups in language matters and to join the ICC Language Board
  - to stay updated on changes in the spoken Greenlandic language
  - to carry out research on Greenlandic as a second language
Faeroe Isles


- Málráðið hevur sum endamál at rökja, menna og verja føroyska málið, at vegleiða, ráðgeva og gera niðurstøður í málspurningum og at áseta føroyska stavseting. Málráðið er skipað við ráði, starvsnevnd og skrivstovu.
Sápmi

- Sámi giellagáldu (language council): www.giella.org
- language consultants: Northers Sami, Southern Sami, Lule Sami, Inari Sami, Skolt Sami
- Sami termbank: Sátni
European termbanks

- Slovenia: Evroterm
- Croatia: Struna
- Czechia: ISAP
- Greece: ELETO
- Turkey: Bilim ve Sanat Terimleri
- UZEI, Basque country: Euskalterm
- Termcat, Catalonia: Cercaterm
- TermBret, Bretagne: TermOfis
- Société française de terminologie, France: FranceTerme
- NL-Term, The Netherlands: Nedterm
- TNC, Sweden: BFT, TEPA
- TSK, Finland: AkadTerm, EuroTermBank
- Latvia: EuroTermBank
- Lithuania: LKI, Terminu bankas
- Estonia: ESTERM
- Croatia: Struna
- Turkey: Bilim ve Sanat Terimleri
- Iceland: Orðabanki
- Foras na Gaeilge, Ireland: Focal.ie
- Wales: National Terminology Protal

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TermOfis

base de données terminologiques

Bienvenue sur la page de TermOfis, la banque de données publique de TermBret, le centre de terminologie de l'Office Public de la Langue Bretonne. La base est consultable en ligne gratuitement à partir du breton ou du français. Attention, TermOfis n'est pas un dictionnaire, vous n'y trouverez donc pas le vocabulaire du breton de tous les jours. Par contre, vous y rencontrerez des termes absents des dictionnaires généraux ou qui, s'ils y figurent, y ont bien souvent d'autres acceptions. Les termes présents dans TermOfis sont les termes dont l'emploi est recommandé officiellement par l'Office Public de la Langue Bretonne.

Cette base de données est régulièrement mise à jour.
Contacter le Service TermBret.

Exemple de termes présents dans la base : émoticône (fromlun)

Langue d'interrogation :
- Français / - Breton

Terme :

Domaine :
- Tous

Dernière mise à jour :
- 16/08/2012
- 54497 termes
Catalonia

associació de consumidors i usuaris  <Economia. Empresa > Comunicació empresarial>

associació de consumidors i usuaris  <Economia. Empresa>

despesa de constitució  <Economia. Empresa > Auditoria i comptabilitat>

despreniment per tracció amb organització vitreoretinal  <Ciències de la salut>
Classificació internacional de malalties>

Bústia de suggeriments
Rezultati pretraživanja za: ORGANIZACIJA GRADILIŠTA

organizacija gradilišta

uređenje gradilišta te koordinacija i unapređivanje procesa gradnje radi postizanja odgovarajuće kvalitete u određenome roku uz minimalne troškove

građevinarstvo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Česky</th>
<th>Anglicky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(mrazírenská) plavidla lovců tuňáky vlečnou sítí</td>
<td>(freezer) tuna seiners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
et

ESTERM

Terminikirjete arv: 50024
Veebversionio värskendatud: 3.09.2012
Viimani laboratooriumidevaheline korratakse, loomveoki juht, liiklusjärelevalve infosüsteem, intelligentne
lisatud: transportdisüsteem, reisirong, ühenduse tegevusluba, ühenduse tegevusloa tõestatud koopia, Maksu-
Tolliamet, lumetõrjetööd, talihoolte, teehoiukaava, tee kaitsevöönd, liikumisarada, sild, transitliiklus, teemüüri
jäättöö, üleeelurapline teedevõrk, ringkonnakoprokuratuur, Rahvusvaheline Maanteetranspordi Liit
Viimani süüalune, kahtlusalune, analüüd, mõõtetaapsus, uusittavaus, toistuvaus, korratakse piirnõut, joint muudetud:
transport, kiirusiirrata, ühistranspordi liinivõrk, occasional services, headmaster, curriculum, EEV, teen-
teehoiutaed, carriageway marking, teemärgistus, local highway, railway node

Terminibaas ESTERM on tõlkimisohine ning selles esitatud terminid on mõnikord kasutatavad ainult antud kontekstis. Seetõttu võib baasis esineda terminid, mis on vananenud. Üldjuhul on terminid ka vastavalt märgendatud. Seetõttu suhtle kiri
kerigiseses kirjuliselt ja võimalusel kasutada täiendavaid muid allikaid ning pööra tähelepanu kirje köikidele väljadele (vaidkonnviitele).

Õigusterminite osas on Justiitministeeriumis loomisel uus eraldi terminibaas, kuid ka ESTERMi täiendatakse tõlgedes otsustest õigusterminitega.

ESTERM © Eesti Õiguskeel
Choose vocabulary groups, type in a search word and press Enter.

- Home page
- How to search
- Key to entries
- Content
- Quick search button
- Alphabetic ordering
- Fonts & characters
- Feedback

Welcome to TEPA Term Bank

TEPA is a term bank compiled and maintained by the Finnish Terminology Centre TSK (Sanastokeskus TSK). It contains special language terms and their definitions which are displayed as multilingual terminological entries. TSK's own publications form the core of TEPA, but it also contains other special field vocabularies compiled by specialists. TEPA is implemented with Kiellikone Ltd's MOT® dictionary software.

TEPA's vocabularies have been arranged into groups according to their source. The vocabulary groups are listed in the top left corner. The option All is selected by default, and it includes the whole term bank. You can also limit your search to specific vocabulary groups by selecting them from the list. TEPA consists of the Finnish Terminology Centre's own vocabularies (TSK's vocabularies), vocabularies of the Swedish Centre for Terminology (Terminologicentrum TNC) (TNC's vocabularies), vocabularies compiled at the Swedish Language Department of the Institute for the Languages of Finland (Kotus vocabularies) and Other vocabularies.

The Finnish Terminology Centre TSK maintains TEPA as free-of-charge with the financing provided by the Finnish Ministry of Education. The term bank renewal work was financed by a project subsidy granted by the Ministry of Education in 2006–2007.
Tieteen kansallinen termipankki

VETENSKAPSTERMINMBANKEN I FINLAND
BANK OF FINNISH TERMINOLOGY IN ARTS AND SCIENCES

Tieteen kansallinen termipankki

Tämä sivu sisältää muutoksia, joita ei ole merkitty käännöttäväksi.

Muut kielet:   English  •  suomi  •  svenska

Tämä on Tieteen kansallinen termipankki -hankkeen pilottikieli.

*Tieteen kansallinen termipankki* (TTP) rakentaa kaikkien Suomessa harjoitettavien tieteennäkön yhteisen, avoimen ja
jatkuvasti päivityttävän termitietokannan tiedeyhteisöön ja kansalaisten käyttöön. Hanke toteutetaan talkooperiaatteella
yhteistyössä koko maan tutkimoiden kanssa.

Tieteen termipankkia kehitetään kolmen pilottihankkeen puitteissa. Pilottihankkeiden tieteennäköt ovat kasvutiede, kielitiede
ja oikeustiede.

Muutkin tieteennäköt voivat aloittaa termityön. Haluatko perustaa erikoisalasi asiantuntijaryhmän? Ohjeet asiantuntijaryhmän
perustamiseen.

Haluatko osallistua termitalkoisiin asiantuntijana? Ohjeet asiantuntijajäsenelelle.

Aihealueet

- Kasvitiede (3 047 sivua)
- Kielitiede (4 282 sivua)
France Terme
Tous les termes publiés

ACCUEIL | QU'EST-CE QUE LA TERMINOLOGIE? | L'ENRICHISSEMENT DE LA LANGUE | DOMAINES | ABONNEZ-VOUS

Actualités

DESMOTS ET DES AUTOS
2012
Parution de l'édition 2012 de « Des mots et des autos » [+]

6E SOMMET DE L'AET
6e sommet de l'Association européenne de terminologie sur le thème « Terminologie, responsabilités et sensibilisation », 11 et 12 octobre 2012 à Oslo (Norvège) [+]

COLLOQUE LTT NÉOLOGIE - 2012
Le réseau Lexicologie, terminologie, traduction

Bienvenue sur France Terme
Vous avez besoin d'un terme français ?
Ce site est consacré aux termes recommandés au Journal officiel de la République française.
Il regroupe un ensemble de termes de différents domaines scientifiques et techniques et ne constitue en aucun cas un dictionnaire de langue générale.
Certains de ces termes sont cependant d'usage courant.
L'emploi des termes recommandés s'impose à l'administration, mais chacun peut les adopter.
Abonnez-vous pour être tenu informé des publications dans les domaines qui vous intéressent et participez à l'enrichissement
Search counter: **1242086**


When searching a term part you should enter at least 3 characters. When searching an abbreviation part you should enter at least two characters. When searching a whole word there is no restriction.

- Enter a term part or an abbreviation part: 
- Check if the entered part is a whole word or a whole abbreviation: 
- Check if you want to view the sources: 
- Select the TermBase Field to be searched: English Term 

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Iceland

Orðabanki
Íslenskr málstöðvar

Search
Glossaries
About the Icelandic
Word Bank
Contact us

Registration

Search
word:  
Case sensitive

Search
language:  Icelandic

Target
language:  No restriction

Search

Help
* is a wildcard character and represents none (0) or multiple characters and space characters.
?
 is a wildcard character and represents exactly one character.

If * is in the search string then the string must contain at least 2 other characters.

By default, all open glossaries in the Word Bank are searched but the search can be restricted to a particular glossary.

Tvö orðasöfn eru taltæk á prentvænu pdf-sniði: Orðasafn í stjórmálafræði og Orðasafn í faraldfraði.

The improvements on the Word Bank were sponsored by the LangTec project of the Icelandic Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.
Ireland

Is é seo an Bunchar Náisiúnta Téarmaíochta don Ghaeilge, arna fhorbairt ag Fiontar, DCU i gcomhar leis an gCoiste Téarmaíochta, Foras na Gaeilge. This is the National Terminology Database for Irish, developed by Fiontar, DCU in collaboration with An Coiste Téarmaíochta, Foras na Gaeilge.

Cuardaigh · Search

Scrobh téarma Béarla nó Gaeilge · Type a term in English or Irish

Cabhair · Help | Giorrúcháin · Abbreviations

Gan fógra faoi láthair.
Cartlann na bhfógraí...
Lietuvos Respublikos TERMINŲ BANKAS

© VLKK, LRS ITD, 2005
Norway
Welcome to Rikstermbanken

Sweden's national term bank

Search in Rikstermbanken

Don't you find what you are searching for, or do you have term problems you need help with? Join Terminologifrämjandet and use TNC's term service. Read more (in Swedish).
Eintrag 31319

BE : ACH
TY : LMG04
NI : 1484
CM : AGH EC9
CF : 3

[Deutsch]
% vol.
NT : EXP. Getränke mit einem Ethylalkoholgehalt von mehr als 0,5 Volumenprozent müssen auf der Packung oder Etikette die Angabe des Alkoholgehaltes, ergänzt durch das Symbol % vol. aufweisen.
RF : Lebensmittelverordnung, Art. 22 Abs. 1, Bst. g (SR 817.02)

[Französisch]
% vol.
NT : EXP. les boissons contenant plus de 0,5% volume d'alcool éthylique doivent porter sur l'emballage ou l'étiquette l'indication de leur teneur en alcool, complétée par le symbole % vol
RF : O Denrées alimentaires, art. 22 al. 1, let. g (RS 817.02)

[Englisch]
% vol.

[Italienisch]
% vol.
NT : EXP. le bevande con un contenuto di etanolo superiore a 0,5% in volume devono recare sugli imballaggi o sulle etichette l'indicazione del tenore alcolico; l'indicazione
organization
Harap olan dokulann yerinin granülasyon dokusuyla doldurulması. Hematom, trombüs, embolus ve infarktus alanlarında görülür.

İng.: organization

Veteriner Hekimliği Terimleri Sözlüğü
organization

Entries that correspond to 'organization'

organization (=company) corff eg cyrff (=sefydliad)

Y Termedur

organization (=company) corff eg cyrff

Dictionary of Finance Terms for the National Assembly of Wales
SEARCH FOR YOUR TERM HERE!

Enter a term and choose one or several target languages

Search and Explore Terminology with the New EuroTermBank

Welcome to the new EuroTermBank – the largest free online terminology resource.

EuroTermBank portal has new features:

- Search and explore terms in several target languages at once
- The new search and term display returns easier to use information
- Set search preferences and filter settings
- Filter and explore terms by domain and language
- Translation view and Entries view
- Multiple levels of data detail

Try and see for yourself! Enjoy!

Work with Private Terminology

As a professional in any field, sooner or later you will have a list of specific terms which are not found in any of the termbanks. Now is the time to put an end to this!

The "My ETB" section of EuroTermBank now offers new features for managing your own terminology.

Learn About Best Practices in Multilingual Terminology

Download a FREE publication

Towards Consolidation of European Terminology Resources
Sökkriterier

Sökterm
Källspråk: bg - bulgariska
Målspråk: bg, cs, da, de, el, en, es, et, fi, fr, ga, hu, it, la, lt, lv, mt, nl, pl, pt, ro, sk, sl, sv

* Denna symbol anger obligatoriskt fält

Valfria kriterier

Välj område för frågan: Alla områden
Typ av sökning: Term, Förkortning, Alla
Trends in terminology

[Kara Warburton, 2015]
Trend: role of text

- more corpus-based terminology work
- better tools for term extraction → simpler to chart used terms and term usage
- widened term concept

- but:
- difficult to handle in practice → traditional work with fewer concept in clusters still valid
Trend: role of concept

- concept orientation = still the basis of the method and the work
- time consuming
- better tools for concept structuring and illustration → easier
- pedagogical
Trend: normalization aim

· new place for dynamics and indeterminacy
· Be boring!
· normalization → savings
· many terminology projects – still interdisciplinary
· re-use
Trend: crowdsourcing

• by experts for experts → not useful?
• might be useful for some activities/phases, e.g. term creation
• rather “nichesourcing”

• but:
• increased “terminologization” of every-day language
• wiki-usage in terminology contexts
**Trend: re-use**

- terminological data have new uses (SEO)
  → new structure demands
- new ways of making terminological data available (LOD, linked open data)
Trend: tools

- more, more complex tools (termbans, TMS’s)
- development of data models, etc. (TBX, ISO)
- increased use of terminological method in other contexts → new tools
- increased integration (with TM’s, etc.)
- semantic web, wiki
The translator

Terminologists also need to think “like a translator” in order to fill their interlingual task in the best possible way."

"Translators need to “think like a terminologist” in order to fulfil their tasks within international communication and

The terminologist
Translator as

consumer of
• terminological products
• methodology

producer of
• terms
• (concept systems)
• (definitions)
• term records → term banks
• translation memories (which contain terms)
• (LSP) texts (in SL)
The translator and the terminology

"Specialised translation is impossible without terminological and documentary research and liaison with specialists in the field. Translators must have an enquiring mind, a desire to learn and a sense of initiative. Translators often have to work under pressure (for short deadlines) so they must be adaptable and well-organised."

[Translation and interpreting. Languages in action, EU 2001]
Translators shall have at least the following competences:

“a) **Translating competence:** Translating competence comprises the ability to translate texts to the required level [...]. It includes the ability to assess the problems of text comprehension and text production as well as the ability to render the target text [...] and to justify the results.

b) **Linguistic and textual competence in the source language and the target language:** Linguistic and textual competence includes the ability to understand the source language and mastery of the target language. Textual competence requires knowledge of text type conventions for as wide a range of standard-language and specialised texts as possible, and includes the ability to apply this knowledge when producing texts.

c) **Research competence, information acquisition and processing:** Research competence includes the ability to efficiently acquire the additional linguistic and specialised knowledge necessary to understand the source text and to produce the target text. Research competence also requires experience in the use of research tools and the ability to develop suitable strategies for the efficient use of the information sources available.

d) **Cultural competence:** Cultural competence includes the ability to make use of information on the locale, behavioural standards and value systems that characterise the source and target cultures.

e) **Technical competence:** Technical competence comprises the abilities and skills required for the professional preparation and production of translations. This includes the ability to operate technical resources [...].”

[EN 15038: Translation services – Service requirements]
”…one of the factors that contribute to a good translation is **terminological subcompetence**, which includes processes that range from terminographic search and documentation strategies to the partial reconstruction of specialized knowledge domains.”

[Montero Martínez & Faber Benítez, 2009]
terminology work

work concerned with the systematic collection, description, processing and presentation of concepts and their designations

Terminology work should preferably be carried out on the basis of established principles and methods. Terminology work includes term excerption, concept harmonization, term harmonization and terminography.

[ISO 5127: Information and documentation – Vocabulary]
“Sometimes terminology tasks (identifying terminology, harmonizing terms within a terminology database, and ensuring consistency) are neglected as separate tasks in a translation project, and terms are simply dealt with as they are encountered. The consequences of this neglect vary according to factors such as the volume of the source content and the number of translators involved in the project. A relevant glossary or terminology database, however, helps prevent terminology errors and inconsistencies, particularly when large project teams or large volumes of source content are involved.

Terminology work is crucial to nearly all translation projects and at all stages of the translation project.”

**terminology work**

“Terminology work applies to all stages of a translation project.

While the use of synonyms and paraphrases in general language is a virtue, and repetitive use of a general language word needs justification, a given technical concept should always be designated using the same term unless there is a reason to do otherwise. The earlier in the document production chain terminology is made consistent, the better. Indeed, terminology work should begin at the authoring stage, before source content is turned over to a TSP.”

terminology work

“B.2 Source terminology in pre-production

Requesters should identify any terms in the source content that TSPs ought to translate in a particular way. If a requester has a terminology database that is relevant to the source content, the requester should provide it, along with instructions on how the TSP ought to use the terms. If a terminology database is provided to the TSP in electronic form, the preferred format is TBX.”

terminology work

“B.3 Terminology in the production phase

[... ] During this stage, the TSP should examine the source content for terms that are not included in any terminology resources provided by the requester. This process includes term extraction and can be performed with the aid of a software tool. Such terminology tasks can be vitally important to the translation project and should not be neglected.

Obviously, the content of a terminology database should be kept up to date. Consistent use of an inappropriate term is perhaps easier to correct than inconsistent usage, but can nevertheless cause serious problems for end users.”

Translators’ terminology work

“5.3.3.2 Terminology work
Where no specific terminology is available for the project, the TSP and the client can agree on terminology work to be carried out as an added value service [...] before the translation is executed. [...]”

· terminology data base creation and termbase management
· terminology concordance [...]

5.4.1 Translation
 [...] the translator shall pay attention to the following:
a) Terminology: compliance with specific domain and client terminology, or any other terminology provided, as well as terminology consistency throughout the whole translation.”

[EN 15038: Translation services – Service requirements]
**Systematic terminology work**

**Terminologist**

- subject-field oriented
  - collects term concept descriptions within a subject field
  - create concept systems
  - write definitions
  - create term records
  - link term records to concept system

- Ad hoc terminology work

**Translator**

- text-oriented
  - identify terms in texts
  - create (simple) term records
  - document various types of contexts
  - investigate more contexts (if time and resources allow for it)
  - create concept systems from texts (if time and resources allow for it)
Systematic terminology management
- Collect terms & concepts from global field
- Construct a concept system or systems
- Craft well-structured definitions
- Create term entries
- Link entries to conceptual structure, reflecting the concept system(s)

Ad hoc terminology management
- Identify terms occurring in isolated texts
- Create starter term entries
- Document available contexts
- Research greater context, within time restrictions
- If time and opportunity allow it, reconstruct the concept system based on available fragments.

[Wright, Handbook ...]
“A concept can only be understood in the context of the system to which it belongs. Thus, before comparing two languages, it is first necessary to draw up or discover the independent systems of concepts existing in each individual language.

However, in day-to-day translation practice it is not always possible to carry out terminological investigations which completely cover a subject area, no matter how small, and which then result in a glossary.

A detailed study of an individual phenomenon is often necessary in order to solve an acute translation problem. Investigations of this kind will frequently mention the neighbouring concepts without going into more detail, so that only a part of the field or system of concepts is handled.”

[Arntz, 1993, s. 6]
Amount of terminology work …

Time spent on terminology work in relation to the duration of the translation process (Average 29.5%)

[t-survey, 2005]
Time spent on terminology

“Hard to assess, as, when translating, you are constantly doing terminology work in a certain sense. The biggest problem is the lack of time to create IATE entries to share the results with others, although this may be a personal organisational problem. When translating, we often work under pressure, one text is followed by the next urgent request…”

“This is hard to answer as it depends greatly on the text being translated. There is almost always some unfamiliar vocabulary, although most can be found on Euramis, etc. So time spent may vary between several hours (occasionally) for very technical or specialised texts, to half an hour if just looking for relevant terms in a Directive, etc.”

[Survey responses, 2008]
Translation-oriented terminography

“By recording terminological information systematically, translators can enhance their performance, improve text quality and increase productivity. An organized collection of terminological information makes it possible for translators to keep track of, and reuse, their expertise, and facilitates cooperation between individuals or teams of translators.”

[ISO 12616]
Translation-oriented terminography

“Translators need to store and retrieve a much broader set of data than is traditionally stored in a terminology database, and therefore translation-oriented terminography deals with not only all forms of terminology (i.e. terms, names and certain symbols), but also phraseology, contexts and standard text segments.

[...]

The terminological information contained in a text shall be identified according to pre-established criteria. This information shall then be investigated and documented using reliable, authoritative sources wherever possible. In cases where such sources are not available, the translator should cooperate with subject specialists to find ways of translating terminological information adequately.”

[ISO 12616]
responsible

• having the job or duty of dealing with or taking care of something or someone
• able to be trusted to do what is right or to do the things that are expected or required
• condition of being accountable for your actions, accepting responsibility for one's actions, explaining the act, and answering to an authority and accepting any consequences or penalties
• state of being responsible, accountable or answerable, as for an entity, function, system, security service or obligation

terminological responsibility?
Terminological responsibility – who?

• States and governments (financing, encouraging, policies, etc.)
• Companies, NGOs
• Documents producers (authors, writers, etc.)
• Terminologists, terminographers (certification, life-long learning)
• Professional groups
  • Journalists
  • **Translators** & interpreters
  • "Legal people" (lawyers, legislators, judges, etc.)
• Editors, publishers
• Scholars, teachers
“It is the responsibility of legal translators and drafters to permanently update their translation strategies according to the most recent legal translation theories. Apart from being well-informed as regards the latest approaches to legal translations, they may also use these theoretical sources of information to improve the quality of their practical work.”

[Rădulescu, 2012]
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... terminology work is done in a methodological way
Steps in translation-oriented terminology work

1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain

2. understand the concept behind the term

3. find the TL term in the domain

SL = source language
TL = target language
1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain

2. understand the concept behind the term
   - Recognizing terms ("termness")
   - Using term extraction, term harvesting
   - "Pre-editing": identifying synonymy, homonymy etc.
   - Querying experts and authors
   - Knowing and maintaining terminological theory/knowledge

3. find the TL term in the domain
   - Thinking about equivalence methodically
   - Using, and assessing, resources
   - Assessing quality
   - Standards!
   - MT, TM, post-editing?
   - Question rules?
The translation process

Diagram 1. The translation process based on Muráth (2002: 140)
Steps in multilingual terminology work

1) Search for equivalent candidates
2) Search for information about the concepts behind the equivalence candidates
3) Analyze concepts behind terms in the main language of the glossary
4) Analyze concepts behind equivalent candidates
5) Establish degree of equivalence between source language terms and equivalence candidates
6) Present equivalents/neologisms and information about equivalence in a multilingual terminology product (e.g. glossary or term bank)

[C. Dobrina “Die Suche nach der Äquivalenz”, 2010]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language system</th>
<th>language usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lexicon</td>
<td>grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td>normative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LGP

LSP

terminology
Steps in translation-oriented terminology work

1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain

2. understand the concept behind the term

3. find the TL term in the domain

SL = source language
TL = target language
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... recognize terms (or at least treat words as terms until they’ve been proven “non-terms”)

What is a term?

term
verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field

A term may contain symbols and can have variants, e.g., different forms of spelling.

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

All terms are words – but not all words are terms!
The looks of terms (1)

**pyrolysis**
decomposition of an organic substance by heating, the air supply being limited or non-existent

[TNC 62 Glossary of Waste Management]

**object**
a major constituent of sentence or clause structure, traditionally associated with the receiver or goal of an action

[Crystal: An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language & Languages]

**object**
entity treated in the process of design, engineering, realization, operation, maintenance, and demolition

[EN 62023, Structuring of technical information and documentation]
The looks of terms (2)

**Terminologized general language words:**
(terminologization: the process by which a general-language word or expression is transformed into a term in a special language.)
Example: mouse

**Determinologized terms:**
(de-terminologization: process when specialized terms are incorporated into general language as widely known words)
Example: tsunami
term ≠ concept

“"A word often misused is "concept". It is used in text sent to TNC for revision, and one does not exagerate to say that it is more often than not used in the wrong sense.”

“Concept is a intellectual content, stripped of its linguistic costume.”
Terms – names

**general concept** → **term**
concept which corresponds to two or more objects which form a group by reason of common properties
Examples: 'planet', 'tower'

**individual concept** → **name, appellation**
concept which corresponds to only one object
Examples of individual concepts are: 'Saturn', 'the Eiffel Tower'. Individual concepts are usually represented by appellations.

[ISO 1087-1:2000]
The looks of terms (3)

Simple words:
kolv, pyrolys, object

Compounds:
knäckkraft, toidutehnoloogia, normalisatie-instituut
Flach-Links-Links-Maschine

Multiword terms:
lång samt, roche éolisée en pyramide, descenso de capa freática, bezpieczeństwo żywności, goede hoedanigheid van eet- en drinkwaren,
ħin wara x-xogħol
Term? Terminological unit (TU)

heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass

Glass within which a permanent surface compressive stress has been induced in order to give it greatly increased resistance to mechanical and thermal stress and prescribed fragmentation characteristics and which has a known level of residual risk of spontaneous breakage due to the presence of critical nickel sulphide (NiS) inclusions.

flat heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass

Heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass that has not been deliberately given a specific profile during manufacture.

heat soaked enamelled thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass

Heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass which has a ceramic frit fired into the surface during the toughening process. After toughening the ceramic frit becomes an integral part of the glass.

NOTE In the UK, this glass is also known as heat soaked opaque thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass.

· verre de silicate sodo-calcaire de sécurité trempé et traité Heat Soak
· vidrio de seguridad de silicato sodocalcico templado en caliente

[EN 14179-1:2005]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>3 (Reliable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term Note</td>
<td>Precautionary statements — Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>08/07/2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bg**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Промивайте внимателно с вода в продължение на няколко минути.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>3 (Reliable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term Ref.</td>
<td>Приложение IV, Регламент (ЕО) № 1272/2008 на Европейския парламент и на Съвета от 16 декември 2008 година относно класификацията, етикетирането и опаковките на вещества и</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**sv**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Sköjk försiktigt med vatten i flera minuter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Skyddsangivelser — Åtgärder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Termness/termhood"

**unithood**
degree of stability of syntagmatic combinations in a given corpus

**termhood**
degree of stability of the units demonstrating unithood in a semantic dimension delimited by the corpus
the degree that a linguistic unit is related to domain-specific concepts

[Kageura, 1999 | 1996]
“Termness” (termhood)

1. it is the meaning of a sign (word or phrase), belonging to a subject field, that makes this sign termable
2. termability of a sign (word or phrase) is determined with respect to a certain set of signs and a system of explanations of their meanings (system of definitions)
3. the more information is required for understanding a sign (word or phrase) the more termable the sign is.

[S. Shelov, 1990]
"Termness" (termhood)

To what extent is a certain sign a term within a given set of signs and within a given set of explanations of these?

- point – line – segment
- median – altitude – bisector

= higher "termness" since they are further away from the general language and since they are not used to explain the first group (but rather vice versa)

[S. Shelov, 1990]
"Termness": criteria

Classical notions of termhood are being challenged

- Classical definition of a term:
  - the designation of a concept in a structured concept system of a field of special knowledge (subject field).

- Now guided by two factors**:
  - relevance to the corpus – lexical structures that are “stable” and “salient” in a given corpus
  - relevance to the intended application – purposeful, productive, economical, efficient, internally coherent


[Kara Warburton, 2015]
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... term is separated from concept (i.e. you know your terminology basics)
Steps in translation-oriented terminology work

1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain

2. understand the concept behind the term

3. find the TL term in the domain
Start from the concept

sv  kyrka
    (inom bergteknik:) hålrum i berg
    uppkommet genom oavsiktlig
    berglossning [≈ (in rock engineering:)
    cavity in mountain created through
    unintended break]

en  chimney from overbreak

fr  éboulement localisé  m
    chapelle  f
    hors-profils  m

es  caída de rocas  f

de  Ausbruch  m

en  church
Don’t be misled by the linguistic expression (buttergoose-phenomenon)!

- **thermal** bridge  
- **thermal** capacity  
- **thermal** drying  
- **thermal** instrument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swedish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thermal bridge</td>
<td>köldbrygga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermal capacity</td>
<td>värmekapacitet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermal drying</td>
<td>termisk torkning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermal instrument</td>
<td>termoinstrument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The real world

The cognitive world

The linguistic world

tall plant with hard self-supporting trunk and branches, that lives for many years
Central concepts of terminology

object
anything perceivable or conceivable

concept
unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics

term
verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field

definition
representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts

characteristic
abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects

Characteristics are used for describing concepts.
Terminological analysis

- concept analysis
  - find characteristics (analysis of characteristics)
  - structure concept relations
  - draw concept systems
- definition writing
- term analysis

[Nuopponen & Pilke]
Concept analysis

First question:
What is it?
To what “family” does it belong?

Second question:
How does it differ from other such things?
How does it differ from other “family” members?
Concept analysis

**First question:** What is a certificate (in information security)?

- a document?
- an attestation?
- a data unity?
- a file?
- a piece of information?

**Second question:** How does a certificate differ from other attestations/documents/data unities/files/pieces of information?
Generic concept system – “is a”

- superordinate concept
- subordinate concept
- coordinate concept

Tree

- Broadleaf tree
  - birch
  - oak
  - maple
- Coniferous tree
  - pine
  - spruce
  - larch
Partitive concept system – “part of”

- Comprehensive concept
- Partitive concept

Tree

- Root
- Branch
- Trunk

- Single part
- Multiple part
- Optional part
- At least one part
Associative concept system

- **Tree** → **Wood**
  - Origin – Material
  - Process – Material

- **Wood** → **Stock**
  - Origin – Material

- **Stock** → **Paper**
  - Origin – Material

- **Paper**
  - Apparatus – Semi-Product
  - Apparatus – Product

- **Pulping**

**Process** – **Material**

**Paper Machine**
Generic concept system

concept model
conceptual schema

tree

generalization

broadleaf tree

{incomplete}

birch
maple
oak

specialisation

coniferous tree

{incomplete}

pine
spruce
larch
Partitive concept system

concept model
conceptual schema

root  branch  trunk

1..*   1..*   1

tree

aggregation
Associative concept system

concept model
conceptual schema

pulp \[\text{transformed into}\] stock
Concept systems are useful
(even if you don’t produce them yourself)

· in order to understand the context of the concept and related concepts
· in order to compare the SL and TL concept systems (which do not necessarily “match”)
· in order to assess the quality of sources
· in order to generalize (use a TL term from a higher level) or specify (use a TL term from a lower level)
definition

representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts
**Definition**

*certificate*

data unity signed electronically by a *trusted third party* or *certification authority* which confirms that the identifier used in an *electronic signature* belongs to a specific person or organization and is still valid

[TSK 29 Matkaviestinsanasto = Mobilordlista (2001)]
The "classic" way of defining (intensional definition)

**term** (is)  

_________________________ which ____________________________

*superordinate concept*  *delimiting characteristic*


**flame-resistant paper** (is)  

**term**

**paper** which **has been treated with a fire-resisting agent**  

*superordinate concept*  *delimiting characteristic*  

*or in some other way so as to reduce its flammability*
The principle of substitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal or Alloy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iron</td>
<td>metal with atomic number 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>alloy with iron as chief constituent and with carbon content so low that solidification is not accompanied by the formation of either cementite or graphite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>alloy with the metal with atomic number 26 as chief constituent and with carbon content so low that solidification is not accompanied by the formation of either cementite or graphite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions: formal rules

- no capital letters (unless needed)
- no full stops
- no articles (?)
- the term for the concept is not repeated
- no introductory phrases (term that means etc.)
- primary forms (noun–singular, verb–infinitive, adjective–positive form)
Make sure the definitions (1)

- do not contain **judgements** (e.g. the use of adjectives such as *reliable, beautiful*)
- do not contain too **delimiting** a **specification**
- do not **exclude objects** which are "covered by" the concept (i.e. too narrow a definition)
- do not contain **superfluous characteristics**; transfer these to a comment
- do not contain any words which are **more opaque** than the term itself
Make sure the definitions (2)

- are not **circular**
- do not start with an expression like “term which means ...” or “term for ...”
- are not **negative** except in those cases where it is the only possible way.
Definitions are useful
(even if you don’t write them yourself)

· in order to understand the concept – and choose the proper TL equivalent
· in order to assess equivalence
· in order to assess the quality of sources
· as a replacement for terms
· as an (explanatory) addition to terms
Steps in translation-oriented terminology work

1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain

2. understand the concept behind the term

3. find the TL term in the domain
”It is not the job of the translator to standardize terminology, but rather to create seamless texts in which terms are used the same way as experts in the field would use them. Even though it would be desirable for translators to have the time to do more systematic terminographic work, they are generally **obliged to reconstruct partial conceptual systems for each translation job.””

[Montero Martínez & Faber Benítez, 2009]
“A concept can only be understood in the context of the system to which it belongs. Thus, before comparing two languages, it is first necessary to draw up or discover the independent systems of concepts existing in each individual language.

However, in day-to-day translation practice it is not always possible to carry out terminological investigations which completely cover a subject area, no matter how small, and which then result in a glossary.

A detailed study of an individual phenomenon is often necessary in order to solve an acute translation problem. Investigations of this kind will frequently mention the neighbouring concepts without going into more detail, so that only a part of the field or system of concepts is handled.”

[Arntz, 1993, s. 6]
Concept systems in different languages

- **motor driven vehicle**
  - moped
  - motorcycle
  - motor vehicle
  - **bus**
  - **commercial vehicle**
    - minibus
    - urban bus
    - interurban coach
    - long distance coach

- **power-driven road vehicle**
  - **fordon**
    - motordrivet fordon
    - icke motordrivet fordon
  - terrängmotorfordon
  - motorfordon
    - motorcykel
    - bil
    - moped
    - personbil
    - buss
    - lastbil
equivalence
relation between designations in different languages representing the same concept
The designations in the relation of equivalence are called equivalents.

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

equivalence
relation between a source text and its translation usually intended to mean that the target unit is as close as possible in meaning to the source unit while still being natural usage in the target language

[Fawcett: Translation and language: linguistic theories explained]
Equivalent identification

source language content

source language expression

target language content

target language expression

[Svensén: Practical lexicography]
equivalence

- complete equivalence
- partial equivalence
- zero equivalence

semantic equivalence

- translational equivalence
- explanatory equivalence

pragmatic equivalence

[B. Svensén: Handbok i lexikografi]
Semantic equivalence

- translational equivalents
  + high “includability”
  - low explanatory value

- explanatory equivalents
  + low “includability”
  - high explanatory value

Ideal: includable equivalent which also has a high explanatory value

[Svensén: Practical lexicography]
equivalence

- full equivalence
- partial equivalence
- zero equivalence

semantic equivalence

- translational equivalence
- explanatory equivalence

pragmatic equivalence

[B. Svensén: Handbok i lexikografi]
### Degrees of equivalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Source language</th>
<th>Target language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Exact equivalence</td>
<td>![Circle]</td>
<td>![Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Inexact equivalence</td>
<td>![Circle &amp; Dashed Circle]</td>
<td>![Circle &amp; Dashed Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Partial equivalence</td>
<td>![Circle]</td>
<td>![Dashed Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Single-to-multiple equivalence</td>
<td>![Circle]</td>
<td>![Dashed Circle &amp; Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Non-equivalence</td>
<td>![Circle]</td>
<td>![Dashed Circle]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ![Circle]: acceptable term exists
- ![Dashed Circle]: acceptable term does not exist

[SS 01 10 32: Documentation – Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri ]
## CP-method

CP = concept parameters  
CP-set = combination of parameters and values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>TA UR</th>
<th>DRAW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>remove (the unwanted parts)</td>
<td>remove (the unwanted parts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object of operation</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>poultry, fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part of object of operation</td>
<td>intestines</td>
<td>intestines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$sv$ ta ur  
$en$ to draw (poultry, fish)  

[Dobrina, 1995]
“Since the incongruency manifested at the terminological level is a projection of an inherent conceptual incongruency of legal terms that belong to different legal systems, one should definitely search for translation solutions by accessing the level of conceptual boundaries. Though any translation process is partly based on linguistics intuition, for each type of special purpose text there is a well-defined class of criteria used to check whether the equivalents provided are accurate, conceptually and terminologically congruent and functional in the particular jargon of the target language.”

[Rădulescu, 2012]
Near equivalence

intersection

inclusion

[Šarčević, 1989]
Partial equivalence

- Intersection
- Inclusion

[Šarčević, 1989]
Non-equivalence

Intersection

Inclusion

[Šarčević, 1989]
terminological equivalence: equivalence between individual lexical items of the source and target texts

legal equivalence is achieved if the parallel texts of a single instrument lead to the same legal effects

linguistic equivalent: term created to designate concept foreign to the target legal system

natural equivalent: term that actually exists in the target legal system

functional legal equivalent: term designating a concept or institution of the target legal system having the same function as a particular concept of the source legal system

[Rădulescu, 2012]
## Equivalence: data category (IATE)

|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|

This category can be used to indicate the extent to which a given term in one language is the exact equivalent of a term in another, or whether it is narrower or broader.
Example of identical equivalence

power of attorney (EN) = împuternicire (RO)
- 2 concepts, 1 term

procuration (EN) – procură (RO)?
- narrower scope of application - wider scope of application than “power of attorney” than “împuternicire”, similar legal effect → functional equivalent

[Râdulescu, 2012]
Example of similar equivalence

indictment (EN) = rechizitoriu (RO)

1. incriminare, act de acuzare, punere sub acuzare, rechizitoriu, acuzație, inculpare (only natural equivalents)
2. rechizitoriu, incriminare, inculpare (scope of application)
3. structure = identical, cp definitions: scope of application → rechizitoriu > indictment (US & GB), i.e. identical if GB indictment

[Rădulescu, 2012]
Conceptual analysis

- determine characteristics of legal concepts
  - essentialia (necessary)
  - accidentalia (possible but not inevitable)
- matching characteristics
  - identical (=)
  - similar (±)
  - non-equivalent (‡)

[Rădulescu, 2012]
Criteria for acceptability

1. structure/classification
2. scope of application
3. legal effect

“the translator should attentively check if the same legal effect is obtained in the target legal system by using the corresponding functional equivalent”

[Rădulescu, 2012]
Example: mortgage – hypothèque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>SCOPE OF APPLICATION</th>
<th>LEGAL EFFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>security for</td>
<td>immovables</td>
<td>conveyance of ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>payment of debt</td>
<td>movables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPOTHÈQUE</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTGAGE</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: mortgage – hypothèque

**ENGLISH LAW**

**PROPERTY**

- Real property
  - Land + whatever is erected or growing thereon or affixed thereto + rights
  - X Real mortgage

- Personal property
  - Chattels real (Leaseholds)
  - Chattels personal
    - Choses in action
    - Choses in possession
    - X Chattel mortgage

**BIENS**

- Biens immeubles
  - Immeubles par leur nature
  - Immeubles par leur destination
  - Immeubles par l'objet
  - X Hypothèque

- Biens meubles
  - Meubles incorporels
    - Droits mobiliers
    - Créances mobilières
    - X ...
“it is important to make a distinction between equivalence at the level of designation and the level of concept. The different types of equivalence at the level of designation are due to the differences or similarities between two languages, while equivalence at the level of concept may be attributed to the differences or similarities between conceptual systems.

[Fischer, 2010]
(1) Translation between two languages and two conceptual systems

(2) Translation between two languages and within one conceptual system and between two conceptual systems

(3) Translation within one language

[Fischer, 2010]
Translation within the EU conceptual system

Vertical terminology work in the target language, between the conceptual systems of the EU and the Member State

Translation AND horizontal terminology work between the conceptual systems of Member States

[Fischer, 2010]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EQUIVALENCE RELATIONSHIPS (level of concept)</th>
<th>Full equivalence (1)</th>
<th>Overlap (2)</th>
<th>Hierarchical relationship (3)</th>
<th>No equivalence (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>METHODS OF TRANSFER (level of designation)</td>
<td>EQUIVALENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>target language term designating the same concept in the conceptual system of the target language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT existing target language term designating a similar concept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRANSLATION EQUIVALENT new target language term designating the same target language concept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Firstly, if there is a high level of similarity between the designations of the source and the target language (e.g. Secretary of State and államtitkár), then a translator might automatically treat them as equivalent terms although they are not equivalent at the conceptual level (because Secretary of State means külgüyminiszter, and not államtitkár). Secondly, if there is a high difference between the source language and the target language, then the creation of a new equivalent might cause problems at the level of designation.”

[Fischer, 2010]
“If there is a difference between two concepts, the translation may take two decisions. If the translator wants to emphasise the similarity between the two conceptual systems, he or she has to insert a **functional equivalent**, which describes a target language concept that is similar to the source language concept. If, however, the translator wants to emphasise the difference between the two conceptual systems, the translator has to insert or create a **translation equivalent**, which does not describe a concept in the target language, i.e. only describes the source language concept.”

[Fischer, 2010]
Scenarios: summary

1. One established term in SL and TL
2. Synonyms only in TL
3. Synonyms only in SL
4. Synonyms in both SL and TL
5. a) Partial equivalence: terms for subordinate concepts in SL, one term for superordinate concept in TL
   b) Partial equivalence: one term for superordinate concept in SL, terms for subordinate concepts in TL
6. No equivalent in TL
Scenario 3: 

**SL**: one concept, several terms  
**TL**: one concept, one term

SL text with synonyms

Possible TL text with the one equivalent + (made-up) "synonyms"

TL text with the only equivalent, i.e. without synonyms
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... you are semantically sceptical – and see through inconsistent term use and “false” synonymy
Synonyms – true or made-up?

Choking Agents
See: Pulmonary agents.

Pulmonary agents
Chemical warfare agents, such as chlorine (Cl), phosgene (CG) or diphosgene (DP), which cause physical injury to airways and lungs. Lung-damaging agents are typically heavier than air and hang close to the ground when released. No antidote therapy is available, and medical treatment is only supportive. A large number of industrial chemicals has similar effects on the respiratory system.

Kvävningsmedel
Se: pulmonell agens.

Pulmonell agens
Kemiska stridsmedel, såsom klor (Cl), fosgen (CG) eller diphosgen (DP), som skadar andningsvägar och lungor fysiskt. Lungskadande medel brukar vara tyngre än luft och hänga nära marken när de släpps ut. Ingen motmedelbehandling är tillgänglig och den medicinska behandlingen är endast palliativ. Ett stort antal industri kemikalier har liknande effekter på andningssystemet.
Scenario 4: 

**SL**: one concept, several terms 

**TL**: one concept, several terms

- **SL text with synonyms**
- **Possible TL text with "worthy" equivalents (synonyms)**
- **TL text with one of the equivalents, i.e. without synonyms**
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when...

... you are being boring (and not varying TL terminology)?
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... you question the source text terminologically?
- To implement the ideas laid down in the **environmental accounts** part of the new chapter on satellite accounts in the forthcoming revised ESA.

- Förverkliga idéerna i **miljöräkenskapsdelen** av det nya kapitlet om satelliträkenskaper i de kommande reviderade nationalräkenskaperna.

- To ensure that National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) maintain and potentially expand their work on **environmental accounting**, with the main objective of providing harmonised and timely data of reasonable quality.

- Säkerställa att nationella statistikbyråer fortsätter och eventuellt ökar sitt arbete med **miljöräkenskaper**, med det huvudsakliga målet att tillhandahålla harmoniserade och aktuella uppgifter av rimlig kvalitet.

- It will help ensure that adequate resources for the development of **environmental economic accounts** become available at the NSIs.

- Förslaget kommer att bidra till att säkerställa att de nationella statistikbyråerna får tillräckliga resurser för utveckling av **miljöräkenskaper**.

[Europaparlamentets och Rådets förordning om **europeiska miljöräkenskaper** | Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European **environmental economic accounts**]
Swedish translator: “The text contains both “environmental economic accounts” and “environmental accounts”. In Swedish, only the term “miljöräkenskaper” is used according to Naturvårdsverket (Swedish Environmental Protection Agency).”

“Commander of translation”: “There is technically no difference. We are using the terms interchangeably so that we avoid a repetition”.

[ELISE]
Terminology problems

“Unfortunately, in many source texts, the terminology present is not consistent, either at the term level or the concept level or both. Quite often, authors use two or even more terms for one single concept (synonymy). Or, quite the opposite, they use one term to represent several concepts (polysemy). Both phenomena require the translator to do more research than would be necessary if the authors used one term for one concept.”

“Existing terms are not always used in a coherent manner in previous translations that makes choice of terms more difficult.”

[Survey responses, 2008]
Formal consistency

“Consistency of terminology means that the same terms are to be used to express the same concepts and that identical terms must not be used to express different concepts. The aim is to leave no ambiguities, contradictions or doubts as to the meaning of a term. Any given term is therefore to be used in a uniform manner to refer to the same thing and another term must be chosen to express a different concept.

6.2.2. Words must be used in their ordinary sense. If a word has one meaning in everyday or technical language, but a different meaning in legal language, the phrase must be formulated in such a way as to avoid any ambiguity.”

[Joint Practical Guide, 2007]
Scenario 5a: Partial equivalence

**SL:** several subordinate concepts, several terms

**TL:** one superordinate concept, one term

---

SL text with several terms for subordinate concepts

Possible TL text with "rewordings"

TL text with one equivalent, (for the superordinate concept)
Partial equivalence?

• 1.5.10.5

• **grouted cavity wall**
a wall consisting of two parallel leaves with the cavity **filled with concrete** or **grout** and securely tied together with wall ties or bed joint reinforcement so as to result in common action under load

• **verfüllte zweischalige Wand**
Wand, die aus zwei parallelen Schalen mit einem Zwischenraum besteht, der mit Beton oder Vergussmörtel verfüllt ist, wobei die Schalen mit Mauerankern oder Lagerfugenbewehrung so verankert sind, dass beide Schalen unter Last zusammenwirken

• **mur creux rempli (grouted cavity wall)**
mur constitué de deux parois parallèles, dont le vide intermédiaire est rempli de béton ou de coulis, efficacement liées entre elles par des attaches ou une armature pour joints d’assise de façon qu’elles fonctionnent ensemble sous l’effet des charges

• **betongfyld kanalmur**
vägg bestående av två parallella skikt med hålrummet **fyllt med betong** och säkert hopkramlade med murkramlor eller liggfogsarmering för att erhålla lastsamverkan

[EN 1996-1-1]
Partial equivalence?

- 1.5.11.3

- **grout**
  a pourable mixture of cement, sand and water for filling small voids or spaces

- **Vergussmörtel**
  fließfähige Mischung aus Zement, Sand und Wasser zum Verfüllen von kleinen Löchern oder Zwischenräumen

- **coulis**
  mélange très fluide de ciment, sable et eau destiné au remplissage d’évidements ou espaces réduits

- **injekteringsbruk**
  gjutbar blandning av cement, sand och vatten för att fylla mindre hålrum eller utrymmen
Scenario 6: Zero equivalence

*SL*: one concept, one (or several) terms

*TL*: one concept/no concept, no term

SL text with one term (or several synonyms)

TL text lacking an equivalent at the time of translation
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... you only create terms when necessary (and term criteria are considered)?
... you can motivate your choice and your term creation
Example: CBRNE Glossary

List of entries (first ... last)

A1 and A2
ADR
ADR classes
ADR labels
AEGL
Abandoned chemical weapons
Absolute zero
Absorbance
Absorbed radiation dose
Accident
Acetone
Acetyl cholinesterase
Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
Activity, RN
Acute infection
Aerogenic infection
Aerosol
Agent Orange
Agroterrorism
Airbag
Alpha radiation
Ambient dose equivalent
...
See: Pulmonary agents.
Strategies

1. Find the existing equivalent(s) and motivate your choice
2. Translation loan
3. Translation of explanation of SL term
4. Direct loan (the term is transferred directly, more or less unchanged)
5. Creation of a new term
6. Translational doubles, triples
7. Generalization
8. Avoiding
9. Replacing
10.

[based on Niska & Frøili, 1992]
concept

(term)

term
prionsabal na coimhdeachta
principe de subsidiarité
subsidiaritets-principen
Subsidiaritäts-prinzip
principle of subsidiarity
concept
A term should ... (1)

· be well-established, also internationally
  Ex.: gyttja

· be motivated or transparent
  Ex.: low-chlorine paper

· be unambiguous
  Ex.: nuclear energy is better than atomic energy
A term should ... (2)

- conform to accepted word-formation principles and practice
  Ex.: in Swedish the foreign term *park-and-ride* was replaced by *infartsparkering*. The equally foreign term *detergent*, however, was accepted.

- have a form so that it can produce derivatives
  Ex.: *alcohol* → *alcoholic, alcoholism, alcoholize*

- be as short as possible without adversely affecting clarity
  Compare: *paint roller* and *painting roller*
Term formation principles

- Transparency (vs. opacity)
- Consistency
- Appropriateness
- Conciseness (linguistic economy)
- Derivability
- Linguistic correctness
- Preference for native language (except in domains or languages where traditions exist, for instance the use of Latin forms in some disciplines)
  - → competing/contradicting principles

[Galinski, 2006]
Creating new terms

- compounds
- multi-word terms
- derivations
- ellipsis
- metaphor
- terminologization
- loans
Term creation: "popular" term

- **EN:** mansplain(ing) (‘to explain something to someone, typically a man to woman, in a manner regarded as condescending or patronizing’)
- **FR:** mecsplanation, viralogisme
- **CAT:** homexplanació
- **DE:** männerklären
- **SV:** förkarla (förklara = explain, karl = man)
Term creation: new phenomenon, ™

- FI: nyhtökaura
- EN: pulled oats
- SV: pulledhavre?, baljhavre?
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... you use established and evaluated terminology sources?
Terminological sources

- What types are there?
- Where are they located?
- How do I find my way in them?
- How do I judge the information given in them?
Translator’s aids

- Glossaries, etc.
- Manuals, teaching material
- Trade magazines
- Classification systems
- Catalogues: products <www.kompass.com>; libraries
- Standards <www.iso.org>
- Corpuses
- Search engines: Google (frequency)
- Experts
- Google Translate?
Types of sources
The main types of documentation to be considered include:

a) authoritative documents (laws, regulations, standards)

[ISO 10241]
A typical terminology standard

EN 45020:2006 (E/Sv)

1 Standardization

1.1 standardization
activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

NOTE 1 In particular, the activity consists of the processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards.

NOTE 2 Important benefits of standardization are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers to trade and facilitation of technological cooperation.

1 Normalisation

1.1 normalisation
activité propre à établir, face à des problèmes réels ou potentiels, des dispositions destinées à un usage commun et répété, visant à l’obtention du degré optimal d’ordre dans un contexte donné

NOTE 1 Cette activité concerne, en particulier, la formulation, la diffusion et la mise en application de normes.

NOTE 2 La normalisation offre d’importants avantages, notamment par une meilleure adaptation des produits, des processus et des services aux fins qui leur sont assignées, par la prévention des obstacles au commerce et en facilitant la coopération technologique.
An atypical standard ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 – d)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td>WARNING – Do not use this harness in motorised and power driven vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Czech</strong></td>
<td>VAROVÁNÍ – Nepoužívejte tento postroj v motorových vozidlech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Danish</strong></td>
<td>ADVARSEL! Brug ikke selen i motoriserede eller elektrisk drevne køretøjer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dutch</strong></td>
<td>WAARSCHUWING – Gebruik dit tuigje niet in motorvoertuigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estonian</strong></td>
<td>HOIATUS – Ära kasuta seda turvavööd mootorsõidukites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finnish</strong></td>
<td>VAROITUS – Älä käytä näitä moottoriteleissä tai konekäyttöisissä ajoneuvoissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>French</strong></td>
<td>AVERTISSEMENT – Ne pas utiliser ce harnais dans des véhicules à moteur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>German</strong></td>
<td>WARNHINWEIS: Dieses Sicherheitsgeschirr darf nicht in Kraftfahrzeugen und Motorfahrzeugen benutzt werden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italian</strong></td>
<td>AVVERTENZA – Non utilizzare questi sistemi di ritenuta su veicoli a motore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latvian</strong></td>
<td>BRĪDINĀJUMS! Transportlīdzekļos ar iekšējās motoru vai elektropiedziņu šo drošības jostu nelietojiet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuanian</strong></td>
<td>ĮSPĖJIMAS! Šiuos saugus diržus nenaudoti variklio arba kitos jėgos varomose transporto priemonėse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maltese</strong></td>
<td>TWISSJA – Tużix din iċ-ċinja f’veturi bil-mutur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polish</strong></td>
<td>OSTRZEGANIE – Nie używaj tych szelek w pojazdach napędzanych silnikiem spalinowym i elektrycznym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portuguese</strong></td>
<td>AVISO – Não utilizar este sistema de retenção em veículos motorizados.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovak</strong></td>
<td>UPOZORNENIE – Nepoužívajte tento postroj v motorových alebo elektrických dopravných prostriedkoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovenian</strong></td>
<td>OPOZORILO! Otroškega pasu ne uporabljajte v motornih vozilih.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish</strong></td>
<td>ADVERTENCIA.- No use este arnes en vehículos motorizados o eléctricos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swedish</strong></td>
<td>WARNING: Använd inte denna sele i motorfordon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[CEN TR 15775]
Online Browsing Platform (ISO/OBP)

Welcome to the Online Browsing Platform

The latest release of the Online Browsing Platform provides you with easy access to ISO standards, graphical symbols, codes or terms and definitions.

It allows you to:
- Preview the publically available sections of over 100 ISO standards*, including the foreword, table of contents, introduction, scope and bibliographical references;
- Access the most up to date content;
- Run full-text searches;
- Use advanced filtering options;
- Preview content before buying.

*More standards will be added for preview as they become available in XML format.

Start now!

Search standards, graphical symbols, codes or terms and definitions!

http://www.iso.org/obp/
Types of sources
The main types of documentation to be considered include:

a) authoritative documents (laws, regulations, standards)
b) documents generally recognized by the scientific community (textbooks, scientific dissertations, scientific periodicals)
c) current but not necessarily generally recognized material (pamphlets, directions for use, parts lists, reports, etc.)
d) human sources (the members of the working group and other experts)

[ISO 10241]
Using experts as sources: some advice

• Be prepared and study the domain in advance!
• Introduce yourself and motivate the question (context, background, etc.)
• Provide at least three types of information:
  • conceptual information (e.g. characteristics, superordinate concepts, characteristics, definitions; this information might have to be translated)
  • subject field
  • source language term
• If expert has no answer: also give your own suggestions
• Ask for reliable references, other experts etc.
• Ask several experts to get other (varied or consensual) views; new media available ...
• Save addresses, etc.
Types of sources
The main types of documentation to be considered include:

a) authoritative documents (laws, regulations, standards)
b) documents generally recognized by the scientific community (textbooks, scientific dissertations, scientific periodicals)
c) current but not necessarily generally recognized material (pamphlets, directions for use, parts lists, reports, etc.)
d) human sources (the members of the working group and other experts)
e) terminology databases
f) terminological vocabularies, dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Any relevant material should be consulted. Useful examples, illustrations, concept systems (in whole or in part), terms, etc. may be found in various types of documents.

[ISO 10241]
Evaluation of sources

- Reliability?
- Who? Authority?
- Why? Purpose?
- Objectivity?
- Timeliness?
- Target group(s)?
Evaluation of terminological sources

· Are there definitions? Do these adhere to layout principles? Reasonable superordinate concepts?
· Is there any other information (notes, comments, contexts, etc.)?
· Are there relations to other concepts? Are concept systems given as concept diagrams?
· How are synonyms and homonymms handled?
Evaluation of Internet sources

- The URL of the web page (~)?
- Owner of the domain?
- Responsible editor?
- Latest update?
- Commercial ads?
- Links to and fro (Google: link:www.xx.com)?
- References?
- Number of visitors?
- Awards?
Evaluation of sources

All documentation shall be carefully evaluated. In evaluating a source, the following points shall be considered:

a) The terminology may not be reliable because the documents are out of date.
b) The author should be a recognized authority in the field.
c) The terminology in the document should not reflect a specific school of thought.
d) In the case of an existing vocabulary, recognized terminological research methods, as specified in the relevant International Standard, should have been followed to produce the document.
e) It is important to determine whether or not the documents used as references are translations. If they are, the reliability of the translation shall be assessed. Translated material shall be used only in exceptional cases.

[ISO 10241]
Criteria for evaluation of sources

General criteria:
• What is a resource?
• What is the “value” of terminological data?

Vertical criteria (by subject field):
• degree of authoritativeness
• legal (or quasi-legal)
• harmonized/standardized (quasi-standardized)
• issued by a subject-field authority
• non-authoritative terminology

Horizontal criteria (common to all subject fields):
• high quality of documentation of data
• high degree of detail and completeness
• degree of authoritativeness in relation to costs of preparation

[EuroTermBank]
Type of content

terminological resource
terminological data resource

the entity composed of collections of terminological data associated with its inherent usability attributes that make the terminological data potentially useful and suitable to the users’ need

usability attribute

a property related to the usability of terminological data

[ISO/DIS 23185: Assessment and benchmarking of terminological resources – General concepts, principles and requirements, 2007]
Evaluation of sources

“From the point of view of a user, the following are the two main requirements for usable terminological data:
1) the terminological data **meets the user’s need to acquire terminological information content**;
2) the terminological data are **designed to allow desired access or processing**.

Terminological resources shall be assessed on the basis of analyses of their **creation**, their **management** and their **potential use**. [...]

When a terminological resource is being used, the **content pertinence**, **structural conformity** and **formalistic quality** of the terminological data are the greatest concerns for users. [...] The word "quality" here refers to the **content quality** of terminological data that a terminological resource holds. Two aspects are concerned: its level of **quality from the standpoint of linguistics/language** and its level of **quality from the standpoint of specialized knowledge**.”

[ISO/DIS 23185]
Evaluation of sources

Figure 1 — Four sets of usability attributes

[ISO/DIS 23185]
Usability attributes (1) related to terminological data

A terminological resource shall have enough attributes to meet the complexity of the terminological data while at the same time meeting the requirements for specific purposes, such as

- data structure specification
- data category coverage
- subject-field coverage
- language coverage
- compliance with rules of coherence
- use of controlled external data
- use of authoritative sources
- intellectual property rights ownership indication
- symmetry of the terminological data collection
- size of the terminological data collection

[ISO/DIS 23185]
“I know I work with terminology, but I don’t have the terminology to explain it ;-) It’s difficult to explain how I do and why, although I in each and every case can explain why I choose one term instead of another one.”

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
Glossary usage

“We really do not know very much about glossary usage within important groups of professional language workers, e.g. [...] translators. We also do no know very much about the usage of other glossary types, e.g. monolingual general glossaries, LSP glossaries [...]”

• What are the attitudes and habits in various groups when it comes to glossaries and glossary usage?
• What has electronic glossaries meant to the “glossary culture” in general and, more specifically, for glossary usage?
• When is one glossary used rather than any other tool to solve a language-related problem?

[Svensén, 2004, s. 534]
Consultation skills

• What are the users’ preferences as to article structure, definition format, mode of presentation, typography and layout, etc.?
• When do the users think a consultation is finished, irrespective of whether they believe to have found what they were looking for or if they think the consultation was a failure?
• How “glossary conscient” are users? Are they aware that there are several types of glossaries, and do they know when to best use what type? And are they conscious of how they can use various types of information in the glossaries?

[Svensén, 2004, s. 534]
Usage of terminological sources – main purposes

monolingual
- definition/explanation (background knowledge)
- term choice (assessment of synonymy, homonymy)
- linguistic contexts

multilingual
- equivalents
- equivalence notes
- (definitions)
- linguistic contexts
-
Multilingual sources (ranking 1)

- EUR-LEX
- Google
- Engströms technical glossaries (printed)
- Norstedts (ord.se)
- IATE
- Rikstermbanken
- Wordfinder
- Proz.com
- personal material

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
“Terminological data can have many functions, the most prominent of which shall be:

- knowledge representation (concept);
- knowledge ordering (concept classification);
- access to other kinds of structured or unstructured content;
- means or elements of communication and knowledge transfer.

For such uses and reuses as translation, localization, content management, a systematic approach to the automatic or semi-automatic assessment and benchmarking of resources of or containing terminological data becomes necessary.”

[SS-ISO 23185:2011]
General criteria

- Content quality
- Publisher
- Actuality
- Ease of access
- User-friendliness
- Structure
- Document type

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
Specific criteria

- Selection of terms in SL
- Equivalents
- Conceptual information
- Publisher
- Structure
- Publishing year
- Publishing country

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
Causes of doubt

1) That I don’t know the source for before and never heard colleagues mentioning it. 2) That the source contains grammatical errors. 3) That the source contains incorrect, faulty or poor translations. 4) The interface. 5) The sources of the source.

- If the terminology cannot be assessed somewhere else; if the word I’ve found is not available in e.g. Google.
- If you can’t find the given equivalent in an original text on the Internet.
- That the publisher is infamous/obscure, that the source is old, that the source gives terms in “too many” languages ...
- If the subject field is wrong, or if it doesn’t have sufficient definitions.
- **If it’s written by the users**, e.g. Wikipedia; if it’s **open for editing by any user**, like e.g. Wikipedia.
- Too few terms in SL.
- If it’s commercially financed.
- If it has been created with MT-technology.

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
Causes of doubt (cont.)

- Lacking consistency within the source, unclear of sloppy definitions/explanations, uncertainty about the publisher.
- If complementary information is lacking so that you don’t know if a term + a translation is correct within a specific context; if you feel that the information is someone’s personal opinion, which can’t be assessed or found in any other sources on the Internet.
- Blatantly poor linguistic quality.
- When it’s unclear who’s behind it. When it has many languages. When the first attempts don’t produce any good results or you find **pure errors** at once. When there are no proper definitions.
- That the terms don’t appear to be in use, and the publisher.

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
“Errors”

- content-related
  - concept-related
  - factual

- language-related
  - misspellings
  - writing rules-related

- formel
  - structure-related

- technical
  - link-related
  - functional
Termbank usage

- IATE: 27 %
- Rikstermbanken: 24 %
- Eurotermbank: 12 %
- Electropedia: 3 %
- Termium: 2 %
- Grand dictionnaire terminologique: 1 %
- ISO OBP: 1 %
- Faoterm: 0,5 %
- Franceterme: 0,5 %
- Iloterm: 0 %
- Meteoterm: 0 %
- Unterm: 0 %

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
IATE quality?

“The idea to include all EU resources into one system is really great and helpful for everybody. And there have been a lot of activities to improve the quality of the terminological information, what I really appreciate. If people are criticising some entries in IATE, I tell them that you always have to cross check terminological information you find, especially in the web. And if you have this in mind, IATE is a huge and in most cases very reliable source of information for terminologists, translators, interpreters and technical writers.”

[Klaus-Dirk Schmitz, Termcoord, 2013]
IATE

- Very good – rich in content, few mistakes
- Badly-arranged, difficult to grasp
- Poor interface
- Very specific to EU-terminology
- Not so much content, but often good hits
- Good, but not enough coverage
- Varying term quality, which affects reliability
- Good classification
- Sometimes hard to limit search results
- Very useful, but annoying that it sometimes suggest terms which can then not be found
- Inconstitent. Hard to match terms between two smaller languages

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
Search: general

- I use no terminological sources, but rather search for sources where the term is used
- **Most can be found on the Internet.**
- Of course free Internet searches, where you might **get lucky** and find some good terminological sources.
- I often use home pages from companies and organizations in the subject field to find terms ("parallel texts").
- Customer glossaries and the odd online glossary
- **Also Internet pages that are not specifically terminology pages**
- From **Google Translate** you can get many good ideas when it comes to terms and expressions

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
SFÖ search tips (selection)

- Talk to colleagues, read relevant magazines and do Internet searches.
- Read subject field literature, get tips from other translators, look for yourself.
- Add anything you find as a bookmark!
- I try to search for a term together with "dictionary" or "definition".
- Google, ask colleagues, follow online tips in translator forums, look for books, second hand-stores, sometimes ask companies about glossaries
- 1. Google = quickest. 2. Search on the internet, from one page to the next 3. Ask the requester, can be very time-saving. 4. Ask people who work in the subject field in question, can generate good tips.
- Google, read newsletters from translator-/terminology organizations, talk to colleagues
- Often you get tips from SFÖ or various translator forums.

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
SFÖ search tips (selection)

- Simple, but: learn to use search engines correctly (shortcuts, "reverse image search", etc.).
- If you translate technical handbooks, you must always start by finding similar material and study this. It takes a while, but can often save a lot of time when translating.
- I think Wikipedia is very neat when you switch between languages. Important to check the TL term, though, e.g. through the number of Google hits.
- Be stubborn!
- Use quotes in your searches.
- I often do searches with several ords, to narrow down the hitlist, with names of a company or a subject field
- IntelliWebSearch (www.intelliwebsearch.com)
- Annual reports in several languages are often good sources – as are EU documents.

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
SFÖ search tips (selection)

- I search for reference texts in the subject field and browse through large amounts of text to find the correct context.
- Sometimes I use the TL terms in SL pages and it often generates hits.
- Search for specific terms through model number, image search (an image can help in contacts with experts – rather than some English term that they won’t admit they never heard …)
- Instruction films off Youtube etc.
- Try to translate the term back to the SL.
- Internet searches for the proper country; there might e.g. be different terms in Germany and Austria. Then use site:at and site:de in Google.
- If you get many and uncertain hits, add a good source to the search.

[TNC's SFÖ-survey on sources]
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... terminology is stored wisely and reused
“Translators need to store and retrieve a **much broader set of data than is traditionally stored in a terminology database**, and therefore translation-oriented terminography deals with not only all forms of terminology (i.e. terms, names and certain symbols), but also phraseology, contexts and standard text segments.”

[ISO 12616]
excerption

part of terminology work which involves extracting terminological data by searching through a corpus

excerpt

a passage reproduced verbatim from a document

[ISO 1087-1: 2000]

[Un.Term.Doc.]
Different kinds of excerpts

Defining excerpts: → definition
Contain the term in itself and information about the concept, not necessarily strictly worded like a definition, but possible to rephrase into one.

Explanatory excerpts: → explanation
Contain information about a concept (t.ex. characteristics, subordinate concept), but not necessarily a definition.

Associative excerpts:
Do not contain any important information about the concept, but relates concept to a certain domain through associations with other terms in the text.

Excerption

Paperboard is the stiff type of paper often referred to as "cardboard." Paperboard is used in food packaging (such as cereal boxes), and is used to make many other types of products such as shoe boxes, video game boxes, book covers, etc.

http://www.tappi.org/paperu/welcome.htm

Term: paperboard
Synonym: cardboard
Explanation: Paperboard is the stiff type of paper often referred to as "cardboard."
Note: Paperboard is used in food packaging (such as cereal boxes), and is used to make many other types of products such as shoe boxes, video game boxes, book covers, etc.
Source: http://www.tappi.org/paperu/
Tools

- **Software (TMS’s)**
  - Multiterm (SDL)
  - TermWeb
  - i-Term
  - TermStar
  - Termwiki
  - TermBase
  - Termado
  - DicoMaker
  - TERMplus

- **Exchange formats**
  - NTRF
  - SALT (Martif + Geneter)
  - TBX (LISA)

- **Translation**
  - SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench + SDLX
  - Déjà-Vu, MemoQ et al.
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... follow the DGT Translation Quality Guidelines
... review and revise translations
... do post-editing, wisely (?)
After translation: QA …

· review: bilingual examination of target language content against source language content for its suitability for the agreed purpose
· revision: monolingual examination of target language content for its suitability for the agreed purpose

[DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015]
Basic principles

- not miss errors
- not correct what isn’t wrong
- not introduce errors while revising →

- the translation should be properly checked/self-revised/re-read by the translator before it goes to quality control
- exceptional work pressure increases need for quality control
- reviser/reviewer should change what has to be changed, not what could be changed

[DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015]
Translation quality criteria

- for various text types
- A. Legal documents
- B. Policy and administrative documents
- C. Information for the public
- D. Input for EU legislation, policy formulation and administration
- terminology in A and B

[DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015]
A. Legal documents

"Terminology must be internally and externally consistent, i.e. it must be used coherently within the act itself (without synonyms and reformulations) and in line with any basic act(s) and any parallel acts. New terms should only be created as a result of a conceptual analysis. The conceptual scope of the terms must remain unchanged. In view of the special nature of EU law, concepts or terminology specific to a particular national legal system are to be used with care”

[DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015]
Terminology & translation quality

· B. Policy and administrative documents
  · “The focus should be on meaning rather than words, but attention should be paid to terminology.
  · […]
  · RISK: new terminology (communications, white and green papers): this is the moment to get it right

[DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015]
Post-editing

2.1.4

**post-edit**
edit and correct machine translation output (2.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: This definition means that the post-editor will edit output automatically generated by a machine translation engine. It does not refer to a situation where a translator sees and uses a suggestion from a machine translation engine within a CAT (computer-aided translation) tool.

[SOURCE: ISO 17100:2015, 2.2.4]

2.1.2

**machine translation output**, MT output
result of machine translation (2.1.1)

[SOURCE: ISO 17100:2015, 2.2.3, modified – “outcome has been changed to “result””]

[ISO 18587: Translation services — Post-editing of machine translation output — Requirements]
Post-editing

2.1.5
**full post-editing**
process of correcting machine translation output (2.1.2) to obtain a product comparable to human translation

2.1.6
**light post-editing**
process of correcting *machine translation output* (2.1.2) to obtain a merely comprehensible text without any attempt to produce human translation quality

[ISO 18587: Translation services — Post-editing of machine translation output — Requirements]
Post-editing

Light post-editing
Apart from the full post-editing level, there is another level [...] that is normally used when the final text is not intended for publication and is mainly needed for information gisting, i.e. for rendering the main idea or point of the text. In this level of postediting, the output shall be comprehensible and accurate but need not be stylistically adequate.

At this post-editing output level, post-editors should focus on:

a) using as much of the raw machine translation output as possible;
b) ensuring that no information has been added or omitted;
c) editing any inappropriate content;
d) restructuring sentences in the case of incorrect or unclear meaning.

[ISO 18587: Translation services — Post-editing of machine translation output — Requirements]
3.3.2 Requirements of post-editing output
The TSP shall ensure that these requirements are met:

a) **terminological consistency**, as well as compliance with domain terminology;
b) use of standard syntax, spelling, punctuation, diacritics, special symbols and abbreviations and other orthographical conventions of the target language;
c) lexical cohesion and phraseology;
d) compliance with any applicable standards;
e) correct formatting;
f) suitability for the target audience and for the purpose of the target language content.

Additionally, if the client-TSP agreement and project specifications include any of the following, the TSP shall ensure that these requirements are met:

a) compliance with client terminology and/or any other reference material provided;
b) compliance with any proprietary and/or client style guide (including register and locale);
c) compliance with post-editing guidelines
Post-editor training

Post-editor training may include:

a) advanced use of TM and MT technology – in order to be able to handle post-editing scenarios with output coming from both TM and MT systems. This should include information on the typical machine translation errors, such as stylistic problems, literal translations, grammar mistakes (e.g. negations, verb translation), translation of names which should not be translated, etc.;

b) advanced terminology work – including how to manage terminological databases, e.g. having knowledge of various terminology management systems and terminology exchange formats such as TBX (TermBase eXchange);

c) advanced text processing skills in order to be able to use macros and search and replace functions;

d) practice in light and full post-editing;

e) use of quality tools to perform quality checks at the end of the job.

[ISO 18587: Translation services — Post-editing of machine translation output — Requirements]
Like the cameleon who changes colours to adapt to his environment, terminologists need to adapt to new conditions.

While respecting the traditions of the past where it makes sense, we need to also be prepared to unshackle ourselves from those traditions in order to play a greater role in the evolution of information technology.
Assume terminological responsibility=

- separate terms and concepts!
- do (ad hoc) terminology work
- be ready to quickly approach new subject fields
- use established equivalents
- be boring, i.e. not use synonyms excessively
- question the SL text terminologically
- use experts and other reliable sources →
- evaluate sources and know various kinds and when to use them
- create terms according to established principles
- adapt terminology to target group and text type?
- register terminology (using a TMS)?
- follow client terminology?
- correct terminological mistakes?
- love terminology!
References

• DGT Translation Quality Guidelines, 2015, Ares(2015)5389770
• Fischer, M. 2010. "The translator as terminologist, with special regard to the EU context”. Summary of thesis.
• Fischer, M. "Terminology in support of LSP lexicography". IN: Hungarian Lexicography III. LSP Lexicography (ed. Muráth, J.), pp. 93–121
• Nilsson, H. 2015: The terminological responsibility of the translator!? (unpublished article for ATA magazine)
More reading

- ISO 704, ISO 860, 1087-1, 2 (ISO/TC 37), ISO 12616; ISO 30042, ISO 23185, ISO 12200 (ISOCAT)
- ”Handbook of terminology management I–II”
- ”Guide to Terminology” (Nordterm 8)
- ”Terminología” (M.T. Cabré)
- ”Towards New Ways of Terminology Description” (R. Temmermann)
- ”Terminology: A Practical Approach” (R. Dubuc)
- ”Handbook of Terminology” (S. Pavel & D. Nolet) ► ”The Pavel Terminology Tutorial” (en/fr/es/pt):
  http://www.termium.gc.ca/didacticiel_tutorial/english/lesson1/index_e.html
- ”Entre langage et concept” (L. Depecker)
- ”Abrégé de terminologie multilingue” (fr):
  http://www.termisti.refer.org/theoweb1.htm>
- ”Terminology” (magazine)
“Words are essential, yes, but the specific need is for **words that matter**, words that describe a previously identified concept and that contribute to the clarity and effectiveness of communication in a given field of expertise, environment or community. Words that, once linked together in guidelines and recommendations, such as ISO standards, can help us prevent the breakdown of communication between speakers and can promote the interoperability of systems around the world. And finally, words that carry considerable weight when the circumstances so require. Affairs of state, public security, pandemics and natural disasters are examples of situations where clear communication, whether in a single language or in many languages, is essential. **None of this would be possible without standardized terminology, which allows us to speak with one voice.**”

[FIT/FTI, 2008]
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