

*European Association for Terminology*

# VIII EAFT Terminology Summit VIII Sommet de Terminologie AET

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**speakers and abstracts**



# SESSION 1: COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION

**Challenges in Serbian terminology  
management, policy and planning**

**Gordana Jakić** and **Jelena Anđelković**

University of Belgrade

**EU terminology: business as usual or  
new approaches**

**Ingemar Strandvik**

European Commission

# Challenges in Serbian terminology management, policy and planning

**Gordana Jakić** and **Jelena Anđelković**

University of Belgrade

The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the state of terminology and terminology management activities in the Serbian language and to identify potential challenges and concerns.

The first part of the paper presents descriptive and prescriptive terminology management activities that are currently underway in the Serbian language on international, national, and local levels.

On the international level, we investigate the position and the involvement of Serbia in international and regional terminology management institutions, projects and activities, and compare the terminology workload in Serbia (practical and research) to similar activities in other European countries (Bratanić, M., Ostroški Anić, A. 2013, 83-94, Ciobanu, G. 2012: 4678).

On the national level, we observe Serbian terminology management as a part of terminology and more generally,

language policy and planning (Filipović, J. 2012: 285-320) We examine the role and the contribution of national language and standardization institutions to the process of defining and implementing a terminology planning model. This model should be tailor-made to suit both the actual needs and the socio-cultural and socio-political aspects of the Serbian language.

On the local level, we investigate several terminology management projects initiated by academics and subject field specialists, which are for the most part directed towards in-house use and cover a single terminology domain (Kovačević, Lj. 2000: 49 -65, Blagojević, B. 2011: 53-56).

Furthermore, most terminology management activities in Serbia presented in this paper seem to be descriptive in nature and limited to individual initiatives. There is an obvious lack of coordination between individual

terminology management projects, as well as a lack of a fully developed national strategy aimed at terminology management and the implementation of a national terminology planning model.

The problems identified and in need for further inquiry are: (a) the responsibility of public, professional or academic institutions for Serbian terminology management (b) the lack of awareness of its importance, especially for the maintenance and functionality of the Serbian LSP and potential domain losses; and (c) the outcomes of cooperation and collaboration between terminology management projects and individual initiatives.

## Gordana Jakić

Professor Gordana Jakić has been teaching ESP and terminology management at the Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia. Both independently and in collaboration with other authors, she has submitted various original articles with special emphasis on the development of terminology of organizational sciences.

Professor Jakić has also delivered keynote speeches in many scientific conferences organized at national and international level. Her current research considers cross-cultural perspectives on the role of language communication, terminology management, policies and planning and exploration of some convenient solutions. Professor Jakić is a member of EAFT and other linguistic associations.



## Jelena Anđelković

Jelena Anđelković is employed as a Teaching Assistant at the Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia. She has 13 years of experience in teaching ESP, especially Business English.

She is currently working on her PhD thesis at the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. The thesis is related to terminology management and terminology policy and planning activities in the Serbian language, with particular focus on the terminology of organizational sciences, corpus design and term extraction. In addition to terminology and ESP teaching, Jelena's other professional and academic interests include sociolinguistics, corpus and computational linguistics. She has presented and published several research papers related to these fields.



# EU terminology: business as usual or new approaches?

## Ingemar Strandvik

European Commission

The presentation will discuss the role of terminology work in the multilingual legislative work of the EU.

It will deal with some basic principles for terminological work in general and for legal terminology in particular.

Thereafter, the characteristics of “EU terminology” will be outlined, including sources and guidelines for how to strike the right balance between creating new terminology and relying on existing.

Finally, some recurring challenges will

be mentioned and also what seems to be a new challenge on the terminology horizon: the “trade mark argument”.

## Ingemar Strandvik

*Quality Manager, European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Translation*

Ingemar Strandvik works as Quality Manager at the European Commission's Directorate-General for Translation, where he formerly worked as a translator. He has a background as state-authorized translator and Court Interpreter. He also taught translation at Stockholm University and worked as lexicographer for the publishing house Norstedts. Apart from philological studies and degrees in translation and interpretation, he has a Master's degree in EU Law.



# SESSION 2: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TERMINOLOGY WORK

## Terminology work in the digital era: New challenges of the democratisation of knowledge

**Maria Cortés** and **Sandra Cuadrado**

TERMCAT

## Blogging our way into the future of terminology

**Patricia Brenes**

Owner of the blog In My Own Terms

## Terminologie et néologie dans les réseaux sociaux

**Micaela Rossi**

University of Genova

### OPEN SESSION PRESENTATIONS

1. **Barbara Heinisch-Obermoser**, University of Vienna;
2. **Elpida Loupaki**, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and **Emmanuel Peclaris**, European Parliament;
3. **Marella Magris** and **Katia Peruzzo**, University of Trieste;
4. **Daniela Vellutino** and **Francesco Rossi**, University of Salerno;
5. **Stella Markantonatou**, Institute for Language and Speech Processing / R.C. "Athena"

# Terminology work in the digital era: New challenges of the democratization of knowledge

**Maria Cortés** and **Sandra Cuadrado**

TERMCAT

Digital communications and the tools with which they are used are an important reality that cannot be ignored; to do so would be to risk missing opportunities for obvious improvements. TERMCAT has sought to take an active approach to this situation, and in recent years has incorporated the use of this approach not only as a means for dissemination but also as a key axis in the processes of its terminology work.

From this perspective, we decided to create a new work unit focusing on digital communication, mindful of the need to communicate our content in places where our users connect and

discuss with colleagues. If our users can already be found in one place, why would we stay in another parallel channel? This must be organized as close as possible to our users, something we are working towards with the creation of a digital communication committee, in charge of planning all digital content and disseminating it in the best suited social media platforms.

How do we achieve these new challenges? On one hand, by means of a continuous adaptation to the new flows of communication and user assistance with a multidirectional exchange and boosting actions on the social media. On the other, through enriched, visual

and interactive ways of presenting the information adapted to the digital consumption. As communication channels change, the way in which terminological content is presented also needs to agree with that.

At the same time, this evolution has made both users and TERMCAT itself needed a new vocabulary to refer to all these realities. Following a mission entrusted to our institution, several publications that allow delimiting both concepts and denominations (Digital Marketing or Social Media Terminology) have been made public for the first time.

## Maria Cortés

*Responsible for new visual narratives at TERMCAT*

Graduated in Translation and Interpreting and in Digital Communication (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), she has become a specialist in digital and social media for cultural and language affairs through hands-on experience at TERMCAT and in international companies and projects.

For her, the digital sector is the natural place for transforming key procedures. She loves pushing innovation by introducing current trends and methodologies and helping develop effective online strategies and quality content. She is now in charge of the digital visual narratives at TERMCAT.



## Sandra Cuadrado

*Responsible for new visual narratives at TERMCAT*

MA in Politics Communication and Institutional Relations (University Ramon Llull) and MA in Lexicography (IULA, University Pompeu Fabra). Worked as an assistant lecturer at Queen Mary College (University of London, 2002-2004) where she followed Film and Communication Studies (Arts Faculty).

She was in charge of the Communications department in TERMCAT from 2004 to 2011. Since then she is responsible of digital communication as well as developing EAFT communication and international cooperation activities.



# Blogging our way into the future of terminology

## Patricia Brenes

Owner of the blog In My Own Terms

The last 20 years have seen a considerable number of technological developments that have contributed to the dissemination of terminology. This has given rise to the golden age of terminology viewed both as a science and as a practice, opening up new spaces where knowledge, technology, and man converge to interact, learn and share.

Blogging and social media are the ideal vehicles to disseminate, learn, and share information on terminology. And as technology continues to develop, it will remain relevant as long as we keep sharing the terminology love.

## Patricia Brenes



Patricia works as Translation Associate at the Quality Control Unit of the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C.

She received a B.A. in English from Universidad Internacional de las Américas in Costa Rica, an M.S. in specialized translation from Universitat de Vic in Barcelona, and completed master's level studies in business psychology at Universidad Autónoma de Centroamérica. She has obtained professional translation certifications from the University of Toronto and the USDA Graduate School. She is certified as Terminology Manager by the ECQA and has completed post-graduate studies in terminology and translation technologies.

During the past two years she has been updating her blog In My Own Terms, which has won 5th place twice in bab.la's professional language blogs contest. She has been a volunteer translator for American NGOs such as The Cancer Project, Stop Child Abuse, WiserEarth, and Amazon Conservation Team.

# Terminologie et néologie dans les réseaux sociaux

## Micaela Rossi

University of Genova

Notre communication se propose d'analyser les dynamiques discursives à l'œuvre dans la création et la diffusion de nouvelles terminologies via les médias sociaux (forums de discussion, Twitter et Facebook). Dans quelle mesure et par quels processus les communautés d'usage, de plus en plus élargies et présentes dans le Réseau, parviennent-elles à produire et à diffuser de nouvelles terminologies? Quel est le poids des communautés de discussion en ligne dans la légitimation et la validation des nouvelles dénominations? Peut-on encore parler de « communautés expertes » et quels mécanismes discursifs surgissent alors dans les interactions en ligne? Un cas d'étude dans le domaine œnologique-gastronomique sera analysé, via l'étude de corpus comparables.

## Quelques références bibliographiques

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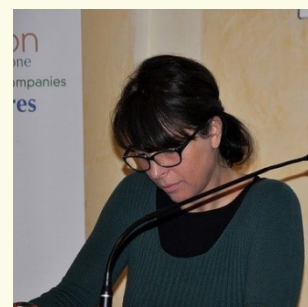
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Humbley, J., Sablayrolles, J-F., Neologica, 2010, n° 4 - Revue internationale de néologie, Paris, Claisiques Garnier.

Temmerman, R., Van Campenhoudt, M., (éds.) Dynamics and Terminology: An interdisciplinary perspective on monolingual and multilingual culture-bound communication. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2014.

## Micaela Rossi

Micaela Rossi enseigne la langue et la traduction françaises à l'Université de Gênes. Ses intérêts de recherche se concentrent en particulier sur la formation de nouvelles terminologies à base métaphorique dans les vocabulaires techniques et scientifiques, ainsi que sur les dynamiques textuelles et discursives qui déterminent leur figement au sein des communautés d'usage socio-professionnelles.



# OPEN SESSION PRESENTATIONS

## 1

### *Terminology workflows at an Austrian university aimed at collaboration, terminology awareness and joint responsibility for university terminology – a study on the University of Vienna’s terminological database UniVieTerm*

**Barbara Heinisch-Obermoser**  
University of Vienna

The use of university terminology plays a vital role in the Bologna process for European universities. However, very little is known about workflows for terminology in the areas of studies, administration and teaching, etc. at these universities. An analysis shows the UniVieTerm terminology workflow for German and English university-specific terms at the University of Vienna.

The results indicate that the University of Vienna has different workflows for translation-oriented terminology work and takes measures to involve various user groups in terminology work. The workflows determine the options of collaboration between domain experts, terminologists, translators and university employees. The terminology management system facilitates the processing and recording of the users’ term requests and the decisions of the terminology team.

The main challenges regarding the

terminology workflows include the collaboration with the domain experts when deciding on a preferred English term, the motivation of the university employees for consulting the UniVieTerm termbase, providing feedback on and contributions to UniVieTerm as well as the design of an intuitive web interface for non-terminologists according to usability guidelines.

This paper gives recommendations for further targeted communication and cooperation measures that should increase the use of and contributions to UniVieTerm, raise terminology awareness among university employees and joint responsibility for terminology work. In addition, the paper discusses the design and content of the termbase’s user interface as well as the further development of the terminology workflows.

## 2

### *Inspired by the past, based on the present, looking at the future*

**Elpida Loupaki**  
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

**Emmanuel Peclaris**  
European Parliament

Increasing specialization and technicality of linguistic exchanges have gradually introduced new practices in terminology work. As argued by different scholars, terminology is no longer the task of one individual alone and collaboration between different actors becomes a key element for efficient terminology management (cf. Barros, Costa, et al. 2012, Schmitz & Gornostay 2014,

Wetzel, Chiocchetti & Wissik 2012). Collaboration in terminology work can take different forms: it can be a short-term or a long-term activity; it can be ad hoc or systematic; it can include the use of a collaborative tool or not; but in all cases it brings together all the different agents involved in the life cycle of a term, such as experts, terminologists, practitioners or researchers.

Although packaging is as old as humankind, we are actually experiencing a revolution of packaging techniques and materials. Nowadays, packaging is no more used only to contain, protect, or preserve the product but it is also used to inform, to literally sell the product, being part of its marketing strategy. Thus, it is by no means accidental that the packaging sector accounts for 2% of the GNP in developed countries (Schneider, Kluge, Weiß & Rohm 2010). As is usually the case, new realities give birth to new terms or collocations and we are currently witnessing proliferation of new terms, coming mainly from the English, in the Greek language also.

The aim of this paper is to present an example of cooperation between academia, international organizations and the market place, in the framework of a terminology project in the domain of packaging. The actors of this project are the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Terminology Coordination Unit of the European Parliament and Greek industries of the packaging sector. The purpose of this project is both to update existing entries in the IATE term base, for the language pair English-Greek, and to elaborate some new terms from scratch. To do so, we were based to a concept map developed by WIPO Pearl. More specifically, we intent to discuss the modalities of collaboration as well as the tools and techniques used to ensure efficient communication and feedback during terminology workflow.



# 3

*Inspired by the past,  
based on the present,  
looking at the future*

**Marella Magris** and  
**Katia Peruzzo**

IUSLIT, University of Trieste

Students of the former Advanced School of Modern Languages for Interpreters and Translators and of today's Section of Studies in Modern Languages for Interpreters and Translators of the University of Trieste have long been working on terminological research projects, i.e. ever since 1996, when TERMit – the first terminology database of this University – was launched. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the recently founded Department of Legal, Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies of the University of Trieste on the one hand and the shared interest in law, although approached from different angles, by both lawyers and linguists, it comes as no surprise that the Department is involved in a number of academic projects dealing with different legal-linguistic aspects.

A team of linguists and lawyers is currently working on a shared research project and trying to get the best from the cooperation, expertise and skills of professionals with a very different academic background.

The aim of the project is to bring TERMit – the existing terminology database developed in its embryonic stage two decades ago – more than a step forward. This means developing a new, publicly available tool containing terminological records on both traditional and cutting-edge legal issues, such as contract law and immigration.

The project thus first requires the revision of the template of TERMit terminological records, so as to make it suit not only translators' and interpreters' needs, but also lawyers' needs. For this reason, a survey has already been carried out in order to

identify such needs.

The second stage consists in the update, both content- and form-wise, of existing terminological collections in the legal field and the addition of new records dealing with innovative legal topics.

The third and final stage involves the upload and dissemination of the data by means of a new terminological platform.

The aim of our paper is to give a general overview of the ongoing project and to illustrate more in detail how the lawyers' needs can influence the structure of a terminology database.

# 4

*EU Terminology  
for a semantically  
interoperable IATE*

**Daniela Vellutino** and  
**Francesco Rossi**  
University of Salerno

The linguistic-terminological information can be a valid supporting tool for the semantic web technologies and for fostering the modernization of public administrations and the commercial and interinstitutional relations within the European Union. Nowadays, however, it has not been used yet as metadata for interoperability solutions among the informative systems of EU institutions and bodies and Member States' public administrations.

Interoperability is "the ability to interoperate in terms of content (semantic), format (syntax), and transmission. Semantic interoperability implies that the precise meaning of the exchanged information is preserved and well understood in an unambiguous manner, independently of the way in which it is physically represented or transmitted". This technical definition allows also non-

experts to understand the importance of a new use of the terminographic resource IATE, the EU interinstitutional multilingual terminology database, that contains special terminology of the Union for the 24 official languages.

IATE can be not only a resource for translation and terminology-sharing, but also a double-sided tool for the interoperability solutions of informative systems of local, national and EU public administrations.

It can be a double-sided tool because the terms used for the e-government applications in the different languages can be used as indexes, metadata and links to IATE entries that describe their meaning and use in the institutional domains; on the other side, the IATE entries can become a hub in order to link the terms to the institutional documents in which they are contained. In order to become effective in this sense, the IATE entries should have, however, quality standards: they should be constantly updated, completed with linguistic-terminological information with the terms' lexical and domain variants contained in the national languages and EU institutional documents, and linked to them.

It is from this perspective that our study is developed, focusing on an important public service for local authorities but that can be also considered as a transboundary trading good: the 'waste management'. For this micro-domain we are developing IATE entries - starting from Italian - that can have a specific string of the coding scheme in informatics localization, a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier), that identifies them as open and reusable resources in the Web.

The URIs of IATE entries can be included in the metadata schemas of Core Public Service Vocabulary, a controlled vocabulary already developed for this public service in the field of the ISA program .

We know well that this work of revision and implementation in terms of interoperability of IATE entries cannot be done for all the 8.5 million terms actually present in it, that are part of 689 domains from 12 different institutions and bodies of the European Union. We can, however, with this study

begin a “consolidation” work for micro-domains that concern the specific transboundary public services.

Finally, we assume that it is important to link this study to the actual modernization processes of IATE, that concern the share of terminological work and the use of the termbases, the terminology features for CAT tool such as SDL Studio. These tools will indeed enhance the terminological work, reinforcing IATE as a tool for integral multilingualism.

## 5

### *Towards Modern Greek linked data in the domain of cultural heritage*

#### **Stella Markantonatou**

Institute for Language and Speech Processing / R.C. “Athena”

Sparseness of openly available resources has so far prohibited Modern Greek (MG) from participating in the international data linking efforts concerning cultural heritage documentation that included, among others, the linking of vocabularies with the Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT). Here, we report on issues involved in the linking of a controlled vocabulary of MG (CVMG) with AAT. Our experience shows that with data linking efforts (i) (the often unpredictable) differences among cultures have to be closely observed and (ii) an important amount of work has to be invested by specialists.

CVMG contains >900 preferred terms (plus equivalent terms) denoting objects and ~120 preferred terms denoting materials that were extracted manually from the documentation of ethnographic museums and art galleries. Linking of CVMG with AAT provided multilinguality and a structure to CVMG. Examples of issues and proposed solutions follow:

MG offers a less finely grained collection of terms for a semantic field than AAT: In AAT seven multiword terms containing the form ‘pans’ (eg. ‘baking pans’) and one multiword term containing the form ‘sheets’ (‘cookie sheets’) appear as the narrower terms of ‘bakeware’. MG does not offer a term for the concept bakeware and offers the terms ‘φόρμες’ (forms) for ‘pans’ and ‘λαμαρίνες’ (lamarines) for ‘sheets’. We linked ‘φόρμες’ and ‘λαμαρίνες’ as new narrower terms of ‘bakeware’ and new wider terms of the English terms containing the forms ‘pans’/‘sheets’.

Greek museums use MG terms with no English counterpart in AAT; these terms, however, are often translated (wrongly) with AAT terms:

- a. DSMG defines ‘ασημικά’ as “a set of silver objects”; ‘ασημικά’ is often translated as ‘silverware’ defined as “Articles made of silver, especially tableware of silver used in serving and consuming food and drink” (AAT). In AAT, we linked ‘ασημικά’ with a new wider term of ‘silverware’ and narrower term of ‘utensils’. So, a ‘silver bowl’ is a narrower term of ‘ασημικά’ and of ‘bowls (vessels)’ while a silver spoon will be documented as ‘silverware’.
- b. DSMG defines ‘γυαλικά’ as “household equipment made of glass (glasses, dishes etc)”; ‘γυαλικά’ is often translated as ‘glassware’ defined in AAT as “Visual works made of glass...” with ‘stained windows’ as a narrower term. In AAT, we linked ‘γυαλικά’ with a new narrower term of both ‘glassware’ and ‘culinary equipment’ (“Tools and other equipment used to prepare food” (AAT)).

Greek museums use terms with no counterpart in AAT and no English translation: DSMG defines ‘χαλκώματα’ as “the set of cooking pots”; museums classify as ‘χαλκώματα’ household items made of cooper or an alloy of cooper, including ornaments. We adopted the definition “cooking utensil or decorative object made of copper or an alloy of copper” and linked ‘χαλκώματα’ with a new narrower term of ‘utensils’ as we did for ‘ασημικά’: a ‘copper bowl’ has ‘χαλκώματα’ and ‘bowls (vessels)’ as

its wider terms.

Making CVMG with its AAT links publically available and populating/ evaluating it with crowdsourcing methods are among our immediate plans.

- [1] Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online: <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/>
- [2] [DSMG] Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek [http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern\\_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/index.html](http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/index.html)

## **SESSION 3: QUALITY MATTERS**

### **Uncovering the value of forgotten Slovak terminological data**

**Jana Levička** and **Miroslav Zumrík**

Slovak Academy of Sciences

### **20 years of terminology data base archiving and exchange, past and future**

**Alan Melby**

American Translators Association

**Klaus-Dirk Schmitz**

Cologne University of Applied Sciences

# Uncovering the value of forgotten Slovak terminological data

**Jana Levička** and **Miroslav Zumrík**

Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences

In spite of countless terminology units springing to life at the end of the 20th century, Slovakia saw a break with the tradition of systematic institutional terminology mapping, description and counselling based on a solid theoretical basis of terminology work which started in the 1950s.

The proposed paper aims to present a research initiative of the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, tackling both the quality and the possibility of reusing the data compiled and written within the Institute in the 2nd half of the 20th century.

A number of theoretical works as well as quality terminology sources remain scattered and forgotten, therefore

the key issue is their identification, gathering, description, evaluation and presentation. As far as older terminology sources are concerned, their digitalisation and availability on-line would not only enable the research in the area of terminology dynamics but also their partial reuse after a professional and linguistic revision.

The on-going project has been concentrating on gathering theoretical papers written by leading Slovak linguist and terminologist Ján Horecký, on their processing, annotation and presentation on-line.

Availability of terminology sources and guidelines of terminology work by means of a terminological portal will, in a way, establish a continuity with

activities of the first generation of Slovak terminologists and more importantly it might help to provide the public with efficient tools for terminology management.

## Jana Levická

Jana Levická majored in English and French languages at the Faculty of Arts, Comenius University in Bratislava. In May 2007 she defended a contrastive thesis focused on construction terminology in Slovak and French. From 2004 she has been a member of the Slovak National Corpus Department in the Ľudovít Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, where she authored the STD project and drafted the methodology guidelines for term record creation.

She was involved in several terminology projects also in the field of e-health and marketing terminology. She is a member of the terminology group within the International Committee of Slavists and several working groups of the Slovak terminology network.



## Miroslav Zumrík

Miroslav Zumrík majored in philosophy, Polish, German and Swedish languages at the Faculty of Arts, Comenius University in Bratislava. In 2015 he defended a literary PhD thesis, dealing mainly with narrative semantics, fictional worlds theory and the thematic issues of digital age, contemporary Norwegian novels and posthumanism.

As of 2015 he has been a member of the Slovak National Corpus department in the Ľudovít Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Sciences where he participates in the Slovak Terminology Database project. In the past he used to work part-time for the SNC on several NLP projects, especially on syntactic annotation and morphology database.



# 20 years of terminology data base archiving and exchange, past and future

**Alan Melby**

American Translators Association

**Klaus-Dirk Schmitz**

Cologne University of Applied Sciences

## THE PAST TWENTY YEARS

- 1994
- Third version (P3) of Guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) was published
- Chapter 13 of TEI-P3 was about representing terminological data
- 1999
- MARTIF (ISO 12200) was published, based on Chapter 13 of TEI-P3
- ISO 12620 (data categories for use with MARTIF) was published
- 2003
- TMF (ISO 16642) was published, providing an abstract data model for termbases
- 2008
- TBX (ISO 30042) was published, based on MARTIF; co-published by LISA
- It includes a set of data categories (see also: [www.isocat.org](http://www.isocat.org))
- 2016
- TBX is under revision

## WHAT ABOUT THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS?

How to make the next version of TBX better than the 2008 version

## HOW CAN TBX BE USED?

- Archiving the information in a

- termbase
- To support future software change
- Exchanging information between systems (three examples)
- Authoring (send monolingual information from a termbase to an authoring tool)
- Translation (send a subset of the information from a termbase to a translator)
- Data mining (export most/all information from a termbase for analysis using XML)
- Guiding the design of a new termbase for interoperability

## EXAMINING THE CURRENT VERSION OF TBX

What needs to change?

## CONSENSUS WITHIN THE TBX TEAM

- Change the root element from MARTIF to TBX (and other "historical item")
- Require every TBX file to indicate a dialect name
- Allow two XML styles (DCA and DCT)
- Separate dialect creation rules from actual dialects
- How to create a dialect and validate a TBX file (goes into new ISO 30042)

- Freely available industry definitions of TBX dialects (on [www.tbxinfo.net](http://www.tbxinfo.net))
- TBX-Basic
- TBX-Min
- Emphasize integrated schemas as alternative to TBX checker (using either ISO or W3C schema definition languages)

## WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS WITH TBX?

Are they addressed by the previous five points?

## WE REALLY WANT TO KNOW!

What's right with TBX?

What's wrong with TBX?

## UNDER DISCUSSION

- What to do with unmapped data categories? (those in termbase but not in target TBX dialect)
- How to encourage tool developers to
- implement or improve support for TBX
- Third-party TBX certification body
- Whether to modify core structure
- How to maintain [www.isocat.org](http://www.isocat.org)

## Alan Melby

Alan Melby is a Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Brigham Young University, Provo, USA. He is an ATA-certified French-English translator and has been involved in the world of translation since 1970.

Translation is an enormously complex process that has not received the attention within linguistics that it deserves. His research focus has been on translation technology and translation-related standards.



## Klaus-Dirk Schmitz

Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schmitz, full professor of terminology studies and language technology at the Institute for Translation and Multilingual Communication at Technische Hochschule Köln, Managing Director of the Institute for Translation and Multilingual Communication, Vice-President of the German Terminology Association (DTT) and the International Terminology Network (TermNet), Chairman of the German National Standards Committee "Systems for managing terminology, knowledge and content" (DIN-NAT), laureate of the Eugen-Wüster-Prize (2010).



# SESSION 4: RESPONSABILITY AND AWARENESS

**Visions of new responsibilities and opportunities for terminologists and terminology centres**

**Katri Seppälä**

Finnish Terminology Centre TSK

**Virpi Kalliokuusi**

National Institute for Health and Welfare

**Standardization of terminology and terminology in standardization – The role of Standards Norway**

**Håvard Hjulstad**

Standard Norge

# Visions of new responsibilities and opportunities for terminologists and terminology centres

## Virpi Kalliokuusi

National Institute for Health and Welfare

The Finnish Terminology Centre TSK is an independent non-profit organization founded in 1974. The main goal of TSK is to ease communication and information transfer with the help of systematic terminology work. This work requires continuous development of the principles and methods and maintenance of the terminological know-how.

In the early years of TSK terminology work was done mainly for the needs of technical subject fields, but gradually also other fields of expertise showed interest in improving the expert communication through clearly defined concepts and controlled term usage. Until the early 21st century the terminology work driven by TSK concentrated on supporting human communication, but a lot has changed since then. With the ever-growing volumes of digital information, flooding in various IT

systems and applications, there is a constant need for better semantic interoperability of the systems. When experiencing the digital revolution of the society also terminologists have faced new challenges leading to new opportunities. Nowadays, most of the terminology projects are set up to support the development of various information systems and building up of e.g. large-scale ontologies, is more and more in demand for the purposes of indexing, information retrieval and data mining. Even if the practical work of terminologists has changed during the past decade, systematical concept analysis lies in the heart of terminology work. It is an indispensable method, whatever the context and goal of terminology work.

Another essential part of a terminologist's work has always been co-operation with subject field specialists. None of TSK's projects is carried out

without a working group consisting of experts from other fields of expertise. The co-operation with customers is important for every project, but it also offers TSK many possibilities to expand the terminological knowledge and to develop new services.

Since mid-1990's TSK has co-operated with the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), a pioneer organization in building advanced national information systems for the health and welfare sector in Finland. In THL's terminology projects, TSK has had the possibility of expanding terminological methods for the purposes of concept and data modelling. In our presentation, we will discuss, with some concrete examples, how the results of terminology work have been used to support THL's work on harmonized information structures, especially in client documentation of social services.

## Katri Seppälä

Katri Seppälä is Master of Arts (Translation Studies) and director at the Finnish Terminology Centre TSK. She has worked at TSK since 1993 and part-time in FinnONTO research project at University of Helsinki and Aalto University 2004-2012. She has also participated in international standardization work in ISO/TC 37 Terminology and other language and content resources since late 1990's.



## Virpi Kalliokuusi

Virpi Kalliokuusi has a degree in General Linguistics, English Language and French Studies (Master of Arts). She works at the National Institute for Health and Welfare and is responsible for terminological quality assurance related to such as concept and data modelling and development of information structures, classifications, vocabularies and nomenclatures.

She works closely with experts from both health care and social services. She has also worked as terminologist at the Finnish Terminology Centre TSK (1990-2001), as publishing manager at Gummerus Publishers, dictionaries and language learning materials (2001-2010) and as content director at Kielikone Ltd. (2010-2013).



# Standardization of terminology and terminology in standardization – The role of Standards Norway

## Håvard Hjulstad

Standard Norge

Terminology work is in a sense a form of standardization, whether it is an explicit purpose of the activity or not. On the other hand, standardization needs terminology; and standardization work probably “is” terminology work to a greater extent than standardizers regularly care to admit.

Practically all standards contain a terms and definitions clause. The rules of international standardization place definitions toward the beginning of the standard, which emphasizes the fundamental importance of the terms and definitions.

However, the terms and definitions clause begin with the words “For the purpose of this document, the following

terms and definitions apply”. In other words: The terms and definitions may not apply or be applicable at all in any other context. This does not seem like a good starting point. Fortunately, reality is not quite as bad. All standardization organizations and committees put much emphasis on terminology harmonization across subject fields and even geographical regions.

In early years of computerization, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was reluctant to collect all terms and definitions from standards in a common database. The argument was that it would be unfortunate to show users the different definitions of the same concept in different standards. This has changed.

Now all terms and definitions are freely available, partly as a tool for standardizers to remove discrepancies over time.

StandardsNorway hosts a freely available terminology database: SNORRE. Its focus is Norwegian terminology in Norwegian standards and translated European and international standards.

## Håvard Hjulstad

Håvard Hjulstad has worked with terminology since the early 1970's and with standardization since the 1990's. He worked at the Norwegian Council for Technical Terminology from 1982 until the institution was discontinued in 2001. Since then he has been at Standards Norway working with various standardization projects, including a number of terminology projects.



He has held some offices in ISO/TC 37 (“terminology and language resources”) from 1992 to 2009, including TC Chair from 1998 to 2009.

He chaired the Terminology Coordination Group in ISO/TC 207 (“environmental management”) from 1996 to 2012. Since 2013, he is the secretary of the same group.



# SESSION 5: INTERACTION AND DIVERSITY/DOMAIN LOSS

## Terminology Policy Standards

**Delyth Prys**

Bangor University

## Applying new technologies to give a step forward in terminology quality assessment and control

**Begoña Arrate**

UZEI

# Terminology Policy Standards

## Delyth Prys

Bangor University

In 2006 UNESCO published its Guidelines for Designing Terminology Policies. A year later, EAFT held a special seminar in Dublin on Minority languages and Terminology Policies, and in 2010 the International Standards Organization published a new standard to guide the development and implementation of terminology policies (ISO 29383:2010).

These activities, and others during the last ten years have shown an increasing appreciation of the need for sound terminology planning to foster clear and unambiguous communication in

monolingual, bilingual and multilingual situations. The subject is important not only to regional and national governments, but also to large organizations, business and commerce worldwide.

In June 2016, ISO resolved to revise its standard on Terminology Policies, in view of the positive reception the standard had received, and new developments in the field since its first publication. Amongst the many comments received was an emphasis on the importance of the standard in terminology training,

and its impact on the teaching of terminology at university level. The need for terminology planning to guide the emergent multilingual digital single market in Europe was also highlighted, and will also be catered for in the proposed revision.

This paper will therefore provide an update on existing terminology policies, looking at recent developments, and examining the way ahead to a new iteration of the ISO 29383 standard.

## Delyth Prys

Delyth Prys is the Head of the Language Technologies Unit at Bangor University, Wales. She has been involved in terminology standardization since 1993 and her Unit currently hosts two major Welsh language terminology projects, one standardizing terms for Welsh-medium education at schools and colleges of further education, the other standardizing terms for Welsh-medium university education.



She has just completed a project standardizing terms for the Food Standards Agency, Wales. Her Unit hosts the National on-line Portals, one each for Terminology, Corpora, and Language Technology. She is a member of the BSI Terminology Standards Committee, and of the ISO Technical Committee in charge of Terminology and other Language Resources.

She is also Convener of the ISO group on Socioterminology, and currently leads the project to develop an ISO Standard on a Typology of Language Registers. She is especially interested in Terminology Planning for Language Revitalization.

# Applying new technologies to give a step forward in terminology quality assessment and control

## Begoña Arrate

UZEI

Basque language shows some peculiarities: its political-administrative reality, its agglutinating nature (which creates specific NLP needs) and its sociolinguistic situation (it is a language undergoing a normalization process).

Vocabulary and terminology are crucial in the normalization process of Basque, so it is really important to socialise the rules prescribed and proposals made by the linguistic authorities in Basque lexicography and terminology. UZEI created IDITE using its own technology and resources to undertake that socialising task by using technology.

IDITE checks the adequacy of Basque vocabulary and terminology contained in a text. The lexical database it uses

includes up-to-date information on both the forms considered as correct and those rejected by the linguistic authorities in Basque lexicography and terminology. When analyzing a text, IDITE automatically detects the rejected forms and shows them in a report (along with the unknown forms, which are not present in the lexical database). Furthermore, for each rejected form detected IDITE proposes the corresponding correct form.

IDITE is a valuable tool for ensuring that text written in Basque uses the right and up-to-date vocabulary and terminology, which is crucial in sectors where good linguistic quality is necessary. Furthermore, IDITE can be used to analyze the changes undergone

by terminology from a particular field by checking texts written at different times.

Another possible application of IDITE is neologism detection. The unknown forms listed in IDITE's reports usually are misspellings, but neologisms can also be present. UZEI has an agreement with the main newspaper in Basque that enables us to check its texts using IDITE and incorporate our terminology proposals for the neologisms detected in them in Euskalterm (the Basque Government's Public Term Bank, which is fed by UZEI).

IDITE is used by publishers, media and several institutions that use Basque as a working language.

## Begoña Arrate

Begoña Arrate works as a terminologist at UZEI's Terminology Department since 2010. She is responsible for the scientific and technical terminology created by the department, where together with her colleagues she creates terminological dictionaries to feed Euskalterm, the Basque Government's Public Term Bank ([www.euskadi.eus/euskalterm](http://www.euskadi.eus/euskalterm)).



Begoña holds a master's degree in Organism and System Biology by the University of Barcelona (2003), has a strong experience in scientific translation and has also published several science popularizing works in Basque. She speaks Basque, Spanish, English, French and Catalan.

# **SESSION 6: TERMINOLOGIST(S) PROFILE(S)**

## **The Terminologist of the 21st Century**

**Georgeta Ciobanu**

Politehnica University of Timișoara

## **Le profil du terminologue – reloaded**

**Donatella Pulitano**

University of Geneva

# The Terminologist of the 21st Century

## Georgeta Ciobanu

Politehnica University of Timișoara

A brief revision of the terminologist's profile is related mainly to previous resources dealing with this topic – handbooks, manuals, conference proceedings, etc. An outline of the state-of-the-art represents the background for the discussion on present and future peculiarities of terminologists.

In this respect we envisage:

- new jobs and new positions in organisation's management;
- contribution to brand consolidation and CSR;
- diversified certification and specialization according to market requirements;
- new skills and competences correlated with 21st century skills;
- improved managerial skills;
- improved social skills (communication, intercultural awareness, diversity);
- increased contribution in the development of internet of things, management of big data;
- increased involvement in use of social media facilities; involvement in W3.0;
- use of gamification in solving terminology problems;
- active participation in the globalization context.

## Georgeta Ciobanu

Georgeta Ciobanu is a Professor in the Faculty of Automation and Computers, the Department of Computer and Software Engineering at the Politehnica



University of Timisoara. Her teaching and research interests: terminology, new media in terminology teaching, languages for special purposes, professional communication, linguistics of languages in contact, translation.

She is the author and co-author of numerous books, textbooks, articles, glossaries. She is a certified ECQA trainer and has been a terminology trainer in various countries, coordinates the CTM - ECQA training Centre within the Centre for Terminology Information and Research in Politehnica, a TermNet member. Ciobanu is active as a member and Board member for EAFT, as a Realiter member, as a Terminology Committee Board member for FIT, as a TermNet member and vice-president of the TermNet Executive Committee, Georgeta contributed to terminology development and networking.

# Le profil du terminologue – reloaded

## Donatella Pulitano

University of Geneva

30 ans après la création, à l'Université de Genève, du Certificat de spécialisation en terminologie, plus de 20 ans après la fondation de nombreuses associations de terminologie, et 12 ans après la publication du Profil du terminologue par le Conseil de la terminologie allemande, plusieurs questions restent d'actualité: quel est le rôle du terminologue aujourd'hui? Quel sera son rôle dans les années à venir? Est-ce que la terminologie et le terminologue ont la reconnaissance et la place qu'ils méritent? Faut-il améliorer l'image de la profession, du travail, de la formation? Par quels moyens peut-on accroître la reconnaissance du travail terminologique et, partant, de la figure professionnelle du terminologue?

## Donatella Pulitano



Titulaire d'un Master en traduction et d'un Certificat de spécialisation en terminologie de l'Université de Genève. Depuis 1994, cheffe du Service central de terminologie de la Chancellerie d'État du canton de Berne. Depuis 1995 chargée d'enseignement en terminologie à la Faculté de traduction et d'interprétation de l'Université de Genève. Cours de formation continue en Suisse et à l'étranger. Membre de plusieurs associations professionnelles liées à la terminologie, notamment: AET, Ass.I.Term, Computerm, DIT, DTT, RaDT.

Principaux domaines d'intérêt : terminologie, terminographie, outils informatiques d'aide à la traduction, traitement informatique multilingue, lexicographie informatisée.

# SESSION 7: TERMINOLOGY TRAINING

## Les perspectives de la formation en terminologie: des portes ouvertes à de nouveaux horizons

**Maria Teresa Zanola**

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano

**Jana Altmanova**

Università degli studi di Napoli L'Orientale

## From Professional Needs to Cooperation in Terminology Training programs: Online Terminology

**María Teresa Cabré, Rosa Estopà, Besharat Fathi and Laia Vidal**

IULA

## Terminologie et néologie dans les réseaux sociaux

**Frieda Steurs**

SKU Leuven & INT, Leiden

### OPEN SESSION PRESENTATIONS

1. **Peep Nemvalts**, Tallinn University;
2. **Nazia Suleman**, COMSATS;
3. **Vehari Anca Velicu**, University of Bucharest;
4. **Luiza Marinescu**, University Spiru Haret, Bucharest;

# Les perspectives de la formation en terminologie: des portes ouvertes à de nouveaux horizons

## Maria Teresa Zanola

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano

Starting from the EAFT Summits experience, we propose to draw an outline of the training in the field of terminology in the Italian context, to advance some hypotheses about the latest trends and opportunities in this

## Jana Altmanova

Università degli studi di Napoli L'Orientale

field. Two subjects referring to the past experience caught our interest, namely the multilingual dimension and the promotion of national terminology by government agencies. Regarding the latest trends, we propose a reflection on

the notion of variation in the specialised discourse taking particular account of the cultural and linguistic dimension and its theoretical framework of the didactic point of view.

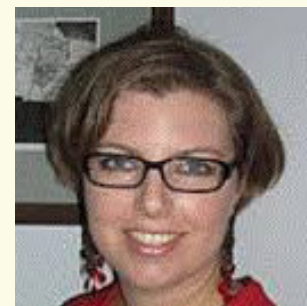
## Maria Teresa Zanola

Maria Teresa Zanola is full Professor of French linguistics in Milan at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Her researches focus on the analysis of specialised terminologies in theoretical, historical and applied contexts and are mainly concerned with craftsmanship terminologies in diachronical perspective. She is President of the Panlatin Network of Terminology (REALITER), General Secretary of the European Language Council / Conseil Européen pour les Langues (ELC/CEL); she is also Director of the Observatory of Terminology and Language Policies (OTPL – Università Cattolica, Milan). She was President of Ass.l.Term during the years 2000-2016. Inside these international institutions, she coordinates research projects and publications concerning specialised texts and terminologies.



## Jana Altmanova

Jana Altmanova is a French linguistics Lecturer at the University of Naples "L'Orientale". Her researches deal with monolingual and bilingual lexicology and lexicography, the renewal of nomenclature and the analysis of neologisms in both French and French for special purposes. She is also interested in proper names semantics, synchronic and diachronic lexiculture and arts and crafts terminology, especially jewellery.



# From Professional Needs to Cooperation in Terminology Training programs: Online Terminology

**María Teresa Cabré, Rosa Estopà, Besharat Fathi and Laia Vidal**

IULA

The principles and practices of Terminology are finding their way into an increasing number of centers and professional training programs. The emerging need of academic education and training in terminology is recognizable in the most recent years by the growth of the educational demand. On one hand, in a systematic training plan, practical experiences based on theoretical and methodological aspects of terminology should be carried out in a professional setting. On the other hand the social contexts within which the trainees will apply their knowledge or will work, i.e. real situations, are not identical (Boulanger 1987, Kromp 1987, Maurais 1987, Cabré 1992a, Cabré 1992b). In addition, there is an increasing need in training translators, interpreters, scientists and technicians, information and documentation specialists whose professional needs are not necessarily equal to the terminologists' needs (Cabré 1992a). These challenges imply a revision in training plans in terminology in which the roles of the institutions and distinct types of cooperation are significant.

This talk will report on the progressive cooperation between IULA Online and some other institutions describing, based on our experience, how a flexible and dynamic training plan can meet diverse needs of the trainees; and, how cooperation at the institutional level can provide an appropriate setting from which individuals and organizations benefit. The Online Terminology Program (IULA Online) of the IULATERM research group is the only online Master program in terminology. The program offers postgraduate terminology courses in two languages, English and Spanish, with the aim of increasing the number of skilled translators and specialists in terminology as well as training terminologists corresponding to their particular needs.

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## María Teresa Cabré



María Teresa Cabré, professor of Terminology and Linguistics at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF) since 1994. She is now also a professor emerita at UPF, where she develops teaching and research activities. She founded the University Institute for Applied Linguistics (IULA), which she chaired from 1994 to 2004, as well as Iulaterm, its internal research group. She also founded the Observatori de Neologia in 1989 at the Universitat de Barcelona, which was transferred to UPF in 1994 as a research project. In 2014, she was appointed coordinator of the Pompeu Fabra Professorship. She has been a full member of the Institute for Catalan Studies (Institut d'Estudis Catalans, IEC) since 1989. In June 2014, she was elected President of the Philological Department of the IEC.

## Rosa Estopà



Associate professor, department of Translation and Language Sciences at UPF. Ph.D. in Linguistics (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 1999). Coordinator of Online Master in Terminology. She collaborates with the Universidad Oberta de Catalunya since 2009 and the Institut Bonanova FP Sanitària del Parc de Salut del Mar since 2015. Member of the research group IULATERM since 1994 and Neology Observatory since 1992. Currently, she coordinates the network NEOXOC of neology in Catalan and the network NEOROC of neology in Spanish, and she is co-responsible of Martes Neológico (neologic Tuesdays) project. She is principal co-researcher in the project "RECERCAIXA2015 Juntos", solving socioeducative barriers and promoting health



# Terminology training: a new approach in the Low Countries

## Frieda Steurs

SKU Leuven & INT, Leiden

Over the years, terminology has been given more and more attention in the training of translators and interpreters. In recent research and surveys, terminology features as the most important factor in the quality assurance for translations. New insights in the translation process also take into account the quality of the source text, and as such both source language terminology management and target language terminology management can be considered best practices in document management.

The Dutch Language Terminology Service at the EC has taken a new and remarkable initiative to get students and training institutes from Flanders and the Netherlands involved in the creation of Dutch Terminology for IATE. A Terminology Council has been created for the Low Countries, and both public services and training institutes take part in this. As a result, university students have the opportunity to take an internship at the EC and to actively work on terminology input. This also results in very interesting master theses on terminology work.

## Frieda Steurs

Frieda Steurs is a Full Professor in terminology, technical translation and language technology at the KU Leuven. She teaches terminology and specialized translation.

Her research includes terminology management, language technology and standardisation. This has led to several projects with industrial partners and government organisations. She is the founder of NL-TERM, the Dutch terminology association for both the Netherlands and Belgium. She is also the head of the ISO TC/37 standardisation committee for Belgium and the Netherlands. As from the 1st of September 2016, she combines her tasks at the KU Leuven with the management of the Dutch Language Institute (INT) in Leiden, The Netherlands.



literacy (alfabetización en salud); responsible for the project “Jugando a definir la ciencia” (Playing with Scientific Definitions: <http://defciencia.iula.upf.edu/>). Member of the Scientific Council of DEMCAT and the permanent Commission of Diccionari clínic per a iSalut.

## Besharat Fathi

Besharat Fathi comes from Iran. She is currently a PhD student at IULA where she also participates actively in some ongoing projects of the institute mainly related to terminology and specialised corpora. Her research profile is terminology planning and terminology evaluation and since she come from Iran, her works are mainly oriented to developing languages and Persian.



## Laia Vidal

Predocctoral researcher, she is a member of the research group IULATERM (Lexis and Technology), in IULA. Institute of Applied Linguistics. Specific Centre of Research of Pompeu Fabra University. Support staff to the chair Pompeu Fabra. Master's in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics by the Pompeu Fabra University; graduated in Translation and Interpretació by



# OPEN SESSION PRESENTATIONS

## 1

### *What is the proper meaning of the term terminology?*

**Peep Nemvalts**  
Talinn University

The 20th anniversary of EAFT-EAT seems to be the right time for looking back on how some central terms of terminology have been used in several languages and if there is any reason to adjust the usage of these terms henceforth.

Terminology management, standardisation and planning should be grounded on a clear understanding of concept-based use of any term and on a need to manage any system of concepts in a way where every concept is defined as exactly as possible. It is desirable that a consistent conceptual system is mirrored by an orderly system of purposefully functional terms, emerging from language structure. One of the most essential features of functionality of a term is monosemy. E.g., the term lexicology is used monosemously and nobody tries to claim that intensions of the concepts 'lexicology' and 'language' coincide or that the terms lexicology and wordstock both stand for the same concept.

Otherwise, polysemously, the term terminology has been used, sometimes meaning 'specialized vocabulary', sometimes 'study of terms', sometimes 'LSP', etc. Estonian terminologist Rein Kull (2000: 142) has notified that ET terminoloogia, EN terminology, DE Terminologie, FR terminologie, RU терминология have been used also referring to 'specialized language'.

Uno Mereste (2000 < 1969) has stated that this term may denote four different concepts, and Tiiu Erelt (2007) denies one of these, but is satisfied with three others. Often these different meanings of terminology occur in the same text by the same author. While in some occasions the probable precise meaning of this term is perceptible due to the context, in other instances it is not always quite clear which concept exactly is meant.

So, there is a good reason to ask the following questions:

- What does the term terminology designate?
- How many different meanings this term has?
- How many different meanings this term is supposed to have?

And last, but not least:

- With how many meanings this term is appropriate to use?

This presentation will deal with the usage of the term terminology in several languages, mainly in Estonian, Finnish (terminologia), Swedish (terminologi) and English. Though it is impossible always to avoid polysemantic use of terms, it should be done whenever possible. I shall propose using terminology in every language consistently with one most precise meaning, i.e. designating only a single concept, and to prefer other most appropriate terms for the related concepts.

## 2

**Nazia Suleman**  
Assistant Professor  
COMSATS Vehari

The information and knowledge era, in which we are living, creates challenges in many fields, and terminology is not an exception. The challenges include an exponential growth in the number of specialized documents that are available, in which terms are presented, and the number of newly introduced concepts and terms, which are already beyond our (manual) capacity. A promising solution to this 'information overload' would be to employ automatic or semi-automatic procedures to enable individuals and/or small groups to efficiently build high quality terminologies from their own resources which closely reflect their individual objectives and viewpoints. As far as Urdu terminology is concerned, a high percentage of term is transferred into Urdu from other language such as Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and/or Hindi due to the fact that Urdu today is a receptor rather than a transmitter language. In this study we will devise a novel approach to Urdu terminology formulation based on the transfer of phonological and semantic properties of source language terms into Urdu equivalents. This multidisciplinary study combines linguistic and translation efforts with aims of creating opportunities of knowledge transfer for key technologies that have been identified as vital with regard to more sustainable absorption within the Urdu Speakers. Its main objective is to close the gap by providing concise Urdu-language definitions of latest technologies, hitherto unavailable in Urdu language.

# 3

## Vehari Anca Velicu

University of Bucharest

This paper aims to review the respective relevance of intensional and of extensional definitions as „textual match” triggers, in French-Romanian specialized translations and/or in translation oriented terminography, while also exploring the rather unorthodox possibility for linguistic designations themselves (or at least for their „signifiés”) to function as such, given an internationalized/ globalized (by hypothesis) loan translations-friendly communication context. We are going to build on examples from law and economics (abstract categories).

The French term minima sociaux (as designation of a concept specific to French economy) shouldn't be translated in Romanian as ajutoare sociale (literally aides sociales, English social welfare), although the intensional definitions of the concepts these terms respectively designate in each culture are by and large the same (a minimum income guaranteed to someone or his/her family in order to compensate their precarious situation). Translation should be blocked since, unlike their intensions, those concept's extensions are not at all the same: the Romanian system of <social welfare> consists in allowances having to do with the French <social minima>, like the <monthly guaranteed income> (fr. RMI), but also in allowances having nothing to do with it: <allowances for purchasing apartment heating systems>, <allowances for heating costs>, <allowances for serious disease to be treated abroad> etc., while other elements of the French <social minima>, such as the API (Allocation parent isolé) – or rather, its Romanian institutional equivalent, designed by the (very) complex term of alocația de susținere pentru familia monoparentală – are included, in the Romanian system, among the distinct (and complementary) category of <family allowances> (allocations familiales).

It is to be noted that the Romanian system of <social protection benefits> (prestatii) distinguishes between several subcategories: <social welfare> (ajutoare sociale), <family allowances> (alocatii familiale) and <indemnities> (indemnizatii) – so that we are facing here a recategorization.

How to deal with such issues? Loan translation (the ideal or at least most common solution in source-culture oriented translation) is not always an option. In this particular case, since for the Romanian native speaker minime as a (plural) noun only designates temperatures (domain: meteorology), we prefer (as Romanian designation for a French reality) a noun-to-adjective transposition around the hypernym prestatii: prestatii sociale minime.

# 4

## *Visiting and Revisiting in Medical Terminology:*

### *A Successful C+D*

### *Dictionary – a*

### *Philological Tool*

### *Specialized in Oncology*

### *and Diabetology for*

### *Medical Translations*

### *and Retroversion from*

### *Romanian into English*

## Luiza MARINESCU

University Spiru Haret, Bucharest

The Communication aims at designing a terminological dictionary in oncology and diabetology for both the general public and the patients with disability having the knowledge of these issues from the inside, for the specialists in areas such as forensics medicine and pathology,

the patient's rights, for lawyers and prosecutors specialized in detecting malpractice and for medical specialists, oncologists and diabetologists for better collaboration in solving various cases. This case study is structured as it follows:

- I. Presentation and domain structure
    - A. Choice of subject and needs analysis
    - B. Presentation of the field and the subject
    - C. Domain Structuring
    - D. Terminology trees
  - II. Documentary research and constitution of the corpus
    - A. Description and evaluation of resources consulted
    - B. Selection of texts for the corpus
    - C. Detailed Bibliographies corpus
  - III. Methodology of terminology
    - A. Preparation of the texts
    - B Choice of words
    - C. Development of terminology records
      - The entry term
      - Writing definitions
  - IV. Bilingual lexicons
    - A. Glossary Romanian - English
    - B. Glossary English - Romanian
- Key words: diabetes, oncology, terminology, dictionary, malpractice, patients, special needs, mastectom.

## **SESSION 8: DECLARATION**

**Une bonne connaissance des règles  
de la traduction peut-elle limiter les  
transferts terminologiques?**

**Marie-Josée de Saint-Robert**

United Nations

# Une bonne connaissance des règles de la traduction peut-elle limiter les transferts terminologiques?

## Marie-Josée de Saint-Robert

United Nations

L'objet de cette présentation est de montrer, à partir de termes récemment relevés dans les médias, en quoi le changement de statut de la langue anglaise en France, où de langue étrangère elle semble en voie de devenir langue seconde, n'est pas la seule raison qui explique la tendance à employer des

termes anglais quand des équivalents français existent. Le détournement de la règle du "tout en français" s'explique aussi par la méconnaissance qu'ont les locuteurs du français des règles de base en matière de traduction, trop souvent victimes qu'ils sont du mimétisme qui voudrait que la forme dans la langue

source s'impose dans la langue cible. La généralisation de l'enseignement des règles de la traduction ne devrait-elle pas faire partie de la politique linguistique d'un pays susceptible de devenir bilingue et soucieux de limiter les transferts terminologiques d'une langue plus répandue à une autre?

## Marie-Josée de Saint-Robert

Marie-Josée de Saint Robert is the Chief of the Languages Services Department at the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). Since the present project falls within the framework of the University Outreach Program of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the United Nations, the UNOG Language Services Department directed by Ms. Marie-Josée de Saint Robert has committed itself to contributing to the data collection in subproject 3 and to supporting the project hosting work sessions.





*European Association for Terminology*

## VIII EAFT Terminology Summit

## VIII Sommet de Terminologie AET

Schuman Chamber, Luxembourg, 14-15 November 2016



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