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.I.Term, Italy
- Bureau de la traduction, Canada
- CTB, Belgium
- DANTERMc centret, Denmark
- DTT, Germany
- ECB
- ELETO, Greece
- Eter, Estonia
- EØS-Sekretariatet, Norway
- Foras na Gaeilge, Ireland
- Fran Ramovš Institue 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

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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
Événements

Events

Conference 1999
Conference 2000
(TDCNet)
CIT 2001
CIT 2003

CIT 2003
2nd Terminology
Summit,
Barcelona, 2004
3rd Terminology
Summit,
Brussels, 2002
2nd Terminology
Summit,
Barcelona, 2004
3rd Terminology
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Barcelona, 2004
3rd Terminology
Summit,
Brussels Declaration

Déclaration de Bruxelles

Brusselsfyrlysingin

um allhjóðlegt samstarf um íðordamál

Fulltrúar íðordastofana, -samta og skráningarmiðstöðu á lande- og allhjóðavísu

Brusselsuleg

pl

Brusselsdeklarationen

för internationellt samarbete på terminologiområdet

Representanter för nationella och internationella terminologiorganisationer, nätverk och terminologiutbildningscentrer

aner att terminologi är en del av mänskliga aktiviteter.

är medvetna om att terminologi är ett verktyg för kunskapsutveckling och effektiv fackkommunikation, men även att terminologi spelar en central roll för att befrista och föra fram kulturell och språklig mångfald.

understryker behovet av att få professionella yrkesutövare och beslutsfattare att förstå terminologins utomordentliga betydelse för kommunikation och kunskapsöverföring.

understryker det nödvändiga i att integrera användarna intressen, behov och förväntningar i professionella terminologers arbetsmetoder.

understryker behovet av samarbete mellan alla aktörer och intressenter på en internationell nivå, och särskilt behovet av att på ett samordnat sätt ta del av varandras terminologiska resurser, considering that a terminology is present in all human activities.

considering that a terminology is not only privileged to technical communication, especialized, although it is an important element of the diversification of cultural and linguistic diversity.

recognizing the need of awareness among professionals on the value of terminology as an instrument of communication, education, and work.
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]
European Association for Terminology

VISIONS AND REVISIONS
VIII EUROPEAN TERMINOLOGY SUMMIT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, LUXEMBOURG 14-15 NOV 2016

TermNet
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR TERMINOLOGY

DG TRAD
TERMCOORD
Communication

@_eaf
#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)
Other organizations

- Multinational corporations
- International organizations (UN, Unesco, ILO, WMO, IMF et al)
- NGOs
- Standardization bodies
- Private companies
  - TSPs
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
- 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.
Oqaasileriffik/Oqaasiliortut

Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum

Málráöiö

Sprákrádet

Terminologicentrum TNC

Sámi giellalávdegoddi

Sanastokeskus TSK

DANTERMcentret

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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
- Forskningssamarbete (Sverige–Finland)
- Termdist

- Nordiska (nationella) termbanker: Rikstermbanken, Termportalen (Norge), Dansk termbank, Orðabanki
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).
European termbanks

- Slovenia: Evroterm
- Croatia: Struna
- Greece: ELETO: Teleterm
- Turkey: Türk Dil Kurumu, Bilim ve Sanat Terimleri
- Finland: BFT, TEPA
- Estonia: ESTERM
- Lithuania: Terminų bankas
- Latvia: EuroTermBank, AkadTerm
- France: FranceTerme
- Switzerland: Termdat
- Czechia: ISAP
- Croatia: Struna
- Ireland: Focal.ie
- Wales: National Terminology Portal
- Belgium: NL-Term
- Sweden: Rikstermbanken
- Norway: Snorre
- France: FranceTerme
- Iceland: Orðabanki
- Slovenia: Evroterm
- Croatia: Struna
- Greece: ELETO: Teleterm
- Turkey: Türk Dil Kurumu, Bilim ve Sanat Terimleri
- Finland: BFT, TEPA
- Estonia: ESTERM
- Lithuania: Terminų bankas
- Latvia: EuroTermBank, AkadTerm
- France: FranceTerme
- Switzerland: Termdat
- Czechia: ISAP
- Croatia: Struna
- Ireland: Focal.ie
- Wales: National Terminology Portal
- Belgium: NL-Term
- Sweden: Rikstermbanken
- Norway: Snorre
- France: FranceTerme
- Iceland: Orðabanki

Terminologicentrum TNC

© Terminologicentrum TNC
organizacija gradilišta

uređenje gradilišta te koordinacija i unaprjeđivanje procesa gradnje radi postizanja odgovarajuće kvalitete u određenome roku uz minimalne troškove
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 Terminologiframjandet and use TNC’s term service. Read more (in Swedish).
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 exceptions. 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 : emoticône (fromlun)

Langue d'interrogation :
- Français / - Breton

Terme :

Domaine :
- Tous
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Česky</th>
<th>Anglicky</th>
<th>Francouzsky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(mrazírenská) plavidla lovící tuňáky vlečnou sítí</td>
<td>(freezer) tuna seiners</td>
<td>thuners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. 00-tüüpi sort
2. 00-tüüpi sortide segu
3. 02+CO2
4. 0%-line kaal
5. 100 gr kohta
6. 100-protsendiline alkohol
7. 120-ne abraasiivpaber
8. 120-ne lihvpaper
9. 120-ne liivapaber
10. 120-ne liivapaber
11. 1,2-dikloroetaan
12. 1,2-etaandiol
13. 12-kuuline ajavahemik
14. 1,3-dikloroproopen
15. 13. kuul ja kasumiahtuses osalemine
16. 13/3 oktabrii filter
17. 13 oktoobri 1954. aasta määrusemetsõlmik
18. 13 oktoobri 1954. aasta ühtlustamise ja veiniide hindamise rahvusvaheline konvendi
19. 15. detsembri 1950. aasta tollitäistiku kaupade liigutuse nomenklatuur konvendi

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**ESTERM**

Termi kirjete arv: 50024
Veebversionioon varskendatud: 3.09.2012

Viimati: laboratoriiumidevaheline korratas, loomveoki juht, liiklusjärelevalve infosüsteem, intelligente transpordisüsteem, reisiorong, ühenduse tegevusluba, ühenduse tegevusloa tõestatud koopia, Maksu-järelevalve Talliumet, lumetõrjetööd, talihoolte, teeõhuukeporg, tee kaitsevõönd, liikumisaradanat, sild, transitiiliiklus, teed jaatöö, üleluurpaline teedevõrk, ringkonnakutsurutu, Rahvusvaheline Maanteetranspordi Liit

Muutud: süülalune, kahtlusalune, analüüt, möödetäpsus, uusitaastu, toistuvus, korrataske piirm, joint muud

Joa ehitus ja ehitusel on Eesti Suurintsess kasutatud, mis on vananendud. Üldjuhul on terminid ka vastavalt märgendatud. Seetõttu suutab kasutades veidi basiseid ja ehitusel kasutata ehituslik ja võimalusel kasutada täiendavalt muid allikaid ning pöörata tähelepanu kirje köikidele väljadele (mooda ja valdkonnadele).

Öigusterminite osas on Justiitsministeeriumis loomisel uus eraldi terminibaas, kuid ka ESTERMi täiendatud tölgtes on õigusterminitega.

ESTERM © Eesti Öiguskeel
FranceTerme

Tous les termes publiés

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

Actualités

DES MOTS 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 FranceTerme
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
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 títæk á prentvænu pdf-sniði: Orðasafn í stjórmálafræði og Orðasafn í
faraldsfraeði.

The improvements on the Word Bank were sponsored by the LangTec project of the Icelandic Ministry of Education, Science
and Culture.
Is é seo an Bunchar Náisiúnta Téarmaíochta don Ghaeilge, arna fhobhairt 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.
Lietuvos Respublikos TERMINŲ BANKAS

apien banką  paieška  atrinktų terminai  paaiškinimai  jūsų pastabos

ieškoti taip prasidedančio žodžio

kaip termino  kaip termino pagrindinio žodžio  kitose termino straipsnio dalyse
kaip sinonimo  kaip atitikmens [anglų k.]

sritis

statusas

bet kurį

Rodyti šias termino straipsnio dalis:

terminą  sritį  atitikmenis  pastabą
apibrėžtą  statusą  ryšius  kitas dalis

Rodyti straipsnį, jei jį ne daugiau kaip 200

Rikiuoti straipsnį abėceliškai pagal

ieškoti  valyti visus laukus

© VLKK, LRS ITD, 2005
Eintrag 31319

BE: ACH
TY: LMG04
NI: 1494
CM: AGH EC9
CF: 3

[Deutsch]
% vol.
NT: EXP: Getränke mit einem Ethanolgehalt 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 viene...
Bilim ve Sanat Terimleri Ana Sözlüğü

çeşitleri

Terim

Ana Sayfa

organization

sözü içeren terimler

organizasyon
Harap olan dokuların yerinin granülasyon dokusuya doldurulması. Hematom, trombüs, embolus ve infarktus alanlarında görülür.

İng.: organization

Veteriner Hekimliği Terimleri Sözlüğü
organization

Results in English for:

organization (36)

entries that correspond to 'organization'

organization (=company) corff eg cyrff (=sefydliaid)
Y Termiadur

organization (=company) corff eg cyrff
Dictionary of Finance Terms for the National Assembly of Wales
Nederlandse Taalunie

U bent hier: taalunieversum » taal » NedTerm

Website van het Steunpunt Nederlandstalige Terminologie

over ons
- Over NedTerm
- Het Steunpunt
- Wat is terminologie?
- Veelgestelde vragen

in de kijker
- Conferentie Nederlandstalige Terminologie

datacollecties
- Tekst en corpora
- Online termenlijsten

organisaties

vreugdelijk werkorganisaties uit de hele wereld.

opleidingen
Terminologie in opleidingen en cursussen (Vlaanderen & Nederland).

projecten
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 Kielikone 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

VETENSKAPSTERMBANKEN I FINLAND
BANK OF FINNISH TERMINOLOGY IN ARTS AND SCIENCES

Tieteen kansallinen termipankki

Tämä sivu sisältää muutoksia, joita ei ole merkitty käännettäväksi.

Muut kielet: English • suomi • svenska

Tämä on Tieteen kansallinen termipankki -hankkeen pilottiwiki.

*Tieteen kansallinen termipankki* (TTP) rakentaa kaikkien Suomessa harjoitettavien tietealoijen yhteisen, avoimen ja jatkuvasti päivitetettävän termitetokannan tiedeyhteisön ja kansalaisten käsittöön. Hanke toteutetaan talkooperiaatteen yhteistyössä koko maan tutkijoiden kanssa.

Tieteen termipankkia kehitetään kolmen pilottihankkeen puitteissa. Pilottihankkeiden tietealat ovat kasvithiede, kieli ja oikeustiede.

Muutkim tietealat voivat aloittaa termityön. Haluatko perustaa erikoisalasi asiantuntijaryhmän? *Ohjeet asiantuntijaryhmä perustamiseen.*

Haluatko osallistua termitalkoihin asiantuntijana? *Ohjeet asiantuntijajäsenelle.*

Aihealueet

Kokoelma (o. a. riippumattoman termipankki)
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.
Trends in terminology

[Kara Warburton, 2015]

[Image of a graph showing trends in terminology, with labels for units accepted, scope of applications, crowdsourcing, range of tools, normalization aim, role of text, role of concept, and the years 1990 to 2020.]
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
- being 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 (termbanks, 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 and the terminology

”translators can contribute to terminology work in two ways:
1. during the translation process, while retaining their translator “status”

2. working as terminologists, i.e. formally occupying such positions.”

[Fischer, 2010]
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 translator

The terminologist
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 [...].”

[ISO 17100]
“5.2 Translation process
5.2.1 Translation
The translator shall translate in accordance with the linguistic conventions of the target language and relevant project specifications. Throughout this process, the translator shall pay attention to:

a) compliance with specific domain and client terminology, or any other terminology provided, as well as terminological consistency throughout the translation,
b) semantic accuracy of the translated content
c) syntax, spelling, punctuation, diacritical marks,
d) lexical cohesion and phraseology,
e) compliance with the proprietary or client style guide, including register and language variants,
f) locale and any applicable standards,
g) formatting and
h) the target group and purpose of the translation.”
”…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 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.”

“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.”

“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.”

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)*
Amount of terminology work ...
responsibility

- 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
Related responsibilities (?)

1. identify the term in the SL text and the domain
   - Recognizing terms ("termness")
   - Using term extraction, term harvesting
   - "Pre-editing": identifying synonymy, homonymy etc.

2. understand the concept behind the term
   - 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 equivalant 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]
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

© Terminologicentrum TNC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language system</th>
<th>language usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>lexicon</strong></td>
<td><strong>grammar</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td>spontaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normative</td>
<td>normative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSP</td>
<td>terminology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**
etntity 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 exaggerate 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, bezpieczenstwo 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-calcique de sécurité trempé et traité Heat Soak
'vidrio de seguridad de silicato sodocálculo templado en caliente

[EN 14179-1:2005]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain: 6811 - Chemistry</th>
<th>Note:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Term or phrase?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Term:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

**Reliability:** 3 (Reliable)


**Term Note:** Precautionary statements — Response

**Date:** 08/07/2010

---

**Term:** Промывайте внимательно с водой в продължение на няколко минути.

**Reliability:** 3 (Reliable)

**Term Ref.:** Приложение IV, Регламент (ЕО) № 1272/2008 на Европейския парламент и на Съвета от 16 декември 2008 година относно класифицирането, етикетирането и опаковката на веществата и...
"Termighet"

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

**termhood**
dergee 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-profil   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

kölndrygga
värmekapacitet
termisk torkning
termoinstrument
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?
Exercise
Vad är egentligen en staty?

Hej Eva-Karin!

I morse frågade jag tillhörigen över att ordet staty används så prägligt. Hakan Juholz som var såviktig att visa sina kulturella intressen gjorde en konstrukt i Västertorp och talade om statyer, som väl faktiskt var skulpturer, framför allt abstrakta konstverken.

Så är inte en staty en äldre gubbe till häst eller en krigsmann som står och pekar eller en kung på Skeppsbrygga? Hur ser du på saken?


Brit Edwall, språklig roströrste


Nacka Skoglund on Katarina Bangata är en del av skulpturen "Vi ses vid målet". Men jag tycker nog att Hjalmar Söderberg med käpp och hatt i naturlig storlek utanför KB bör kallas staty och inte skulptur.


Eva-Karin Gyllenberg

DN:s reporter Eva-Karin Gyllenberg tilldelades 2011
Sankt Erik-medaljen.
Skicka sina frågor till: ekg@dn.se och skriv i ärendefältet vad frågan gäller. Ex: staty, gatumann, idrott. 
Eller: Eva-Karin Gyllenberg, DN, 105 15 Stockholm
In the park at Sveavägen [...] there is a sculpture [...] Möllerberg had modeled the statue in 1921 while studying in Paris. [...] The sculpture can be seen as a good exponent of contemporary trends in French art. The statue's placement in the new park aroused a battle in the City Council. Some believed that the statue was so ugly that the city should refuse to accept the gift. Skönhetsrådet (the Beauty Council), however, opted for the sculpture, and with time the dispute disappeared and the statue could be erected in 1934 "

Järbe & Glase: Stockholms statyer (s. 107)
“Many defended the **statue**, but the wicked ties and taunts continued. Motions to move the **sculpture** were submitted to the City Council, but these were rejected and the **statue** was left standing.”

Järbe & Glase: Stockholms statyer (s. 12)
What is the difference between a "statue" and a "sculpture"?
Concept cluster

- sculpture
- sculpture in the round, free-standing sculpture
- relief
- statue
- statuette
- monument
- monumental sculpture
- atlas, atlant
- caryatide
- herm
- bust
- torso
- equestrian statue
# Matrix of characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of characteristic</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motif</td>
<td>human (famous) person, animal, thing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent, scope/scale</td>
<td>whole figure, part of figure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>natural size (larger, smaller)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution</td>
<td>plastic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Degree of freedom&quot;</td>
<td>freestanding, attached?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>aesthetical, practical?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>marble, plastic, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way of depicting</td>
<td>lifelike, abstract?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement</td>
<td>important? effect?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sculpture: definitions

- a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials
- any work of art carried out in three dimensions
- artform, 3-D or three dimensional – created in the round which can be seen from all perspectives except the bottom or back (when it is resting or placed down or against a surface, unless hanging from a ceiling or other means) – or created as a relief by a sculptor.

statue: definitions

- a large sculpture of a person or an animal, made of stone or metal
- three-dimensional form or likeness sculpted, modeled, carved, or cast in material such as stone, clay, wood, or bronze
- a carved, sculpted or cast figure of a person or thing which is done in three dimensions
Generic concept system – “is a”

- Superordinate concept: tree
  - Subordinate concept: broadleaf tree, coniferous tree
    - Coordinate concept: birch, oak, maple, pine, spruce, larch
Partitive concept system – "part of"

comprehensive concept → tree

partitive concept

root → branch → trunk

- single part
- multiple part
- optional part
- at least one part
Associative concept system

- **tree** → **wood** → **stock** → **paper**
  - **pulping**
  - **process – material**
  - **apparatus – semi-product**
  - **apparatus – product**
  - **origin – material**
  - **origin – material**
  - **origin – material**
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

tree

aggregation

1..* 1..* 1

root branch trunk
Associative concept system

concept model
conceptual schema

pulp \rightarrow \text{transformed into} \rightarrow \text{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)
"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]
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)

superordinate concept which delimiting characteristic

delimiting characteristic

**flame-resistant paper** (is)

**term**

paper which has been treated with a fire-resisting agent or in some other way so as to reduce its flammability

superordinate concept delimiting characteristic
## The principle of substitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>metal with atomic number 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definition – term

definition

person with employment

X

employee

X

term

person working for pay at a library

X

library employee (?)

X

wide •——• narrow
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)
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
Equivalent identification

source language content → target language content

source language expression

target language expression

[Svensén: Practical lexicography]

[Source: Terminologicentrum TNC]
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]
equivalence

complete equivalence

partial equivalence

zero equivalence

equivalent

semantic equivalence

pragmatic equivalence

translational equivalence

explanatory 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

pragmatic equivalence
- explanatory equivalence

[B. Svensén: Handbok i lexikografi]
“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]
Exercise
Conceptual analysis

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

[Rădulescu, 2012]
## CP-method

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object of operation</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>poultry, fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part of object of operation</td>
<td>intestines</td>
<td>intestines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sv  ta ur
en  to draw (poultry, fish)  [Dobrina, 1995]
(1) Translation between two languages and two conceptual systems

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

(3) Translation within one language and between two conceptual systems

[Fischer, 2010]
Exercise
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 2:

SL: one concept, one term

TL: one concept, several terms (synonyms)

SL text with one term

TL text with several equivalents (synonyms)

Possible TL text with several equivalents (synonyms)

TL text with only one equivalent, 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"."
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
EN: Choking Agents
See: Pulmonary agents.

BG: Задушаващи агенти
Вж.: Белодробни агенти.

CS: Dusivé látky
Viz: Dusivé otravné látky

DA: Lungegifte (choking agents)
Se: Lungegifte (pulmonary agents).

DE: Lungenkampfstoffe (Choking Agents)
Siehe: Lungenkampfstoffe.

EE: Lämmatavad mürgid
Vt: kopsumürk.

EL: Ασφυξιογόνοι παράγοντες
Βλέπε: Πνευμονικοί παράγοντες.

ES: Sofocantes, agentes
Véase: Pulmonares, agentes.

FR: Agents suffocants
Voir: Agents pulmonaires

GA: Oibreáin Tacha
Féach: Oibreáin scamhógacha.

HR: Asfiksanti
Vidjeti: zagušljivci.

IT: Agenti asfissianti
Si veda: agenti polmonari.

LV: Smacējošas vielas
Sk.: Pulmonālie agenti.

LT: Dusinamosios medžiagos
Žr. Plaučius pažeidžiančios medžiagos.

HU: Fulladást okozó halálos szerek
Lásd: Tüdőkárosító (pulmonáris) szerek.

MT: Agenti tal-fgar
Ara: Aġenti pulmonari.

NL: Verstikkende stoffen
Zie: Asfyxiërende stoffen.

PL: Środkí dlawiące
Zob.: środki działające na układ oddechowy

PT: Agentes asfixiantes
Ver: Agentes pulmonares.

RO: Agenți de sufocare
A se vedea: Agenți pulmonari.

SK: Dusivé látky (choking agents)
Pozri: dusivé látky (pulmonary agents).

SL:
Dušljivec
Glej: Pulmonalni agensi.

FI:
Tukahduttavat aineet
(Choking Agents)
Katso: Tukahduttavat aineet
(pulmonary agents).

SV:
Kvävningsmedel
Se: pulmonell agens.

NB:
Kvelstoffer
Se: lungemidler.

RS:
Agensi koji izazivaju gušenje
Pogledajte: Plućni agensi.

Čarčević, 1989

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]
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 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: mecspllication, viralogisme
• CAT: homexplanació
• DE: männerklären
• SV: förkarla (förklara = explain, karl = man)
Term creation: illogical
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?
A typical terminology standard

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.
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]
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... you use established and evaluated terminology sources?
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 homonyms handled?
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]
“Good that it’s done. But very hard to weight the various criteria for good sources. Often it’s more of a feeling, something you don’t analyze.”

[TNC’s SFÖ-survey on sources]
“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]
“Good to get to think about this now and then. In the actual work context, you have not really time for other things than frantic searches for the term you believe in the most ...”

[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
  - funcational
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]
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]
Terminology & translation quality

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

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

• "expectancy held by an individual or group that the word, promise, verbal or written statement of another individual or group can be relied on"
• "mutual confidence that no party to an exchange will exploit another’s vulnerabilities”

applicable also on man–machine relationships, e.g. man → web site

“degree to which a user or other stakeholder has confidence that a product or system will behave as intended” (ISO/IEC 25010)

on-line trust
attitude of confident expectation in an on-line situation of risk that one’s vulnerabilities will not be exploited

[Corritore et al, 2003]

[Corritore et al, 2003]
9 stages of terminology management

1. Objectives and planning
2. Term collection
3. Concept-based structuring
4. Linguistic assessment and revision
5. Creation of new terms
6. Terminology administration
7. Terminology provision and distribution
8. Terminology maintenance
9. Control of terminology usage

[Drewer in Großjean, 2009]
internally

- managers
- financial department
- sales/pr department
- IT department

1. Objectives and planning
6. Terminology administration
7. Terminology provision and distribution
8. Terminology maintenance
9. Control of terminology usage
1. Objectives and planning
   - trust from:
     - management
     - financial department
     - pr department
     - it department
     - colleagues
   - trust in
     - other (external) parties
     - chosen way of working together
   - (through) trust in:
     - described processes & routines (standards)
     - roles and responsibilities (other organizations)
Common risk factors

- Lack of sponsorship from executives
- Lack of buy-in from stakeholders
- Disconnect from product development cycle
- Competing projects
- Insufficient resources
“According to Kara Warburton [...] most companies are still unaware of the need to invest in terminology development and active management of terminological resources. Recent work by the Terminology SIG has helped demonstrate that investment in terminology management and development can deliver a tangible return on investment, not just intangible benefits such as improved quality or customer satisfaction.”
Trust ↔ terminology management (cont.)

2. Term collection
   • Trust in resources (internal & external) → assessment of sources (ISO 23185, 10241, etc.)

3. Concept-based structuring
   • Trust between project members, consultants, experts
   • Trust in method (ISO 704, etc.) and consensus (example: “dictator definitions”)

4. Linguistic assessment and revision
   • Trust between colleagues
   • (Trust in consultants)

5. Creation of new terms
   • Trust between colleagues (experts – terminologists)
   • (Trust in consultants)
## Matrix of Strategies for Working Together

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Networking</th>
<th>Coordinating</th>
<th>Cooperating</th>
<th>Collaborating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchanging information for mutual benefit</td>
<td>Exchanging information for mutual benefit, and altering activities to achieve a common purpose</td>
<td>Exchanging information for mutual benefit, and altering activities and sharing resources to achieve a common purpose</td>
<td>Exchanging information for mutual benefit, and altering activities, sharing resources, and enhancing the capacity of another to achieve a common purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Characteristics</th>
<th>Informal</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Formal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimal time commitments, limited levels of trust, and no necessity to share turf; information exchange is the primary focus</td>
<td>Moderate time commitments, moderate levels of trust, and no necessity to share turf; making access to services or resources more user-friendly is the primary focus</td>
<td>Substantial commitments, high levels of trust, and significant access to each other’s turf; sharing of resources to achieve a common purpose is the primary focus</td>
<td>Extensive time commitments, very high levels of trust and extensive areas of common turf; enhancing each other’s capacity to achieve a common purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Resources                  | No mutual sharing of resources necessary | No or minimal mutual sharing of resources necessary | Moderate to extensive mutual sharing of resources and some sharing of risks, responsibilities, and rewards | Full sharing of resources, and full sharing of risks, responsibilities, and rewards |

© Terminologcentrum TNC
Trust ↔ terminology management (cont.)

6. Terminology administration
   • Trust in tool (TMS)
   • Trust in standards

7. Terminology provision and distribution
   • Trust *from* clients in result and its presentation (glossaries), medium (web site, term bank etc.)
   • Trust *in* clients (that they can use the service correctly etc.)

8. Terminology maintenance
   • Trust in tool
   • Trust in colleagues (feedback, additions & corrections)
Terminological responsibility is taken if/when ...

... store and re-use terminology?
TMS: the tool

“Successful terminology management requires the use of a terminology management system (TMS) that can adapt to constant product development, tools and infrastructure improvements, and organizational changes.”

[TerminOrgs, 2012]

terminology management system (1), TMS

software tool specifically designed to collect, maintain, and access terminological data for use by translators, terminologists, and various other users

[ISO TC 37/SC 3/N 545]
Best practice

“Once a terminology management system has been selected, its implementation and maintenance is an on-going cyclical activity. In order to be successful, a TMS implementation must continually engage and educate users as well as improve and increase its functionality.”

- Infrastructure
- People
  - Build awareness across the organization
  - Identify key stakeholders and recruit champions
  - Develop training modules
  - Reward active participation
- Roll-out
- Review

[TerminOrgs, 2012]
Trust cues

- interface design
- no typos etc.
- overall look of web site
- ease of searching
- information quality
- information appropriateness
- information usefulness

[Corritore et al, 2002]
Obstacles to trust

- **resource-related**: time, money
- **technical**: no hits, poor interfaces
- **content-related**: poor contents, obsolete contents
- **organizational**: unclear processes, roles and responsibilities
- **psychological**: uninvolved, “I know better”, everyone = expert, I don’t need it; hierarchies
- **conscience-related**: not enough description of background and methodology → uncertainty among users
- **information-related**: poorly marketed, non-existent or poor information
- **legal**: hierarchies
- **competing tools/terminology**: why change?
Solutions

· raised awareness
  · united front? (terminology award, terminology day?)
· more terminologits →
· more information, training?
· better and more frequent circulations for comment?
· better tools?
· documented routines?
· “good” technology?
· focus on customer use?
· coercion? “dictatorship”?
· management system (TLS)?
9. Control of terminology usage

“Without strategic management of terminology, employees make variant choices for terms to express a concept, and the company intranet can become unreliable when terminology searches unearth multiple definitions for a term.”

[TerminOrgs, 2012]

“The relation between trust and control is usually taken to be substitutional or complementary [...] the stronger the trust, the weaker the control can be, and vice versa”

- **party trust**
  - the extent to which one is willing to ascribe good intentions to and have confidence in the words and actions of other people
- **control trust**
  - trust in a control procedure

[Tan & Thoen, 2000]
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!
“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.**”

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