Tools for Managing Terminology

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Overview

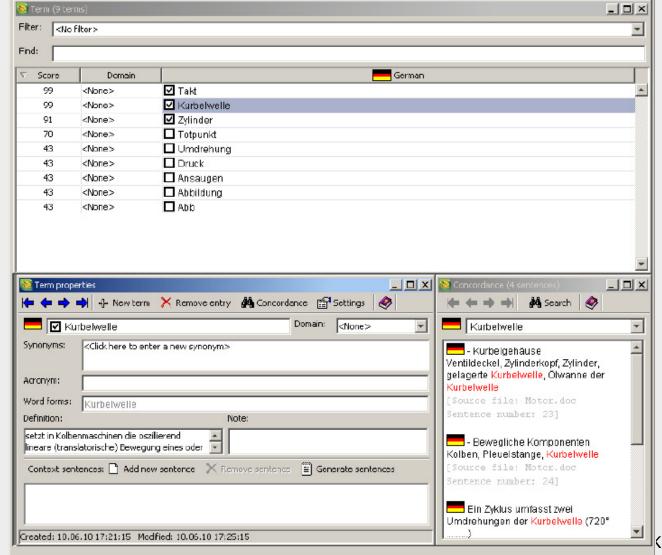
- Tools for managing terminology
 - Terminology extraction tools
 - Terminology management systems
 - Terminology control tools

Terminology extraction

- In many application scenarios of terminology work, the extraction of terminology from (existing) textual material is recommended.
- We can differentiate between the following extraction methods:
 - Monolingual term extraction (text in electronic form)
 - Bilingual term extraction (parallel aligned texts, i.e. TMs)
 - Manual (human) term extraction
 - **Computer-assisted** term extraction (tools propose term candidates)
 - With statistical methods (for "all" languages, cannot use knowledge about syntax)
 - With linguistic methods (better results, but only for "important" languages)
 - With hybrid methods (combining statistical and linguistic methods)

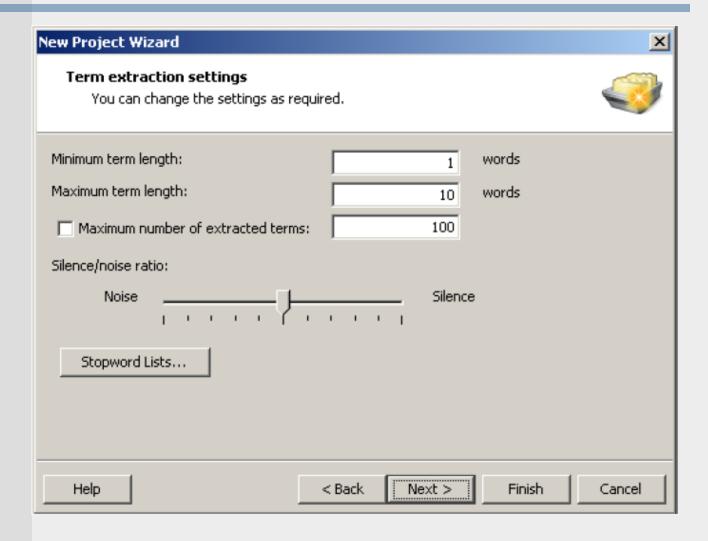
Features of (monolingual) term extraction tools:

- Common functionalities from concordance programs (e.g. WordSmith): identify words, word statistics, KWIC index, alphabetic/frequency order
- Reducing inflected word forms to the basic canonical form: needed for real statistics, needs morphological knowledge
- Filtering and ignoring function words (articles, conjunctions etc.) and general language words (but what is general language?)
- Filtering and ignoring terms that are already included in a term base
- Identifying multi-word terms, noun phases and verbal phases
- Identifying discontinuous elements and elliptical constructions



Improving and enriching term candidates with SDL MultiTerm Extract

K.-D. Schmitz, IIM, FH Köln



Settings to improve the results of term extraction with SDL MultiTerm Extract

Benefits and problems of term extraction tools:

- Term extraction tools are helpful in preparing terminology for large translation projects (with several translators) and for an initial feeding of a term base (with company or subject specific terminology)
- Result of a term extraction is a list of term candidates; the list must be checked; but what about the texts (with possible not extracted terms)?
- Results are only terms (and context examples), but no other terminological information; it is a kind of a to-do list for the terminologist
- The more linguistics the better the results; but what about "less common" and minority languages?
 K.-D. Schmitz, IIM, FH Köln

Why terminology management systems?

- Besides the necessity to have access to existing electronic dictionaries, terminology data collections and term banks,
- and the availability of internet access for all kinds of terminology research and improvement,
- we need a mechanism and a tool to manage our "own" terminology

Questions before

- How many user will enter data (add + edit) and how many will have access (consult) to the terminology management solution?
- Different users with different access rights?
- Are the users all in one office, one bulding, one city, one country?
- Interchange of data necessary?
- Usage of data in other applications?

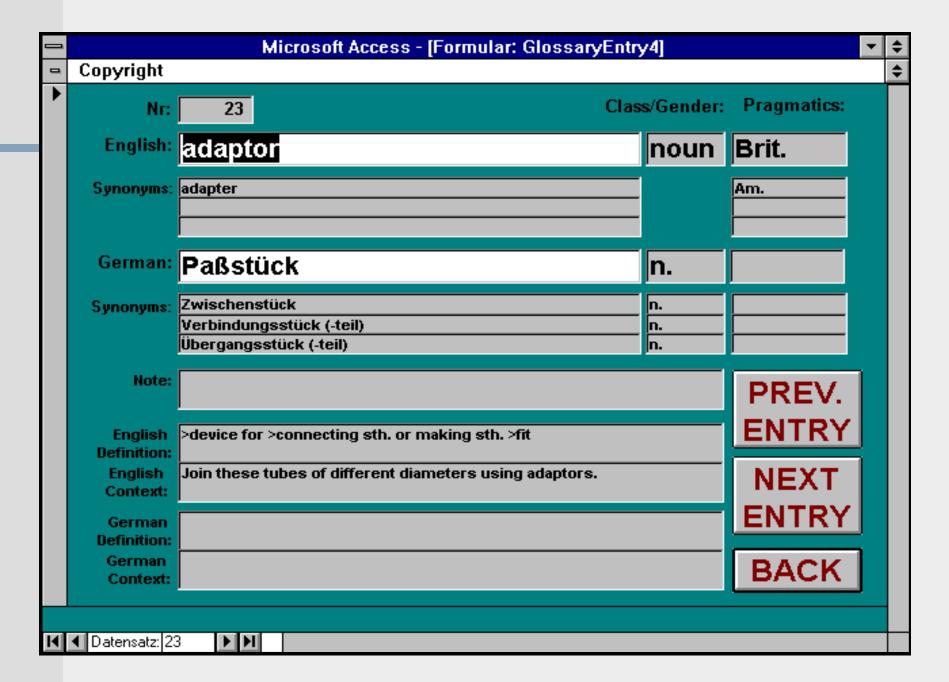
- with word processors, spreadsheets
 - available and usage well known
 - searching and sorting possible
 - "flexible" structure
 - create a table with several colums for datcats
 - **8** slow if many entries
 - inadequate for many data categories
 - poor retrieval facilities
 - no systematic terminology work possible
 - no concept orientation and term autonomy

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	К	L
1	German	Art	English	٧	Synnaym	Saurce	Example	Part of	Comments	Definition	Sementics	Entry
2	AFD Was Alex Analog-Digital Wandler	m	AfD cunverter	n		McGrau-Hill-Zanicholli 1998, Dizionario Enciclopodico (Enzyklopädirchor Wörtorbuch), Zanicholli Editoro S.p.A Bologna ISBN 88-08-09430-8		Camp.		A computer unit that changer numerical information from one form to another, ar from decimal to binary and viceverra, from a fixed point to floating point representation, from magnetic tipe to dirk storage, ar from digital to analogarjands an	Electronics	001025
3	A/D-Wandler-Test	m	A/D converter test	n		B-OV McGrau-Hill-Zanicholli 1998, Dizionario		Camp.			Electronics	002647
	sbbrochon		abart	٧	intorrupt; broak off; cancol	Enciclopedica (Enzyklopädircher Wärterbuch), Zanichelli Editore S.p.A		Barica		To eliminate a procedure such as the running of a computer program while is still in progress	Information Technology	000048
5	Abbreck	m	abart	n	interruption	http://www.m-u.com/dictionary.htm		Barier		Promature termination	Information	5 00049 *
6	Abbrech bei Stromschuenkengen	m	abort due to current fluctuations	n		MG-0V		Barier			Electronics and Information	000233
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17			offiex		outflow	http://dictionary.mrn.com		Barier		the act or process of flouing out	Barier	001356
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20	Abqur	n	exhaut qu	n	omirrians	McGrau-Hill-Zanicholli 1998, Dizionario Enciclopedico (Enzyklopädircher Wärterbuch), Zanicholli Editoro S.p.A		ES		Spont que lo avinq an internal comburtion ongine or que turbine.	Berier	001940
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25	Abqurqronxuort	m	exhaust emission standard	n	omizzionstandardz; oxhawt omizzionstandard limit	Section 1968.2, Title 13, California Code Regulation	For purpose of this section emission source devices shall be components or systems that emit pollutants subject to vehicle	ES			Automotive Engineering	001874
26	Abgermersentrum		emirrieer merr fleu		exhaurt gar marr flou	B-0V		ES			Automotive	001946 001947
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29	Abqarnachbohandlung	f	oxhawt qur aftortroatmont	n		http://www.truckr.doc.gov/glazzary.html		ES		Amethod of controlling emizzione from internal comburtion enginer - primarily NO: - by applying air pollution control technologies to engine exhaust (ar appared to treatments applied to the engine's intake	Automotive Engineering	002327
30	Abquraechbokendlungssystom	n	ozkaurt qur aftortroatment system	n		http://www.dolphi.com/now/prozzRoloar or/pr1885-07302001	Insteady whate testing of a discall whicle, the non-thermal plarma (NTP), askeust affectes at many system has dominate advantaged on the system has dominate advantaged on the system in side or initragen emizzione unknow the need to add additional hydrocarbour or other reductants to the	ES			Automotive Engineering	001612
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									KD	. Schmitz, IIM, F	I I KUIII	

with word processors, spreadsheets (MS Word, MS Excel)

Begriffs ID	Grafik	Sprache	Definition	Quelle Def.	Term ID	Benennung	Verwendung	Ländervaria	Worttyp
1		DE			1	Fahrrad	erlaubt	Deutschland	
1		DE			2	Velo	erlaubt	Schweiz	
1		DE			3	Drahtesel	verboten		
1		EN			4	bicycle	erlaubt		Vollform
1		EN			5	bike	erlaubt		Abkürzung
1		FR			6	bici	erlaubt		
2		DE			7	Lenker	erlaubt		
3		DE			8	Sattel	erlaubt		

- with data base management systems
 - available and usage (well) known
 - powerful data modeling and retrieval
 - create and link relations (tables)
 - not ideal for linguistic data, but ok.
 - not appropriate in handling, but user interface programmable
 - no data consistency check (values allowed, mandatory values), but programmable
 - concept orientation and term autonomy possible, but expert data modeling needed K.-D. Schmitz, IIM, FI



- with terminology management programs
 - exactly adjusted to terminology work
 - powerful data modeling and retrieval
 - concept orientation and term autonomy provided or definable
 - elaborated user management, consistency procedures, interfaces to other applications and interchange options
 - not well known and not cheap
 - 8 not all products fulfil all terminological needs

Terminology management systems

- Terminology management systems are software applications that are designed to manage terminological data.
- They support tasks related to terminology work and store the results: Terminological data can be entered, edited, deleted, retrieved and filtered.
- Most of the systems available on the market are based on (relational) data base systems (MS-Access, SQL, Oracle).
- Can be seen as a kind of CAT-Tools (CAT=computer assisted translation).
- Tables in word processing or spreadsheet programs are not adequate for terminology management!

Terminology management systems

Classification of terminology management systems:

- Complexity (languages): monolingual / bilingual / multilingual
- Entry structure: predefined (free-definable) hybrid
- Autonomy: autonomous / CAT tool component (hybrid)
- Software technology: stand-alone client-server browser-based
- Business aspects: proprietary (commercial) open source

e.g. SDL MultiTerm 2009

Designing a terminology management solution

Before designing a terminology management solution and choosing, adapting or programming a terminology management application:

- Analyze the needs and objectives
- Specify the user groups, tasks and workflow
- Define the terminological data categories needed
- Take into account the basic modelling principles
- Model the terminological entry
- Select, adapt, develop the software

Meta data

Typology of data categories I

- Complex data categories
 - Open data categories
 content not predictable and defined by specification
 e.g.: term, definition, note
 - Closed data categories
 content defined by a limited set of possible values
 e.g.: gender, part of speech, geographical usage
- Simple data categories
 content only *yes* or *no;* values of closed data categories
 e.g.: *masculine, noun, DE*

Typology of data categories II

- Concept-oriented data categories
 e.g.: subject field, figure
- Language-oriented data categories e.g.: definition ?
- Term-oriented data categories e.g.: part of speech, context
- Administrative data categories e.g.: author, date, note
- Special data categories

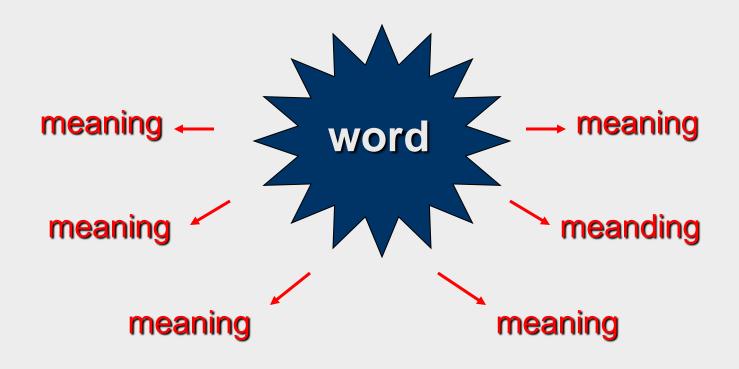
e.g.: term, language, (structural elements), (shared resources)

Concept orientation

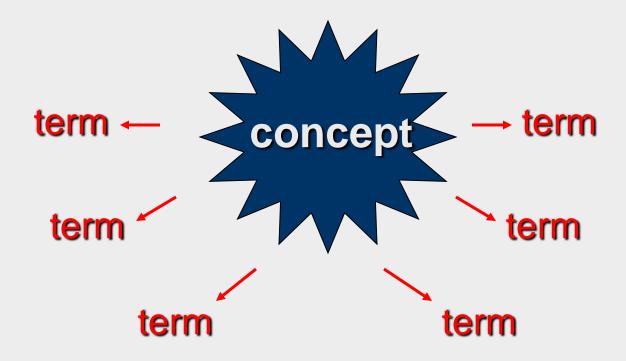
 All terminological information belonging to <u>one</u> concept including all terms in all languages and all term-related and administrative data must be store in <u>one</u> terminological entry

concept = terminological entry

Lexicographical view / model / entry



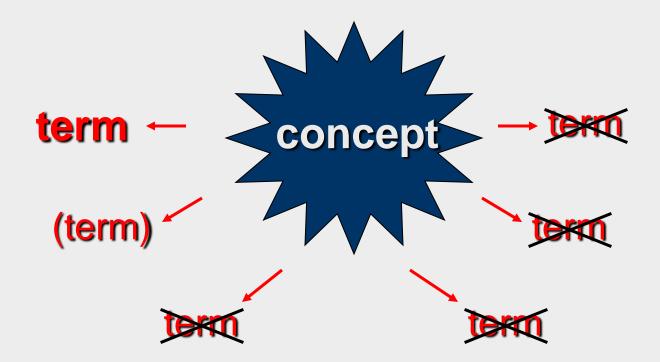
Terminological view / model / entry



descriptive terminology management

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Terminological view / model / entry



prescriptive terminology management

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Lexicographical entry



Eesti

Discuss new logo proposals for Wiktionary. ribbon Contents [show] **English** Pronunciation [edit] Audio (US)^{help, file} Rhymes: -iban Etymology From Old French riban (French: ruban) Noun ribbon (plural ribbons) A long, narrow strip of material used for decoration of clothing or the hair or gift wrapping. 2. An inked ribbon against which type is pressed to print letters in a typewriter or printer. 3. (computing, graphical user interface) A toolbar that incorporates tabs and menus.

long, narrow strip of material

inked ribbon

See also

riband

Verb

to ribbon (third-person singular simple present ribbons, present participle ribboning, simple past and past participle ribboned)

to decorate with ribbon

Synonyms

beribbon

Terminological entry



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search



interaction

- About Wikipedia
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article discussion edit this page history

Ribbon (disambiguation)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ribbon may refer to;

- Ribbon (award), a term for an award.
- Ribbon (computing), user interface concept.
- Ribbon (group), a Japanese J-pop group which consist of Hiromi Nagasaku, Arimi Matsuno and Aiko Satoh.
- Ribbon bar, small devices worn by military, police, fire Service personnel or by civilians.
- Ribbon cable, a cable with many conducting wires running parallel to each other on the same flat plane.
- Ribon, a monthly Japanese shōjo manga magazine.
- Ribbon, typewriter an inked band of fabric used for typewriters, receipt printers and dot-matrix printers
- Awareness ribbon a ribbon worn to signify sympathy for, and raise awareness of, a cause espoused by the wearer



This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the same title. If an internal link led you here, you may wish to

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Terminological entry



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Ribbon (computing)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In GUI-based application software, a ribbon is a interface where a set of toolbars are placed on tabs in a tab bar. Recent releases of some Microsoft applications have embraced this form with an intricate modular ribbon as their main interface.

Contents [hide]

1 Ribbons in Microsoft software

1.1 Design guidelines

2 Controversy

2.1 Patent "Land grab"

3 See also

4 References

Ribbons in Microsoft software





This article **is written like an advertisement**. Please help rewrite this article from a neutral point of view. For **blatant** advertising that would require a fundamental rewrite to become encyclopedic, use {{ab-spam}} to mark for speedy deletion.

Microsoft originally implemented ribbons as part of its "Fluent User Interface" in Office 2007. [1] The ribbon is formed as a panel that houses the command buttons and icons, organizes commands as a set of *tabs*, each grouping relevant commands. Each application has a different set of tabs which expose the functionality that application offers. For example, while Excel has a tab for the graphing capabilities, Powerpoint does not, instead providing tabs for controlling animation and configuring slide shows. Within each tab, various related options may be grouped together. The *Ribbon* is designed to make the features of the application more discoverable and accessible with fewer mouse clicks[2][dead link] as compared to the menu-based UI used prior to Office 2007. Moving the mouse scroll wheel while on any of the tabs on the ribbon cycles through the tabs. The Ribbon can be minimized by double clicking the active section's title, such as the Home text in the picture below.(notice the lack of File/Edit menu.)^[3] The ribbon consolidates the functionality previously found in menus, toolbars and many task panes into one area to increase speed, if you know where commands are. [4].

Home Insert Design

Cut
Copy
Paste
Format Painter
Clipboard

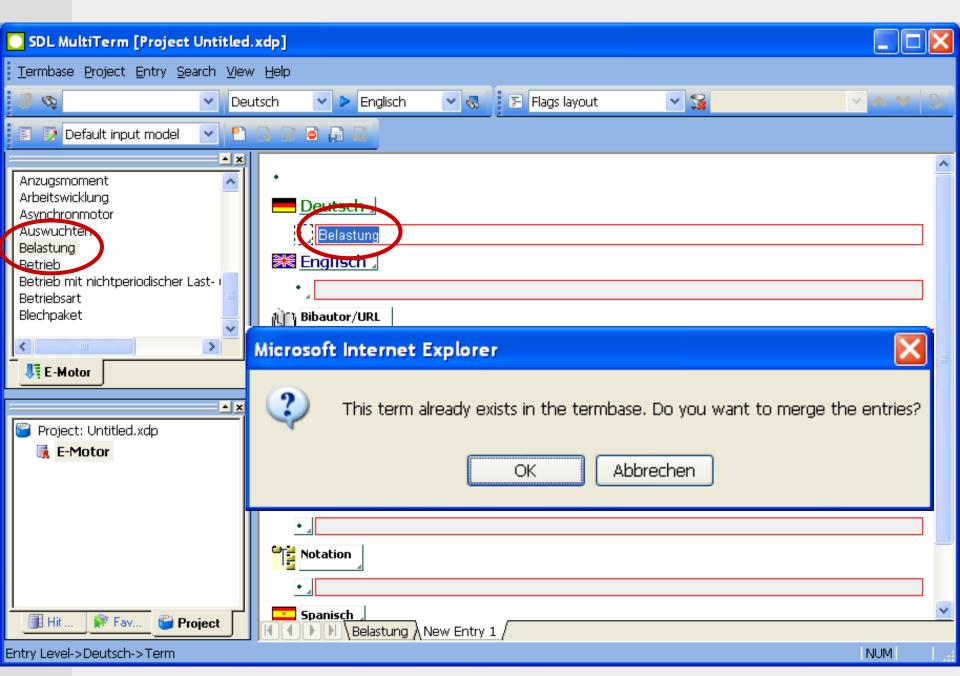
Ribbon in Microsoft PowerPoint 2007.

The ribbon UI has also begun to be implemented in other Microsoft software, some applications in Windows 7 such as Paint and WordPad now utilize a ribbon-based UI.^[6]

Design guidelines

[edit]

According to Microsoft their Office 2007 ribbon design guidelines are confidential and an evaluation copy is available when a non-disclosure agreement has been signed. [6][7]

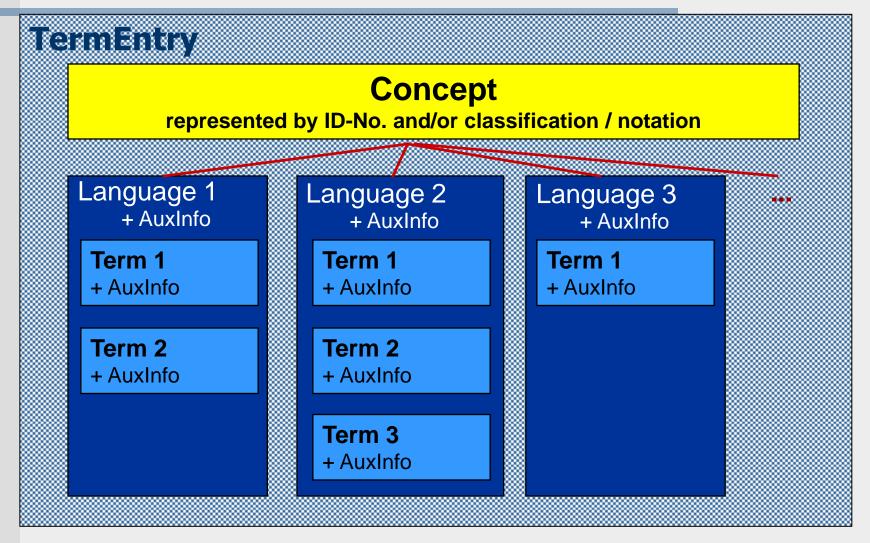


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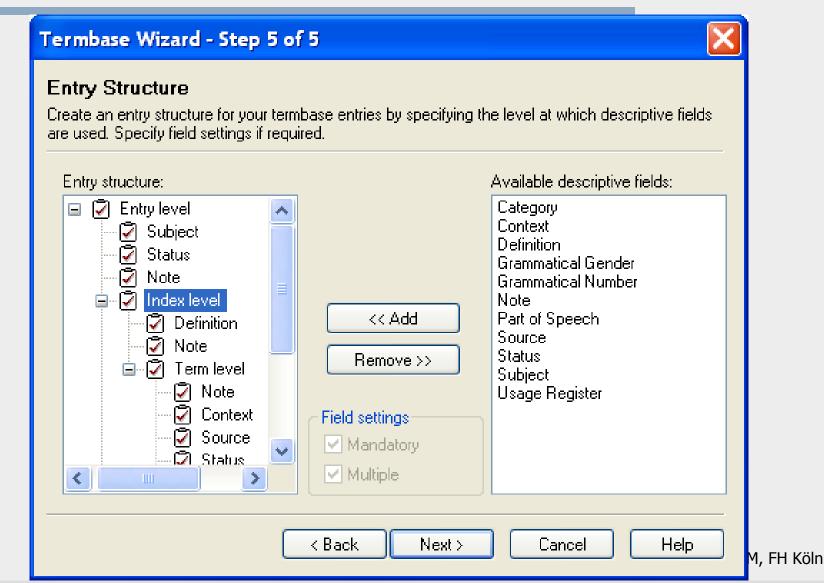
Term autonomy

- All terms belonging to one concept should be managed (in one terminological entry) as autonomous (repeatable) blocks of data categories without any preference for a specific term
 - Therefore all terms can be documented with the relevant term-related data categories
 - Term autonomy is necessary for the main term, all synonyms, all variants, and all short forms
 - Term autonomy is not explicitly discussed in theoretical literature

Concept orientation & term autonomy

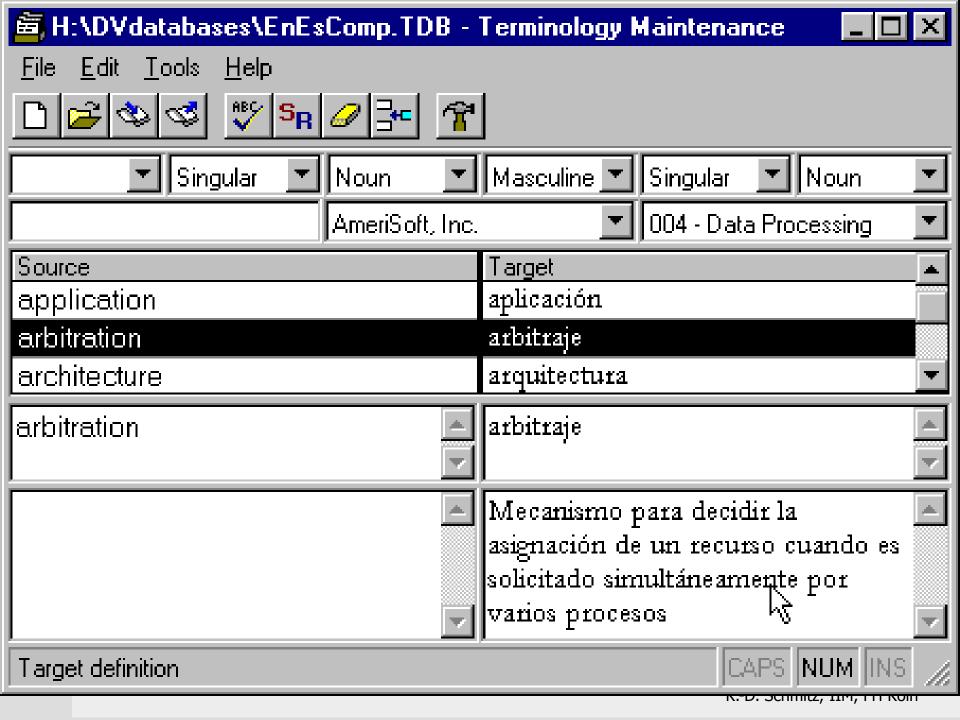


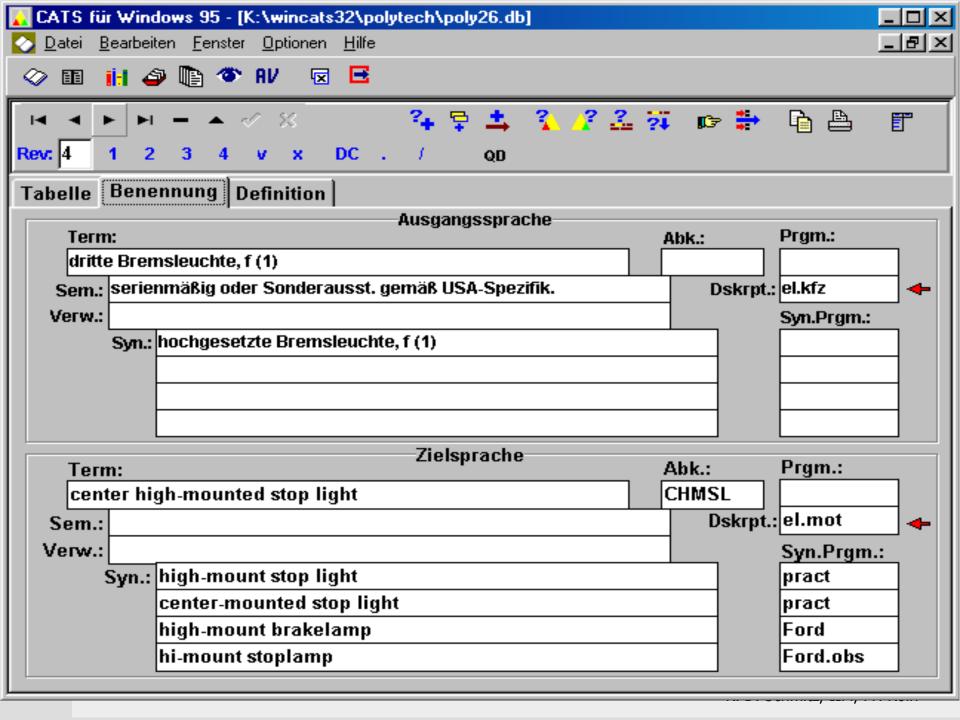
Concept orientation & term autonomy

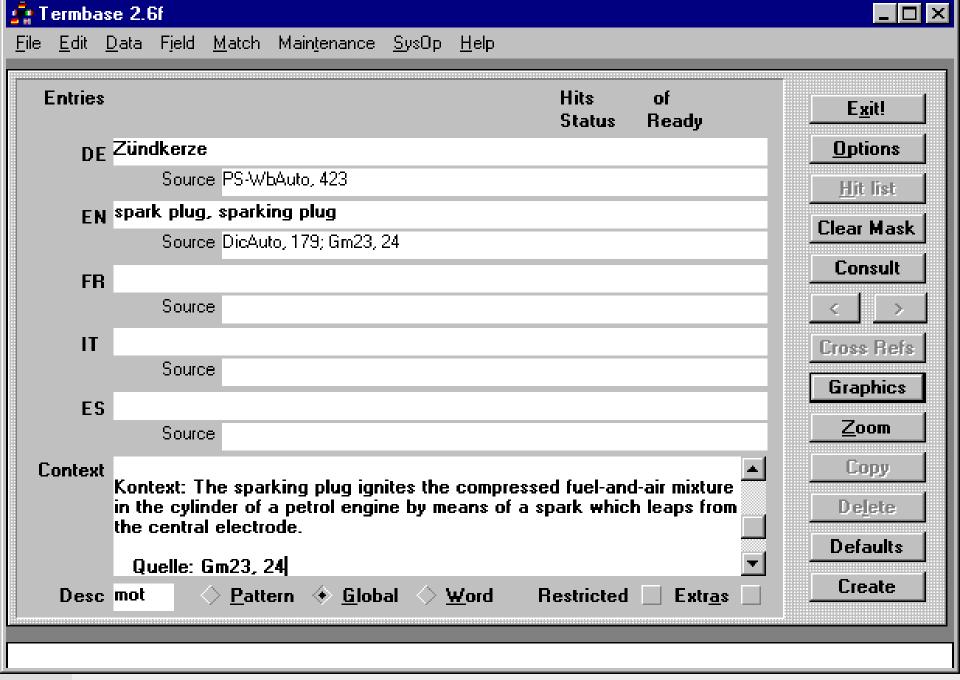


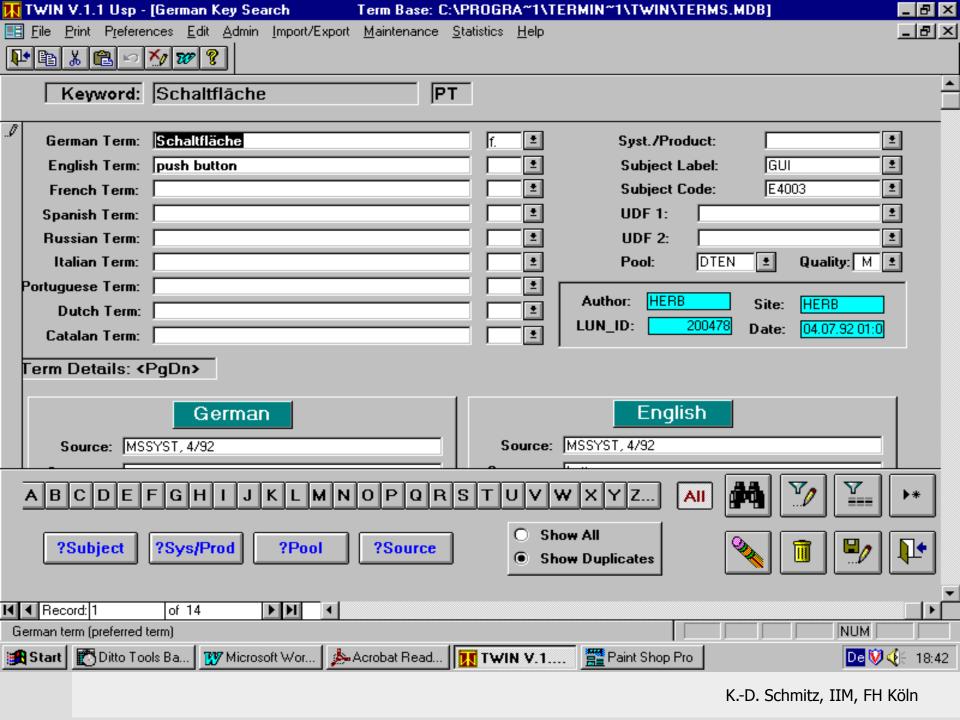
Terminological data modeling

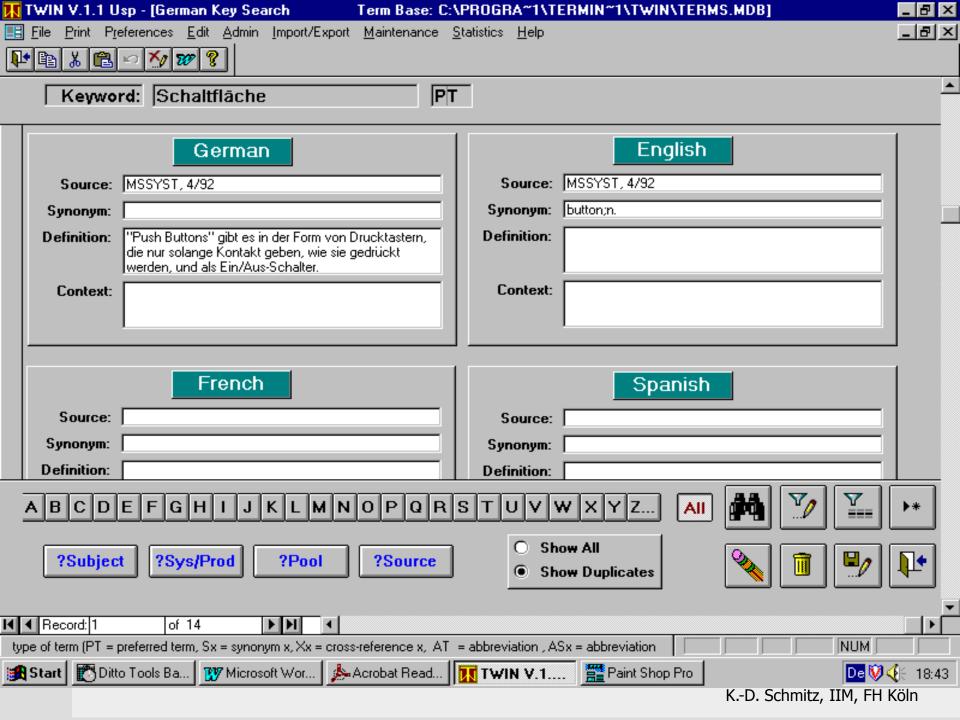
- Terminological data categories
 - → ISO 12620:1999 / 12620:2009
 - definition, subject field, grammar, context, project code, author, date etc.
 - Data Category Registry (DCR, ISOcat)
- Terminological data modeling principles
 - → ISO 12200 / 16642 / 30042 / 26162
 - meta model, concept orientation, term autonomy,
 TBX (Termbase eXchange)

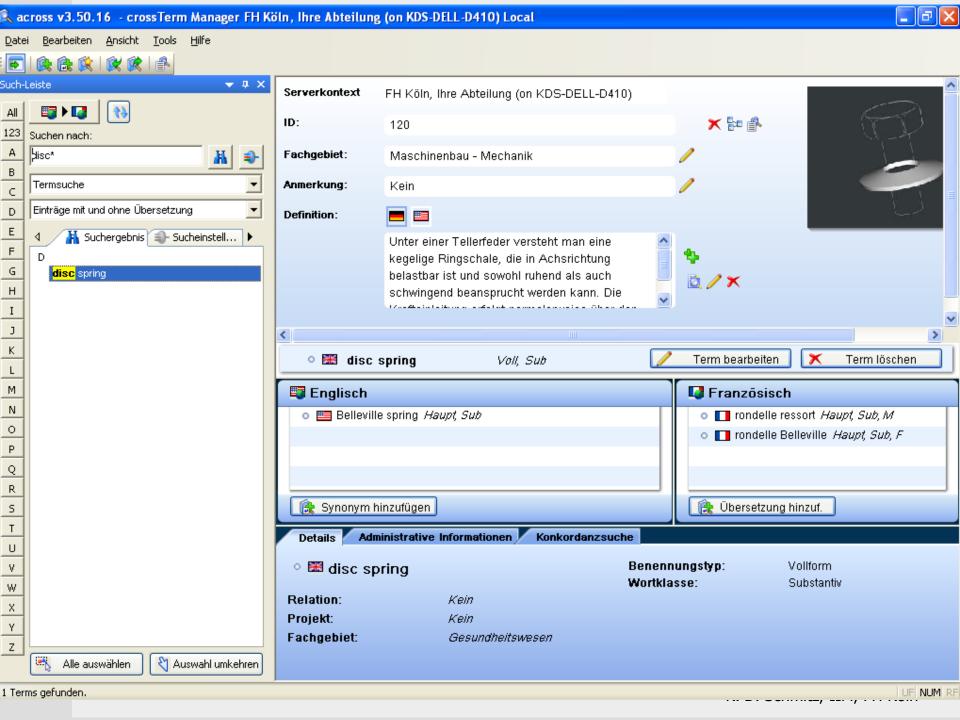


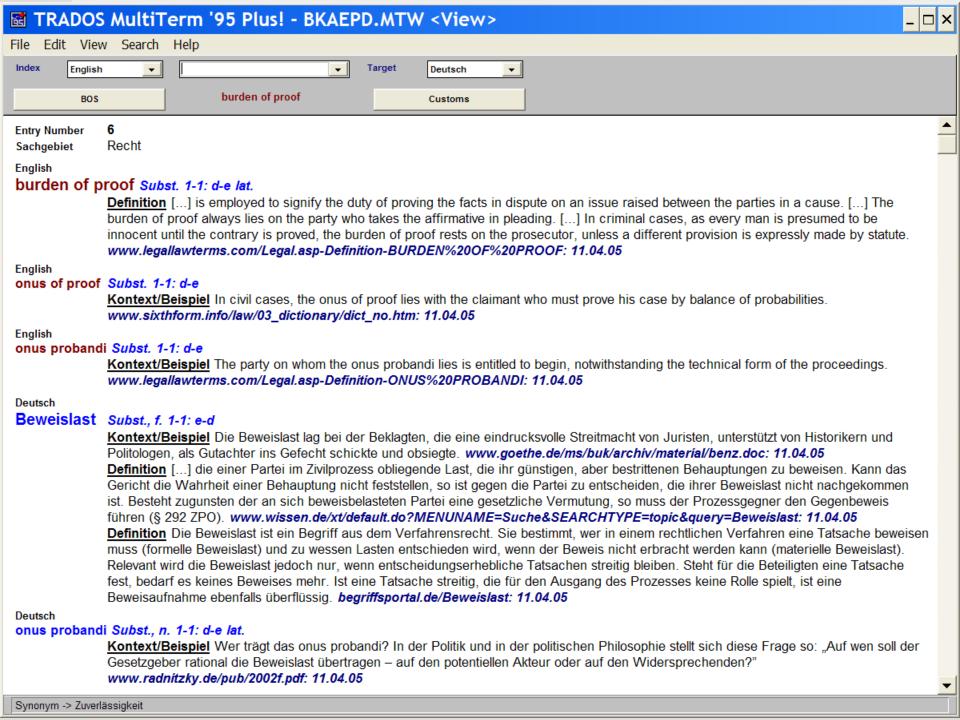


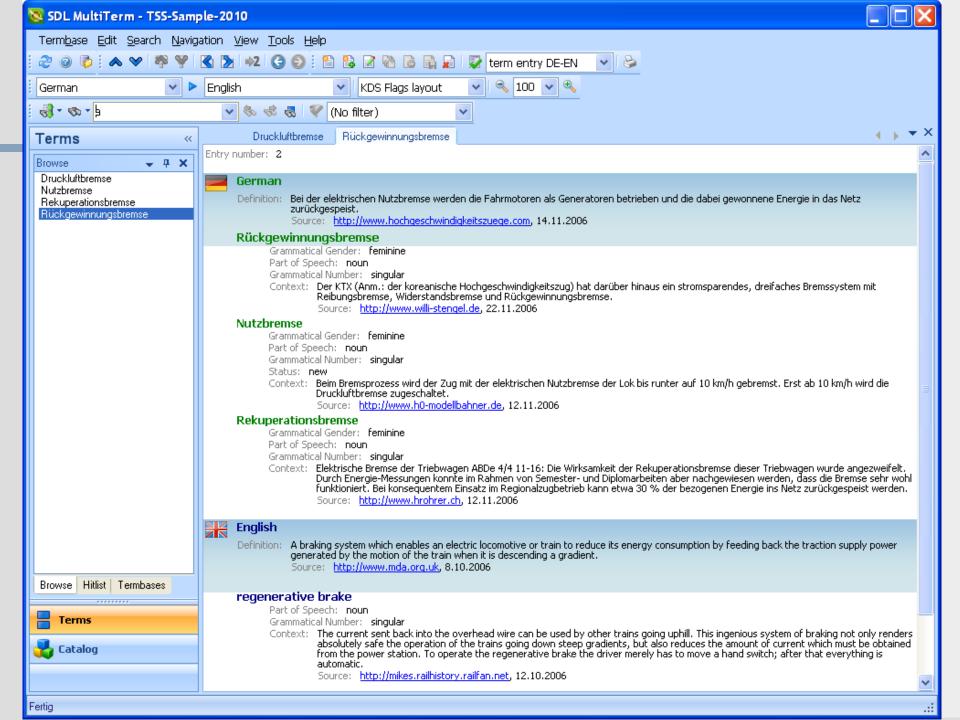


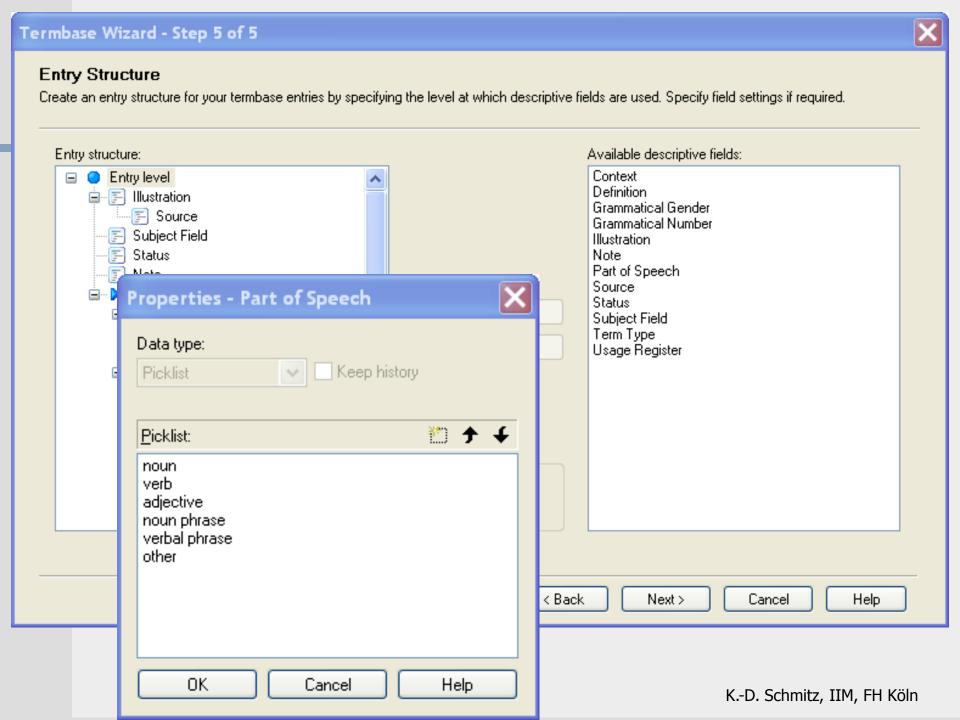












TMS functionality

- Definition of database (data categories, data model, languages, character sets etc.)
- User management (different users, access rights)
- Layout management (different layouts)
- Database management (several databases, local / LAN / Web, existing dictionaries)
- Retrieval functions (wildcards, fuzzy search, full text search, filters)
- Data entry functions (templates, pick lists, consistency control, user rights control)
- Data exchange functions (import, export, printing, TBX)
- Connectivity functions (TermExtract, WP,
 Translation Memory)
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Terminology control

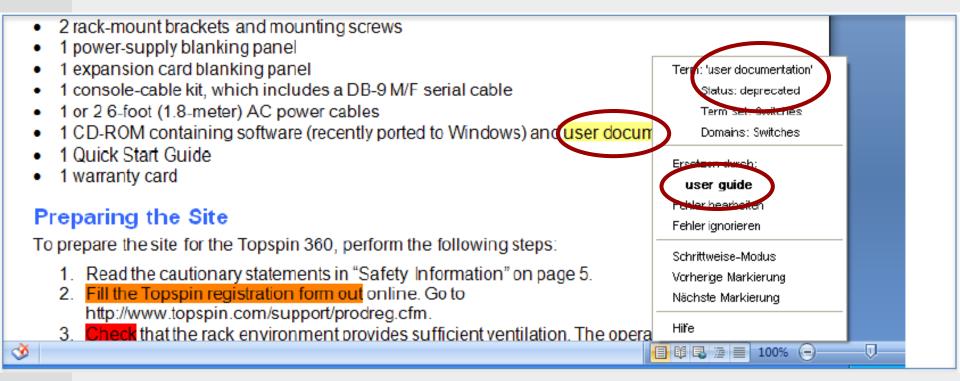
- In many application scenarios of terminology work, the checking of correct and consistent use of terminology in documents (created by technical writers or translators) is recommended.
- We can differentiate between the following control methods:
 - Monolingual terminology control
 - Bilingual terminology control (for translations)
 - Manual (human) terminology control (part of proof reading & QA)
 - Computer-assisted term control (tools analyze and check documents)
 - Without linguistic methods (for "all" languages, using the content of a term base)
 - With linguistic methods (better results, but only for "important" languages)

Terminology control tools

Features of terminology checking tools:

- Similar to spell checkers and auto correction
- Integrated into editors, authoring systems, CAT tools, but also as stand-alone programs
- Directly during the writing process of a document or translation, or as an autonomous process (when the document is finished)
- Connection to the term base entries (interactive or via export/import)
- Very often combined with grammar and style checking (controlled language)
- Using fuzzy search and/or linguistics (inflected terms in texts vs. canonical form of the terms in term bases)
- Deprecated terms must be maintained in the term base (no-terms)

Terminology control tools



Sample of a terminology check with acrolinx IQ Suite

Terminology control tools

- Dazu den 4-Wegehahn schließen, ...
- · Dazu das Vierwegeventil schließen, ...
- Dazu den 4-Wege-Hahn schließen, ...
- Dazu das 4-Wege-Ventil schließen, ...
- Dazu das 4-Wegeventil schließen, ...
- Das Heizungselement nuss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Das Heizungelement muss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Das Heizungs-Element muss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Das Heizelement muss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Das Heiz-Element muss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Der Top-Hifi Verstärker ist ein Verstärker mit Frequenzweichen.
- Der Hifi-Verstärker ist ein Verstärker mit Frequenzweichen.
- Der Top-Hifi-Verstärker ist ein Verstärker mit Frequenzweichen.
- Der Hifi/Top-Hifi Verstärker ist ein Verstärker mit Frequenzweichen.
- Der Top-Hifiverstärker ist ein Verstärker mit Frequenzweichen.

Automatic detection of linguistic variants with acrolinx IQ Suite

Example







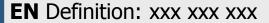


- USB stick OK label
- USB memory key OK docu
- USB flash drive NO
- USB memory stick NO
- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

After prescriptive terminology work:

TermBase

TermEntry 123





- USB stick OK label
- USB memory key OK docu
- USB flash drive NO
- USB memory stick NO
- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

FR Definition: yyy yyy yyy yyy

• ...

TermExtract

About data storage

Xxxxx xxx xxxxxx **keys** xx

XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX

xxxxx USB stick xxxx

XX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XX

xxxxx USB sticks ***

XXXX XXX XXXXX XXX

xxxxx USB memory

key xxx xxxxx xxxx

XXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXX

pendrive XXX XXXX XX

xxxxxxx press the **key**.

XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX

XXXX XXXXX XXXXX

TermBase

TermEntry 123





- **USB stick OK label**
- **USB memory key OK** docu
 - **USB flash drive NO**

USB memory stick NO

- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

FR Definition: yyy yyy yyy yyy

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx

keyboard key OK

key (OK)

TermEntry 234

TermExtract

About data storage

Xxxxx xxx xxxxxx keys xx xxxxx xxxx Xxxx xxxxx xxxxx USB stick xxxx xx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xx xxxxx USB sticks xxx xxxx xxx xxxx xxx

key xxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

xxxxx USB memory

pendrive xxx xxxx xx xxxxxxx press the key.

XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX

XXXX XXXXX XXXXX

TermBase

TermEntry 123

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx



- USB memory key OK docu
 - **USB** flash drive NO

USB memory stick NO

- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

FR Definition: yyy yyy yyy yyy

•

TermEntry 234

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx

keyboard key OK

key (OK)

LexPrint/MT

•••

USB memory key IT,
USB stick, key, Def:

...

USB stick IT, see *USB* memory stick

• • •

...

key IT, 1) data storage: see *USB memory key*, 2) input device: see *keyboard key*

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TermExtract

TermBase

LexPrint/MT

About data storage

xxxxx USB stick xxxx

XX XXXXX XXXX XXXX XX

xxxxx USB sticks ***

XXXX XXX XXXXX XXX

xxxxx USB memory

key xxx xxxxx xxxx

XXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXX

pendrive xxx xxxx xx

xxxxxxx press the **key**,

XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXXXX

XXXX XXXXX XXXXX

TermEntry 123

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx

- USB stick OK label
- USB memory key OK docu
- **USB flash drive NO**

USB memory stick NO

- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

FR Definition: yyy yyy yyy yyy

• ..

USB memory key IT, USB stick, key, Def:

XXX XXX XXX

...

USB stick IT, see *USB* memory stick

• • •

...

key IT, 1) data storage: see *USB memory key*, 2) input device: see *keyboard key*

Term

TermEntry 234
EN De

Concept

key (UK)

Term

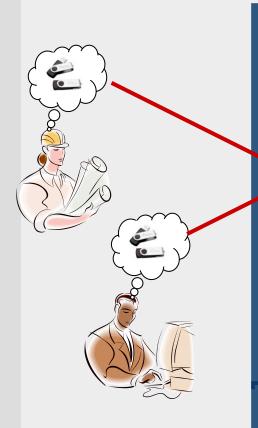
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Concept-oriented terminology management

In real terminology practice (in industry):

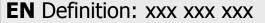
- Term extraction is used only:
 - for an initial termbase feeding
 - for the preparation of huge translation projects
- Lexicographical print products are rarely needed:
 - sometimes for web glossaries
 - for rule-based MT dictionaries (statistical MT ???)

Expert/TechWriter



TermBase

TermEntry 123



- USB stick OK label
- USB memory key OK docu
- USB flash drive NO
- USB memory stick NO
- memory stick NO
- pendrive NO
- thumbdrive NO
- key (OK)

FR Definition: yyy yyy yyy yyy

• ...

TermEntry 234

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx

- keyboard key OK
- key (OK)

Writer/Translator





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Concept-oriented terminology management

In real terminology practice (in industry):

- Concept/term creators (experts, techWriters etc.) need access to a concept-oriented termbase with term autonomy, when they create new concepts and new terms (ROI)
- Termbase users (techWriters, translators etc.) need access to a concept-oriented termbase with term autonomy when they use terminology (ROI)
- Other tools (CMS, KB, ERP, CAD, CAT etc.) need access to a concept-oriented termbase with term autonomy

Conclusion 1

- Modern terminology management systems allow for professional "real-time" terminology work with terminology producers and terminology users around the world
- Client-server architecture is a precondition for this and has many advantages, but increases efforts and costs of installation, maintenance and support
- Not all systems are optimized for specific application scenarios (e.g. small groups, teaching)

Conclusion 2

- For (computerized) terminology management and termbase design:
 - Consult literature and guidelines for terminology management (e.g. Wright/Budin: Handbook of Terminology Management Vol I / II and training course material)
 - Follow (ISO) terminology standards
 (e.g. ISO 704, ISO 1087, ISO 12620, ISO 26162)
 - Create guidelines and quality procedures for your own terminology work and your own terminology management solution!

Thank you for your attention



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