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)
Terminology extraction tools

- **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
Terminology extraction tools

Improving and enriching term candidates with SDL MultiTerm Extract
Terminology extraction tools

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

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Terminology extraction tools

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?
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 users 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 building, one city, one country?
- Interchange of data necessary?
- Usage of data in other applications?
Which TMS solution?

- with word processors, spreadsheets
  - ☀ available and usage well known
  - ☀ searching and sorting possible
  - ☀ “flexible” structure
  - ☀ create a table with several columns for data categories
  - ☹ slow if many entries
  - ☹ inadequate for many data categories
  - ☹ poor retrieval facilities
  - ☹ no systematic terminology work possible
  - ☀ ☀ no concept orientation and term autonomy
Which TMS solution?

- word processors, spreadsheets (MS Word, MS Excel)
Which TMS solution?

- with word processors, spreadsheets (MS Word, MS Excel)
Which TMS solution?

- 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
Which TMS solution?

- with database management systems (MS Access)
Which TMS solution?

- 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
  - 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
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 **one** concept including all terms in all languages and all term-related and administrative data must be stored in **one** terminological entry

concept = terminological entry
Lexicographical view / model / entry

word

meaning

meaning

meaning

meaning

meanding
Terminological view / model / entry

descriptive terminology management
Terminological view / model / entry

class concept

- term
- (term)
- term
- term
- term
- term

prescriptive terminology management

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ribbon

English

Pronunciation
- [wɪˈbæn] Audio (US)
- Rhymes: -ban

Etymology
From Old French riban (French: ruban)

Noun
ribbon (plural ribbons)
1. 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.

Translations
- 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
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.
- Ribbon, 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

Categories: Disambiguation pages
Ribbon (computing)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In GUI-based application software, a ribbon is an 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
1 Ribbons in Microsoft software
  1.1 Design guidelines
2 Controversy
  2.1 Patent "Land graff"
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 {{ds-spam}} to mark for speedy deletion.

Microsoft originally implemented ribbons as part of its "Fluent User Interface" in Office 2007. 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 tab 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, 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/View menu) 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.

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.

Design guidelines

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.
Eintragsmodell + Prinzipien

Belastung

This term already exists in the termbase. Do you want to merge the entries?

OK  Abbrechen
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

TermEntry

Concept
represented by ID-No. and/or classification / notation

Language 1
+ AuxInfo

Term 1
+ AuxInfo

Term 2
+ AuxInfo

Language 2
+ AuxInfo

Term 1
+ AuxInfo

Term 2
+ AuxInfo

Term 3
+ AuxInfo

Language 3
+ AuxInfo

Term 1
+ AuxInfo

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Concept orientation & term autonomy
Terminological data modeling

- **Terminological data categories**
  - 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)
### Terminology Maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>aplicación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arbitration</td>
<td>arbitraje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td>arquitectura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arbitration</td>
<td>arbitraje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source Definition**

Mecanismo para decidir la asignación de un recurso cuando es solicitado simultáneamente por varios procesos.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tabelle</th>
<th>Benennung</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ausgangssprache</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term:</td>
<td>dritte Bremsleuchte, f (1)</td>
<td>Abk.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem.:</td>
<td>serienmäßig oder Sonderausst. gemäß USA-Spezifik.</td>
<td>Dskrpt.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verw.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.:</td>
<td>hochgesetzte Bremsleuchte, f (1)</td>
<td>Syn.Prgm.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zielsprache</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term:</td>
<td>center high-mounted stop light</td>
<td>Abk.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem.:</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHMSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verw.:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dskrpt.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.:</td>
<td>high-mount stop light</td>
<td>Syn.Prgm.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center-mounted stop light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high-mount brakelamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hi-mount stoplamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Zündkerze</td>
<td>PS-WbAuto, 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>spark plug, sparking plug</td>
<td>DicAuto, 179; Gm23, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Context

Context: The sparking plug ignites the compressed fuel-and-air mixture in the cylinder of a petrol engine by means of a spark which leaps from the central electrode.

Quelle: Gm23, 24
TMS with defined (“fixed”) entry structure – complex multilingual TMS

- Term autonomy

TWIN (Termbase for Windows, Blaha)

TMS Types: Samples
TMS Types: Samples

- TMS with defined ("fixed") entry structure
  - complex multilingual TMS
    - with term autonomy
  - crossTerm (across)

Definition:

Unter einer Tellerfeder versteht man eine kegelige Ringschale, die in Achsrichtung belastbar ist und sowohl ruhend als auch schwingend beansprucht werden kann. Die Kraftübertragung erfolgt durch elastisches Überdruck.
burden of proof **Subst. 1-1: d-e lat.**

**Definition** [...] is employed to signify the duty of proving the facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a cause. [...] The burden of proof always lies on the party who takes the affirmative in pleading. [...] In criminal cases, as every man is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, the burden of proof rests on the prosecutor, unless a different provision is expressly made by statute.

www.legalawterms.com/Legal.asp-Definition-BURDEN%20OF%20PROOF: 11.04.05

**onus of proof** **Subst. 1-1: d-e**

**Kontext/Beispiel** In civil cases, the onus of proof lies with the claimant who must prove his case by balance of probabilities.

www.sixthform.info/lew/03_dictionary/dict_no.htm: 11.04.05

**onus probandi** **Subst. 1-1: d-e**

**Kontext/Beispiel** The party on whom the onus probandi lies is entitled to begin, notwithstanding the technical form of the proceedings.

www.legalawterms.com/Legal.asp-Definition-ONUS%20PROBANDI: 11.04.05

Deutsch

Beweislast **Subst., f. 1-1: e-d**

**Kontext/Beispiel** Die Beweislast lag bei der Beklagten, die eine eindrucksvolle Streitmacht von Juristen, unterstützt von Historikern und Politologen, als Gutachter ins Gefecht schickte und obsiegte. www.goethe.de/ms/buk/archiv/material/benz.doc: 11.04.05

**Definition** [...] die einer Partei im Zivilprozess obliegende Last, die ihr günstiger, aber bestrittenen Behauptungen zu beweisen. Kann das Gericht die Wahrheit einer Behauptung nicht feststellen, so ist gegen die Partei zu entscheiden, die ihrer Beweislast nicht nachgekommen ist. Besteht zugunsten der an sich beweisbelasteten Partei eine gesetzliche Vermutung, so muss der Prozessgegner den Gegenbeweis führen (§ 292 ZPO). www.wissen.de/xt/default.do?MENUNAME=Suche&SEARCHTYPE=topic&query=Beweislast: 11.04.05

**Definition** Die Beweislast ist ein Begriff aus dem Verfahrensrecht. Sie bestimmt, wer in einem rechtlchen Verfahren eine Tatsache beweisen muss (formelle Beweislast) und zu wessen Lasten entschieden wird, wenn der Beweis nicht erbracht werden kann (materielle Beweislast). Relevant wird die Beweislast jedoch nur, wenn entscheidungserhebliche Tatsachen streitig bleiben. Steht für die Beteiligten eine Tatsache fest, bedarf es keines Beweises mehr. Ist eine Tatsache streitig, die für den Ausgang des Prozesses keine Rolle spielt, ist eine Beweisaufnahme ebenfalls überflüssig. begriffspartalan.de/Beweislast: 11.04.05

Deutsch

**onus probandi** **Subst., n. 1-1: d-e lat.**

**Kontext/Beispiel** Wer trägt das onus probandi? In der Politik und in der politischen Philosophie stellt sich diese Frage so: „Auf wen soll der Gesetzgeber rational die Beweislast übertragen – auf den potentiellen Akteur oder auf den Widersprechenden?“

www.radnitzky.de/pub/2002f.pdf: 11.04.05
**Druckluftbremse**

**German**

**Definition:** Bei der elektrischen Nutzbremse werden die Fahrmotoren als Generatoren betrieben und die dabei gewonnene Energie in das Netz zurückgespeist.

**Source:** [http://www.hochgeschwindigkeitszuege.com](http://www.hochgeschwindigkeitszuege.com), 14.11.2006

**Rückgewinnungsbremse**

**German**

**Definition:** Rückgewinnungsbremse

**Grammaral Gender:** feminine
**Part of Speech:** noun
**Grammatical Number:** singular
**Context:** Der KTX (Anm.: der koreanische Hochgeschwindigkeitszug) hat darüber hinaus ein stromsparendes, dreifaches Bremssystem mit Reibungsbremse, Widerstands bremse und Rückgewinnungsbremse.

**Source:** [http://www.will-stengel.de](http://www.will-stengel.de), 22.11.2006

**Nutzbremsen**

**German**

**Definition:** Nutzbremse

**Grammaral Gender:** feminine
**Part of Speech:** noun
**Grammatical Number:** singular
**Status:** new
**Context:** Beim Bremsprozess wird der Zug mit der elektrischen Nutzbremse der Lok bis runter auf 10 km/h gebremst. Erst ab 10 km/h wird die Druckluftbremse zugeschaltet.

**Source:** [http://www.h0-modellbahner.de](http://www.h0-modellbahner.de), 12.11.2006

**Rekuperationsbremsen**

**German**

**Definition:** Rekuperationsbremsen

**Grammaral Gender:** feminine
**Part of Speech:** noun
**Grammatical Number:** singular

**Source:** [http://www.hrohrer.ch](http://www.hrohrer.ch), 12.11.2006

**English**

**Definition:** A braking system which enables an electric locomotive or train to reduce its energy consumption by feeding back the traction supply power generated by the motion of the train when it is descending a gradient.

**Source:** [http://www.mda.org.uk](http://www.mda.org.uk), 8.10.2006

**regenerative brake**

**Part of Speech:** noun
**Grammaral Number:** singular
**Context:** The current sent back into the overhead wire can be used by other trains going uphill. This ingenious system of braking not only renders absolutely safe the operation of the trains going down steep gradients, but also reduces the amount of current which must be obtained from the power station. To operate the regenerative brake the driver merely has to move a hand switch; after that everything is automatic.

**Source:** [http://mikes.railhistory rallfan.net](http://mikes.railhistory rallfan.net), 12.10.2006
Entry Structure

Create an entry structure for your termbase entries by specifying the level at which descriptive fields are used. Specify field settings if required.

Entry structure:
- Entry level
  - Illustration
  - Source
  - Subject Field
  - Status
  - Note

Available descriptive fields:
- Context
- Definition
- Grammatical Gender
- Grammatical Number
- Illustration
- Note
- Part of Speech
- Source
- Status
- Subject Field
- Term Type
- Usage Register

Properties - Part of Speech

Data type:
- Picklist

Picklist:
- noun
- verb
- adjective
- noun phrase
- verbal phrase
- other
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)
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 Vierwègeventil schließen, ...
- Dazu den 4-Wege-Hahn schließen, ...
- Dazu das 4-Wege-Ventil schließen, ...
- Dazu das 4-Wegeventil schließen, ...

- Das Heizzulsionselement muss vor dem Einbau gereinigt werden.
- Das Heizzungselement 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.
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)**
Example: concept-oriented termbase

TermBase

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
• ...
Example: concept-oriented termbase

TermExtract

About data storage

Xxxxx xxx xxxxxxx keys xx
xxxxx xxx xxxxxx
xxxxx USB stick xxx
xx xxxxxx xxx xxx xxx xx
xxxxx USB sticks xxx
xxxxxxx USB memory key xxx xxxxxx
xxxx xxx xxxxxxx x
xxxxxxx press the key
xxxxx xxx xxx xxxxxx
xxxx xxx xxxxxxx

TermBase

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
• ...

TermEntry 234

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx
• keyboard key OK
• key (OK)
Example: concept-oriented termbase

TermExtract

About data storage

Xxxxx xxx xxxxxx keys xx
xxx xxx xxx x xxxxx USB stick xxx
xx xxx xxx xxx xxx xx
xxx xxx xxx xxx xx
xxx xxx USB memory key xxx
xxx xxx xxx xxx
xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx
xxx xxx pendrive xxx xxx xx
xxxxxxx press the key
xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx
xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

TermBase

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

TermEntry 234

EN Definition: xxx xxx xxx
• keyboard key OK
• key (OK)

LexPrint/MT

... 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
Example: concept-oriented termbase

TermExtract

About data storage
Xxxxx xxx xxxxxx keys xx
xxxxxx xxx xxx Xxxx xxxxxx
xxxxx USB stick xxx
xx xxxxxx xxx xxx xx
xxxxx USB sticks xx
xxxx xxx xxxxxx xxx
xxxxx USB memory key xxx xxxxx xxx
xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx
pendrive xxx xxx xx
xxxxxxxxxxx press the key
xxxxxxx xxx xxx xxxxxx
xxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx

Term

TermBase

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

Term

Concept

Term

LexPrint/MT

... 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

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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 ???)
Example: concept-oriented termbase

**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
- ...

**TermEntry 234**

**EN** Definition: xxx xxx xxx
- **keyboard key** OK
- **key** (OK)

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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).
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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