TermNet
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK
FOR TERMINOLOGY

Standards for Terminology Work

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Theoretical Background

Classical Theory

objectivist epistemology
onomasiological definition
concepts

Prototype Theory

cognitivist epistemology
semasiological
templates for meaning
description
categories

Based on *Objectivist Epistemology*

Reality

Entities with fixed properties and relations among them

Essentialism

Necessary and sufficient properties define a category [Aristotelian logic]

Classical categorisation

Entities that have a given property or collection of properties in common form a category

Objectivist semantics & Correspondence Theory

Linguistic expressions get their meaning only via their capacity to correspond, or failure to correspond, to the real world or some possible world

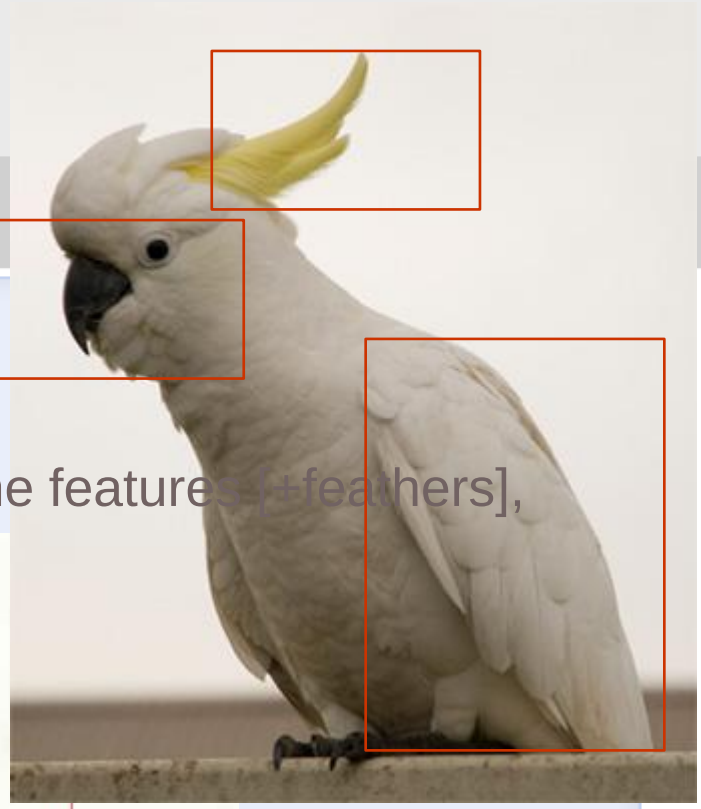
They are capable of referring correctly

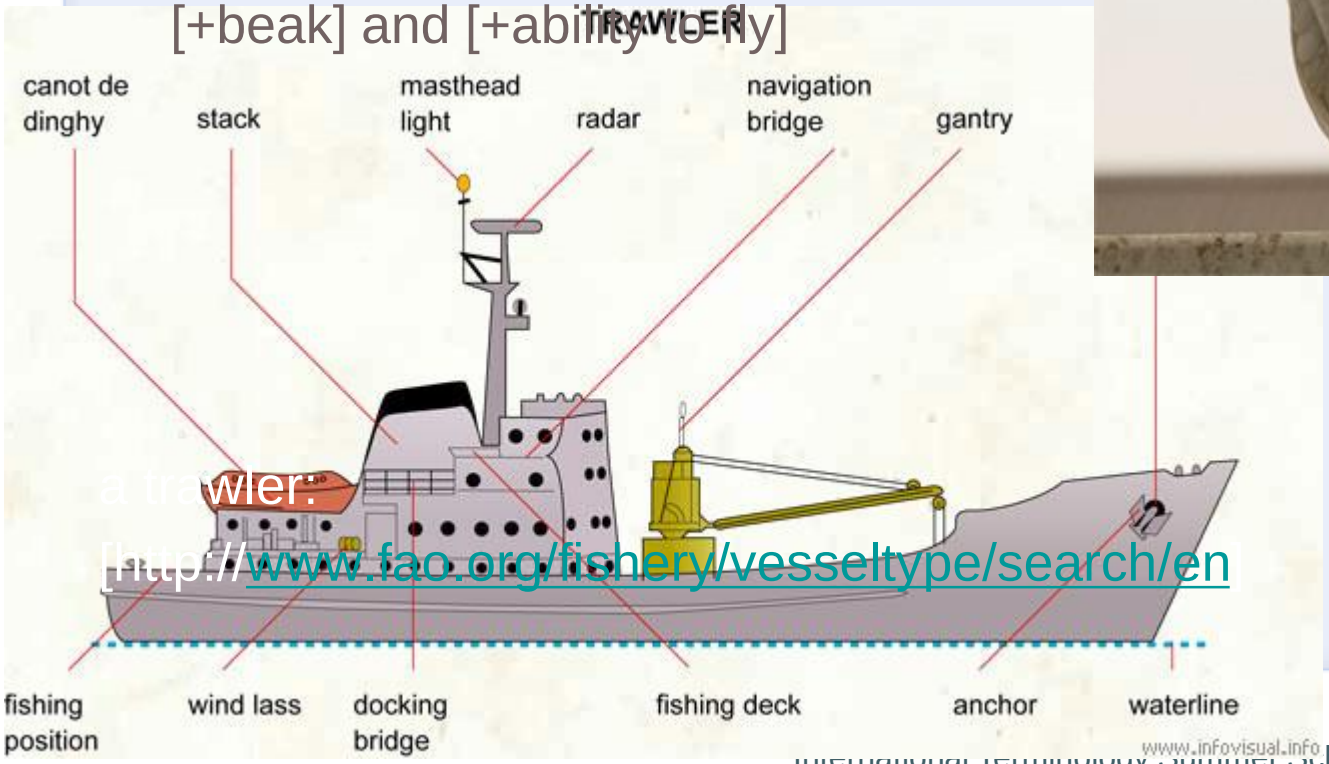
Proper matching of word or sentence to a real-world entity, state or event

Classical Theory *Principles*

Example

A bird may be defined as elements with the features [+feathers], [+beak] and [+ability to fly]





a trawler.

[http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/search/en

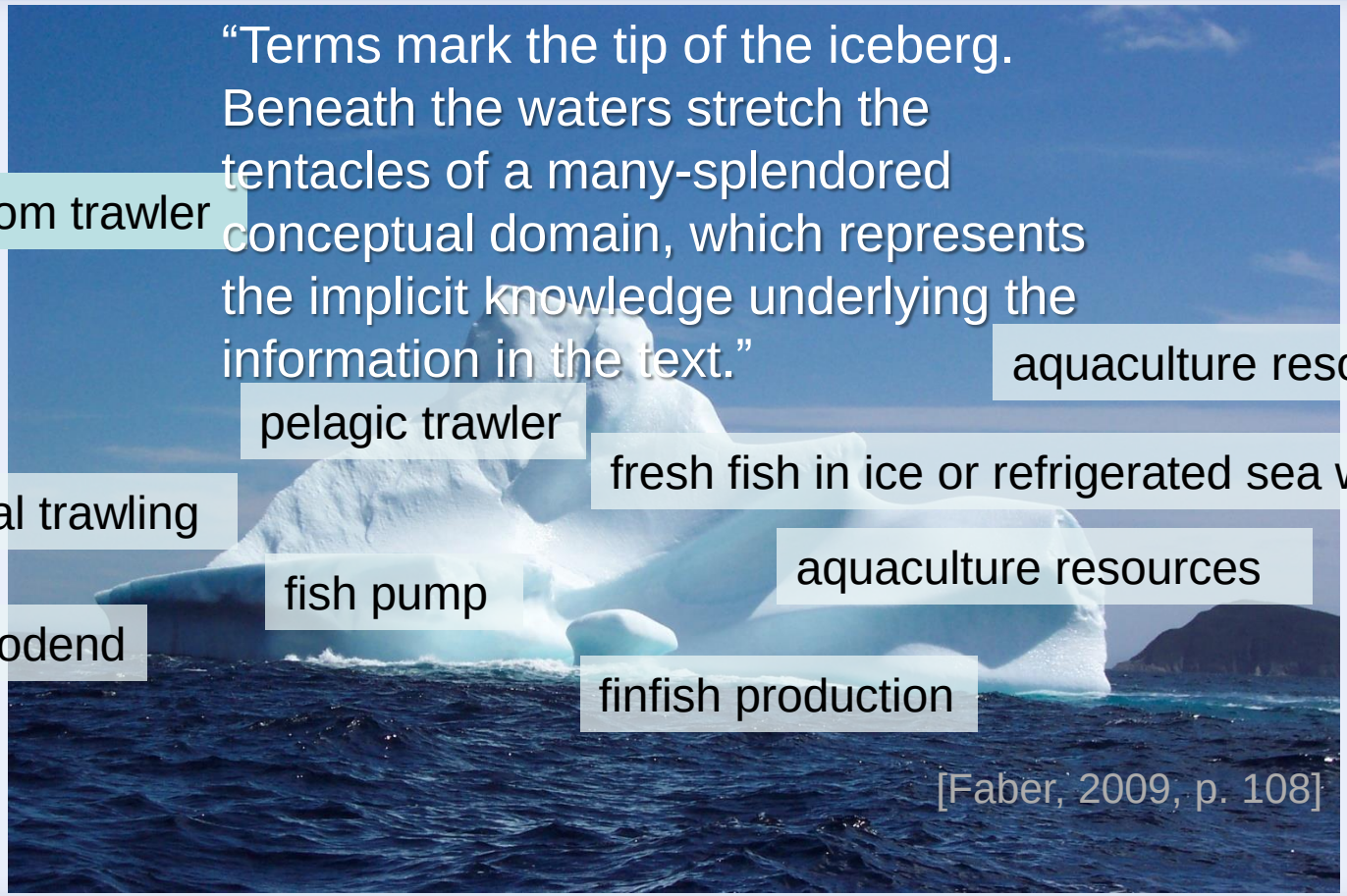
Cognitive shift in Terminology

term

specialized knowledge unit

access point to more complex knowledge structures

[Faber, 2009, p. 108]



bottom trawler

aquaculture resources

pelagic trawler

fresh fish in ice or refrigerated sea water

commercial trawling

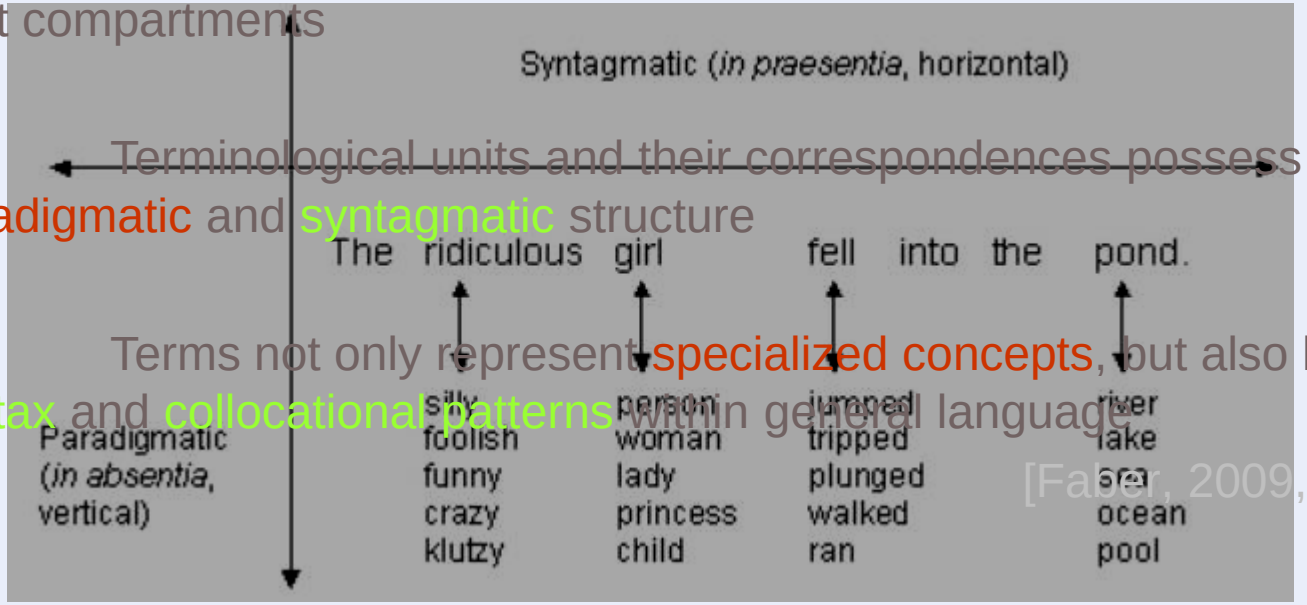
aquaculture resources

fish pump

codend

finfish production

Knowledge of specialized language does not consist of a series of water-tight compartments



Terminological units and their correspondences possess both paradigmatic and syntagmatic structure

Terms not only represent specialized concepts, but also have syntax and collocational patterns within general language

[Faber, 2009, p. 108]

Implications for specialised translation:

Terminological knowledge units, when inserted in an appropriate (or inappropriate) context, create ripples that affect the text at all levels

Radical departure from classical *necessary and sufficient conditions* [Aristotelian logic]

Eleanor Rosch *Natural Categories* (1973)

Cognitivist epistemology

"Was bist du für ein Vogel, wenn du nicht fliegen kannst", sagte der kleine Vogel zur Ente. "Was bist du für ein Vogel, wenn du nicht schwimmen kannst", sagt die Ente und tauchte unter (*Peter und der Wolf*)

People create categories of things and assign the same name (or label) to things that are not exactly the same but similar

Categorization is to be understood as a similarity comparison process

Not defined by necessary or sufficient conditions

Graded membership

Fuzzy boundaries: some categories are blurred at the edges

Similarity is recognized as being highly relative and context-dependent (usage-based, communicative situation)

Graded membership

Some members are more central than others

Family resemblance [Wittgenstein]

Prototype categories are constructed on the basis of experientially perceived similarities among members, and these similarities may involve one or more dimensions, or characteristics

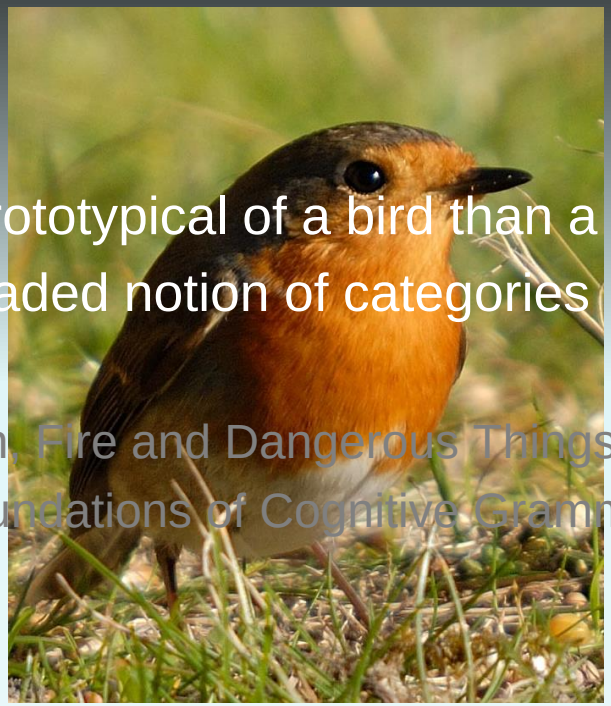
Example

A robin is more prototypical of a bird than a penguin.

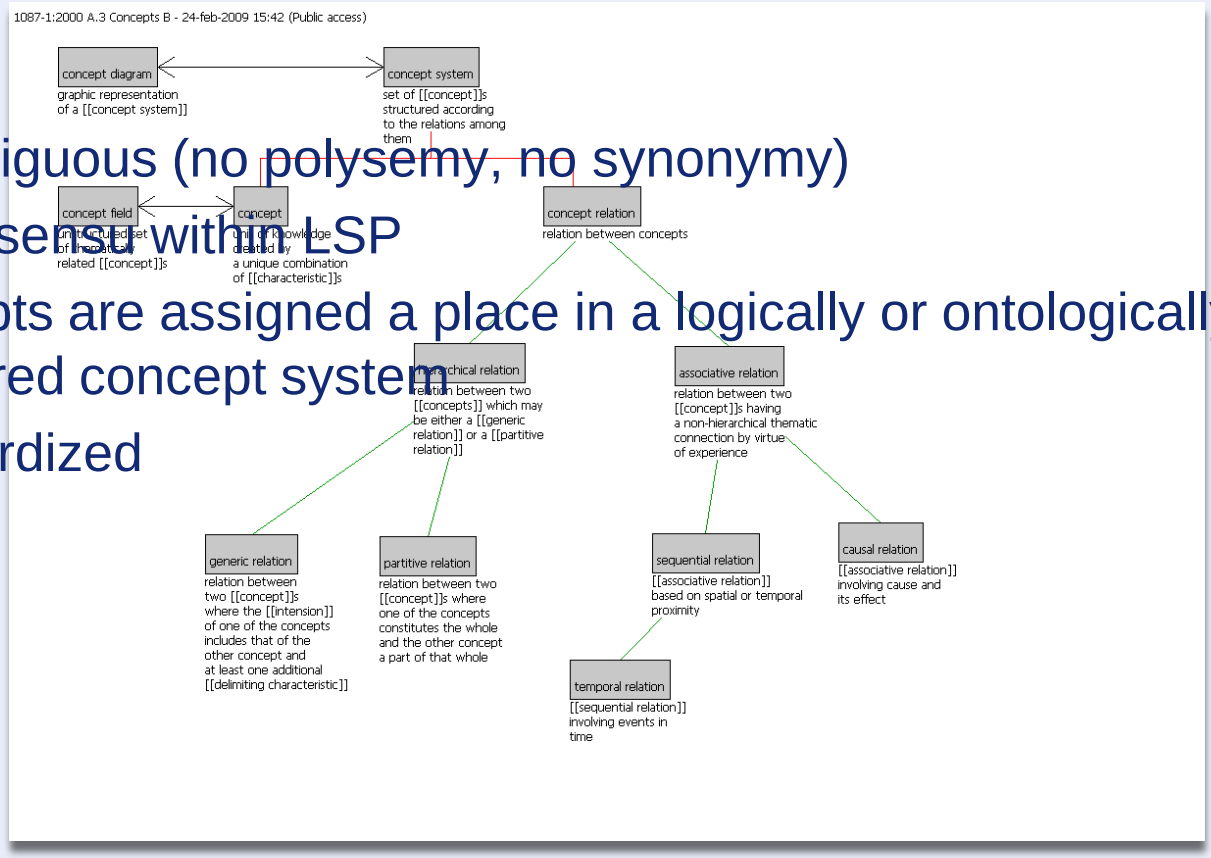
This leads to a graded notion of categories

George Lakoff (Women, Fire and Dangerous Things, 1987)

Ronald Langacker (Foundations of Cognitive Grammar, vol. 1/2 1987/1991).



Terms



Unambiguous (no polysemy, no synonymy)

Stricto sensu within LSP

Concepts are assigned a place in a logically or ontologically structured concept system

Standardized

Harmonization & Standardization

harmonization

terminological harmonization

process by which terminological differences between standards are made compatible or at least interoperable

standardization

terminological standardization

the selection, approval and dissemination of one or more terms by a standardizing body, after careful study of detailed terminological research findings, for the purpose of promoting preferred usage

Terminology in *ISO Standards*

Definitions

Superordinate concept and necessary and ~~sufficient~~ delimiting characteristics which delimit the concept from related concepts (excluding encyclopaedic information)

Superordinate concept and ~~necessary and sufficient delimiting~~ characteristics which delimit the concept from related concepts (excluding encyclopaedic information)

Logical or ontological language-independent understanding of the concept is possible before labelling the concept (onomasiological approach)

(Vienna School: Eugen Wüster 1898-1977)

The Machine Tool, an Interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts

Definition of concepts *sensu tricto* for entity type clear cut categories

Definitions including more encyclopaedic information work well with *fuzzy* categories

game

murder

Prototype Theory *Terminology*

Concepts > prototypically structured units of understanding referred to as Categories

Definitions > Templates for meaning description

(Cognitive Linguistics > Frame Semantics: Lakoff, Fauconnier)

Examples: *blotting & biotechnology*

Prototype Theory *Functional Advantages*

Umbrella categories (*microbiology, biochemistry*)

- historical information on the development of a discipline is useful for the understanding of umbrella categories

Activities (*cloning, gene splicing*)

- steps on how to perform an activity are essential for categories in life science

Prototype categories:

Offer maximum information with the least cognitive effort (Rosch):
linguistic economy

Maintain themselves to *changing circumstances* and new expressive needs (Geeraerts, 1988)

Able to accommodate the *brute* and *institutional* facts (Searle 1969)

Usage-based approach to language categorisation

Prototype Theory *Problems and Limitations*

Prototypical categorization works best for quick & unreflective judgments

If more reflective judgments are needed, people go beyond the outcome of a similarity comparison

Keil 1989, Gelman 2003

Concepts which do not have a prototype structure

chair which has been purchased on a Wednesday

31st Century invention

(Fodor & Lepore 1994, Fodor 1998, Giannakopolou)

Prototype structures are problematic and unable to accurately account for word meanings

Prototypicality: ‘gist’ of human categorisation

Classical Theory Problems and Limitations

How to handle encyclopaedic information? (use, legal situation, communicative situation, science development)

Univocity = wishful thinking?

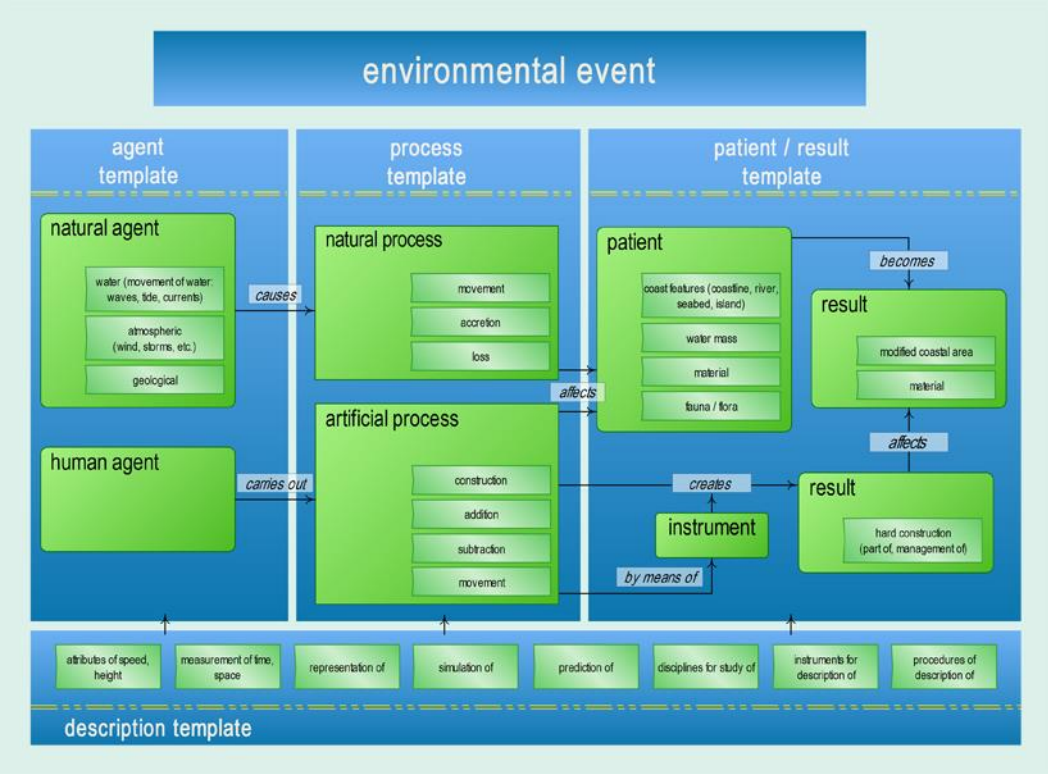
Monosemic reference between terms and concepts

Does not account for terminological variation

Syntactical behaviour of terms not analysed

Exclusively synchronic approach

Frame-based Terminology



Standards of Terminology Work

ISO 704: *Terminology work - Principles and methods*

ISO 1087-1: *Terminology work - Vocabulary - Theory and application (Part 1)*

ISO 24156-1: *Graphic notations for concept modeling in terminology work and its relationship with UML -- Part 1: Guidelines for using UML in terminology work*

ISO 12620: *Computer applications in terminology - Data categories*

ISO 10241: *International terminology standards -Preparation and layout*

LSP

What is an LSP?

special language

language for special purposes

language used in a subject field and characterized by the use of specific linguistic means of expression

ISO 1087-1:2000

Terminology & LSP

Experts use linguistic (lexical, morphological, syntactic) means that are characteristic of the subject field concerned and together constitute its LSP

The selection of these linguistic means, which are largely provided by LGP (language for general purposes), is determined by the prerequisites for optimum understanding between experts:

- precision
- conciseness
- clearness
- suitability for the formation of compounds

designation

representation of a concept by linguistic or non-linguistic means

ISO/DIS 704

term

linguistic unit which conveys conceptual meaning within the framework of specialized knowledge texts

[Faber, 2009 , p. 109]

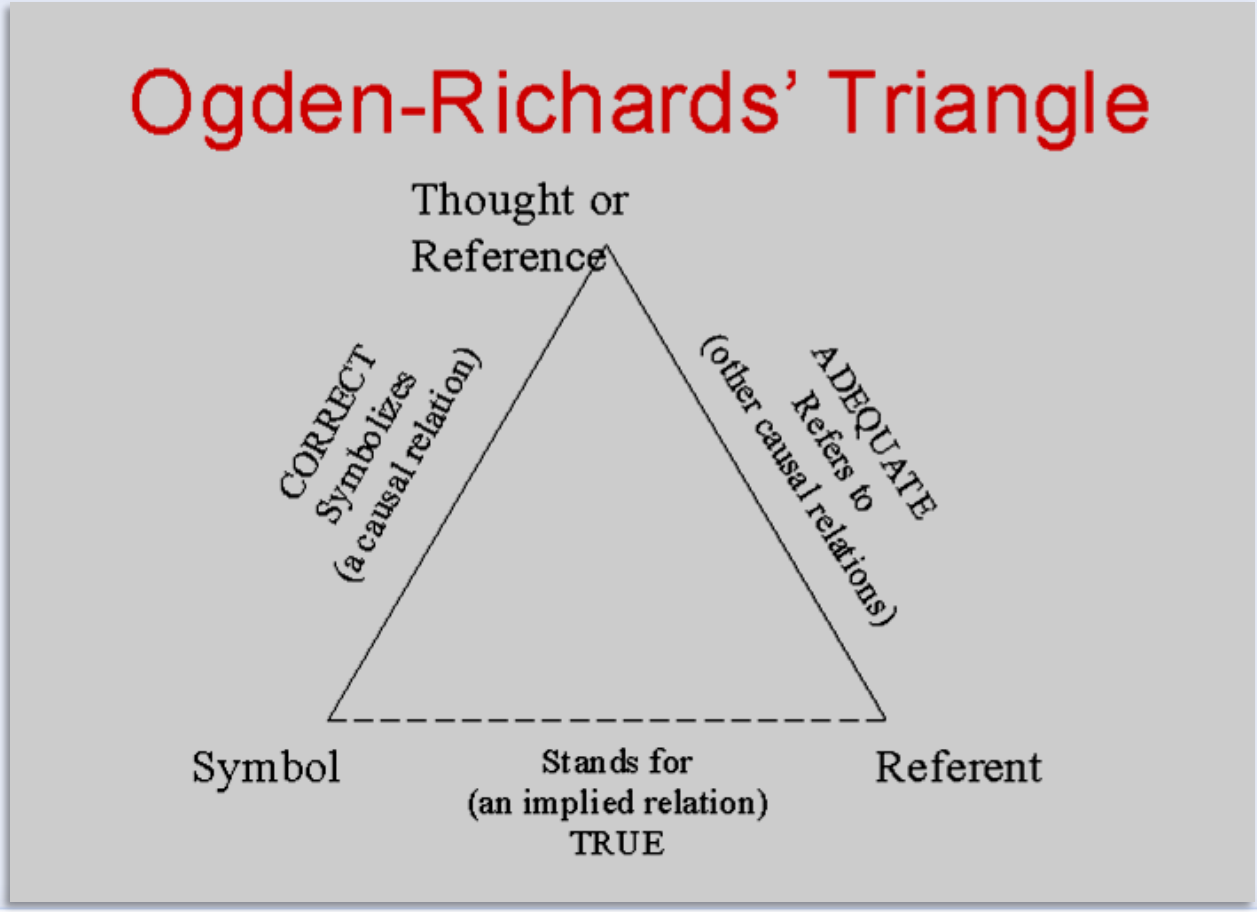
Designations

Designations may also be symbols, formulas, codes, etc.

designation

a linguistic or other symbol which represent
concept
[GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN *TERMINOLOGY*]

The semiotic triangle first was popularized by Ogden and Richards in their 1923 publication *The Meaning of Meaning*.



Designations

symbol

designation of a concept by letters, numbers, pictograms or a combination of these

term

verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field

~~appellation~~

name

verbal designation of an ~~individual concept~~ a unique object

concept

unit of thought constituted by a unique set of necessary characteristics

NOTE

Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations (NEN-ISO 1087: 3)

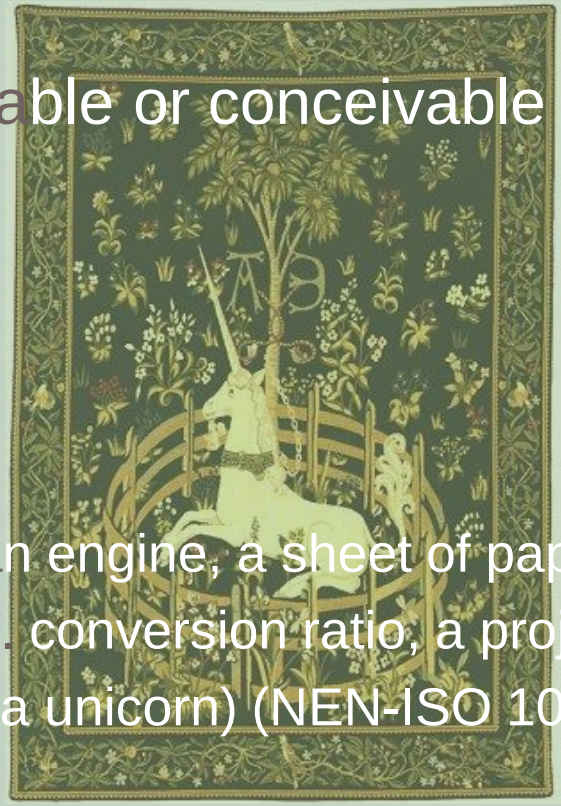
concept

a mental representation of objects within a specialized context or field

ISO 704: 2008

object

anything perceivable or conceivable



NOTE

Objects may be

- material (e.g. an engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond)
- immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project plan)
- imagined (e.g. a unicorn) (NEN-ISO 1087: 3)

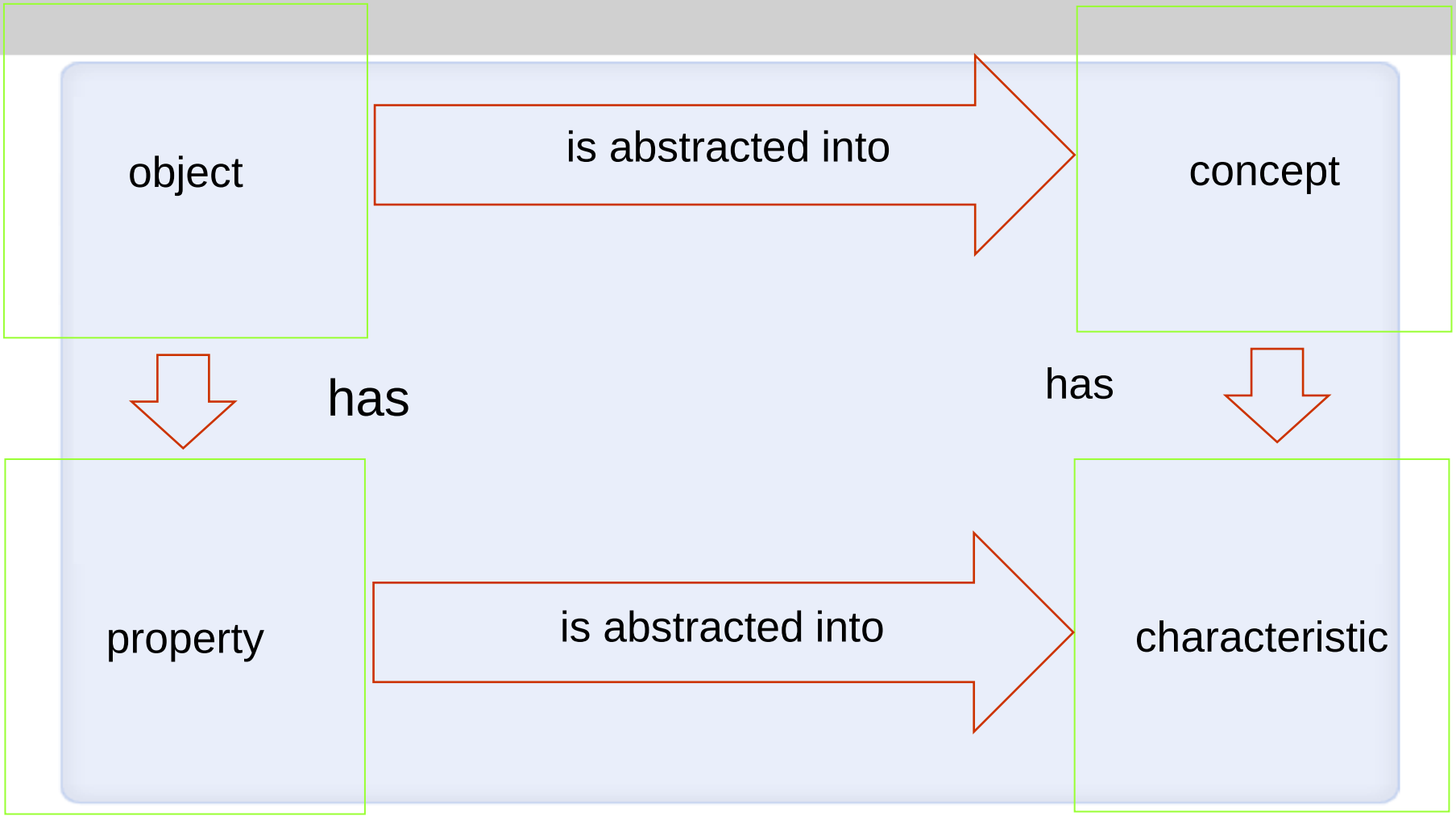
Properties & Characteristics

property

a quality or feature of an object

characteristic

unit of thought that corresponds to properties that are common to a set of objects

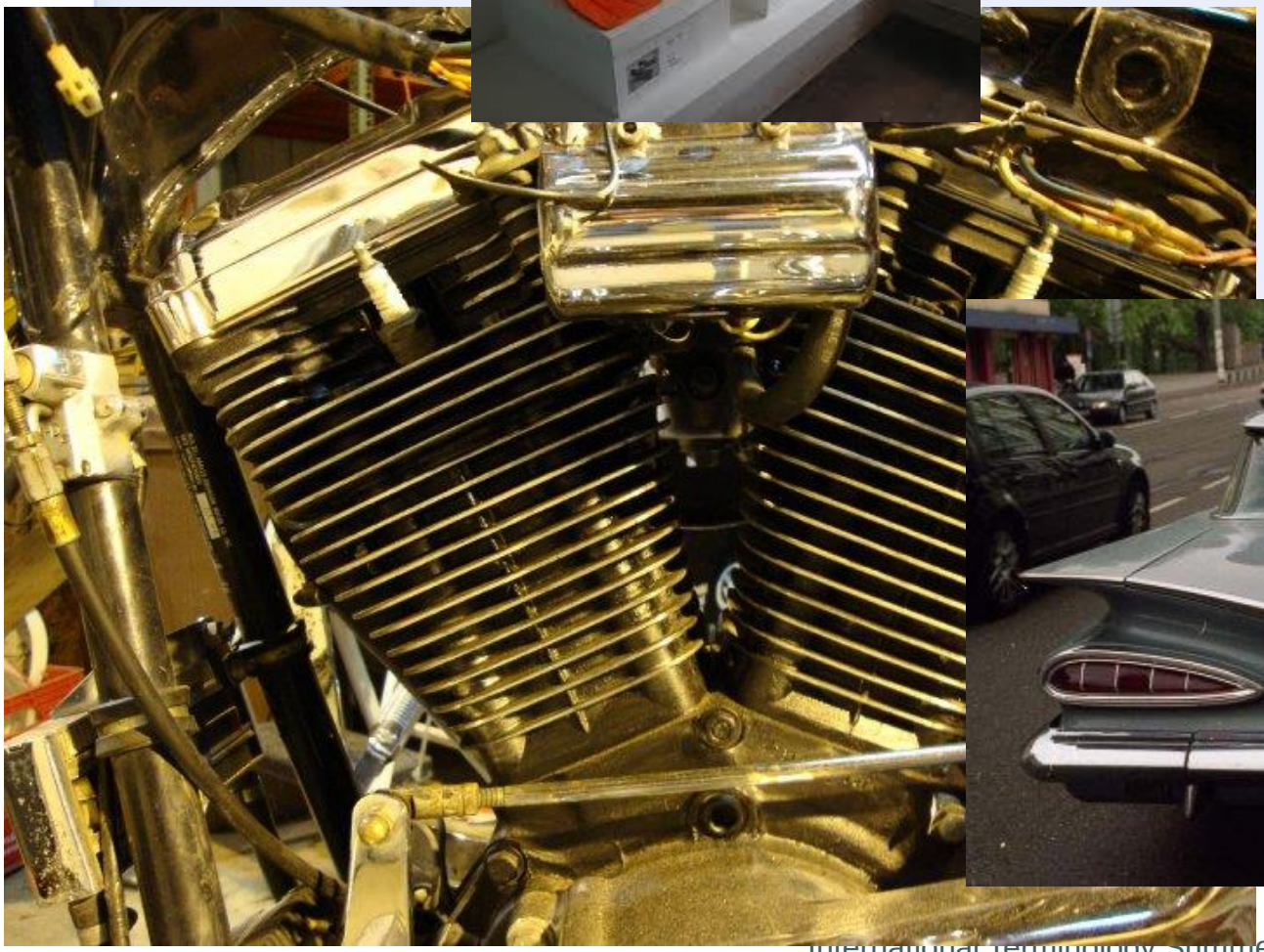

object
is abstracted into
concept
has
has
property
is abstracted into
characteristic

Characteristics play an important part in terminology work

Define a concept

Delimit a concept

Determine the position of a concept in a concept system




DL-16-57

Concept: abstraction based on the set of all mechanical mice **Designation (term):** *mechanical mouse*			
Properties of Object 1	**Properties of Object 2**	**Properties of Object 3**	**Characteristics**
Ivory-coloured;	blue	black	having colour NOTE: This characteristic is inherited from a super-ordinate concept at a very high level, e.g. 'physical object'
hand-manoeuvred along a firm, flat surface	hand-manoeuvred along a firm, flat surface	hand-manoeuvred along a firm, flat surface	being hand-manoeuvred along a firm, flat surface
has a ball on its underside	has a ball on its underside	has a ball on its underside	having a ball on its underside
has three buttons	has two buttons	has three buttons;	having at least one button
has a wire for connecting to a computer	has a wire for connecting to a computer	has a wire for connectIn to a computer;	having a wire for connecting to a computer
rollers detect the movement of the ball	sensor detects the movement of the ball	rollers detect themovement of the ball	having a means of detecting ball-movement

(ISO/DIS 704: 2008)

necessary characteristic

characteristic that is always true of each object in the extension of a given concept

sufficient characteristic

characteristic that is one of a set of characteristics that determines whether a specific object belongs in the extension of a given concept

essential characteristic

characteristic that is one of a set characteristics that are both necessary and sufficient to determine the extension of a concept

delimiting characteristic

necessary characteristic that distinguishes a concept from related concepts within one concept system

intension

set of necessary characteristics

extension

totality of objects to which a concept corresponds

Concepts do not exist as isolated units of thought but always in relation to each other in a certain subject field

subject field

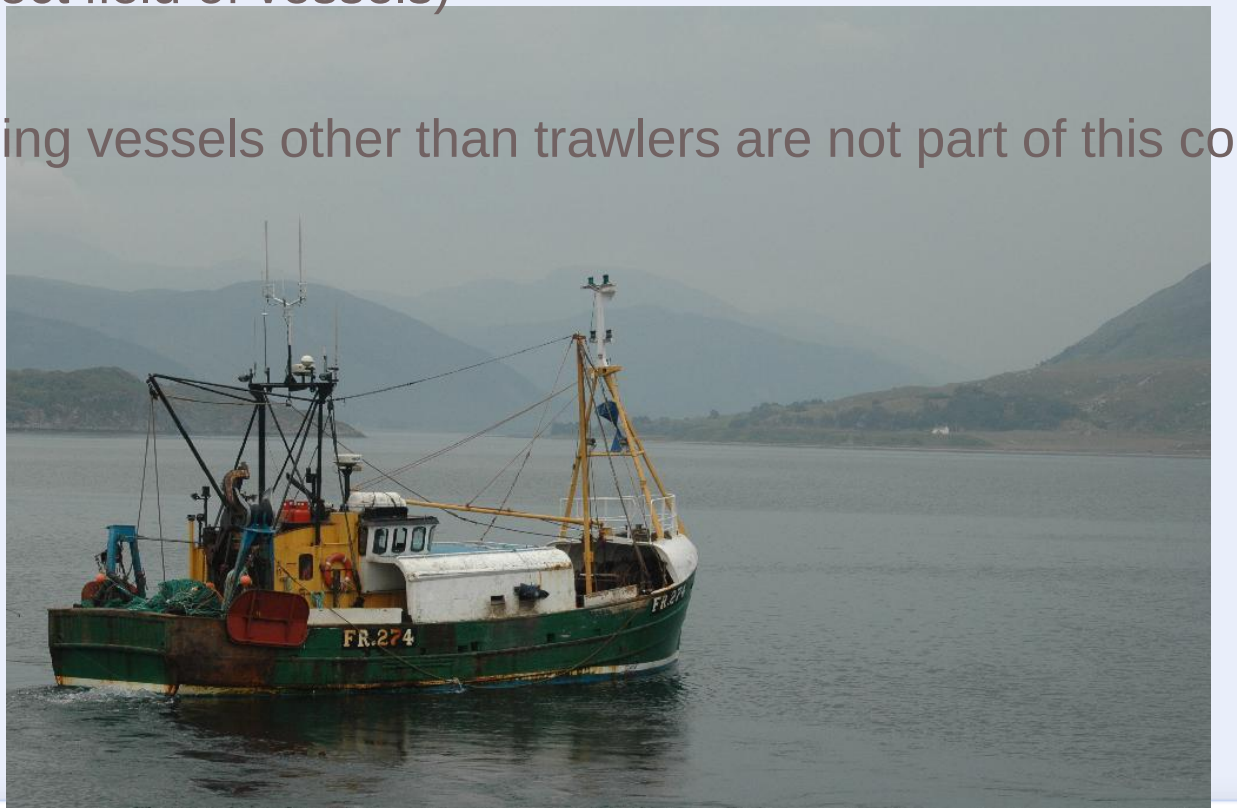
field within which the concept field is established

concept field

field of thematically related but unstructured concepts

Concept Relations

E.g.: Trawlers within the concept field of fishing vessels (part of the subject field of vessels)



Fishing vessels other than trawlers are not part of this concept field

The terminology of a subject/concept field is not an arbitrary collection of terms but the collection of designations attributed to concepts making up the knowledge structure of the field

concept system

set of concepts structured according to the relations among them

generic concept system

a concept system in which all the concepts relate to each other as generic and specific concepts

partitive concept system

concept system in which all the concepts relate to each other as wholes and their parts

associative concept system

a concept system in which all the concepts relate to each other by association

mixed concept system

a system constructed using a combination of concept relations

hierarchical relation

generic relation

partitive relation

non-hierarchical relation

associative relation

Concepts are organized into levels of superordinate and subordinate concepts

There must be at least one subordinate concept below a superordinate concept

Subordinate concepts at the same level and having the same criterion of subdivision are called coordinate concepts

superordinate concept

concept that has one or more subordinate concepts within one particular concept system

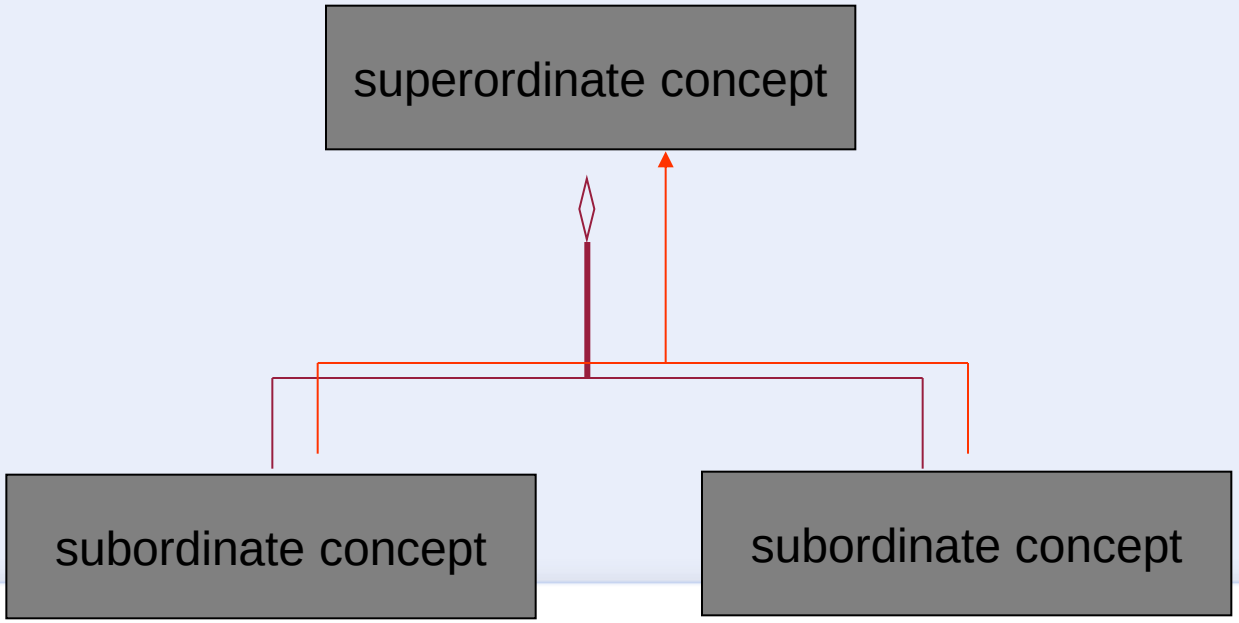
subordinate concept

concept in one concept system that can be grouped together with at least one coordinate concept into a superordinate concept

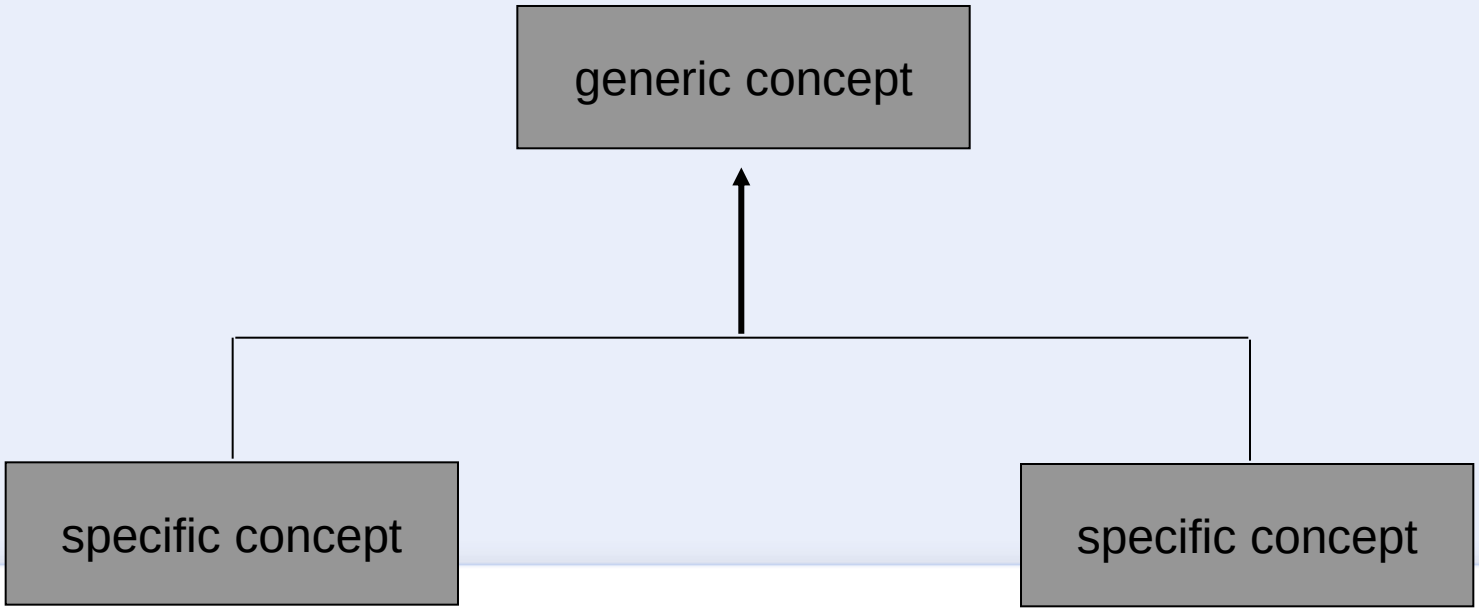
coordinate concept

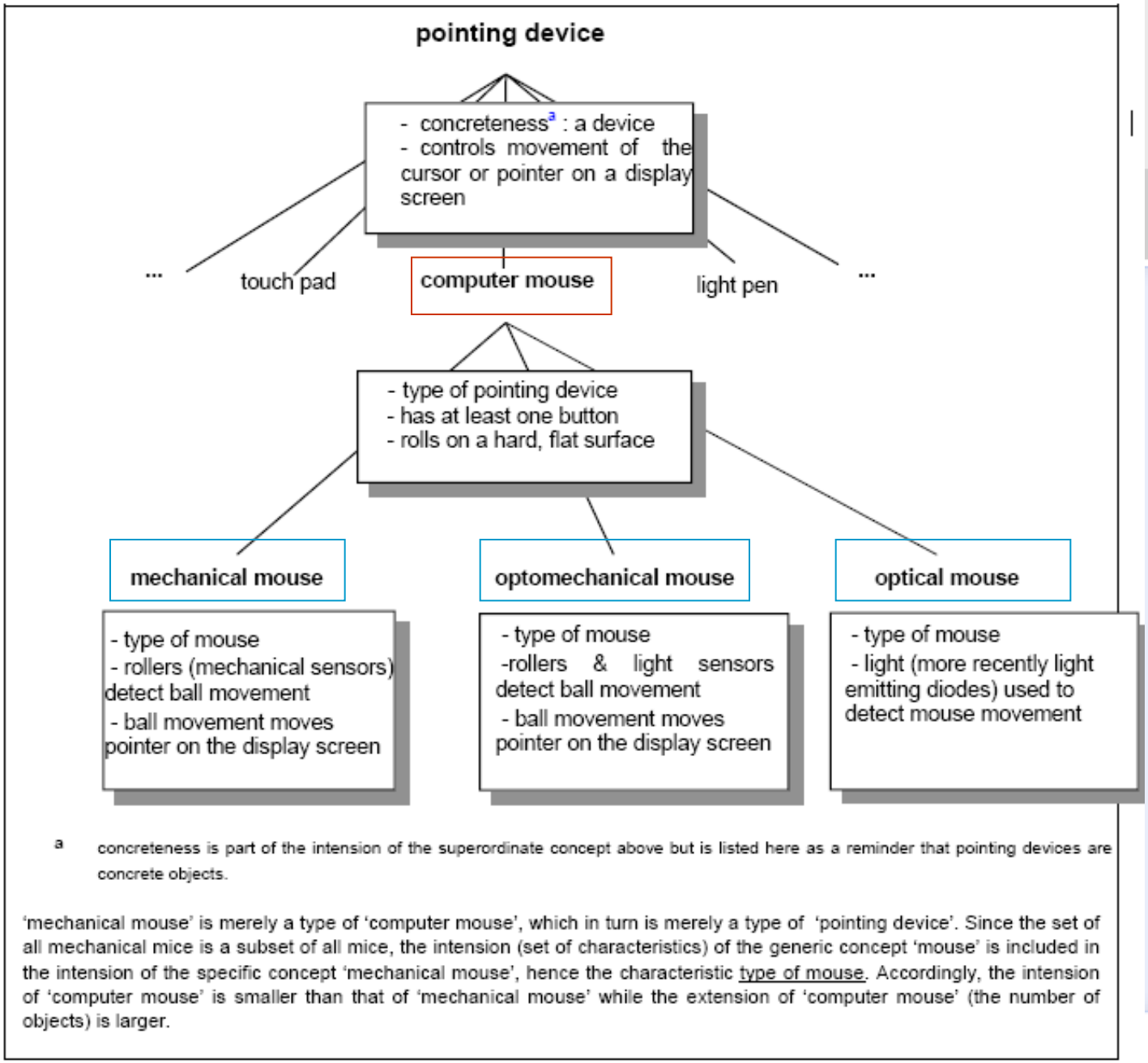
subordinate concept having the same nearest superordinate concept and same criterion of subdivision as some other concept in a given concept system

UML > ISO 24156-1 Concept relations



UML > ISO 24156-1 Generic relation

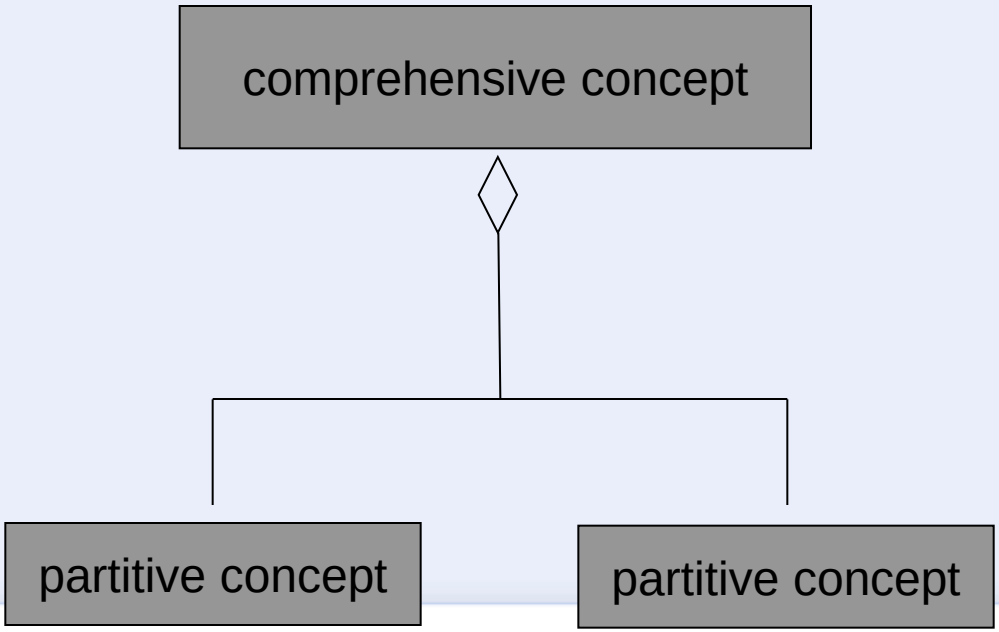


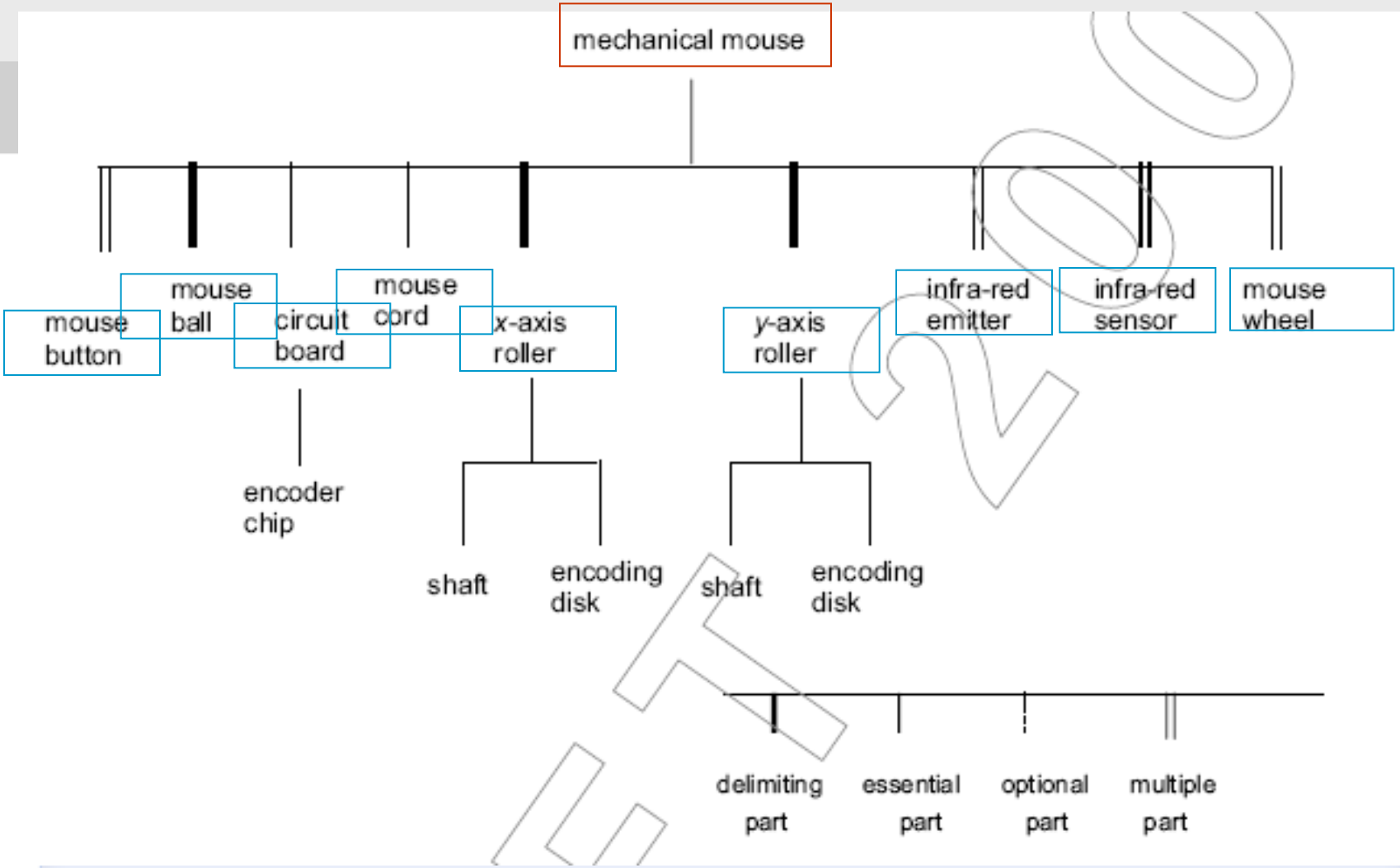


a concreteness is part of the intension of the superordinate concept above but is listed here as a reminder that pointing devices are concrete objects.

'mechanical mouse' is merely a type of 'computer mouse', which in turn is merely a type of 'pointing device'. Since the set of all mechanical mice is a subset of all mice, the intension (set of characteristics) of the generic concept 'mouse' is included in the intension of the specific concept 'mechanical mouse', hence the characteristic type of mouse. Accordingly, the intension of 'computer mouse' is smaller than that of 'mechanical mouse' while the extension of 'computer mouse' (the number of objects) is larger.

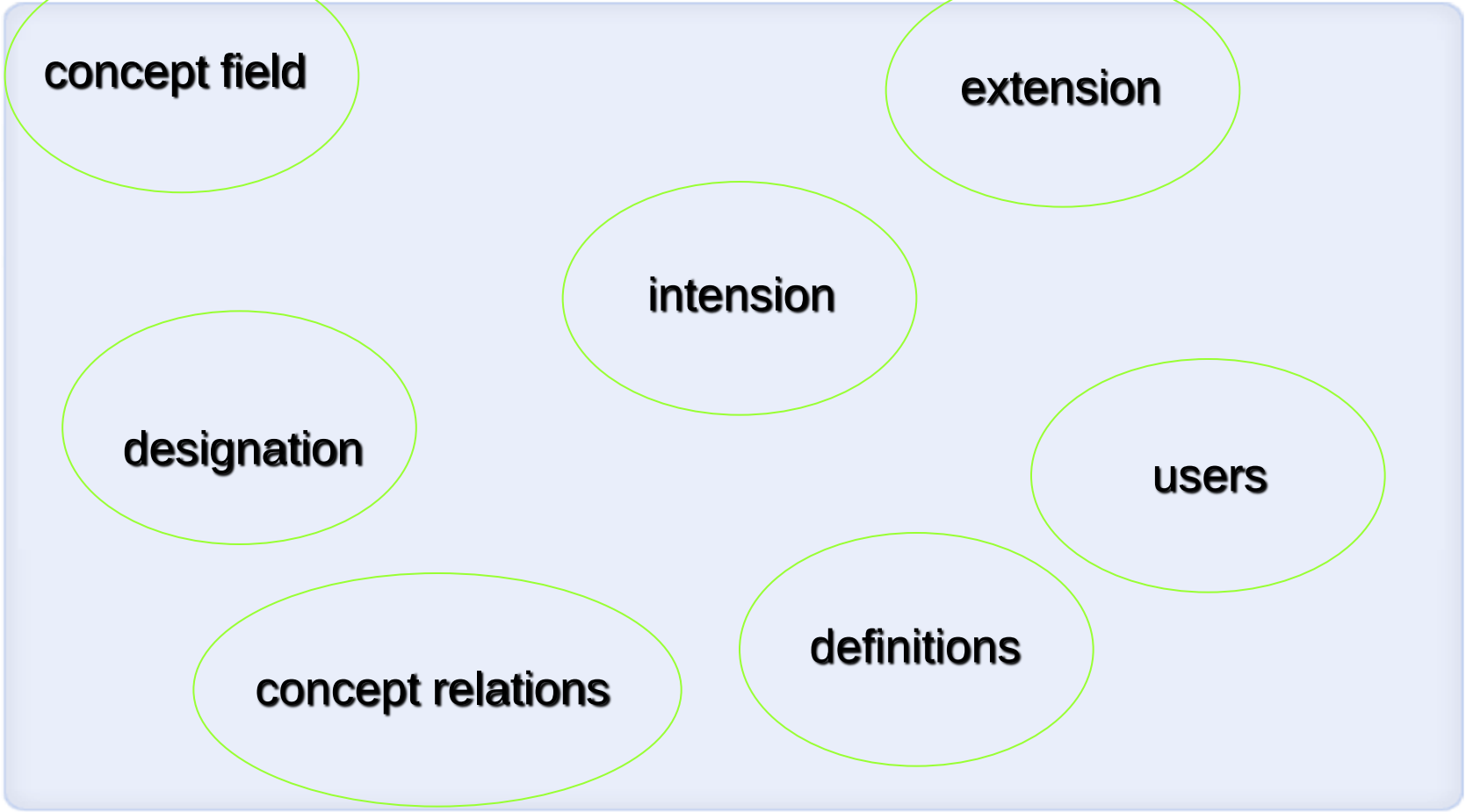
UML > ISO 24156-1 Partitive relation




mechanical mouse
mouse button
mouse ball
circuit board
mouse cord
x-axis roller
y-axis roller
infra-red emitter
infra-red sensor
mouse wheel
encoder chip
shaft
encoding disk
shaft
encoding disk
delimiting part
essential part
optional part
multiple part

UML > ISO 24156-1 Associative relation

Creation of concept systems



Definition

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

The unique combination of characteristics creating the intension shall identify the concept and differentiate it from other concepts

Definition which describes the intension of a concept by stating the generic concept and the delimiting characteristics

Note: intensional definitions shall indicate the generic concept, either immediately above or at a higher level, followed by the characteristic(s) that distinguish the concept from other concepts

Intensional Definition

A definition that is based on a *generic relation* mentions the *generic concept* + the *delimiting* characteristics that differentiate the concept [definiendum] from its coordinate concepts within a *generic concept system*

mechanical mouse

a computer mouse with a ball on its underside which activates rollers that detect the ball's motion and translates that motion into signals that control the pointer on the computer screen

NOTE A mechanical mouse may include a mouse wheel.

The definition of 'mechanical mouse' is based on the generic concept system in example 8:

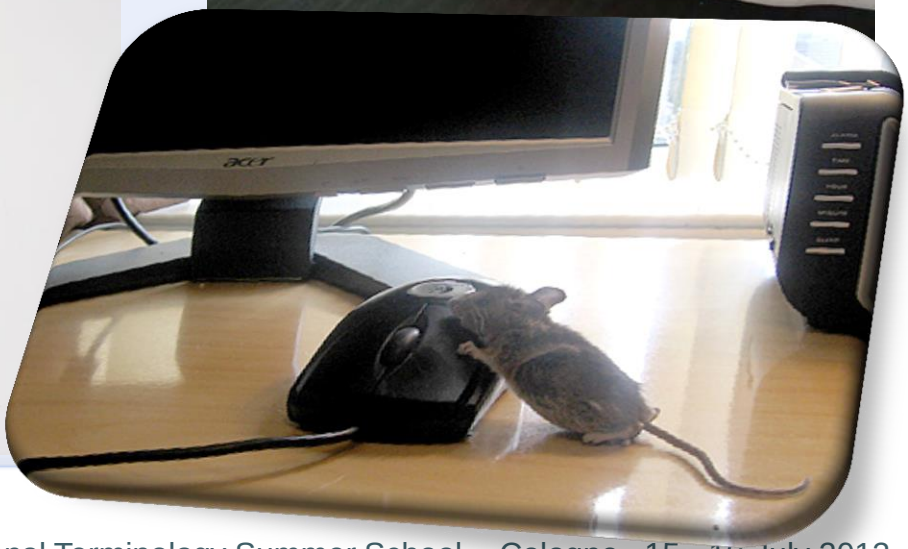
Superordinate concepts: computer mouse and pointing device

Essential and delimiting characteristics:

— has a ball located on the underside of the computer mouse

— rollers (mechanical sensors) detect ball movement

— ball movement is used to control the pointer



Partitive Definition

A definition based on a partitive relation describes a concept as a part of a whole (comprehensive concept)

It is therefore necessary to analyse the comprehensive concept first to determine its position in a concept system and to indicate its relation to the partitive concepts

Partitive definitions typically begin with formulations that clearly indicate the partitive relation such as: *a part of, a component of, a section of, a period of, an element in, ingredients making up*, etc.

encoding disk

the wheel-like part of an *x*-axis or *y*-axis roller in a mechanical or optomechanical mouse whose slot rotation creates pulses used to control the direction of the pointer on a computer screen

The definition of 'encoding disk' is based on the partitive concept system in example 12:

Superordinate concepts: roller and mechanical or optomechanical mouse

Essential and delimiting characteristics:

— wheel with slots;

— the slots in the disk break the beam of light into pulses

— the pulsing is translated into signals that control the pointer on the computer screen

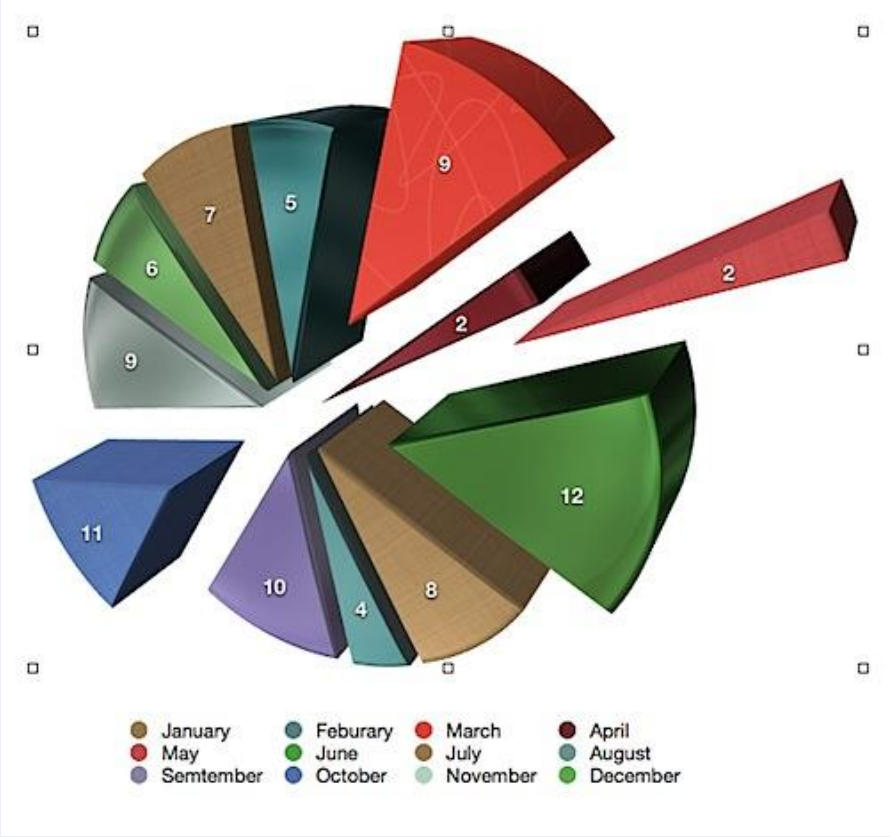
Extensional Definition

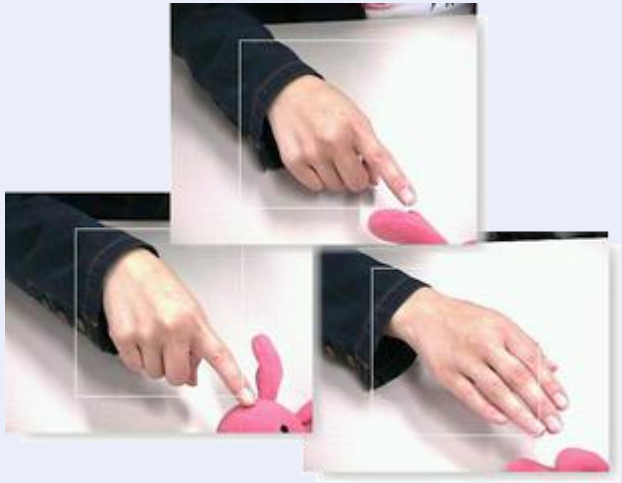
Description of a concept by enumerating all of its subordinate concepts under one criterion of subdivision

Family 18 in the Periodic Table
helium, neon, argon, crypton, xenon and
radon [partitive relation]

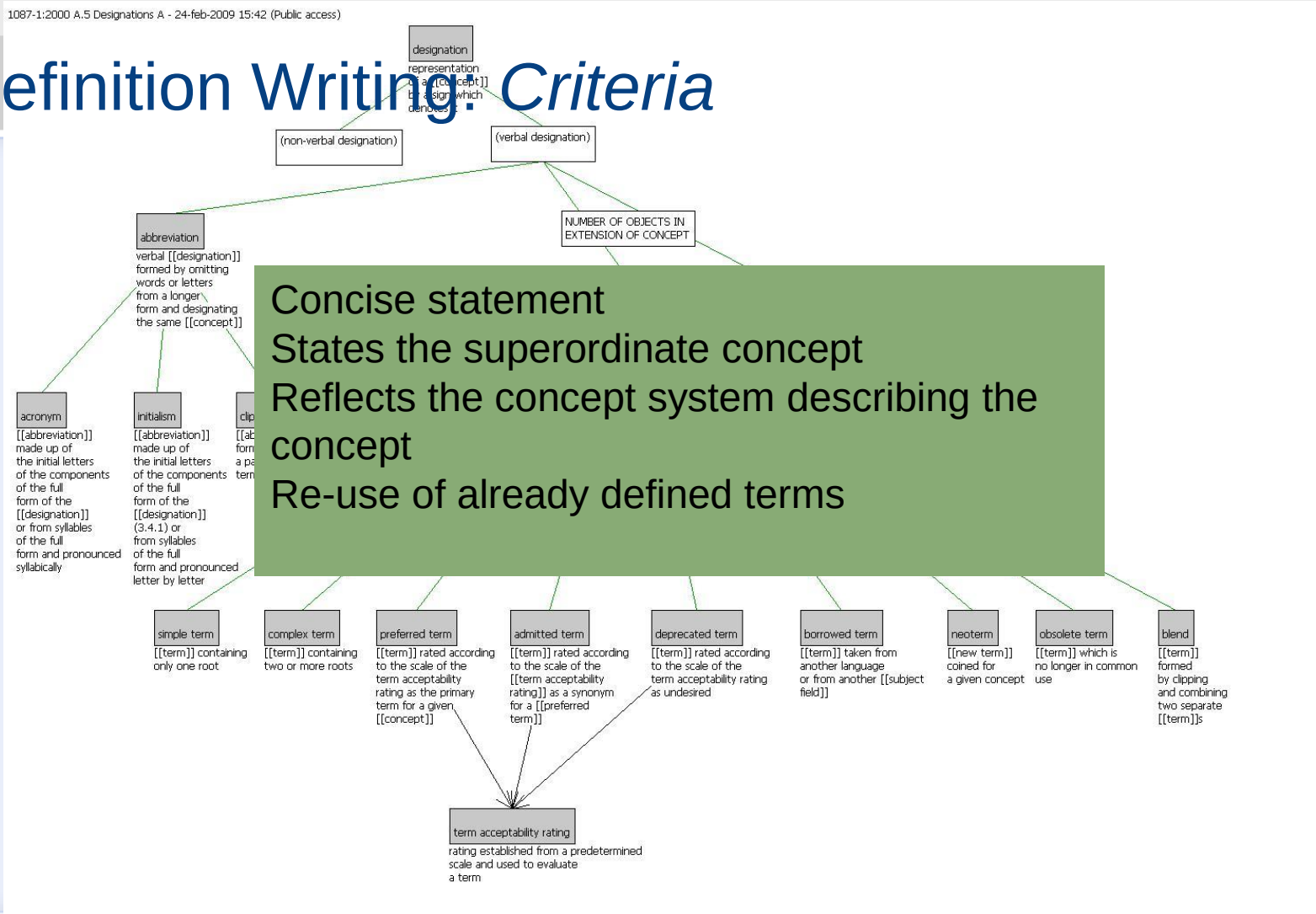
noble gas
helium, neon, argon, crypton, xenon or
radon [generic relation]

Ostensive Definition





Definition Writing: *Criteria*



Concise statement
States the superordinate concept
Reflects the concept system describing the concept
Re-use of already defined terms

Most frequent definition structure:

Subject (*designation*) + attributive verb (=) + predicate (*definition*)

ISO 10241, attributive verb = :, -, or een new line

A definition describes *one concept*, not the words that form the designation

* conifer: tree that bears cones

☺ conifer

tree that is evergreen, has needle or scale like foliage and cone like fruit

Determine the *relations* between the concepts [definiendum and related concepts]

Model a *concept system* within which the concept is situated

If a definition already exists, in an International Standard for example, it needs to be adopted as it stands only if the information in the definition is consistent with that of the other concepts in the concept system thereby allowing the concept in question to be incorporated into the concept system

Use basic concepts already defined in general language dictionaries or concepts defined elsewhere in the document as far as possible

State the superordinate concept to which the designation belongs and its delimiting characteristics

Determine which concepts are so basic and familiar that they need not be defined

The extension and the characteristics need to fit in one particular concept system

Concepts differ between different concept systems: legal and technical areas

Deficient Definitions: *Circular Definition*

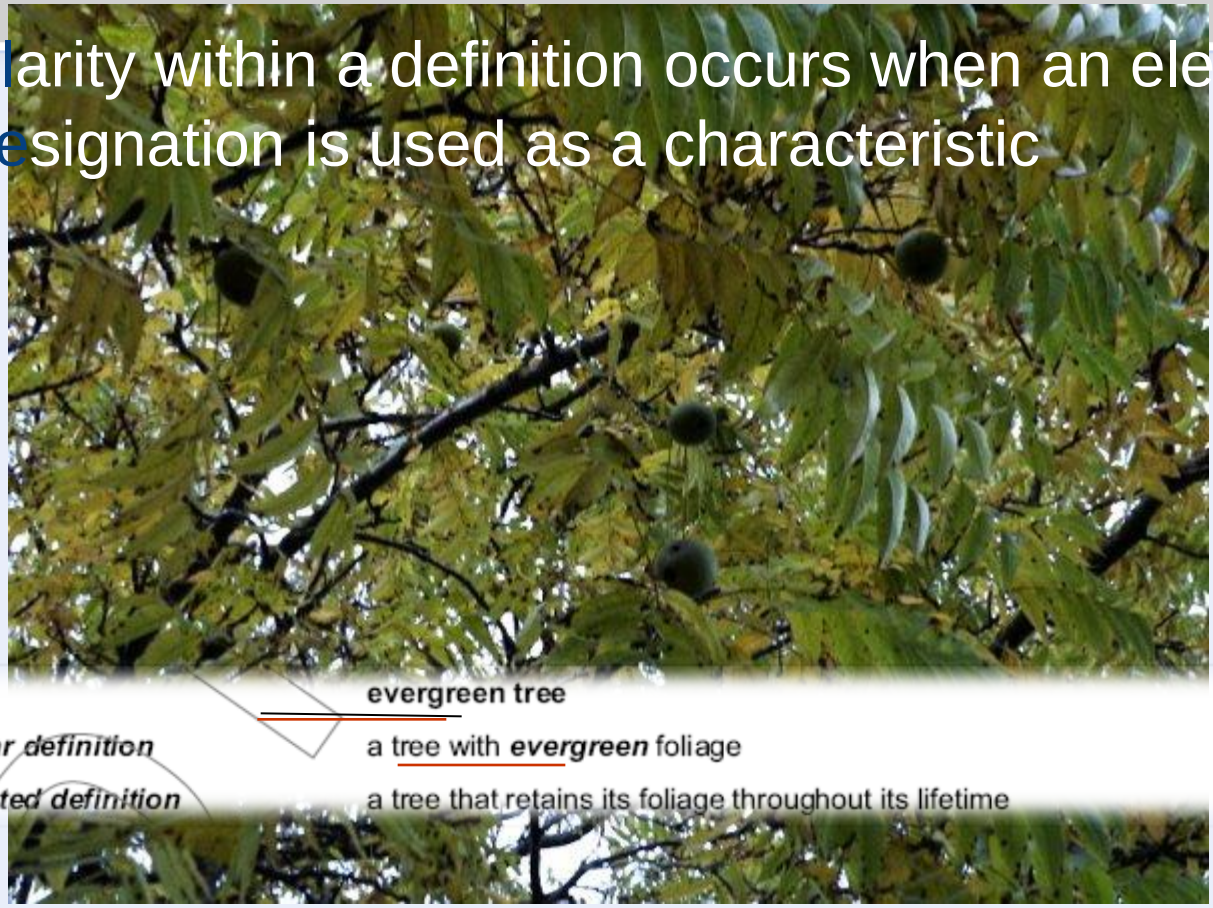
If one concept is defined using a second concept, and that second concept is defined using the term or elements of the term designating the first concept, the resulting definitions are said to be circular

circular definitions	**virgin forest**
	a forest constituted of a ***natural tree stand***
	natural tree stand
	a stand of trees grown in a ***virgin forest***
The substitution of the *term* 'virgin forest' in the definition of 'natural tree stand' results in:	
substitution	a stand of trees grown in ***a forest constituted of a natural tree stand***
corrected definition	a stand of trees grown without interference by man
Once the definition of 'natural tree stand' has been modified to remove the circularity, the definition of 'virgin forest' can remain as it is.	

Circularity within a definition occurs when the designation is repeated to introduce the definition

	tree height
circular definition	the ***tree height*** measured from the ground surface to the top of a tree
corrected definition	the distance between the ground surface and the top of a tree

Circularity within a definition occurs when an element of the designation is used as a characteristic



	evergreen tree
circular definition	a tree with ***evergreen*** foliage
corrected definition	a tree that retains its foliage throughout its lifetime

Deficient Definitions: *Inaccurate Definition*

A definition describes the content of the concept precisely: it shall be neither too narrow nor too broad

A definition is considered too broad if the characteristics selected to describe the concept allow for objects that should not be part of the extension

A definition is considered too narrow if the characteristics selected exclude objects that should be part of the extension

	mechanical mouse
too broad	a pointing device that uses a ball to control the pointer on the computer screen

By not specifying precisely the mechanical rollers and the ball's location on the underside, this definition expands the extension to include all types of track-balls and optomechanical mice.

	mechanical mouse
too narrow	a pointing device composed of a mouse button, rubber ball, circuit board, cord, *x*- and *y*-axis rollers, LED infra-red emitter and infra-red sensor

By specifying a rubber ball and a LED infra-red emitter, this definition limits the extension by excluding older mice that used metal balls and those which use non-LED infra-red emitters.

	mechanical mouse
corrected definition	a pointing device composed of a mouse button, ball, circuit board, cord, *x*- and *y*- axis rollers, infra-red emitter and infra-red sensor

Deficient Definitions: *Negative Definition*

A definition shall describe what a concept is, not what it is not

However, when the absence or non-existence of a characteristic is essential to the understanding of a concept (often signalled by a negation in the designation), a negative definition may be required

Context

6.3.4 Defining contexts

A defining context is a textual citation where the designation appears in the text and allows one to deduce the concept by implication. Since the context is a cited text, the source of the citation shall accompany the text in order to respect copyright. The source should be authoritative so as to lend credibility to the concept description.

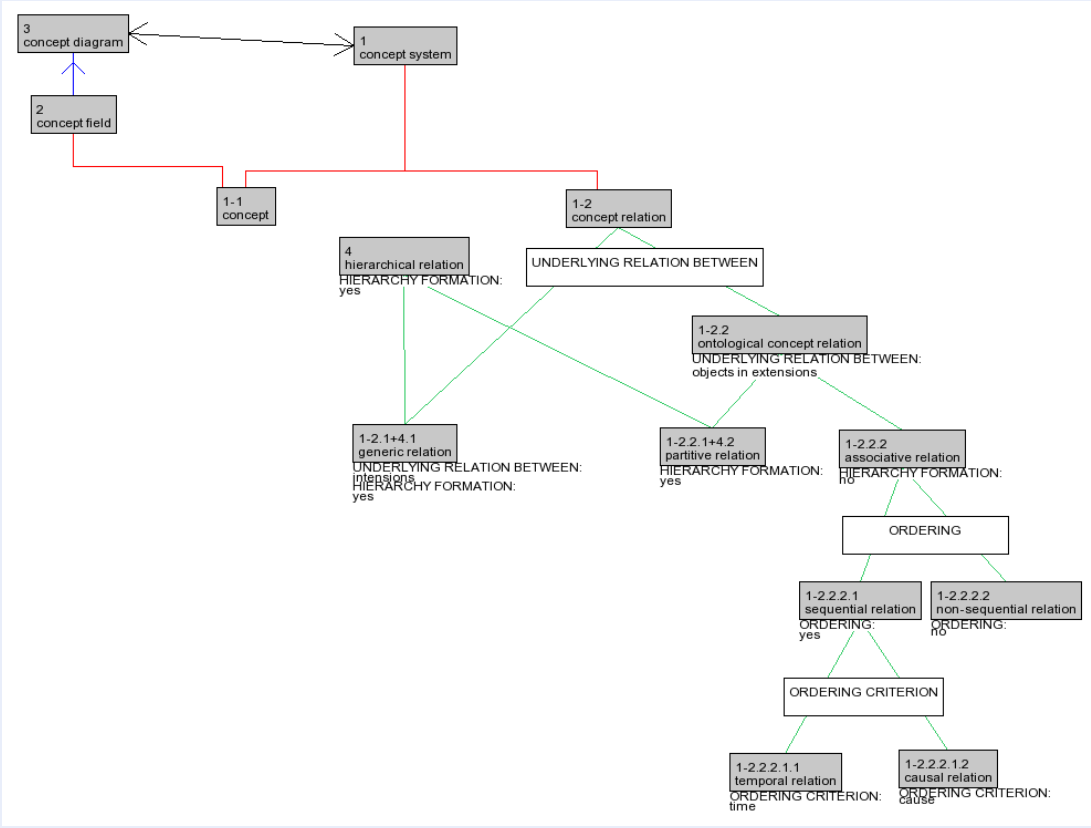
EXAMPLE 48

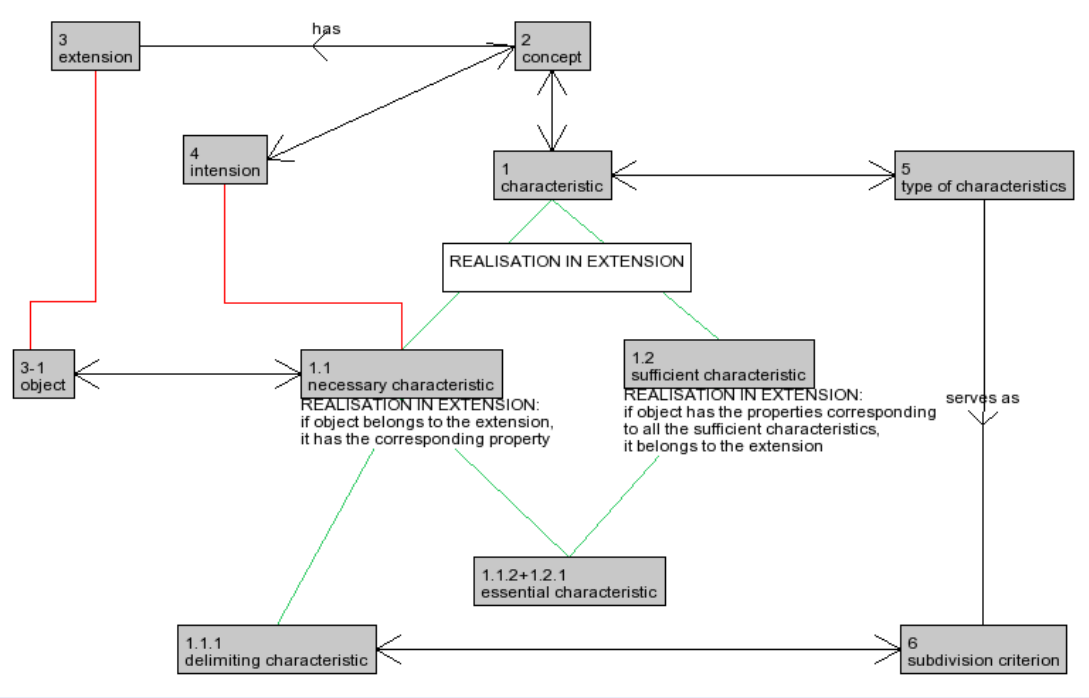
All the following examples include the source from where the citation has been taken.

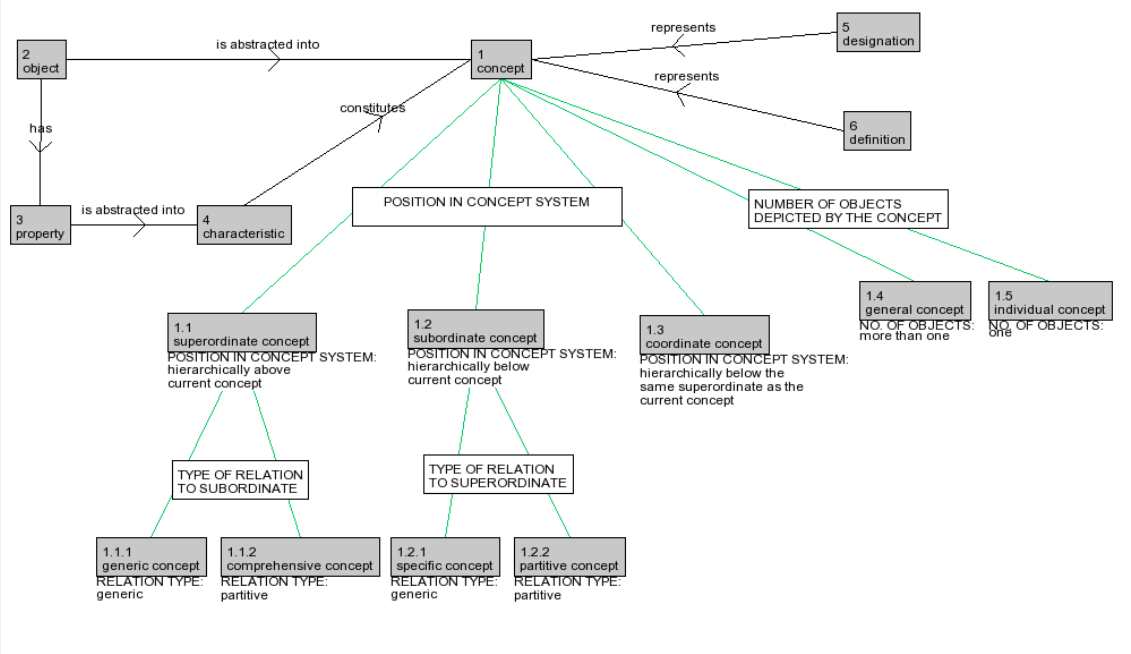
mouse
computer mouse
Every day of your computing life, you reach out for your mouse whenever you want to move your cursor or activate something. Your mouse senses your motion and your clicks and sends them to the computer so it can respond appropriately. [HowStuffWorks. How Computer Mice Work. May 2004 http://www.howstuffworks.com/ibs/des/mouse.htm]

portfolio
A portfolio is a purposeful collection of student work that exhibits the student's efforts, progress and achievements in one or more areas. [What Makes a Portfolio? Educational Leadership. Vol. 48, no.5, 1991]

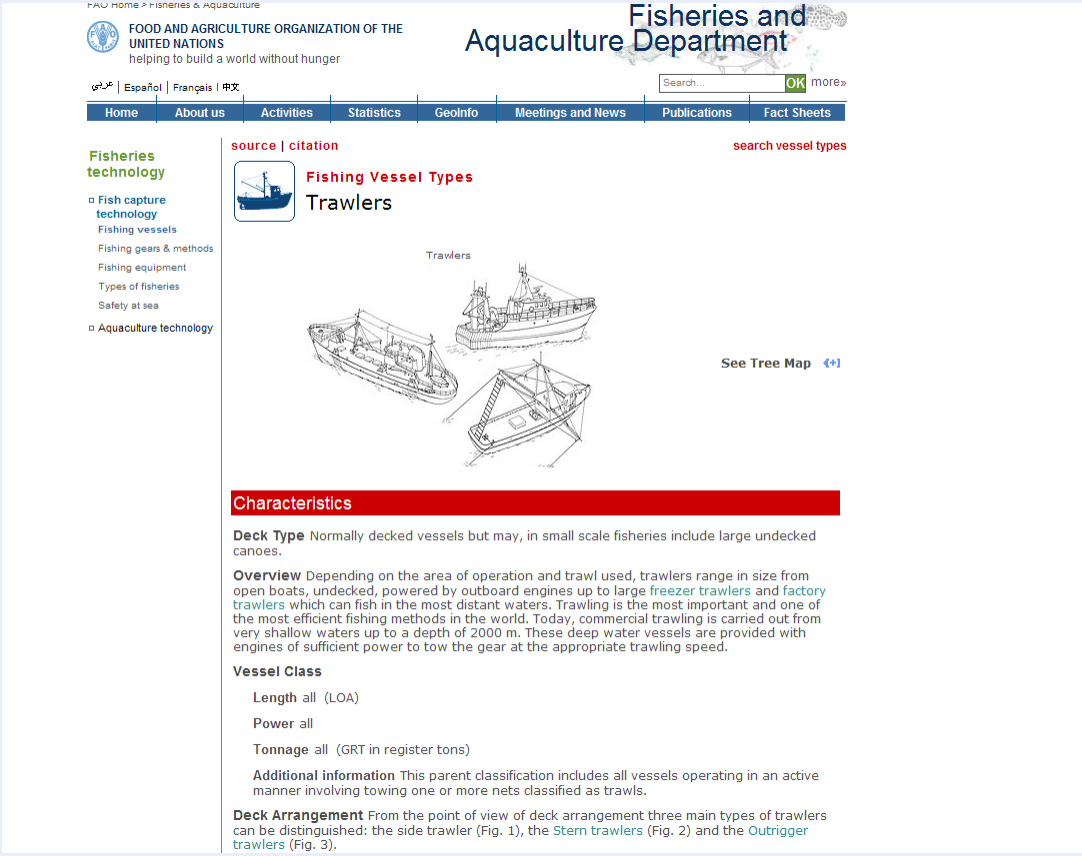
ad view
In Web advertising, the term *impression* is sometimes used as a synonym for *view*, as in *ad view*. Online publishers offer and their customers buy advertising measured in terms of ad views or impressions. Since a single Web page can contain multiple ads (depending on its design), a site usually registers more ad views per unit of time than Web pages per unit of time. [TechTarget. What is?com. August 12, 2003. <http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/0,,sid9_gci212334,00.html>]


3
concept diagram
1
concept system
2
concept field
1-1
concept
1-2
concept relation
4
hierarchical relation
HIERARCHY FORMATION:
yes
UNDERLYING RELATION BETWEEN
1-2.2
ontological concept relation
UNDERLYING RELATION BETWEEN:
objects in extensions
1-2.1+4.1
generic relation
UNDERLYING RELATION BETWEEN:
intensions
HIERARCHY FORMATION:
yes
1-2.2.1+4.2
partitive relation
HIERARCHY FORMATION:
yes
1-2.2.2
associative relation
HIERARCHY FORMATION:
no
ORDERING
1-2.2.2.1
sequential relation
ORDERING:
yes
1-2.2.2.2
non-sequential relation
ORDERING:
no
ORDERING CRITERION
1-2.2.2.1.1
temporal relation
ORDERING CRITERION:
time
1-2.2.2.1.2
causal relation
ORDERING CRITERION:
cause


3
extension
has
2
concept
4
intension
1
characteristic
5
type of characteristics
REALISATION IN EXTENSION
3-1
object
1.1
necessary characteristic
REALISATION IN EXTENSION:
if object belongs to the extension,
it has the corresponding property
1.2
sufficient characteristic
REALISATION IN EXTENSION:
if object has the properties corresponding
to all the sufficient characteristics,
it belongs to the extension
serves as
1.1.2+1.2.1
essential characteristic
1.1.1
delimiting characteristic
6
subdivision criterion


2
object
is abstracted into
1
concept
represents
5
designation
represents
6
definition
has
constitutes
3
property
is abstracted into
4
characteristic
POSITION IN CONCEPT SYSTEM
NUMBER OF OBJECTS
DEPICTED BY THE CONCEPT
1.1
superordinate concept
POSITION IN CONCEPT SYSTEM:
hierarchically above
current concept
1.2
subordinate concept
POSITION IN CONCEPT SYSTEM:
hierarchically below
current concept
1.3
coordinate concept
POSITION IN CONCEPT SYSTEM:
hierarchically below the
same superordinate as the
current concept
1.4
general concept
NO. OF OBJECTS:
more than one
1.5
individual concept
NO. OF OBJECTS:
one
TYPE OF RELATION
TO SUBORDINATE
TYPE OF RELATION
TO SUPERORDINATE
1.1.1
generic concept
RELATION TYPE:
generic
1.1.2
comprehensive concept
RELATION TYPE:
partitive
1.2.1
specific concept
RELATION TYPE:
generic
1.2.2
partitive concept
RELATION TYPE:
partitive

Definition Rewriting Exercise



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Fisheries technology

- Fish capture technology
  - Fishing vessels
  - Fishing gears & methods
  - Fishing equipment
  - Types of fisheries
  - Safety at sea
- Aquaculture technology

source | citation

search vessel types

Fishing Vessel Types

Trawlers

Trawlers

See Tree Map

Characteristics

Deck Type Normally decked vessels but may, in small scale fisheries include large undecked canoes.

Overview Depending on the area of operation and trawl used, trawlers range in size from open boats, undecked, powered by outboard engines up to large freezer trawlers and factory trawlers which can fish in the most distant waters. Trawling is the most important and one of the most efficient fishing methods in the world. Today, commercial trawling is carried out from very shallow waters up to a depth of 2000 m. These deep water vessels are provided with engines of sufficient power to tow the gear at the appropriate trawling speed.

Vessel Class

Length all (LOA)

Power all

Tonnage all (GRT in register tons)

Additional information This parent classification includes all vessels operating in an active manner involving towing one or more nets classified as trawls.

Deck Arrangement From the point of view of deck arrangement three main types of trawlers can be distinguished: the side trawler (Fig. 1), the Stern trawlers (Fig. 2) and the Outrigger trawlers (Fig. 3).

Terminology standardisation

1. **What** is terminology standardisation?
2. **Why** is it important?
3. **Who** standardizes terminology?
4. **How** is standardisation done?

ISO standards are developed…

By subject matter experts in working groups

Through discussions, negotiations, disagreements and agreements

In cooperation and through consensus

Not all member countries have to be represented in a working group, but they are all entitled to be represented.

SMEs (Subject Matter Experts) have to be nominated by a national standardisation body or a liaison organisation.

Thus, everyone can participate in the creation of standards.

ISO/TC 37

Terminological principles and methods are standardized by

ISO/TC 37

“Terminology and other language and content resources”.

ISO/TC 37

TC37 has 5 subcommittees:

TC 37/SC 1	**Principles and methods**
TC 37/SC 2	**Terminographical and lexicographical working methods**
TC 37/SC 3	**Systems to manage terminology knowledge and content**
TC 37/SC 4	**Language resource management**
TC 37/SC 5	**Translation, interpreting and related technology**

Examples for ISO/TC 37 standards

Parameters to be considered when starting a translation project

Lexicographical production and marketing - Concepts and vocabulary

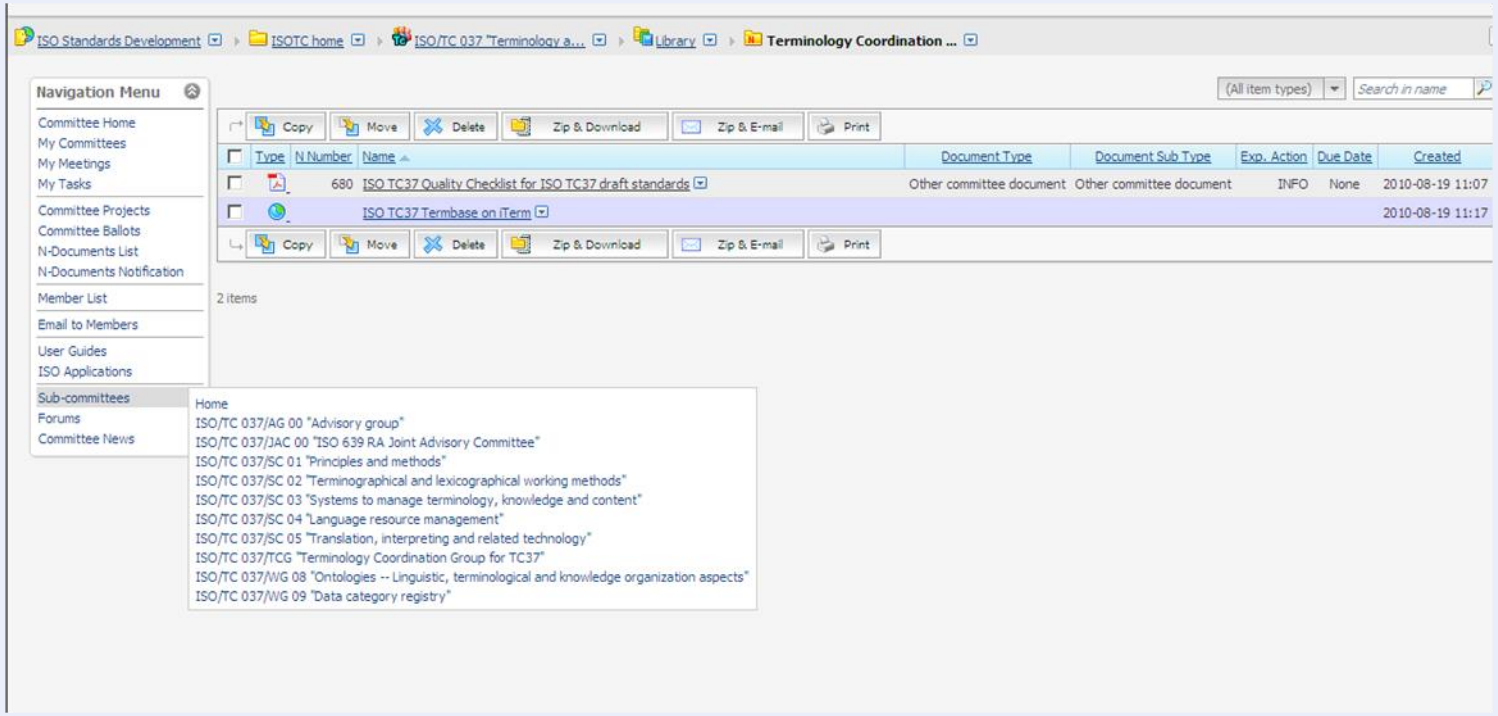
Interpreting/interpretation processes

Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content

Language resource management - word segmentation of written texts for monolingual and multilingual information processing

Complete list at:
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_tc_browse.htm?commid=48104&published=on&includesc=true

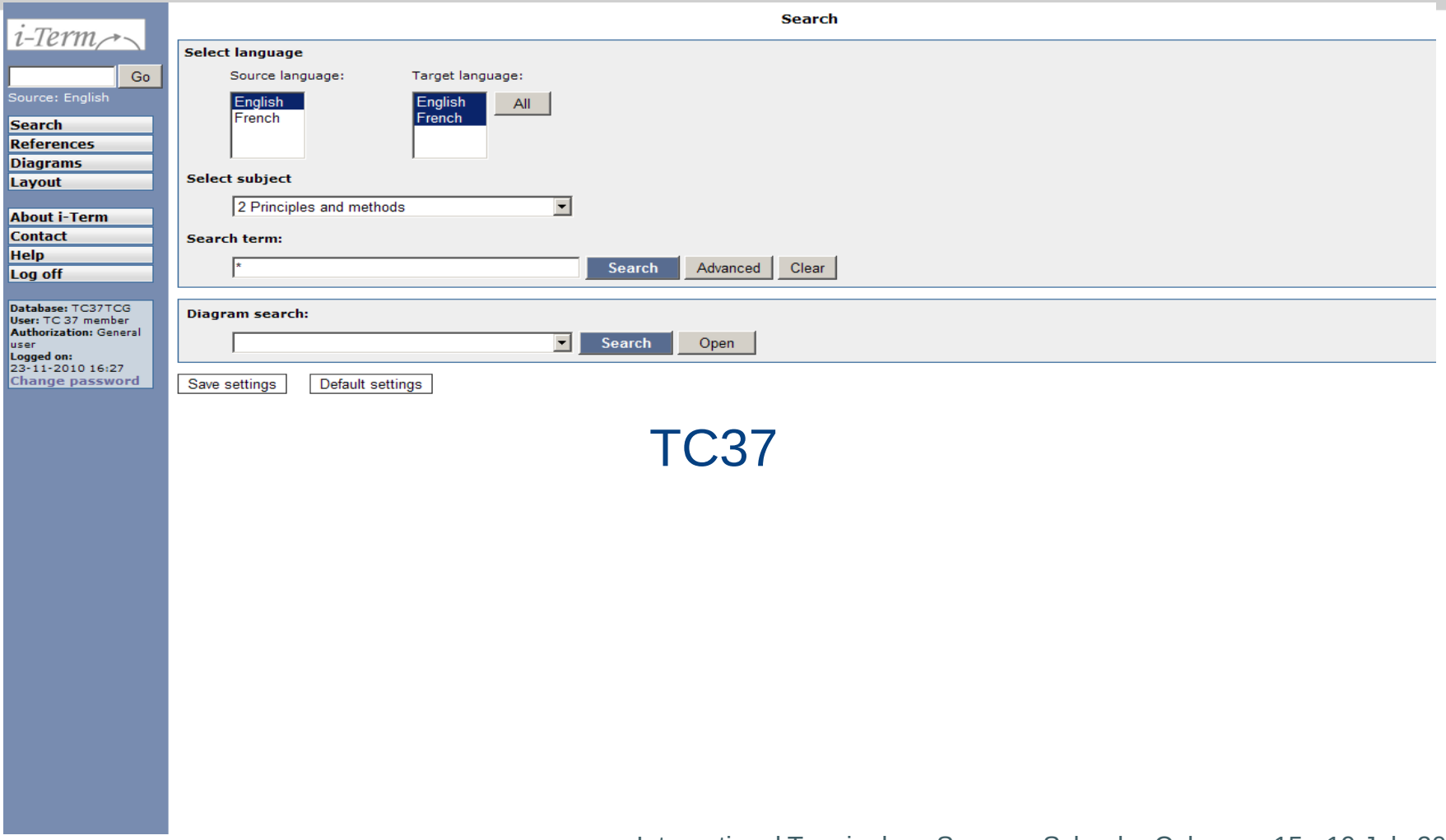
TC 37 Terminology Coordination Group



TC 37 Structure

Subcommittee/ Working Group	Title
TC 37/AG 0	Advisory group *The convener can be reached through the secretariat*
TC 37/JAC	ISO 639 RA Joint Advisory Committee *The convener can be reached through the secretariat*
TC 37/TCG	Terminology Coordination Group for TC37 *The convener can be reached through the secretariat*
TC 37/WG 8	Ontologies -- Linguistic, terminological and knowledge organization aspects *The convener can be reached through the secretariat*
TC 37/WG 9	Data category registry *The convener can be reached through the secretariat*
TC 37/SC 1	Principles and methods
TC 37/SC 2	Terminographical and lexicographical working methods
TC 37/SC 3	Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content
TC 37/SC 4	Language resource management
TC 37/SC 5	Translation, interpreting and related technology

TC 37 i-Term



TC37

ISO 10241-1

Terminological entries in standards—Part 1: General requirements and examples of presentation

Requirements for the preparation, drafting and structuring of terminological entries in standards

Exemplified by terminological entries in ISO and IEC documents

ISO CD10241-2

Terminological entries in standards—Part 2: Adoption of standardized terminological entries

Analyses requirements

Establishes guidelines for the adoption of international terminology standards

By translation into local terminology standards in cross-cultural and multilingual environments

ISO 704

Terminology work—Principles and methods

Basic principles and methods for terminology work

- Relationship between objects, concepts and designations
- General rules governing the formation of terms and appellations
- Definition writing principles

For terminology work in standards institutions and in industry

Appropriate for scientific, technological, industrial, administrative and other fields of knowledge

ISO 1087-1

Terminology work—Vocabulary Part 1: Theory and application

Establishes a basic vocabulary for the theory and application of terminology work.

It does not embrace the vocabulary dealing with computer applications in terminology work which is covered by ISO 1087-2.

ISO 24156-1

Graphic notations for concept modeling in terminology work and its relationship with UML — Part 1: Guidelines for using UML and mind-mapping notation in terminology work

This International Standard describes the application of UML symbols by creating a user-defined UML profile for presenting the results of concept analysis

This UML profile re-uses UML symbols to represent the terminological principles of ISO 1087-1 and ISO 704. This is not meant to become a replacement for traditional concept diagrams, but should be considered as an alternative and supplementary notation

This International Standard is meant to promote the use of concept analysis when developing concept diagrams or concept models, information models and data models

Conclusion

Standards are developed in cooperation and upon consensus.

Standards are generally voluntary and become mandatory only when incorporated into national regulations or legislation.

In the field of terminology, both technical and terminology standards are important.

Standards foster participation and thus serve diversity by increasing interoperability of different systems.

Data categories

- ISO 12620
- http://www.ttt.org/clsframe/datcats10.html

- TBX [ISO 30042]
- http://www.gala-global.org/oscarStandards/tbx/tbx_oscar.pdf

References:

SC01 Principles and methods

1087-1	Terminology work -- Vocabulary -- Part 1: Theory and application
704	Terminology work -- Principles and methods
860	Terminology work -- Harmonization of concepts and terms
TR 22134	Practical guidelines for socioterminology
DIS 24156	Guidelines for using UML notation in terminology work
29383	Terminology policies -- Development and implementation

SC02 Terminographical and lexicographical working methods

639 (1-6)	Codes for the representation of names of languages
12199	Alphabetical ordering of multilingual terminological and lexicographical data represented in the Latin alphabet
1951	Presentation/representation of entries in dictionaries -- Requirements, recommendations and information
13611	Interpreting - Community Interpreting
12615	Bibliographic references and source identifiers for terminology work
12616	Translation-oriented terminography
22128	Terminology products and services -- Overview and guidance
23185	Assessment and benchmarking of terminological resources -- General concepts, principles and requirements
10241-1	Terminological entries in standards -- Part 1: General requirements and examples of presentation

10241-2	Terminological entries in standards - Part 2: Introduction of international terminology standards into different environments
15188	Project management guidelines for terminology standardization
23185	Assessment and benchmarking of terminological resources -- General concepts, principles and requirements

SC03 Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content

1087-2	Terminology work - Vocabulary - Part 2: Computer applications
12200	Computer applications in terminology -- Machine-readable terminology interchange format (MARTIF) -- Negotiated interchange
NP 17347	Ontology Integration and Interoperability (OntoIOp)
12620	Terminology and other language and content resources -- Specification of data categories and management of a Data Category Registry for language resources
CD 16642	Computer applications in terminology -- Terminological markup framework
22274	Concept-related aspects for developing and internationalizing classification systems
26162	Design, Implementation and Maintenance of Terminology Management Systems
30042	Systems to manage terminology, knowledge and content -- TermBase eXchange (TBX)

SC04 Language resource management

24611	Language resource management -- Morpho-syntactic annotation framework
24612	Linguistic Resource Management - Linguistic Annotation Framework (LAF)
DIS 24615-1	Language resource management -- Syntactic annotation framework (SynAF) to ISO 24615-1:2010(E) Language resource management - Syntactic annotation framework (SynAF) -- Part 1: Syntactic model
24616	Language Resources Management. Multilingual Information Framework
24619	Language resource management -- Persistent identification and sustainable access (PISA)
24610-1	Feature structures -Part 1: Feature structure representation
24610-2	Feature Structures - Part 2: Feature System Declaration
24614-1	Language resource management — Word segmentation of written texts for mono-lingual and multi-lingual information processing — Part 1: Basic concepts and general principles
24614-2	Language resource management -- Word segmentation of written texts -- Part 2: Word segmentation for Chinese, Japanese and Korean
24617-1	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework (SemAF) -- Part 1: Time and events (SemAF-Time, ISO-TimeML)
24617-2	Semantic annotation framework (SemAF) -- Part 2: Dialogue acts
24617-4 (SemAF-SR)	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework (SemAF) -- Part 4: Semantic roles
24617-5	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework (SemAF) -- Part 5: Discourse structure (SemAF-DS)

NP 24617-6	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework -- Part 6: Principles of semantic annotation (SemAF-Basics)
NP 24617-7	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework -- Part 7: Spatial information (ISO-Space)
WD 24617-8	Language resource management -- Semantic annotation framework -- Part 8: Semantic relations in discourse (SemAF-DRel)
AWI 24620-1	Language resource management - Simplified natural language -- Part 1: Basic concepts and general principles
CD 24621	Language resources management -- Segmentation Rules eXchange (SRX)
24615	Language resource management -- Syntactic annotation framework (SynAF)
CD 24622-1	Language resource management -- Component Metadata Infrastructure -- Part 1: The Component Metadata Model (CMDI-1)

SC05 Translation, interpreting and related technology

TS 11669	Translation projects -- General guidance
DIS 13611	Interpreting - Community Interpreting
14080	Assessment of translations
DIS 17100	Translation Services - Requirements
AWI 18587	Translation services -- Requirements for machine translation (MT) and post edition levels
AWI 18841	Interpreting -- General guidelines

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Any questions? Feedback and general impressions!

This presentation is also available online at:
http://www.termnet.org/english/events/tss_2013/presentations.php