Terminology and Knowledge Organisation

Rute Costa

assisted by

Margarida Ramos | Ana Salgado | Jucileia Gumbe

2022 - 2023

HUGOD – Humanities Going Digital **(ERASMUS +)**

From text to conceptual-based dictionaries: a terminological approach

1. TERMINOLOGY: THEORATICAL FOUNDATIONS

EUGEN WÜSTER 1898 – 1977

- 1931 – PhD Thesis "**Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik, besonders in der Elektrotechnik**"
- 1936 – Founder of the TC- ISA/TC37 → ISO/TC37 – "Language and Terminology"
- 1938 – "International Electrotechnical Vocabulary"
- 1967 / 1968 – "The Machine Tool. Am interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts"
- 1971 – Creation of INFOTERM – International Center for Terminology

The Machine Tool

An Interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts

comprising

An Alphabetical Dictionary and
A Classified Vocabulary
with Definitions and Illustrations

English-French Master Volume

Prepared under the auspices of
The United Nations
Economic Commission for Europe
and under the direction of

Eugen Wüster

TECHNICAL PRESS
LONDON

Grundbegriffe bei Werkzeugmaschinen

Deutscher Ergänzungsband zu dem Grundwerk

The Machine Tool: An Interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts
Dictionnaire Multilingue de la Machine-Outil: Notions fondamentales
(Mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch in Sach- und Abc-Folge, mit Begriffsbestimmungen und Abbildungen)

Ausgearbeitet auf Veranlassung der Europäischen Wirtschaftskommission der Vereinten Nationen unter Leitung von

Eugen Wüster

TECHNICAL PRESS
LONDON

Chapter 6

PRINCIPAL SECTIONS OF THE VOCABULARY

UDC	Section	Key-Number
5/6	**Physics and Engineering (Common Concepts)**	**1–2**
53	**Physics**	**3–92**
53.08	Measurement (in general)	3–19
531.1	Kinematics	20–33
531.2/.4	Statics and dynamics	34–44
531.7	Measurement of geometrical and mechanical magnitudes	45–77
532.2	Hydrostatics	78–79
539.4	Resistance	80–92
620.1	**Materials testing**	**93–107**
621.6	**Conduits and pumps**	**108–159**
621.75	**Sizes and fits**	**160–206**
621.8	**Machine elements**	**207–805**
621.81	General concepts	207–210
621.82/.85	Means of power transmission (gearings)	211–597
621.88	Means of attachment	598–799
621.89	Lubrication	800–805
621.9	**Machine tools**	**806–1388**
621.9–18	Characteristic magnitudes	813–843
621.9–2/–4	Specific parts of machine tools	844–1051
621.9–5/–9	Operating and maintenance devices	1052–1323
621.9.0	General concepts relating to machine tools	1324–1332
621.91/.97	Methods of working a piece	1333–1388
658.51	**Production planning**	**1389–1397**
667.6	**Paints**	**1398–1399**
669	**Metallurgy**	**1400–1401**

Chapitre 6

PRINCIPALES SECTIONS DU VOCABULAIRE

CDU	Section	Numero de serie
5/6	**Physique et technique (Notions communes)**	**1–2**
53	**Physique**	**3–92**
53.08	Mesures (en général)	3–19
531.1	Cinématique	20–33
531.2/.4	Statique et dynamique	34–44
531.7	Mesures de grandeurs géométriques et mécaniques	45–77
532.2	Hydrostatique	78–79
539.4	Résistance	80–92
620.1	**Essai des matériaux**	**93–107**
621.6	**Tuyauterie et pompes**	**108–159**
621.75	**Dimensions et ajustements**	**160–206**
621.8	**Eléments de machine**	**207–805**
621.81	Notions générales	207–210
621.82/.85	Organes de transmission d'énergie	211–597
621.88	Moyens de fixation	598–799
621.89	Graissage	800–805
621.9	**Machines-outils**	**806–1388**
621.9–18	Grandeurs caractéristiques	813–843
621.9–2/–4	Eléments spécifiques des machines-outils	844–1051
621.9–5/–9	Dispositifs de conduite et d'entretien	1052–1323
621.9.0	Notions générales relatives aux machines-outils	1324–1332
621.91/.97	Façons de travailler une pièce	1333–1388
658.51	**Préparation du travail**	**1389–1397**
667.6	**Peintures**	**1398–1399**
669	**Métallurgie**	**1400–1401**

531.1	*KINEMATICS*	*CINEMATIQUE*	
531.111	direction[I] of motion /with or without sense/	sens[I] de mouvement /direction en général/	20
	direction[II] of motion /sense/	sens[II] de mouvement /l'un des deux sens opposés/	21
.112	linear velocity	vitesse[I] linéaire	22
.112.8	relative velocity	vitesse[III] relative	23
.113	linear acceleration	accélération	24
.14	reciprocating motion	mouvement alternatif	25
.15	circumferential speed[III]	vitesse[III] circonférentielle	26
	angular velocity	vitesse[I] angulaire	27
	speed[I] of rotation	vitesse[I] de rotation	28
	axis of > rotation *or* > revolution	axe de > rotation *ou* > révolution	29
	direction of rotation	sens de rotation	30
	left-hand rotation	rotation à gauche	31
	right-hand rotation	rotation sens d'horloge	32
	centre of rotation	centre de rotation	33
531.2/.4	*STATICS AND DYNAMICS*	*STATIQUE ET DYNAMIQUE*	
531.211	mechanical force; power[3]	force mécanique	34
	fulcrum; pivot[I]	point d'appui /d'un levier/	35
.223	compressive force; pressure[1]	force de pression; pression[1]	36
	intensity of pressure; pressure[2]	pression[2] /extérieure/	37
	thrust load	poussée axiale	38
.232	couple	couple	39
	torque; turning moment	moment d'une force	40
	input torque	couple d'entraînement	41
.41	work[2]	travail[2]	42

UDC 531.2|.4 STATICS AND DYNAMICS
CDU 531.2|.4 STATIQUE ET DYNAMIQUE

34 UDC 531.211

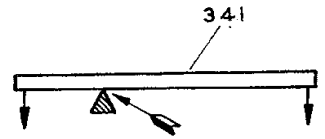
mechanical force IEC; **force** BS, ISO; **power**[3]: Any physical cause capable of modifying the condition of movement or of rest of a body, or of deforming it IEC.

force mécanique IEC, NF; **force** IEC, ISO, NF: Toute cause physique capable de modifier les conditions de mouvement ou de repos d'un corps, ou d'y produire une déformation IEC, NF.

35 UDC 531.211

fulcrum; pivot[I] **(point):** The point of support of a lever (341).

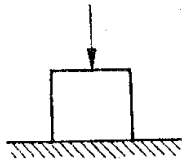
point d'appui (d'un levier); **centre de résistance; centre de rotation** (d'un levier); **point de levier:** Point supportant un levier (341).



36 UDC 531.223

compressive force; pushing force; pressure[1]**; total pressure** BS: Any force (34) tending to compress a body.

force de (com)pression; pression[1]**:** Force (34) qui tend à comprimer un corps.



37 UDC 531.223

pressure[2] ISO (external); **intensity of pressure** BS: The force (34) per unit area exerted upon the surface of a body.

pression spécifique; pression[2] ISO, NF (extérieure): Rapport de la ⌜force (34) exercée sur une partie de la surface d'un corps à la superficie de celle-ci.

38 UDC 531.223

thrust; thrust load ISO: Any ⌜compressive force (36) acting on a body in the direction of its axis.

poussée ⌜axiale [longitudinale]; charge axiale ISO; < **force ⌜axiale [longitudinale]:** ⌜Force de pression (36) agissant sur un corps dans la direction de son axe.

Vide not. fig. 227

34 UDC 531.211

mechanical force IEC; **force** BS, ISO; **power**[3]: Any physical cause capable of modifying the condition of movement or of rest of a body, or of deforming it IEC.

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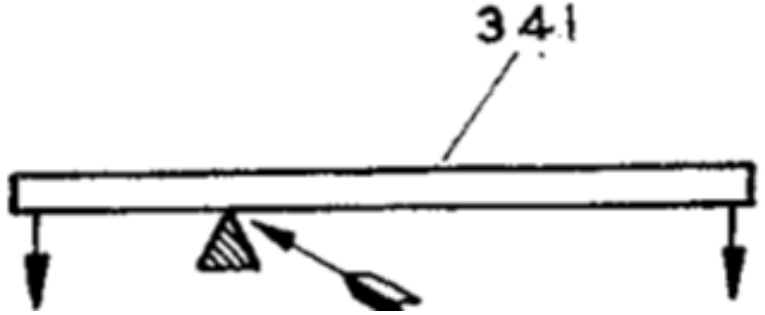


TERMINOLOGY

set of *designations* and *concepts* belonging to one *domain* or *subject*

terminology science

science studying *terminologies* aspects of *terminology work*, the resulting *terminology resources*, and *terminological data*

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

TERMINOLOGY SCIENCE

science studying *terminologies* aspects of *terminology work*, the resulting *terminology resources*, and *terminological data*

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

TERM

designation that represents a *general concept* by linguistic means

EXAMPLE “laser printer”, “planet”, “pacemaker”, “chemical compound”, “¾ time”, “Influenza A virus”, “oil painting”.

Note 1 to entry: Terms may be partly or wholly verbal

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

CONCEPT

unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of *characteristics*

Note 1 to entry: Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular *natural languages*. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations.

Note 2 to entry: This is the concept ‘concept’ as used and designated by the term “concept” in *terminology work*. It is a very different concept from that designated by other domains such as industrial automation or marketing.

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

PROPERTY

feature of an *object*

EXAMPLE 1 ‘Being made of wood’ as a property of a given ‘table’.

EXAMPLE 2 ‘Belonging to person A’ as a property of a given ‘pet’.

EXAMPLE 3 ‘Having been formulated by Einstein’ as a property of the equation ‘E = mc2’.

EXAMPLE 4 ‘Being compassionate’ as a property of a given ‘person’.

EXAMPLE 5 ‘Having a given cable’ as a property of a given ‘computer mouse’.

Note 1 to entry: One or more objects can have the same property.

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

CHARACTERISTIC

abstraction of a *property*

EXAMPLE ‘Having a cable for connecting with a computer’ as a characteristic of the concept ‘cord mouse’.

Note 1 to entry: Characteristics are used for describing *concepts* .

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019

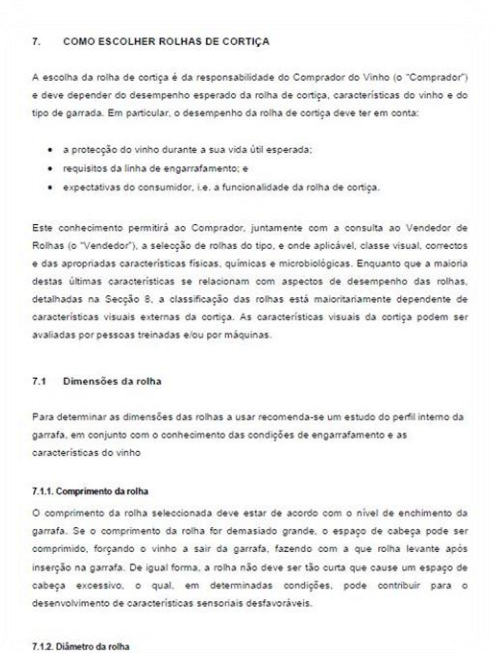
DOUBLE DIMENSION OF TERMINOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY

LINGUISTIC ⟷ CONCEPTUAL

DISCOURSES

CONCEPTUALIZATIONS



7. COMO ESCOLHER ROLHAS DE CORTIÇA

A escolha da rolha de cortiça é da responsabilidade do Comprador do Vinho (o "Comprador") e deve depender do desempenho esperado da rolha de cortiça, características do vinho e do tipo de garrada. Em particular, o desempenho da rolha de cortiça deve ter em conta:

- a protecção do vinho durante a sua vida útil esperada;
- requisitos da linha de engarrafamento; e
- expectativas do consumidor, i.e. a funcionalidade da rolha de cortiça.

Este conhecimento permitirá ao Comprador, juntamente com a consulta ao Vendedor de Rolhas (o "Vendedor"), a selecção de rolhas do tipo, e onde aplicável, classe visual, correctos e das apropriadas características físicas, químicas e microbiológicas. Enquanto que a maioria destas últimas características se relacionam com aspectos de desempenho das rolhas, detalhadas na Secção 8, a classificação das rolhas está maioritariamente dependente de características visuais externas da cortiça. As características visuais da cortiça podem ser avaliadas por pessoas treinadas e/ou por máquinas.

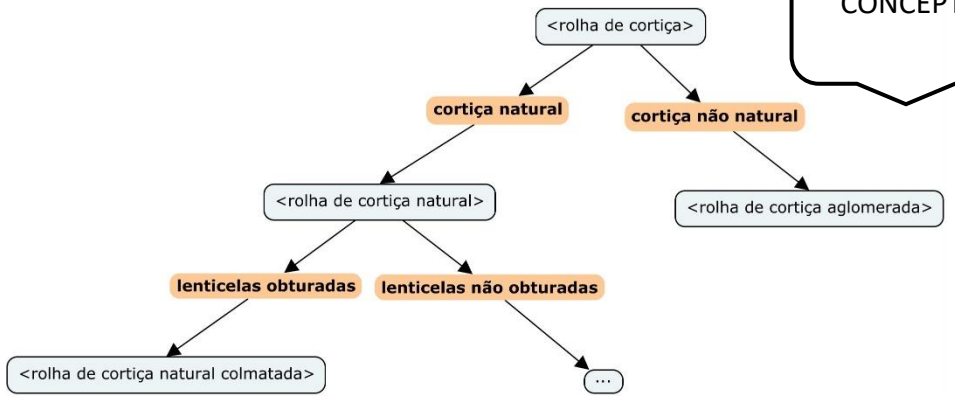
7.1 Dimensões da rolha

Para determinar as dimensões das rolhas a usar recomenda-se um estudo do perfil interno da garrafa, em conjunto com o conhecimento das condições de engarrafamento e as características do vinho

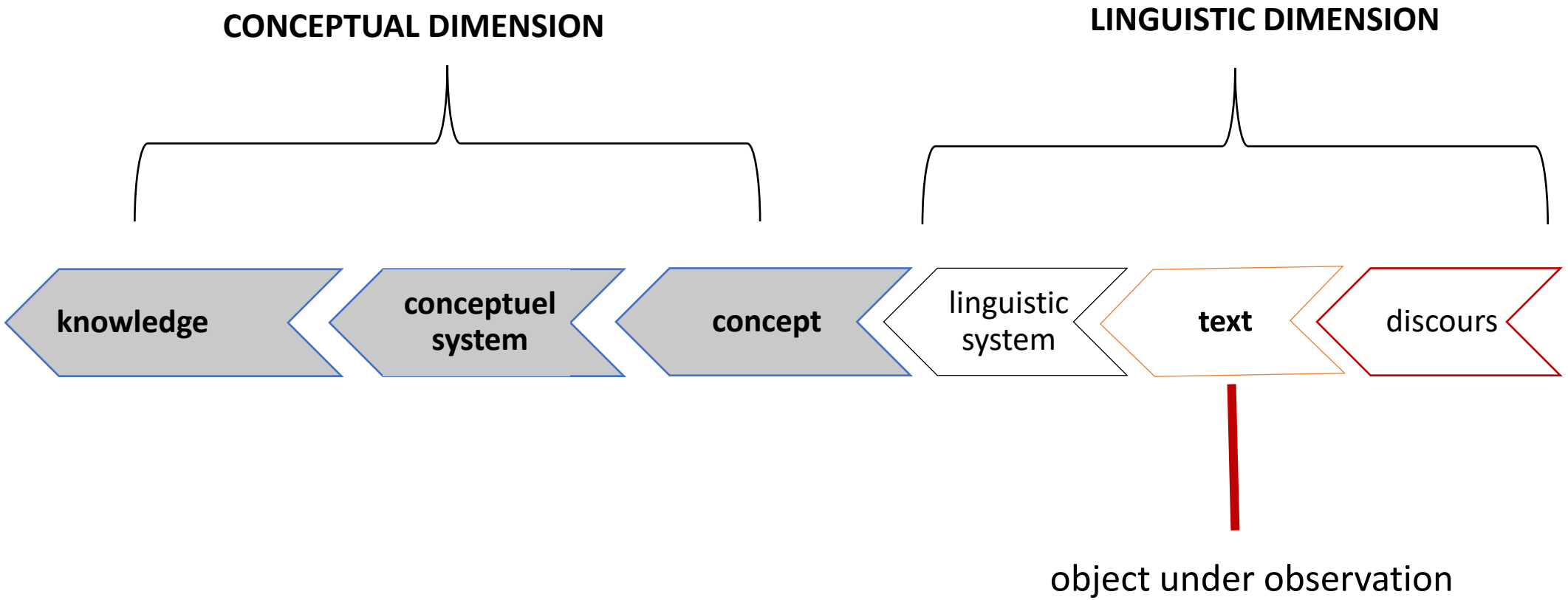
7.1.1. Comprimento da rolha

O comprimento da rolha seleccionada deve estar de acordo com o nível de enchimento da garrafa. Se o comprimento da rolha for demasiado grande, o espaço de cabeça pode ser comprimido, forçando o vinho a sair da garrafa, fazendo com a que rolha levante após inserção na garrafa. De igual forma, a rolha não deve ser tão curta que cause um espaço de cabeça excessivo, o qual, em determinadas condições, pode contribuir para o desenvolvimento de características sensoriais desfavoráveis.

7.1.2. Diâmetro da rolha



DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY



DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY

→ Implies 2 different methods

SEMASIOLOGY (*Bedeutung*)

starts with the form, the word and asks the following questions:

1. what is the concept (*Begriff*) associated to it ?
2. what is the meaning (*Bedeutung*) of the word?

Adolf Zauner - 1902

DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY

→ Implies 2 different methods

ONOMASIOLOGY (*Benennung*)

has the concept as a starting point and checks what is the designation (*Bezeichnung*) and the denomination (*Benennung*) that the language has for this concept

Adolf Zauner - 1902

DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY

1. Concepts are the starting point of all terminology work [Wüster]

2. Terms, as lexical units, are the starting point [Cabré, 2003]

2 different ideologies that requires 2 different methods

onomasiology || semasiology

DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY

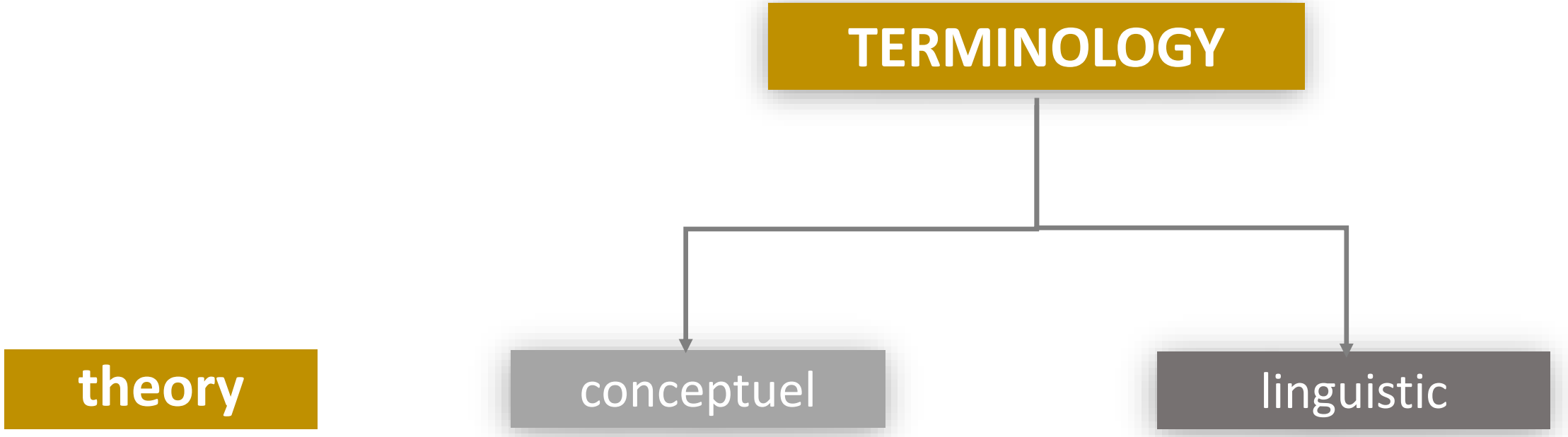
What are the requirements that a linguistic analysis must meet to be considered onomasiological?

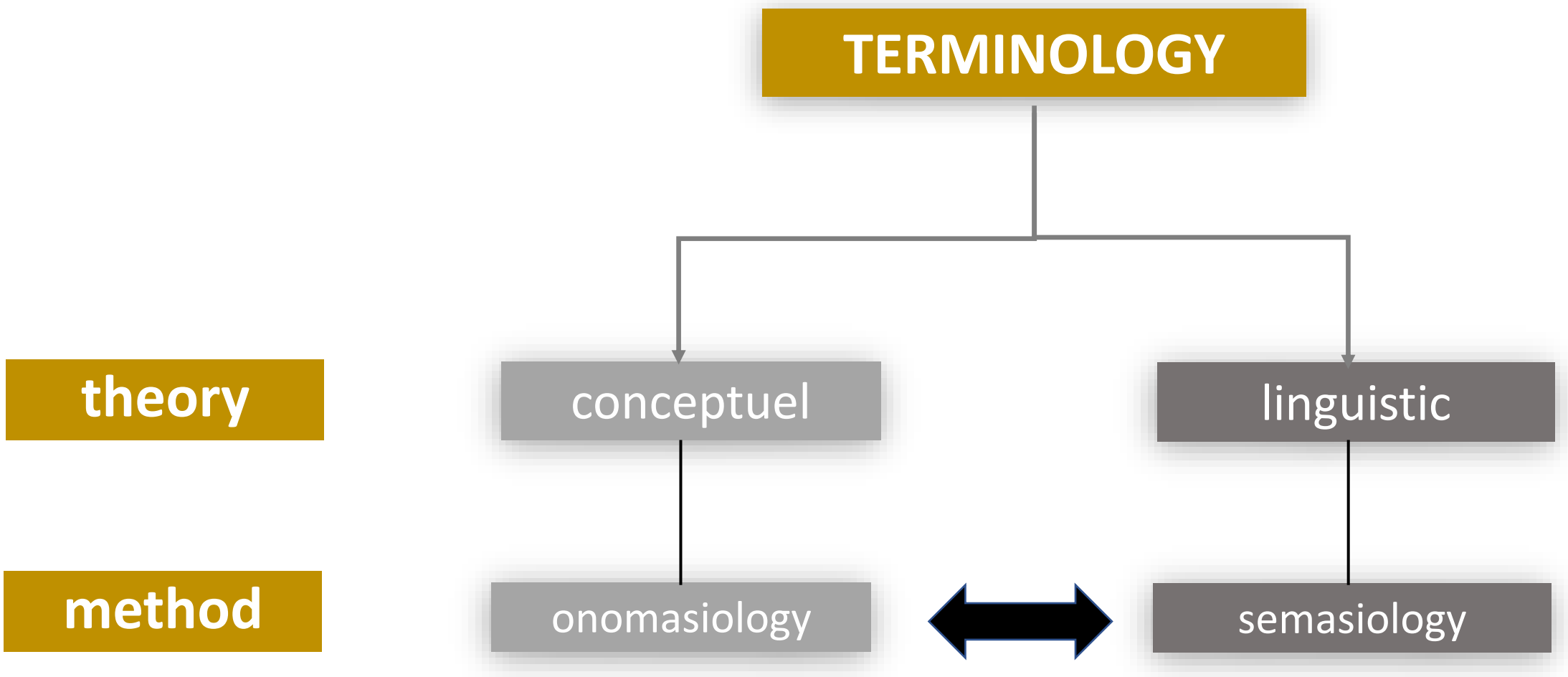
(Bruno Quadri, 1952, p.6)

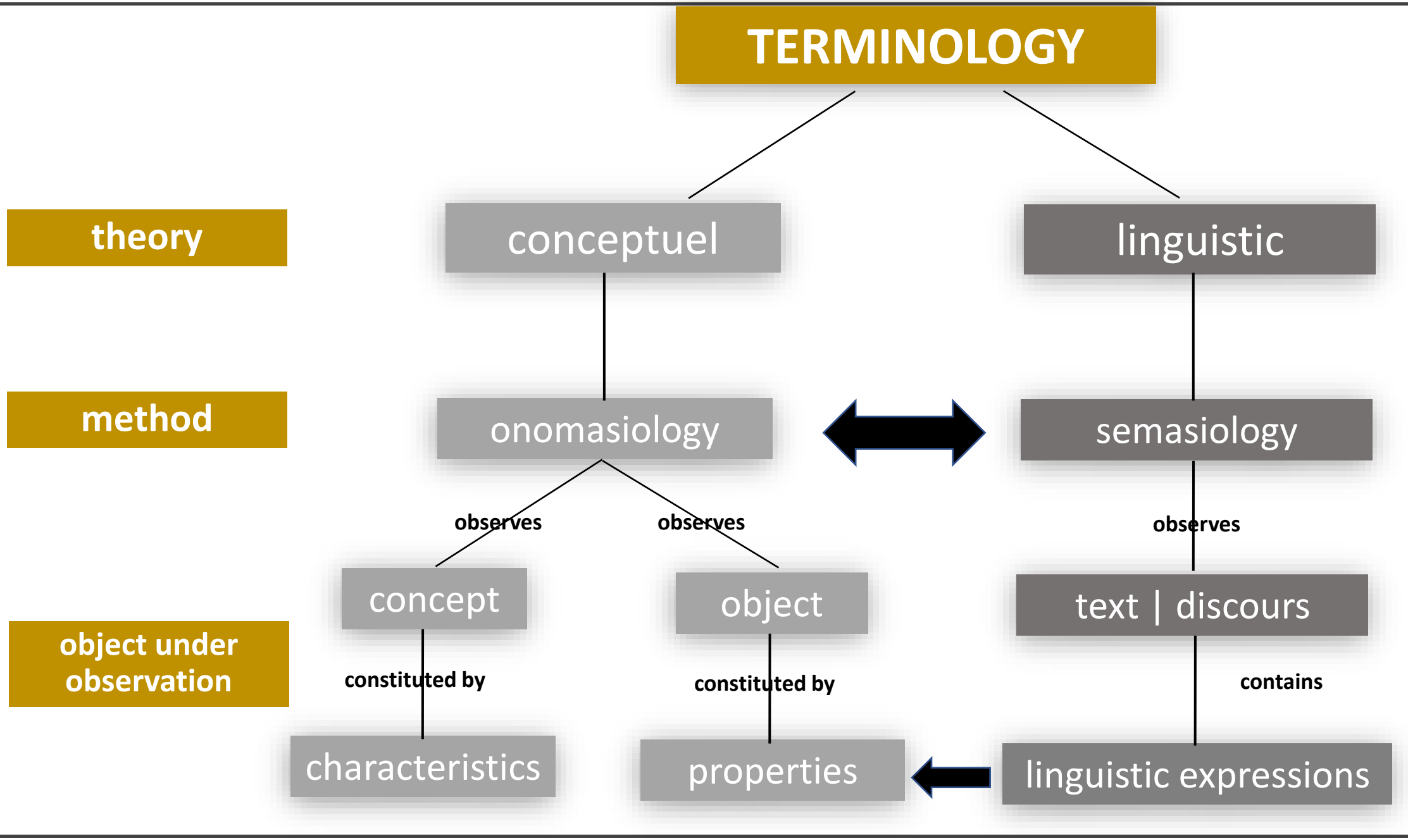
[*Welche Veraussetzungen muss eine sprachliche Untersuchung erfüllen, um als onomasiologisch bezeichnet werden zu können?*]

Quadri, Bruno. 1952**. *Aufgaben und Methoden der Onosmasiologischen Forschung***. Bern: A. Francke AG Verlag

DOUBLE DIMENSION FO TERMINOLOGY




TERMINOLOGY
theory
conceptuel
linguistic
method
onomasiology
semasiology


TERMINOLOGY
theory
conceptuel
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method
onomasiology
semasiology
observes
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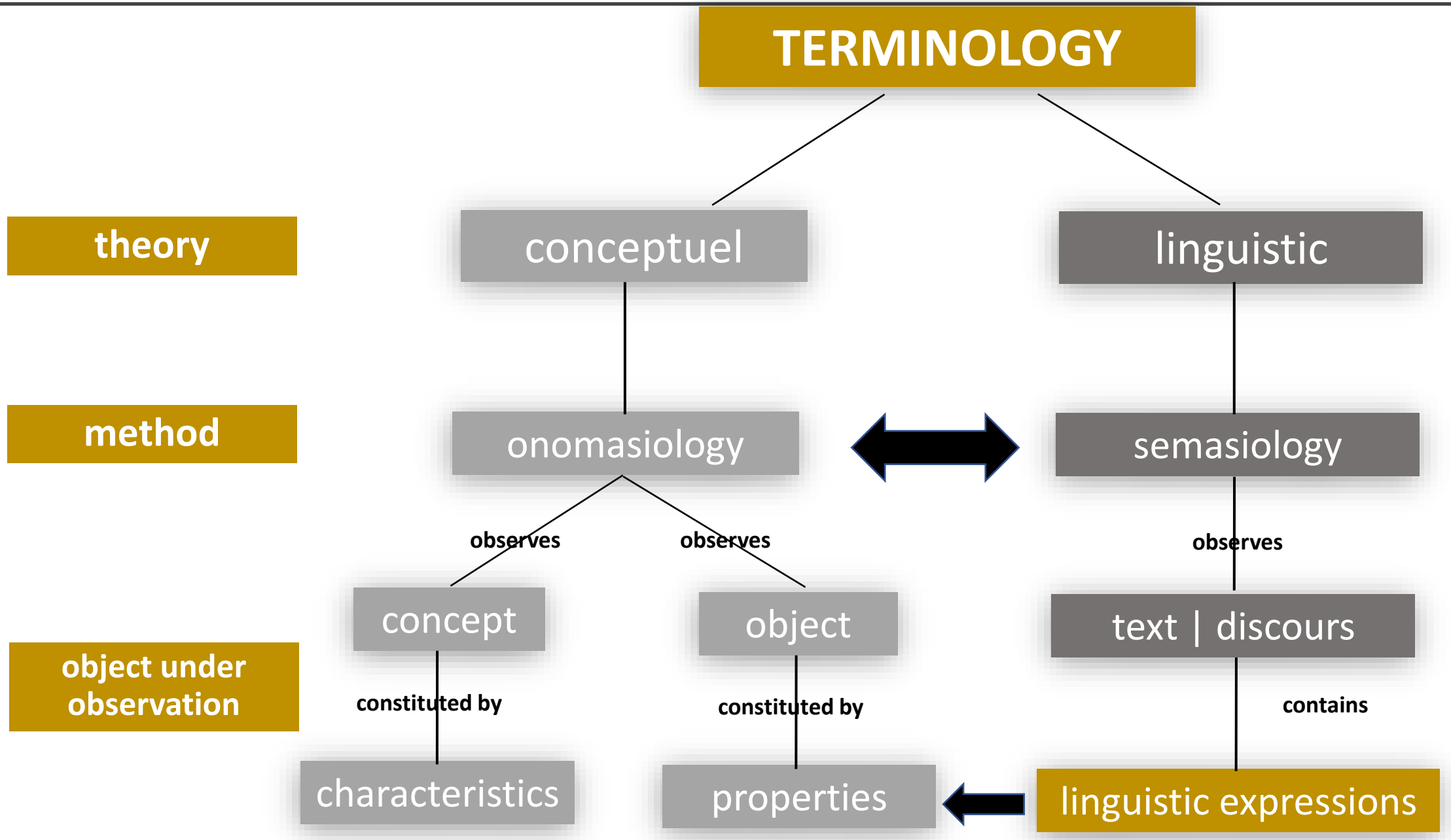
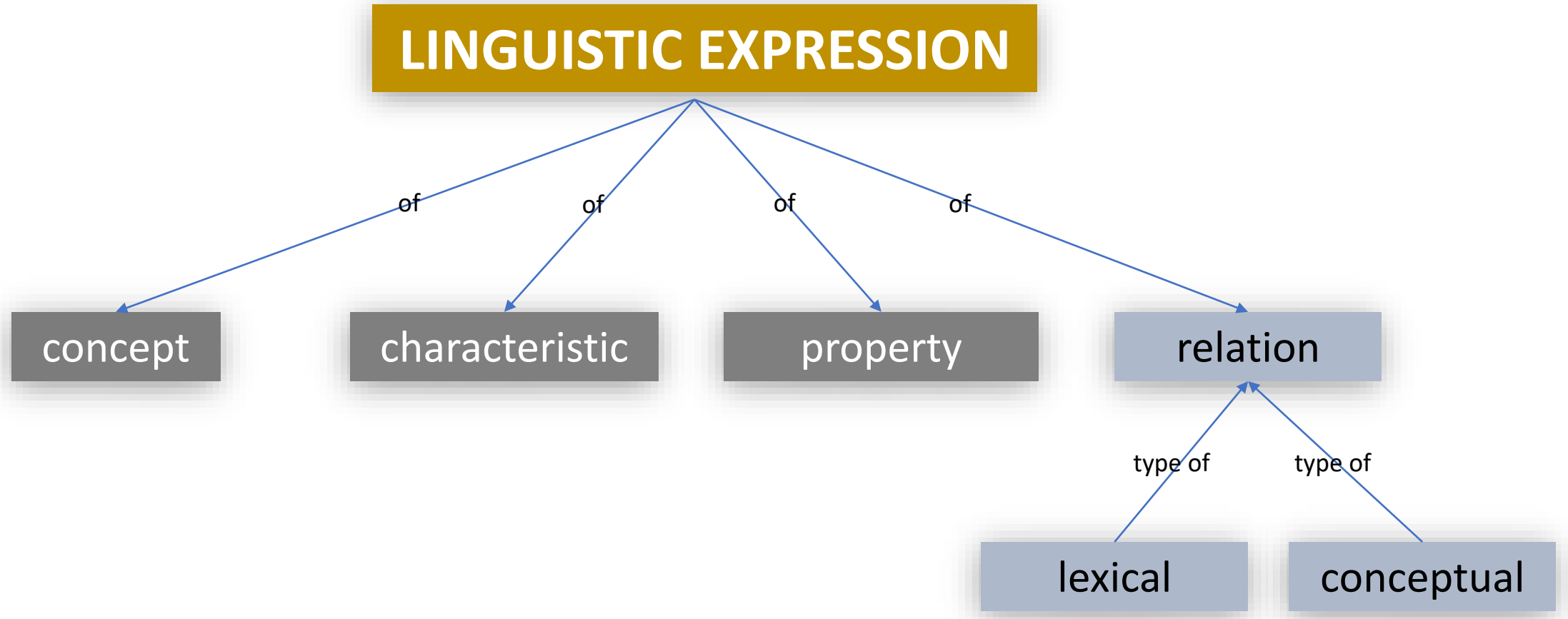
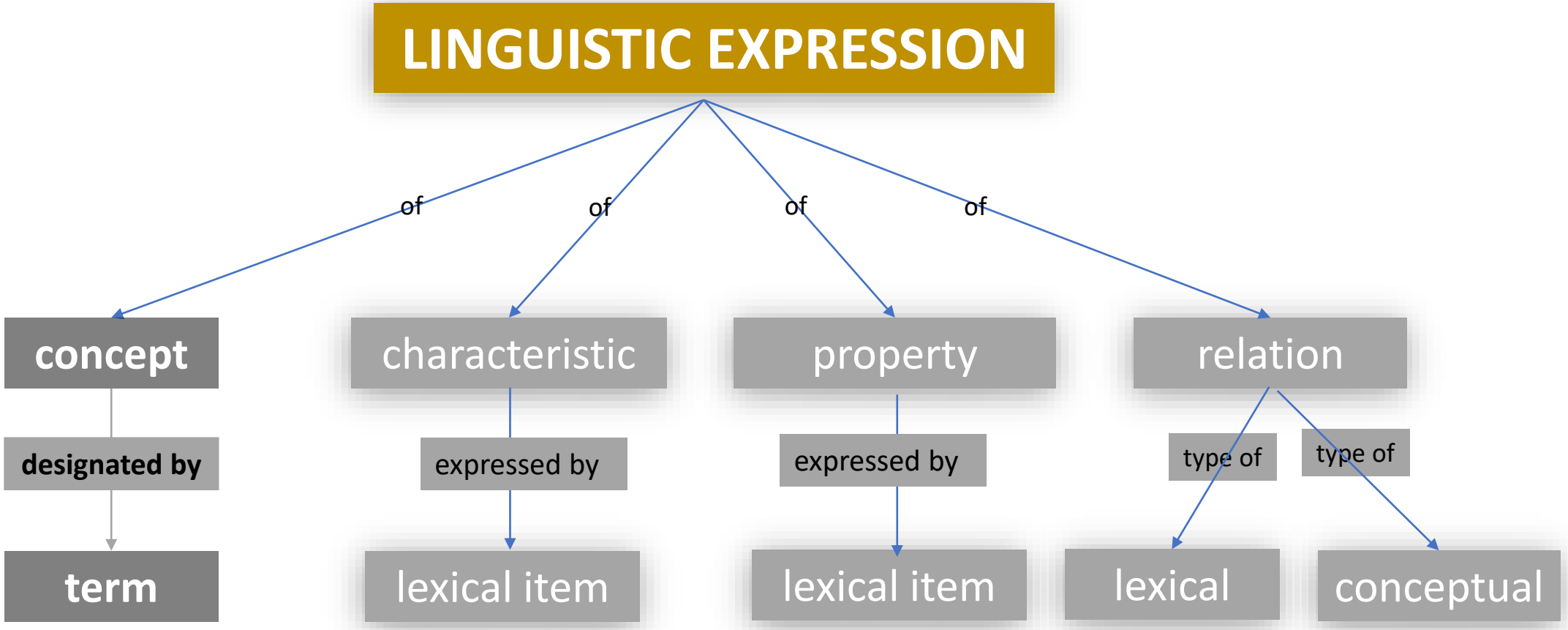
text | discours
object under observation
constituted by
constituted by
contains
characteristics
properties
linguistic expressions


TERMINOLOGY
theory
conceptuel
linguistic
method
onomasiology
semasiology
observes
observes
observes
concept
object
text | discours
object under observation
constituted by
constituted by
contains
characteristics
properties
linguistic expressions

OBJECT UNDER OBSERVATION



OBJECT UNDER OBSERVATION



2. TERM FORMATION

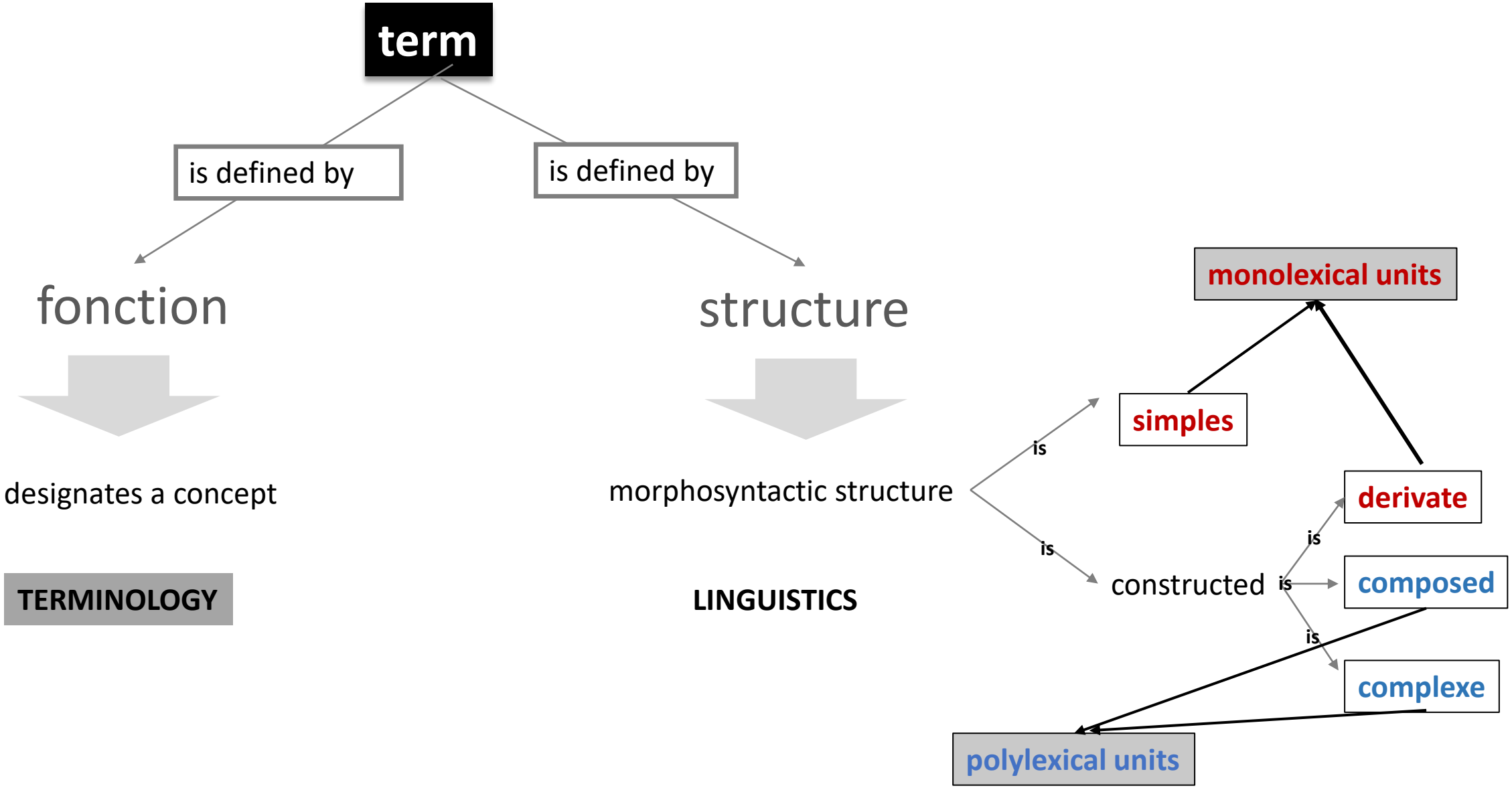
TERM

designation that represents a *general concept* by linguistic means

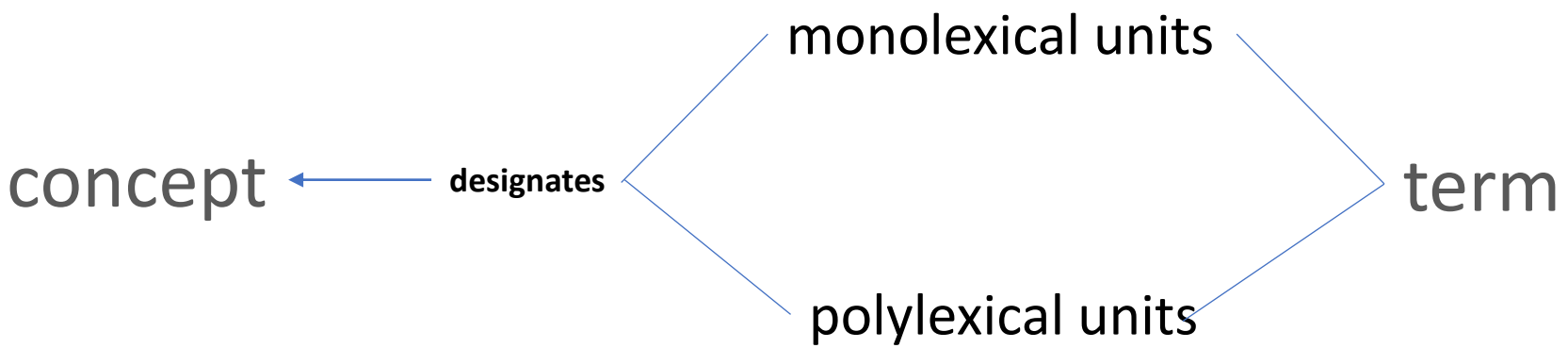
EXAMPLE “laser printer”, “planet”, “pacemaker”, “chemical compound”, “¾ time”, “Influenza A virus”, “oil painting”.

Note 1 to entry: Terms may be partly or wholly verbal

ISO TC 37 – 1087-2019


term
is defined by
is defined by
fonction
structure
designates a concept
morphosyntactic structure
TERMINOLOGY
LINGUISTICS
monolexical units
simples
is
derivate
is
constructed
is
composed
is
complexe
polylexical units

TERM



KNOWLEDGE
(EPISTEMOLOGY + « FACHGEBIETE»

+

LINGUISTICS
(LEXICON + MORPHOSSYNTAXE

=

TERMINOLOGY

term: (1) (*term)* verbal designation of a concept
(2) (*ling*) verbal designation of a concept which structure may be monolexical or polylexical

3 . STANDARDS

3 . STANDARDS – ISO TC 37

ISO STANDARDS – consensus-based approach

consensus

General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.

NOTE Consensus need not imply unanimity.

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 Consolidated ISO Supplement — Procedures specific to ISO Directives
ISO/IEC, Partie 1

3 . STANDARDS – ISO TC 37

ISO TC 37 “Language and terminology”, serves the language, content and knowledge industries as well as users of terminology and language technology products. It is increasingly of immediate relevance for developers and service providers of software and other forms of content.

Tiberius, Carole / Costa, Rute / Erjavec, Tomaž / Krek, Simon / McCrae, John / Roche, Christophe / Tasovac, Toma (2020). *D1.2. Best practices for lexicography – intermediate report*. 50 p. [PDF] Report H2020-INFRAIA-2016-2017 Grant Agreement No. 731015 ELEXIS – European Lexicographic Infrastructure.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 37

Language and terminology

https://www.iso.org/committee/48104.html

REFERENCE	TITLE	TYPE
ISO/TC 37/SC 1	Principles and methods	Sub committee
ISO/TC 37/SC 2	Terminology workflow and language coding	Sub committee
ISO/TC 37/SC 3	Management of terminology resources	Sub committee
ISO/TC 37/SC 4	Language resource management	Sub committee
ISO/TC 37/SC 5	Translation, interpreting and related technology	Sub committee
ISO/TC 37/CAG	Steering committee	Working group
ISO/TC 37/JAC 0	ISO 639 RA Joint Advisory Committee	Working group
ISO/TC 37/TCG	Terminology Coordination Group for TC37	Working group
ISO/TC 37/WG 10	Technical communication	Working group
ISO/TC 37/WG 11	Plain language	Working group

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 37

Language and terminology

SCOPE

Standardization of descriptions, resources, technologies and services related to terminology, translation, interpreting and other language-based activities in the multilingual information society.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 37

Language and terminology

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This committee contributes with 1 standard to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

4 9 12

67

PUBLISHED ISO STANDARDS *

related to the TC and its SCs

29

ISO STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT *

related to the TC and its SCs

of which 2 under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 37

32

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

29

OBSERVING MEMBERS

STANDARD AND/OR PROJECT UNDER THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF ISO/TC 37/SC 1 SECRETARIAT (6)	STAGE	ICS
ISO 704:2009 Terminology work — Principles and methods	90.92	01.020
ISO 860:2007 Terminology work — Harmonization of concepts and terms	90.93	01.020
ISO 1087:2019 Terminology work and terminology science — Vocabulary	60.60	01.020 01.040.01
ISO/TR 20694:2018 A typology of language registers	60.60	01.140.20
ISO 24156-1:2014 Graphic notations for concept modelling in terminology work and its relationship with UML — Part 1: Guidelines for using UML notation in terminology work	90.92	01.020
ISO 29383:2020 Terminology policies — Development and implementation	60.60	01.020

Introduction

The main purpose of this document is to provide a systematic description of the concepts related to terminology work and terminology science and to clarify the use of the terms in this field. This document is addressed to anyone involved in terminology work. In particular, its target group comprises standardizers, terminologists, other individuals involved in terminology work, terminology users as well as researchers and professionals dealing with terminology science and/or natural language processing.

The terminological entries in this document are listed in a systematic order under a number of general headings.

The layout follows the directions given in ISO 10241-1. Thus, the elements of an entry appear in the following order:

— entry number

— preferred term(s)

— admitted term(s)

— abbreviated form(s)

— definition

— example(s)

— note(s)

The terminological entries hereunder have been formatted according to ISO 10241-1, which stipulates the current ISO rules for the presentation of terminology standards. Specifically, in the examples and notes in this document, terms (including appellations) and proper names are indicated by double quotation marks, whereas objects, concepts, properties, characteristics, and types of characteristics are indicated by single quotation marks. This markup is intended to facilitate the distinction between references to the three terminological levels and other text throughout this document.

This new revision of ISO 1087 has been prepared in accordance with the principles and methods of terminology work described in ISO 704:2009.

The alphabetical index includes preferred and admitted terms.

Annex A gives concept diagrams and concept models that illustrate the relations between concepts described in the various entries of Clause 3.

It should be noted that most examples are specific to the English language in the English version and to the French language in the French version.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 37

Language and terminology

SC 1 – Prinicples and Methods

Creation date: 1982

SCOPE

Standardization of principles and methods related to terminology, terminology policies and knowledge organization.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES
ISO/TC 37
Language and terminology

FINAL
DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

**ISO/FDIS
1087**

ISO/TC **37**/SC **1**

Secretariat: SAC

Voting begins on:
2019-06-17

Voting terminates on:
2019-08-12

Terminology work and terminology science — Vocabulary

Travaux terminologiques et science de la terminologie — Vocabulaire

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES
ISO/TC 37
Language and terminology

FE134553

ISSN 0335-3931

French standard

NF ISO 704
December 2009

Classification index: **X 03-004**

ICS: 01.020

Terminology work

Principles and methods

F : Travail terminologique — Principes et méthodes
D : Terminologiearbeit — Grundlagen und Methoden

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 37

Language and terminology

0 Introduction

0.1 Overview

The terminological principles and methods provided in this International Standard are based on current thinking and practices in terminology work.

Terminology work is multidisciplinary and draws support from a number of disciplines (e.g. logic, epistemology, philosophy of science, linguistics, translation studies, information science and cognitive sciences) in its study of concepts and their representations in special language and general language. It combines elements from many theoretical approaches that deal with the description, ordering and transfer of knowledge.

The terminology work dealt with in this International Standard is concerned with terminology used for unambiguous communication in natural, human language. The goal of terminology work as described in this International Standard is, thus, a clarification and standardization of concepts and terminology for communication between humans. Terminology work may be used as input for information modelling and data modelling, but this International Standard does not cover the relation with these fields.

In line with the current trend in standardization towards providing guiding principles, this International Standard is intended to standardize the essential elements for terminology work. The general purposes of this International Standard are to provide a common framework of thinking and to explain how this thinking should be implemented by an organization or group.

It is further intended to provide assistance to those involved in terminology management. The principles and methods should be observed not only for the manipulation of terminological information but also in the planning and decision-making involved in managing a stock of terminology. The main activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- identifying concepts and concept relations;
- analysing and modelling concept systems on the basis of identified concepts and concept relations;
- establishing representations of concept systems through concept diagrams;
- defining concepts;
- attributing designations (predominantly terms) to each concept in one or more languages;
- recording and presenting terminological data, principally in print and electronic media (terminography).

Objects, concepts, designations and definitions are fundamental to terminology work and therefore form the basis of this International Standard. Objects are perceived or conceived and abstracted into concepts which, in special languages, are represented by designations and/or definitions. The set of designations belonging to one special language constitutes the terminology of a specific subject field.

3 . DICTIONARIES

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

A dictionary is above all a catalogue of words which is designed to give easy access to items of information whose quantity and nature are left to the appreciation of the author.

Quemada, Bernard (1968), **Les dictionnaires du français moderne 1539-1863; étude de leur histoire, leurs types et leurs méthodes**. Paris: Didier, p. 14.

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

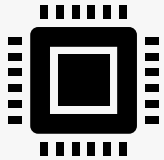
Specific list of lexical units of a language, arranged in a specific way and supplied with specific information, the whole being designed for a specific purpose.

Mel'cuk, Igor (1992:332), **« Lexicon : an overview »** in Bright, W. (ed. Encyclopedia of Linguistics 2. Oxfor: OUP, p. 332.

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

dictionary

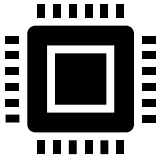
reference work as a product of lexicographical processes



reference work = product / object

lexicographical process**es** = method(s) to build the reference work

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION



support	internal stucture	content
paper	microstructure	natural language
electronic	mediostructure	metalanguage
digital	macroestructure	
	megastructure	

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

macrostructure

overall LIST structure which allows the compiler and the user to locate information in a REFERENCE WORK

Note: The macrostructure is supplemented by **outside matter** such as the front matter (e.g. preface, user's guide), middle matter (e.g. panels, plates, illustrations) and back matter (lists of names, weights and measures, abbreviations etc.), the totality of which may be called the **megastructure**.

Hartmann, R.R.K. / James, G. (1998) **Dictionary of Lexicography**, London and New York: Routledge

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

microstructure

internal structure of any of its lexicographical entries.

Note: The microstructure refers to the **format of the entry**, how information about the headword is provided and presented, and the appropriateness of the discourse structure of the entry for the benefit of the anticipated user.

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

mediostructure = cross-reference structure

network structure that deals with a set or sets of relations that exist between different parts of data by way of cross-referencing, dictionary-internal as well as dictionary, external.

Nielsen, Sandro (2003). ***Mediostructures in bilingual LSP dictionaries***. In R. R. K. Hartmann (Ed.), Lexicography. Critical Concepts. Vol. III: Lexicography, Metalexicography and Reference Science (pp. 270-294). Routledge.

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

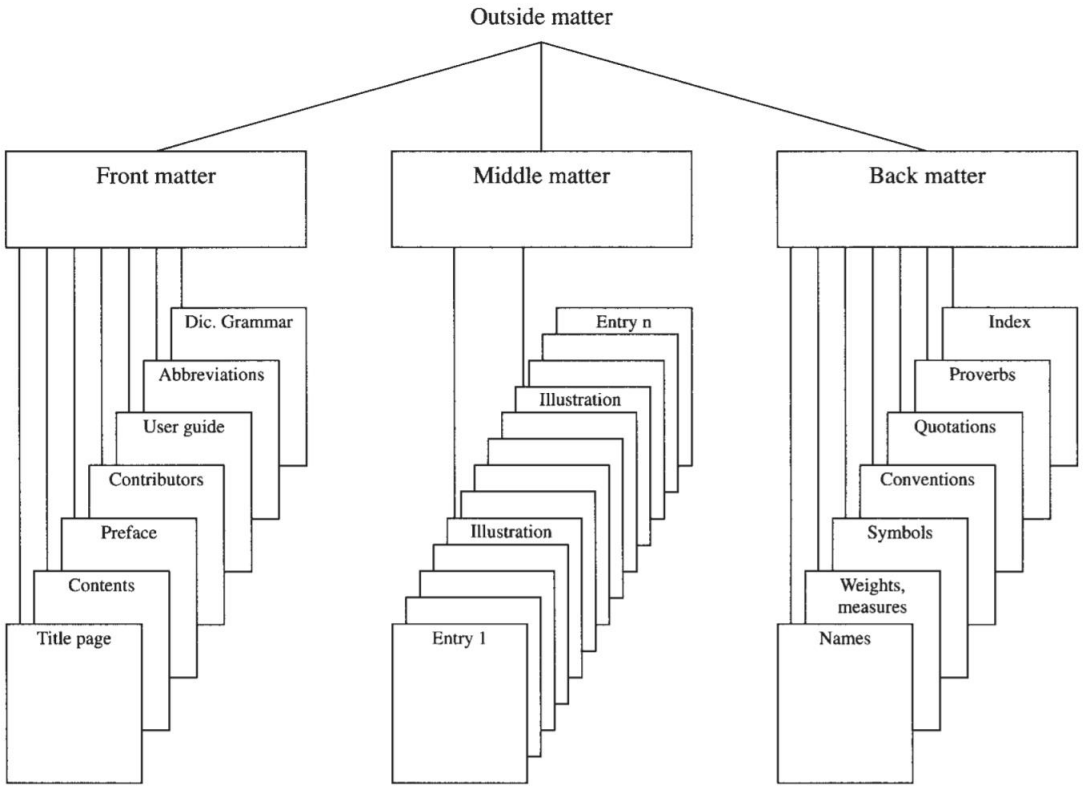
megastructure

macrostructure supplemented by **outside matter** such as the **front matter** (e.g. preface, user's guide), **middle matter** (e.g. panels, plates, illustrations) and **back** (lists of names, weights and measures, abbreviations etc.).

Hartmann, R.R.K. / James, G. (1998) **Dictionary of Lexicography**, London and New York: Routledge

DICTIONARY - DEFINITION

megastructure = macrostrucuture + outside matter



Hartmann, R.R.K. / James, G. (1998) **Dictionary of Lexicography**, London and New York: Routledge

WHAT IS A DICTIONARY ?

- Is a series of separate paragraphs – lexicographical articles | entries
- Is meant ti be consulted, not read;
- Is an ordered list of items;
- Is list of linguistic units;
- Is didactic book;
- Gives information about linguistic signs,
- Represents a lexical set;
- It’s a special kind of text.

Béjoint, Henri (2010). **The Lexicography of English**.
Oxford: Oxford University Press

DICTIONARY - typology

- number of languages: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual
- variety of language : Portuguese of Portugal, Portuguese of Brazil, …
- primary language of the users: native-speakers, foreign learners;
- form of presentation: alphabetic, thematic ..
- manner of financing: scholarly or commercial
- age of the users: children, adults

DICTIONARY - TYPOLOGY

- Period of time covered: period dictionaries
- Size: pocket, concise, mini
- **Scope of coverage by subject**
- Limitations of the aspects of Language covered: dialect, synoym, etymology
- Nature of the entries: dictionaries of abbreviations, collocations
- Prescriptive *vs* descriptive

Landau , S. (2001) **Dictionnaries. The Art and the Craft of Lexicography**.

Cambridge: CUP

DICTIONARY - TYPOLOGY

General Language Dictionary: defines /describes the meaning of words used in everyday life

Specialized Dictionary: defines / describes a restricted set of phenomena

LSP Dictionary : defines / describes specialized lexical units of a subject field

Encyclopedia : provides sumaries of knowledge from branches or from a particular filed or disciplines

DICTIONARY - TYPOLOGY

Terminological dictionary:

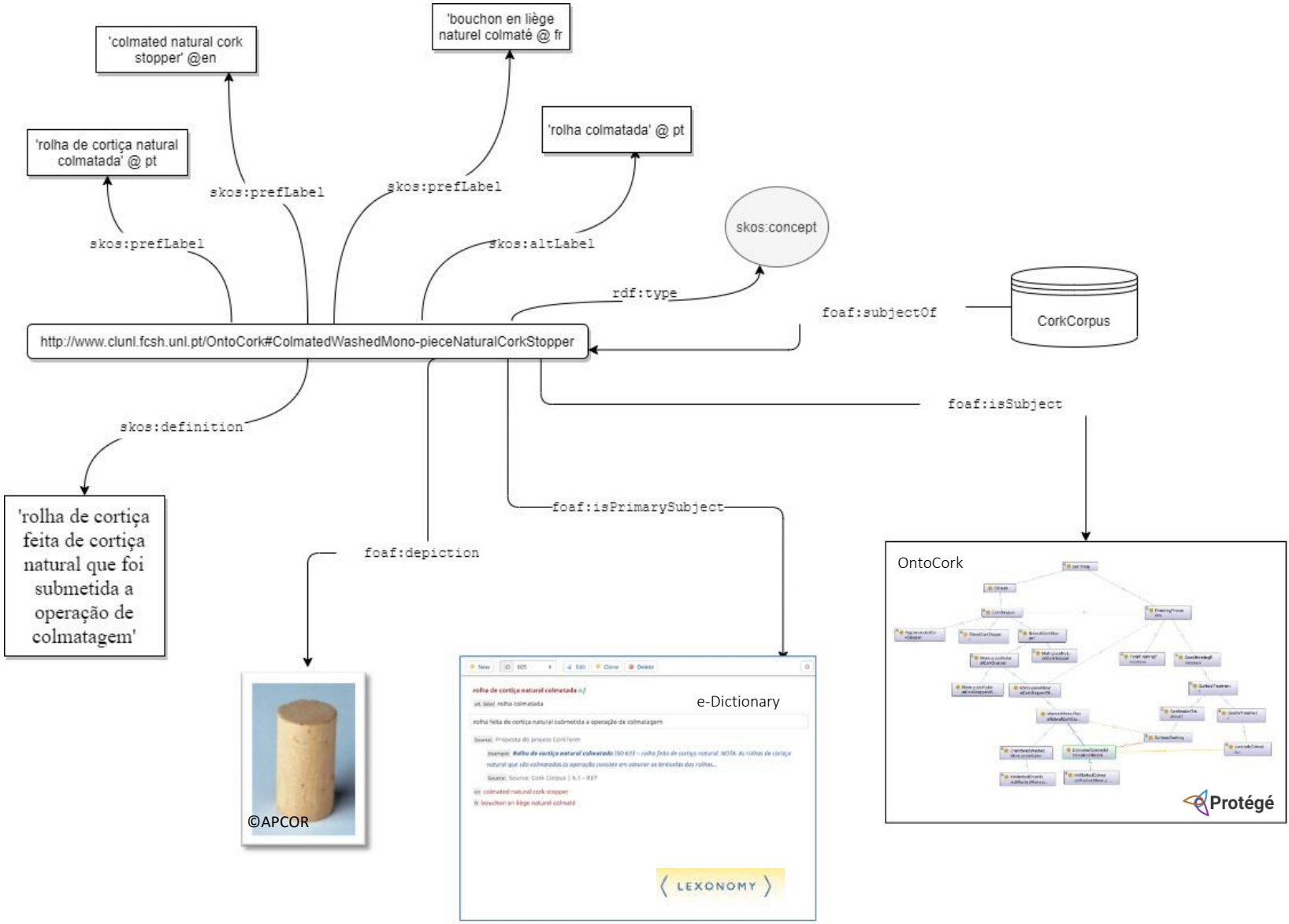
1. Macrostructure is composed by terms who are organized in a systematic way;
2. The aim is to define concepts;
3. Concepts belongs to concept systems:
4. Lexicographical article reflects knowledge organization

--> To move from **paper dictionaries** to **digital dictionaries** to **multimodal dictionaries (terminological resource)**

from formal owl to a less formal model: skos

For triples involving the rdf:type property, the RDF/XML syntax allows a shortened form to model multilingual SKOS labels and link resources to the concept

```
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:skos=http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/">

  <skos:Concept
rdf:about="http://www.clunl.fcsh.unl.pt/OntoCork#ColmatedWashedMono-
pieceNaturalCorkStopper">

  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="pt">rolha de cortiça natural colmatada</skos:prefLabel>
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="en">colmated natural cork stopper</skos:prefLabel>
  <skos:prefLabel xml:lang="fr">bouchon en liège natuel colmaté</skos:prefLabel>
  <skos:altLabel xml:lang="pt">rolha colmatada</skos:altLabel>

  <skos:definition xml:lang="pt">rolha de cortiça natural submetida a operação de
colmatagem<skos:definition/>

  <foaf:depiction rdf:resource=https://www.apcor.pt/wp-
ontent/uploads/2015/09/colmatada.jpg/>

  <foaf:isPrimarySubject
rdf:resource=https://www.lexonomy.eu/k4ysn6um/edit/entry/>

  <foaf:isSubject rdf:resource=http://www.clunl.fcsh.unl.pt/OntoCork/>

 <foaf:SubjectOf rdf:resource="http:// www.clunl.fcsh.unl.pt/CorkCorpus"/>

  </skos:Concept>
</rdf:RDF>
```



DEFINITION

1. What is a definition?
2. What do we define.
3. Analyses of existing definitions in order to elicit information for specific pruposes

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

I. Definition is an ACTIVITY
   - Logical operation
   - Linguistic operation

II. Definition is the RESULT of an activity
   - Formal definition
   - Verbal definition
   - Nonverbal definition

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

LEXICOGRAPHIC DEFINITION

A **metalinguistic discours** locked in the structures of a language and a culture

Cf. Alain Rey. 1982. *Encyclopédies et dictionnaires*. Paris: PUF, p. 41

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

LEXICOGRAPHIC DEFINITION

Elle concerne seulement les signes d'une langue: elle explicite des signifiés tout en essayant de distinguer, non des concepts et des classes de choses, mais des sens et des classes d'usages (d'emplois) des signes.

[It concerns the signs of a language: the definition explains the signified by trying to distinguish, no concepts and classes of objects, but the senses and usages classes of the signs.]

Alain Rey. 1982. *Encyclopédies et dictionnaires*. Paris: PUF, p. 41

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

ENCYCLOPEDIC DEFINITION

Un discours destiné à rendre compte du **monde** indépendamment **de la langue de description**

A discourse intended to explain the world independently of the language of description

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

A **lexicographical definition** is a discourse **about the language** → metalanguage

An **encyclopedic definition** is a **discourse about the world** → fragmented discourses [exemples, citations, …]

TERMINOLOGICAL DEFINITION

representation of a ***concept*** by an expression that describes it and differentiates it from related concepts

ISO 1087: 2019

representation of a ***concept*** by a linguistic statement that describes it and differentiates it from related concepts

DEFINITION

intensional definition

definition that conveys the *intension* of a *concept* by stating the immediate *generic concept* and the *delimiting characteristic(s).*

EXAMPLE 1 optical mouse: computer mouse in which movements are detected by light sensors.

EXAMPLE 2 mechanical mouse: computer mouse in which movements are detected by rollers and a ball.

Note 1 to entry: Intensional definitions are preferable to other types of *definitions* (3.3.1) because they clearly reveal the *characteristics* (3.2.1) of a *concept* (3.2.7) within a *concept system* (3.2.28): they should be used whenever possible.

[intension: set of *characteristics* that make up a *concept]*

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DEFINITION

extensional definition

definition that enumerates all the *subordinate concepts* of a *superordinate concept* under one *criterion of subdivision*

WHAT IS A DEFINITION?

A definition in **natural langue** corresponds to a **text** which determine the limits of a concept designated by a term.

The definition in **natural language** permits to **stabilize** the relation between the concept and the term that designates it.

→ It’s the result of a linguistic operation.

DEFINITION

Don’t confuse the **definitions** that can be find in **RFERENCES WORKS** and those we can find in texts which purpose is to communicate and transfer knowledge.

Contextual definitions: definition that you can find in written or oral texts which understanding depends on the broader textual contexts where it is insert.

Definitional contexts: is a written text where you can find useful information that you can use to write definitions

→ **Both types of definitions very useful for terminological work**

DEFINITION

To **write** a definition in natural language corresponds to a linguistic operation that implies the activation of several levels of analyses :

1. The **concept** to be defined;
2. Consider the conceptual system to which the concept belongs;
3. The **term** that designates the **concept** to be defined concept;
4. Linguistic expertise in writing the definitional text according to a specific scheme

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