

TERMINOGRAPHY and LEXICOGRAPHY

What is the difference?

Summary

Anja Drame TermNet

Summary/ Conclusion



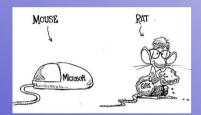
	Lexicography	Terminology work
Variety of language (GPL = general purpose SPL = special purpose)	GPL SPL (special-purpose lexicography)	SPL
Subject matter	broad areas of knowledge delimited domain (rare)	delimited domain use of classification system
Method of working	word-based concept-based (rare)	concept-based
Presentation to user	alphabetical thesaurus style/ systematic (rare)	thesaurus style/ systematic alphabetical if reorganized
Presentation of entries	polysemes/homonyms together synonyms separately	polysemes/homonyms separately synonyms (same subject field) together
Orientation	descriptive	descriptive and prescriptive (depending on domain)

The distinction between terminography and lexicography is purely theoretical, in reality hybrid forms are predominant.



GPL dictionaries can include terms

distinction between GPL and SPL Is not always clear (words <> terms)



ontological structures in GPL samples

GPL dictionaries: representation not always alphabetically, but concept-based ("thesauri")

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Vice versa: alphabetically ordered special language/ subject dictionaries exist

The real difference lies here: Lexicology vs. terminology



Lexicology

is a specialty in linguistics dealing with the study of the lexicon (vocabulary) (of a person or of a language).

The study of words in general, it is not concerned with a particular application.

Terminology

is always in some sense concept-based: dealing with concepts of a special subject field and their denomination.

It is Language independent, i.e. not connected to a particular language (though NOT cultures), based on a language-underlying conceptual structure of the mind. But in most cases it finds expression through language.



Terminology is concerned with the relationship between concepts and between concepts and their designations

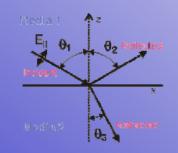
A designation does not have to be a linguistic entity a word or phrase but may comprise symbols, formulae, drawings, pictograms, codes, etc.

Terminology is inextricably linked with specialist knowledge, special languages/LSP

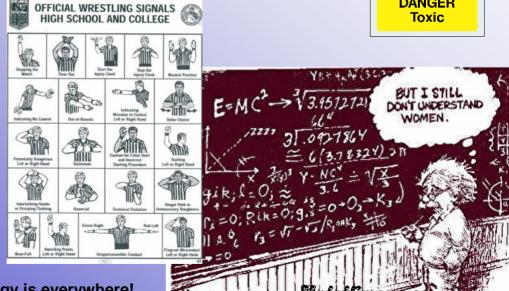


All this is terminology:





Chemical formula for Benzene



Terminology is everywhere!

As linguistic representation of concepts



synonyms, polysemes, homonyms occur ...

...and are treated differently in lexicography and terminology work

In linguistics we distinguish between polysemes, homonyms, synonyms.



Synonyms are different words/forms for similar or identical meanings. They can be used interchangeably.

NOTE: most cases are quasi-synonyms. Synonyms are bad for clear technical communication. **EXAMPLES:** baby and infant (noun), quickly and speedily (adverb), sick and ill (adjective)

Polysemes have the same pronunciation or spelling (or both) as another word, but a different, though related meaning.

NOTE: due to limited capacity of human registers they are occur very often. They are employed in term creation.

EXAMPLES: to migrate = leave place and settle in another (e.g. semantic extension: sociology, biology, mechanical engineering, etc.)

foot = body part, measure of length, lower part, to walk

Homonyms (homographs, homophones, full/both) have the same pronunciation or spelling (or both) as another word, but a different and not related meaning).

NOTE: Homonymy starts where speakers no longer recognize the semantic relation between words/terms

EXAMPLE: desert = abandon, desert = arid region; waste, waist; mean = intend, mean = average

Entries in Lexicography



Synonyms are not always made explicit and scattered throughout the dictionary

Polysemes are presented in one entry (1 headword)

Homonyms are presented as two headwords and grouped together

Note: the division of word forms into different senses varies considerable in dictionaries

> Example: Collins Gem English Dictionary New Edition for the 21st century

set of such meetings; academic term

set' v setting, set, put in a specified position or state; make ready; make or become firm or rigid; put (a broken bone) or (of a proken bone) be put into a normal position for healing; establish, arrange; prescribe, assign; ar- settlet n long wooden bench with range (hair) while wet, so that it high back and arms. dries in position; put to music; seven ade n one more than six. (of the sun) go down + n scenpry used in a play or film. . adj fixed or established beforehand; rigid or inflexible; conventional or stereotyped; determined (to do something); ready, satback n sever v cut through or off; break anything that delays progress. set square flat right-angled triangular instrument used for drawing angles set up v arrange or establish, setup n way in which anything is organized or arranged.

set a number of things or people grouped or belonging together; jects that satisfy a given condition or share a property; television or radio receiver; Sport one severity of group of games in a match.

sett, set n badger's burrow. setted a couch.

setter a long-haired gun dog.

ings; time and place where a film, book, etc. is supposed to have taken place; music written for the words of a text, decoralive metalwork in which a gem is sewn v a past participle of sew. which the controls of a machine can be adjusted.

come established as a resident; trendy, sexism n discrimination

colonize; make quiet, calm, or stable: pay (a bill); dispose of, conclude; bestow (property) legally; end (a dispute). settlement a act of settling: place newly colonized; subsidence (of a building); property bestowed legally. settler n colonist.

seventh adi, n (of) number seven in a series. seventeen odg in ten and seven, seventeenth odi n seventy adj. n ten times seven. seventieth adi, n

off (a relationship) severance n severance pay compensation paid by a firm to an employee who leaves because the job he or she was appointed to do no longor exists.

several od some, a few; various, separate, severally odv separate-

Maths group of numbers or ob- severe adj strict or harsh; very intense or unpleasant; strictly restrained in appearance, severely

> saw v sewing, sewed, sewn or sewed, join with thread repeatedly passed through with a needle: make or fasten by sewing.

setting a background or surround- sawage a waste matter or excrement carried away in sewers. sewer n drain to remove waste water and sewage, sewarage in system of sewers.

set, plates and cutlery for a single sex n state of being male or feplace at table; position or level to male; male or female category; sexual intercourse; sexual feelings or behaviour. . v find out the sex settle' v arrange or put in order, of, saxy adj sexually exciting or come to rest; establish or be- attractive; informal exciting or

Entries in Terminography

Synonyms are always grouped together, i.e. included as part of the same entry (being alternative representations of the same concept), e.g. automotive catalyst, catalytic converter

Polysemes, homonyms of the same subject field are presented in separate entries, because they represent different concepts with different definitions, e.g. automotive emission (process and the gas)

> Tuberculosis of lymph nodes: hilar · mediastinal tracheobronchial A15.5 histologically Tuberculosis of: bronchus alottis

> > Tuberculosis of pleura

Tuberculous empyema

histologically (A15.7)

Source: World Health Organization © Copyright WHO/DIMDI 1994/2003



Tuberculosis (A15-A19)

A15

A15.1

A15.3

A15.6

Includes: infections due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium bovis Excludes: congenital tuberculosis (P37.0) pneumoconiosis associated with tuberculosis (165) seguelae of tuberculosis (B90.-) silicotuberculosis (165) Respiratory tuberculosis, bacteriologically and histologically confirmed Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed by sputum microscopy with or without culture Tuberculous: · bronchiectasis } confirmed by sputum microscopy with or · fibrosis of luna without culture pneumonia pneumothorax Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed by culture only Conditions listed in A15.0, confirmed by culture only A15.2 Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed histologically Conditions listed in A15.0, confirmed histologically Tuberculosis of lung, confirmed by unspecified means Conditions listed in A15.0, confirmed but unspecified whether bacteriologically or histologically Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes, confirmed bacteriologically and histologically } confirmed bacteriologically and histologically Excludes: specified as primary (A15.7) Tuberculosis of larynx, trachea and bronchus, confirmed bacteriologically and } confirmed bacteriologically and histologically larynx trachea Tuberculous pleurisy, confirmed bacteriologically and histologically

} confirmed bacteriologically and

} histologically

Excludes: in primary respiratory tuberculosis, confirmed bacteriologically and



GPL dictionaries are descriptive in their orientation

Terminologies can be descriptive, too, but the prescriptive aspect (standardization) plays an essential role,

esp. where safety is a primary consideration (medical terminology, hazard terminology, etc.)

Standardization seeks to eliminate synonymy and reduce polysemy/homonymy and thus avoid miscommunication





Terminology is based on the CONCEPT

Lexicology is based on the (linguistic) REPRESENTATION



Your questions are welcome

Thank you for your attention.

Contact
Anja Drame
TermNet

adrame@termnet.org

http://linux.termnet.org

Further reading:

Pointer project Final Report, 1997 http://www.computing.surrey.ac.uk/ai/pointer/report/

The Pavel Online Tutorial http://www.termium.gc.ca/didacticiel_tutorial/english/lesson1/index_e.html

Antia, B.E. (2000). Terminology and Language Planning: An alternative framework of practice and discourse. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: J.Benjamins Publisher