

Terminology

Lesson 6

Creating a term record

Aim of a term record

- To record
 - Conceptual information
 - Characterising the concept
 - Relating it to other concepts in the same field
 - Linguistic information
 - Describing the word/group of words
 - Detailing ‘the company it keeps’
 - Giving equivalents in other languages

Who for ?

- Translators
- Technical writers
- Subject specialists
- Future specialists (students)
- Future terminologists...
 - within the same project
 - to be incorporated into a databank

The fields

- term (headword)
- language
- syntactic category
- definition
 - source of the definition
- context
 - source of the context
- context
 - source of the context
- collocations
- equivalents
- isonyms
- remarks

headword

- Find the canonical form (citation form)
 - Lemmatisation:
 - Finding the **unmarked base form**
 - Multiword terms
 - Terminology: the order in which they occur
 - *vascular plant*
 - Cf. lexicography
 - *plant, vascular*
 - Cf. **lumping** versus **splitting**

more on headwords

- Upper or lower case ?
 - Upper for proper nouns
- Banish plurals? Not completely!
 - Specific plural meaning
 - *checkers*
 - Not if only found in plural
 - *goods*

acronyms

- Avoid acronyms/initialisms as headwords
 - Full form = canonical form
 - Full form gives maximum information
 - Leave the acronym as a variant
- Use full forms, not short, abbreviated forms

syntactic category

- Indicate the **part of speech**
 - Noun
 - Adjective
 - Verb
 - Adverb
- For French, German, Spanish...
 - Indicate gender of nouns
 - Use the standardized abbreviation *n.f.*

example

- *vascular plant* n.
 - *plante vasculaire* n.f.
- i.e. multiple word terms behave as nouns, adjectives, etc.

definition

- See lesson 5...
- Start with the **context** (where it is found in a genuine text):

“Plants with well-developed internal vein structures that promote the flow of water and nutrients...”

What changes must be made to craft a proper definition?

substitutability

- You must be able to use the definition in the place of the word defined.
- This means that if the word you are defining is a noun, you define with a noun phrase.
- Is this the case for the context ?

'including word' *definiendum*

- The generic / superordinate concept
 - *plant* : is this sufficient ?
 - To find this out, we need to see how the concept is integrated into its structure.
 - **Types de plante**
 - ...
 - plantes terrestres
 - ↳ mousses
 - ↳ plantes vasculaires
 - ↳ prêles, fougères
 - ↳ plantes à graines
 - ↳ gymnospermes
 - ↳ plantes à fleurs

'including word'

- According to this presentation, the including word would be
 - *terrestrial plant*

defining feature(s)

- To know whether we have the right defining features, we must know what we are distinguishing the term from.
 - i.e. its cohyponym(s)
 - Not in text
 - Educated guess ?
 - non-vascular plant*
 - Google scholar : many titles such as
 - Occurrence of sucrose phosphatase in **vascular** and **non-vascular plants**.*

defining features 2

- ‘well-developed vein structure’
- **Compare with Wikipedia definitions of non-vascular plant, in English and French:**
 - **Non-vascular plants** is a general term for those [plants](#) without a [vascular system](#) ([xylem](#) and [phloem](#)). Although non-vascular plants lack these particular tissues, a number of non-vascular plants possess tissues specialized for internal transport of [water](#).
 - Les **plantes non vasculaires** se définissaient, avant les dernières classifications, comme l'ensemble des plantes, y compris les [algues vertes](#) qui ne possédaient pas de vaisseaux conducteurs de sève brute ou élaborée ([xylème](#) ou [phloème](#)). Bien que ne possédant pas de tissus spécialisés pour les vaisseaux, un certain nombre de plantes non vasculaires possèdent des tissus chargés du transport interne de l'eau.

provisional definition

- *a terrestrial plant with a well developed vein structure*
- ***non-vascular plant*** will therefore be defined as
 - *a terrestrial plant with no developed vein structure*

The definition simply distinguishes between the two cohyponyms.

An encyclopaedic note will be necessary to explain this difference and to characterize the concept more fully.

sources

- Terminology is based on documentation
- Documentation must be reliable and authorized
 - for scientific terminologies
 - academic publications
 - research articles
 - textbooks
- Note that sources should be quoted for
 - definition
 - context
 - technical note

Wikipedia

- excellent first-stop
 - compare entries in English, French, German...
- good for new technologies
- less valid for overall structure
 - in all cases, be wary, and check sources

technical note

- AKA encyclopaedic note
 - any information which is of use to understand the concept
 - depends on target audience

How the veins carry liquids

The function of veins in plants

New classifications of vascular/non vascular plants

context

Context

The part of a text or statement that surrounds a particular word and determines its meaning. A type of textual support on a terminology record that provides information about the semantic features of a concept or the use of a term.

Examples: defining context; explanatory context; associative context.

http://termiumplus.gc.ca/didacticiel_tutorial/english/glossary/context.html

- Attestation of a term in genuine use
- A recursive field
 - You should be able to add as many as you need.

Functions of context

- Attest the real use of the term
- Give additional information

Different sorts of contexts

- Defining context
 - Providing a definition
 - The example given here is close to a defining context
- Associative context
 - Providing information on related terms
- Explanatory context
 - Providing any other information on the concept
- Epilinguistic context
 - Providing opinions about the word
- Metalinguistic context
 - Providing information on the word

What sort of context?

- Mischler, et al. (1992)... The mosses alone are the sister group of the tracheophytes (the so-called vascular plants")...
- Allen(1998) Hydrophytes are defined as vascular plants growing wholly or partly in water, especially those perennial aquatic plants having overwintering buds under water ...
- Rubrio, et al. (2001) A conserved MYB transcription factor involved in phosphate starvation signaling both in vascular plants and in unicellular algae, *Genes and Development*...

collocation

- Vascular plant families
- Vascular plant species
- Vascular plant communities
- Vascular plant cells
- Vascular plant debris
- Vascular plant detritus
- Vascular plant litter
- Vascular plant tissues
- Vascular plant distribution
- Vascular plant systematics

equivalents

- plante vasculaire
- Gefäßpflanze
- planta vascular
- karplant

etc

and...

Tracheobionta

isonyms

- To know the isonym
- We need to know the hyperonym
- Tree diagramme – concept structure

duplicate

- Variant
- Quasi synonyms
- Synonyms
 - *Higher plant*

remarks

- Linguistic note
 - Account for variation
 - Diachronic
 - Diastratic
 - Diatopic

For next time

- Analyse concept structures
 - How are terms in a text related?
 - How can we illustrate the relationship?
- Exemplify with the following terms
 - *prothallus*
 - *sporophyte*
 - *antheridium*
 - *archegonium*

source

- From this site :
 - <http://www.home.aone.net.au/~byzantium/ferns/about.html>
- read the passage entitled
 - ***How do the spores grow?***

up to

[...] As it grows to become the sporophyte, it takes over from the gametophyte and becomes the adult fern.
- Determine the relationships between terms.

