

Assessing Terminology Tools through their Features

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Introduction

- Terminology is vital
 - automatic and assisted translation
 - language teaching
 - natural language processing
- Used on a daily basis by
 - translators
 - interpreters
 - researchers

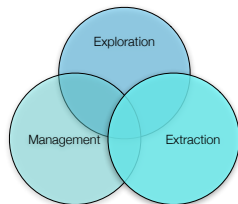
Broad purpose

- Help translators and interpreters



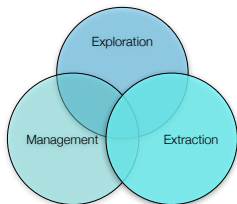
What do they have to offer?

- Terminology Extraction Tools (TET)
- Terminology Management Tools (TMT)



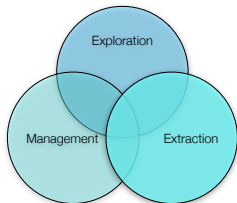
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 - statistical and/or linguistic information
 - context extraction
 - bilingual extraction
- Terminology Management Tools (TMT)



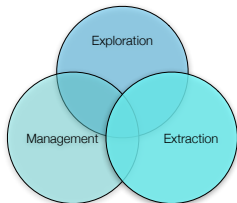
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 - look up for translation equivalents
 - manage multiple glossaries



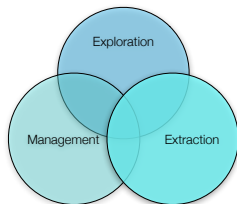
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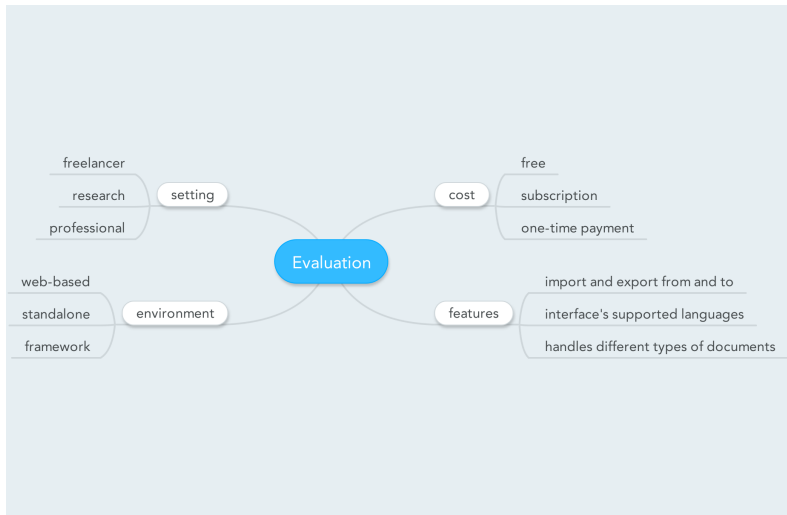
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- Yet, not all tools offer a full set of desirable features!
- But, what a full set of desirable features is?

How to evaluate them?



How to evaluate them?

- An attempt to standardise the evaluation parameters
 - User surveys [5, 6, 1, 7]
 - EAGLES framework focusing on software functionalities [4]

Comparative view of several TET

[3]

	SDL Multiterm	Sketch Engine	Kea
Bilingual extraction	yes	yes	no
Source and target context comparison	yes	no	no
Terms validation	yes	yes	yes
Bilingual dictionaries compilation	yes	no	no
Context extraction	yes	no	no
Support various file formats	yes	yes	yes
Rank terms by frequency	yes	yes	yes
Show linguistic information	yes	no	no
Specify the maximum number of translations	no	no	no

Comparative view of several TMT

[2]

	Intragloss	flashTerm	Glossary Assistant
Manages multiple glossaries	yes	yes	yes
N° of languages per glossary allowed	2	>4	10
N° of descriptive fields	4	> 5	non
Handles documents	PDF, Word, Pages and Keynote	no	no
Imports from	Word, Excel and Plain text	Plain text	Proprietary format
Exports to	Word and Excel	>5	Plain text
Remote Glossary Exchange	no	yes	no
Well-documented	yes	yes	yes
Operating System(s)	Mac OS	Web-based	Android & Windows

Conclusion Remarks

- The why
 - choosing the right tool can have a significant impact on the
 - performance of a given task
 - budget
 - learning curve
- How to choose
 - identifying your/ company's setting and needs
 - considering the set of measurable features offered by [2, 3]
- Suggestions to improve current or new TT
 - make a user survey to understand the users' needs
 - take into account the respondents' feedback
 - test the tool in different test scenarios

- [1] Baris Bilgen. *Investigating Terminology Management for Conference Interpreters*. MA dissertation, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, 2009.
- [2] Hernani Costa, Gloria Corpas Pastor, and Isabel Durán Muñoz. *Assessing Terminology Management Systems for Interpreters*, chapter Trends in e-tools and resources for translators and interpreters, page 21. Brill, 2016.
- [3] Hernani Costa, Anna Zaretskaya, Gloria Corpas Pastor, and Miriam Seghiri. Terminology Extraction Tools: Are they Useful for Translators? *MultiLingual*, April/May 2016.
- [4] EAGLES. Evaluation of natural language processing systems. Final report. Eagles document EAG-EWG-PR.2. EAGLES Evaluation Working Group. Technical report, October 1996.
- [5] Barbara Moser-Mercer. Banking on Terminology: Conference Interpreters in the Electronic Age. *Meta: Translators' Journal*, 37(3):507–522, September 1992.
- [6] Nadia Rodríguez and Bettina Schnell. A Look at Terminology Adapted to the Requirements of Interpretation. *Language Update*, 6(1):21–27, 2009. Available at: http://www.btb.termiuplus.gc.ca/tpv2guides/guides/favart/index-eng.html?lang=eng&lettr=indx_autr8gijKBACeGnI&page=9oHAHvmFzkgE.html (Accessed 30 June 2014).
- [7] Anna Zaretskaya, Gloria Corpas Pastor, and Miriam Seghiri. Translators' requirements for translation technologies: a user survey. In *New Horizons in Translation and Interpreting Studies (Full papers)*, pages 247–254, Geneva, Switzerland, December 2015. Tradulex.