Terminology work by the people and for the people

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It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

November 19, 1863

Questions to bear in mind
(in no order of relevance):

- has the scope of terminology work changed in the past decade?

- what are domains of special interest in multilingual terminology work?

- what is the role of a terminologist in communicating specialized knowledge?

- what are standard formats of terminological resources?

- have user profiles and communication needs changed?

Terminological resources – users

- domain experts
- students of particular domains
- translators
- data specialists and technical writers
- teachers
- informed users (e.g. informed patients, journalists)
- general public
  - children, teenagers and young adults

Terminological resources – formats

Tendencies in developing language resources

- linking general and specialized knowledge, i.e. dictionaries of general language with specialized dictionaries, lexicons and glossaries
- different formats, methods and theoretical backgrounds
- different levels of specificity
- conceptual relations intertwined with lexical relations

Leading to

specialized knowledge appearing in a non-specialized context

Example: evolution of COVID-19 information

domains of special interest: **public health**, environment protection, migration

1st phase of the COVID-19 pandemic:

defining new concepts, creating/identifying new terms related to the new virus, neologisms related to the pandemic → **glossaries**, leaflets, fact sheets

2nd phase: updating information about the virus + shifting focus from primary interest area (biomedicine and health sciences; patient safety and guidelines) to how the pandemic affects people's lives (education, work regulation, teleworking, mental health, migration, tourism and travel)

> → reports, strategies

COVID-19 glossaries

- *Neuer Wortschatz rund um die Coronapandemie*, Leibniz Institute for the German Language (IDS), https://www.owid.de/docs/neo/listen/corona.jsp#

"1,200 new German terms coined during COVID pandemic"

Are they really terms?

Abstandsvorkehrung

Abstandsvorschrift

Abstell-Okay

Abstelleinwilligung

Abstellerlaubnis

Abstellgenehmigung

Abstellvertrag

Abstrichaktion

Abstrichkabine

Ansteckungscluster

Ansteckungshotspot

Ansteckungsparty

Ansteckungswelle

Anti-Corona-Spritze

Anti-COVID-19-Spritze

Anti-Covid-Spritze

Anticoronademo

Anticoronademonstrant

Ausgangssperre light

Ausgangsverbot

Ausnahmesemester

Aussteigekarte

Autobahnteststation

Autogottesdienst

Autokonzert

Autopublikum

B

B.1.1.7

B.1.1.7-Mutante

B.1.1.7-Mutation

B.1.351-Mutation

Babyelefant

Balkonchor

Balkongesang

Balkonklatscher

Balkonkonzert

Balkonmusik

Balkonsänger

Basisreproduktionszahl

Baumarkttourismus

Baumarkttourist

Bazooka

Bazookahilfe

Befallsrate

Belüftungskonzept

bemaskt

Beschränkungskonzept

Besetzungsobergrenze

Besuchermaske

Besuchersteuerung

Besuchsfenster

Besuchshistorie

Besuchstandem

Besuchszone

Betamutante

Betamutation

Betavariante

Betreuungsgemeinschaft

Bierwalk

Bierwalker

Blasenkonzept

Boost

Boostdosis

Boosteffekt

Booster

Boosterdosis

Boostereffekt

Boosterimpfung

Boosterinfekt

Boosterinfektion

boostern

Boostimpfung

Bratwurstimpfung

Breakoutraum

Breakoutroom

Britenvirus

britisches Virus

Brückenlockdown

Circuitbreaker

Click and Collect

Coronahund

Coronahygienepauschale

coronatauglich

Coronatausender

coronatechnisch

Coronatest

Coronatestbus

Coronatester

Coronatesthelfer

Coronatestmobil

Coronatestoffensive

Coronatestpflicht

Coronateststation

Coronateststelle

Coronateststraße

Coronatestung

Coronatestzentrum

Coronaticker

Coronatief

Coronatier

Coronatoter

Coronatreiber

Coronatsunami

Coronaturbo

Coronaumgangsverordnung

Coronaunterricht

Coronaupdate

Coronavakzine

Coronaverordnung

> Shopping, bei dem meist online oder per Telefon ein Produkt bei einem Händler ausgewählt und später direkt im Geschäft abgeholt werden kann

Kunden im Umkreis von 25 Kilometern um eine Filiale können Jacken, Zelte, Schlaf- oder Rucksäcke über das Internet ordern und erhalten sie bei einer Bestellung bis 16 Uhr noch am selben Abend nach Hause geliefert. Der Service kostet 5,95 Euro pro Bestellung. Sie liefern damit schneller als Amazon aus. Das ist nicht unser vorrangiges Ziel. Es geht uns eher um das Aufbrechen der Grenzen zwischen On- und Offlinehandel. Dazu gehört auch **'Click " Collect'**, wo der Kunde sich Sachen über den Onlineshop kostenfrei in die nächstgelegene Filiale liefern lassen kann. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 08.09.2014)

Der Lockdown stellt alle, die mehr als Lebensmittel einkaufen wollen, vor größere Probleme. Der Grund: Die Geschäfte sind dicht. Inzwischen bieten aber viele Händler das sogenannte „Click and Collect" an. Die Click-and-Collect-Bestellung geht meist telefonisch, per Mail oder im Online-Shop der Unternehmen. Bei manchen Händlern kann auch per WhatsApp oder über die sozialen Netzwerke wie Facebook oder Instagram bestellt werden, erläutert SWR-Wirtschaftsredakteur Tobias Frey. "Da gehe ich dann auf die Facebook-Seite des Händlers und schreibe ihm eine Nachricht. Was sehr lustig ist:

COVID-19 glossaries

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Pojmovnik koronavirusa

jezik.hr/koronavirus

Upišite pojam za pretraživanje…

anosmija	iznenadan gubitak njuha, jedan od rjeđih simptoma bolesti COVID-19, najčešće se javlja u mladih pacijenata s blagom kliničkom slikom
antivirusni lijek	lijek za liječenje sustavnih virusnih infekcija
Apaurin Hrvatske	perifrazno ime ravnateljice Klinike za infektivne bolesti „Dr. Fran Mihaljević" Alemke Markotić
asimptomatski bolesnik	bolesnik koji ne očituje simptome kakve bolesti ili su simptomi veoma blagi i ne mogu se na prvi pogled povezati s bolesti od koje boluje
azijska cibetka	svejed vitkoga tijela, najčešće pjegavoga ili prugastoga krzna, koji živi u južnoj i jugoistočnoj Aziji; pretpostavlja se da je prijenosnik koronavirusa sa šišmiša na ljude

COVID-19 glossaries

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- *Glossário Colaborativo COVID-19*, Centro de Linguística da Universidade NOVA de Lisboa (CLUNL), https://www.lexonomy.eu/ec25mm79/

Collaboration of experts and terminologists

Glossário Colaborativo COVID-19

O **Glossário Colaborativo COVID-19** é constituído pela terminologia utilizada pelos organismos oficiais de Saúde, pelos profissionais do setor e cientistas, assim como pelos meios de comunicação social e redes sociais.

Neste contexto, é essencial permitir o acesso a informação terminológica organizada sobre a doença, numa linguagem clara e de fácil entendimento. A metodologia utilizada é orientada para a vulgarização das definições, contribuindo, desta forma, para a **literacia em Saúde**.

O glossário está em construção permanente. Pretendemos acompanhar a evolução da pandemia do ponto de vista terminológico e atualizar o recurso em tempo real.

A equipa LLT do NOVA CLUNL para a elaboração do Glossário Colaborativo COVID-19 é constituída por:

Coordenadoras: Rute Costa e Raquel Silva

Responsável pela base de dados: Margarida Ramos

Terminólogos: Bruno Almeida, Sara Carvalho, Rute Costa, Margarida Ramos, Ana Salgado, Raquel Silva

Especialista: Filipe Julião – Licenciado em Ciências Biomédicas, Aluno do 5.º ano do Mestrado Integrado em Medicina da Faculdade de Ciências da Saúde da Universidade da Beira Interior | Zaida Fonseca, Médica especialista, Licenciada pela Universidade de Lisboa

Parceiros: Ieda Alves (Universidade de São Paulo) | Alexandre Chicuna (Universidade Agostinho Neto, Luanda)

Academia das Ciências de Lisboa | VOH.Colab - Value for Health

achatar a curva   boletim epidemiológico   caso confirmado   caso importado   caso não confirmado   caso primário   caso secundário   contacto direto contacto indireto   coronavírus   C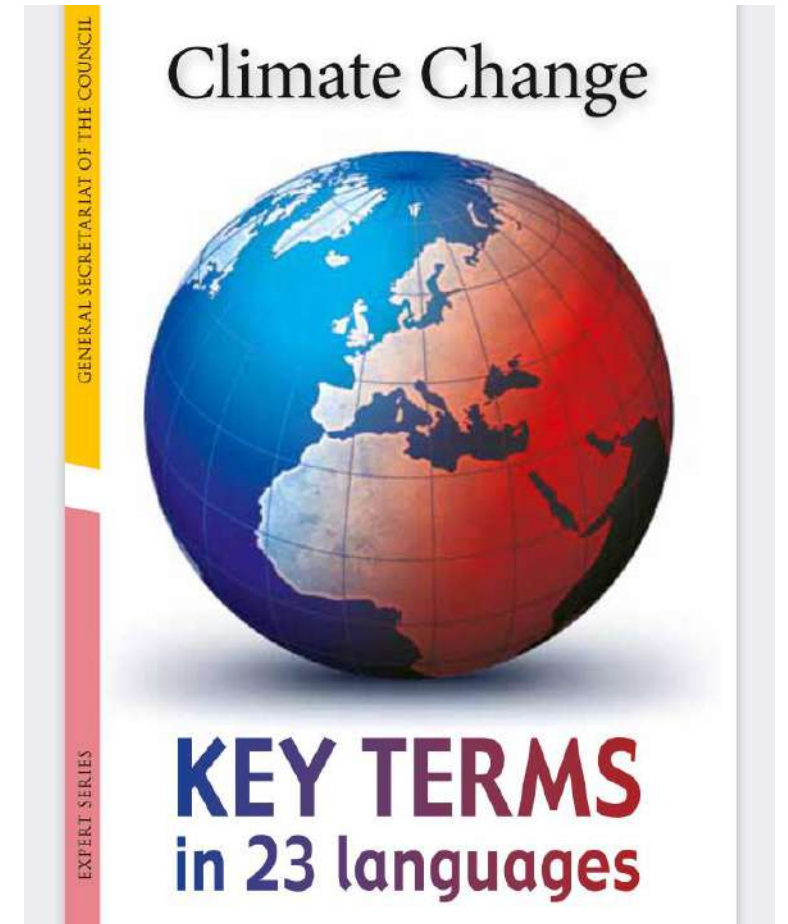OVID-19   distanciamento social   doença zoonótica   EPI   epidemia   epidemiologia   fato de proteção   isolamento máscara cirúrgica   máscara facial   máscara respiratória   OMS   Organização Mundial da Saúde   pandemia   período de contágio período de incubação   pessoa assintomática   quarentena   unidade de cuidados intensivos   virulência   vírus   viseira de proteção viseira de proteção clínica   viseira de proteção facial   zaragatoa

Glossário Colaborativo COVID-19

achatar a curva *expressão verbal*

processo de desaceleração da disseminação do vírus para que o número de casos se espalhe ao longo do tempo e assim evitar que haja picos logo no início da pandemia

https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/internacional-51850382

Nota 1: Achatar a curva de uma pandemia tem por objetivo evitar que a capacidade do sistema de saúde entre em colapso, proporcionalmente ao número de casos da doença.

Fonte: https://ordemdosmedicos.pt/debate-covid-19-e-uma-guerra-contra-a-humanidade-diz-bastonario/

Exemplos: *achatar a curva de transmissão; achatar a curva da pandemia; achatar a curva da COVID-19*.

en **flattening the curve**

es **achatar la curva**

fr **aplatir la courbe**

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achatar a curva

boletim epidemiológico

caso confirmado

caso importado

caso não confirmado

caso primário

caso secundário

contacto direto

contacto indireto

coronavírus

COVID-19

distanciamento social

doença zoonótica

EPI

epidemia

epidemiologia

General Secretariat of the Council, 2011

The glossary "… will also provide useful guidance **for citizens who simply want to have a better understanding** of what they hear and read in a language which is not their mother tongue."

Other types of resources

official portals and websites (e.g. WHO, UNICEF)

Other types of resources

- information websites of specialized organisations, volunteer networks and charities
- leaflets and fact sheets for general public
- infographics
- guidance material for teachers, parents/caregivers and children

No actual definition is used, but an explanation can be informative, too.

EU digital COVID certificate

How will it work?

1 **All EU citizens who**

have been vaccinated

have tested negative

recovered from Covid-19

will be able to prove it with a digital certificate, issued by their national authorities.

Message is often better conveyed by infographics, esp. in communication with a wider target audience.

What is the EU digital COVID certificate?

All EU citizens who

- have been **vaccinated**
- have **tested negative**
- **recovered** from COVID-19

will be able to prove it with a digital certificate called the **EU digital COVID certificate**.

The certificate is issued for free by their national authorities and recognised by **all EU 27 member states** as well as **Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.**

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/coronavirus/eu-digital-covid-certificate/

UK Health Security Agency

NHS

COVID-19 vaccination

A guide **for children and young people**

Find out more at nhs/CovidVaccine

Age 12-17

This leaflet explains the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination programme for eligible children and young people.

What is COVID-19 or coronavirus?

COVID-19 is a very infectious respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Very few children and young people with COVID-19 infection go on to have severe disease.

There is no cure for COVID-19 although some newly tested treatments do help to reduce the risk of complications.

Common side effects

Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects. Most of these are mild and short term, and not everyone gets them. With the vaccine we use in under-18s, side effects are more common with the second dose.

Very common side effects include:

- having a painful, heavy feeling and tenderness in the arm where you had your injection. This tends to be worst around 1 to 2 days after the vaccination

- feeling tired

- headache

- general aches, or mild flu like symptoms

You can rest and take paracetamol (follow the dose advice in the packaging) to help make you feel better. Although feeling feverish is not uncommon for 2 to 3 days, a high temperature is unusual and may indicate you have COVID-19 or another infection. Symptoms following vaccination normally last less than a week. If your symptoms seem to get worse or if you are concerned, you or your parents can call NHS 111.

Less common side effects

Recently, cases of inflammation of the heart (called myocarditis or pericarditis) have been reported very rarely after COVID-19 vaccines.

Most of these cases have been in younger men and usually a few days after the second vaccination. Most people recovered and felt better following rest and simple treatments.

You should seek medical advice urgently if you experience:

chest pain

shortness of breath

feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart

Simple text

COVID-19 vaccination for children and young people aged 12 to 15 years

What is COVID-19 or coronavirus?

COVID-19 is an illness sometimes called coronavirus.

Most children who get COVID-19 have no symptoms. Those that do, have mild symptoms like a bad cold.

A few children and young people will get very poorly and have to go to hospital.

Common side effects

Your arm feeling heavy or sore where you had the injection

Feeling achy or like you've got the flu
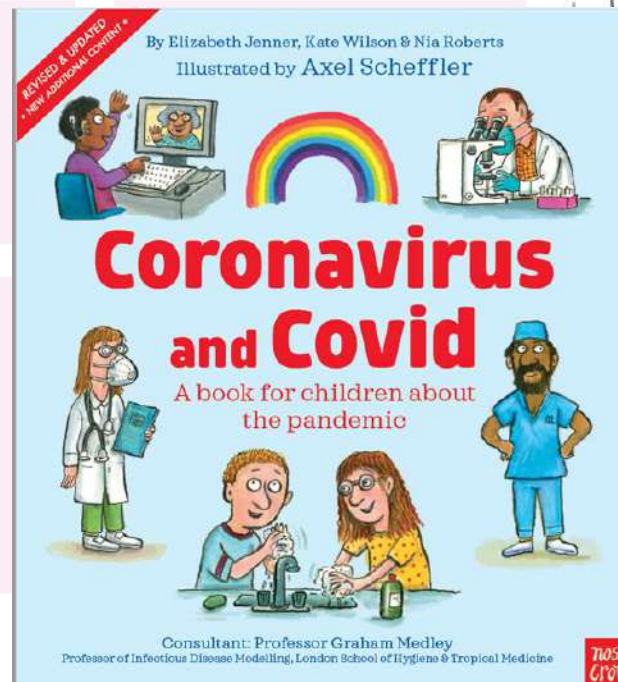
Feeling tired

ZZZ

Having a headache

If you feel feverish (like you're very hot or very cold) you should:

Rest

You should feel better in less than a week

By Elizabeth Jenner, Kate Wilson & Nia Roberts
Illustrated by Axel Scheffler

REVISED & UPDATED + NEW ADDITIONAL CONTENT!

Coronavirus and Covid

A book for children about the pandemic

Consultant: Professor Graham Medley
Professor of Infectious Disease Modelling, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
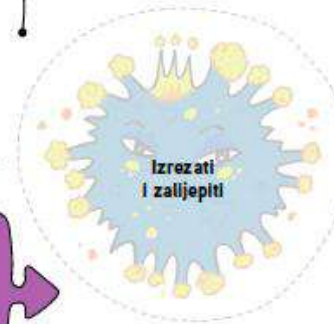
nosy crow

ZAŠTO TOLIKO PUNO LJUDI GOVORI O NEČEMU ŠTO SE ZOVE KORONAVIRUS?

KORONAVIRUS spada u grupu virusa zbog kojih se ljudi mogu razboljeti. Virusi su tako mali organizmi da ih ne možete vidjeti golim okom, već samo uz vrlo posebne leće za gledanje sitnih stvari.

S obzirom na to da su toliko mali, iako mogu ući u tijelo i utjecati na to da se ljudi razbole.
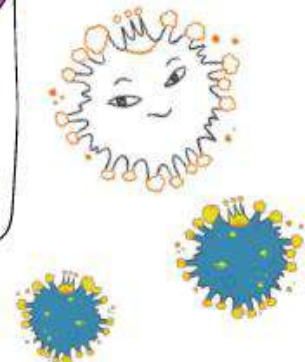
Izrezati i zalijepiti

Koronavirusi su vrsta virusa koji su tako nazvani jer izgledaju kao da imaju krunice.

Koronavirusi postoje već duži niz godina, ali nedavno se u obitelji koronavirusa pojavio novi član „Koronavirus 2019" za koji nitko nije znao!

Sada učimo kako putuje između ljudi i što sve čini u našim tijelima i zašto im je loše.

Sada je popularan jer je nov!

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pre-school and primary school children

spunout

Information ⌄   Voices ⌄   Support ⌄   About Us ⌄

Mental Health

#OpenMinds

SpunOut.ie is Ireland's youth information website created by young people, for young people.
SpunOut.ie is led by our reader community and young volunteers.

https://spunout.ie/about

Latest

MENTAL HEALTH IS A SPECTRUM, NOT A BINARY

Conditions   Factsheet

Is mental health a spectrum?

Written by spunout

Building your understanding of what mental health is can help you take control of your mental health and wellbeing.

Read More

Is mental health a spectrum?

Building your understanding of what mental health is can help you take control of your mental health and wellbeing.

Written by **spunout**

📋 **Factsheet**
Fact checked by experts and reviewed by young people.

Mental health is a term we hear every day, but it can often be misunderstood.

People frequently use the terms 'mental health' and 'mental illness' as if they mean the same thing, however this is not actually the case. While mental health is connected to mental illness, mental health is a much broader topic which covers your thoughts, feelings, and emotions, your ability to solve problems and achieve goals, your ability to connect to other people, and your ability to understand the world around you. Taking time to learn more about what mental health means and the different factors that can affect it can help you to live a happier and healthier life. It can also help you to recognise when you might need some extra support for your mental health and make it easier to find the right support if you need it.

Where is the terminologist?

Preparing terminological data for non-experts:

- using "plain" writing
- rewriting definitions:
- preparing term variants: short or/and transparent terms; avoid Latin terms; limit the use of figurative language (depending on the audience)
- using the question/answer form: What is x? When does x appear? What should I do? – setting patterns
- using images and infographics

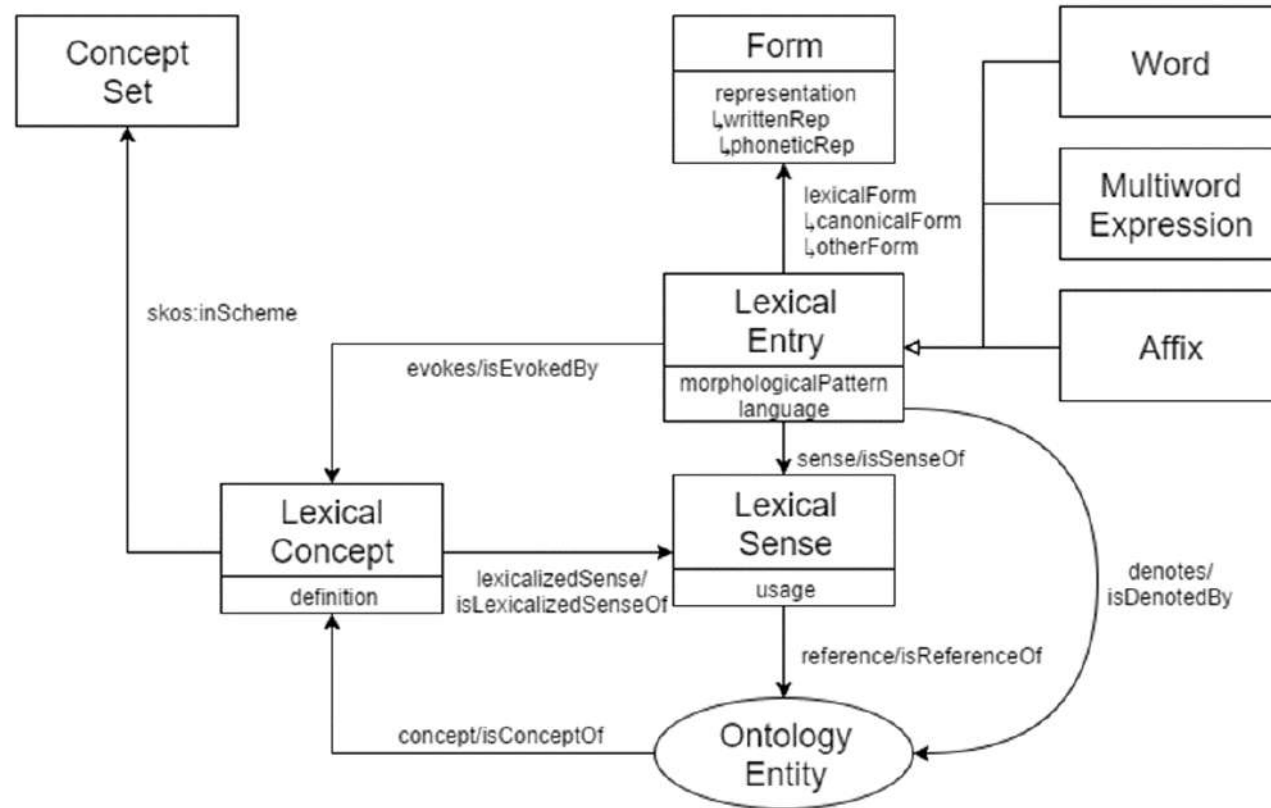# Linking different resources – LLOD

Figure 1 Lemon_OntoLex_Core.png

The following diagram depicts the core model (ontolex). Boxes represent classes of the model. Arrows with filled heads represent object properties, while arrows with empty heads represent subclass relations. In arrows labeled 'X/Y' (e.g. *sense/isSenseOf*), X (*sense*) is the name of the object property and Y (*isSenseOf*) the name of the inverse property.y.

Thank you!

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