

Terminology for the European Union

The Irish Experience: The GA IATE Project

Úna Bhreathnach Fionnuala Cloke Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín

Terminology for the European Union

The Irish Experience: The GA IATE Project

Úna Bhreathnach

Fionnuala Cloke

Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín

Fiontar, Dublin City University

January 2013



First published 2013

© Fiontar, Dublin City University 2013

ISBN 978-1-909367-66-1



Cló Iar-Chonnacht receives financial assistance from
The Arts Council

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photography, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. The book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, resold or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including the condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

Publisher:

Cló Iar-Chonnacht, Indreabhán, Co. na Gaillimhe.

Tel: 091-593307

Fax: 091-593362

e-mail: eolas@cic.ie

Design and production: Vermillion

Contents

Executive summary	4	6	Case study: The GA IATE Project	54
Editorial team	6	6.1	History and context	54
Acknowledgements	6	6.2	Technical and editorial preparation	57
Note about dates	7	6.3	Workflow 2008–2012	60
Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in the report	8	6.4	Results 2008–2012	78
Tables and Figures	11	6.5	Management and administration	79
1 Introduction	13	6.6	Strengths of the project	81
1.1 Aims of study	13	6.7	Challenges (and some solutions)	82
1.2 Contexts	13	6.8	Summary	85
1.3 Parameters and limitations of study	15	7 Conclusions	86	
2 Sources and methodology	16	7.1	Quantity and quality in IATE	86
2.1 Literature review	16	7.2	The GA IATE project: Review and future	86
2.2 Research methods	16	7.3	The Irish project and the other new languages	88
2.3 Methods of analysis	18	Sources	90	
3 Overview of IATE	19	Appendices	94	
3.1 IATE: 1999–2004	19	A	Interviews, questionnaires and personal communications	94
3.2 IATE: 2004–2012	23	A.	Questionnaire regarding terminology work in the ‘new’ languages	94
3.3 Vision and challenges post-2012	30	B.	Interviews and references used in the text	95
4 Overview of terminology work in the institutions	33	C.	Questionnaire for terminologists in the ‘new’ languages	97
4.1 Common features	33	D.	Questionnaire for Irish-language translators	98
4.2 European Commission	34	B	Materials relating to Section 5	101
4.3 Council of the European Union	37	A.	Sociolinguistic notes on the new languages	101
4.4 European Parliament	40	B.	Language and terminology resources in the new languages	104
4.5 Summary	42	C	Materials relating to Section 6	110
5 Overview of terminology work in the ‘new’ languages	43	A.	Lists sent to Fiontar: Names and topics	110
5.1 Aspects of term production for the new languages	43	B.	Project participants in Ireland	116
5.2 Acquis communautaire	47	C.	Schedule of GA IATE project meetings and participants	117
5.3 New language terminology in IATE	50	Index	118	
5.4 Summary	53			

Executive summary

The GA IATE project is an initiative established by the Irish government in 2007, in collaboration with EU institutions, to ensure a sufficient supply of terminology in the Irish language for translation requirements arising from the language gaining official status in the EU.

The IATE database is the dynamic terminology resource which supports multilingual drafting of EU texts in all 23 official languages. IATE was developed by EU institutions from 2004 in the context of two enlargements (2004 and 2007), and the consequent increase in the number of official languages from 11 to 23. The database currently contains c. 8.6 million terms, ranging from 1.5 million in English to fewer than 30,000 each in Romanian and Bulgarian. It is managed at interinstitutional level in the EU but each institution is then responsible for user management in its own services and for decisions regarding content.

The official languages of the EU can be informally divided into two groups – old languages which had official status prior to 2004 and new languages which became official languages after that date. The representation and profile of each group in IATE is quite different, as are the challenges they face. Translators of all the new EU languages, except Maltese and Irish, undertook the translation into their languages of the *acquis communautaire* before their countries acceded to the EU, using different methodologies and with mixed results regarding

terminological usefulness. Current structures for term development for IATE vary between languages. In some cases, such as Slovak, Lithuanian, Romanian and Polish, there are terminology networks to facilitate communication between EU translators, national institutions and national experts.

The GA IATE project, in which Irish-language term production for IATE is outsourced to Fiontar, Dublin City University, is a unique approach to the challenge of developing terminology resources for a new language. The project partners are Fiontar, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in Ireland, and the EU institutions. Work commenced in 2008 and since then some 55,000 terminological entries have been processed and returned to IATE. The terminology workflow is managed through a technical infrastructure developed by Fiontar, and involves three levels of editorial research, on-line collaboration with Irish-language EU translators and validation from Foras na Gaeilge in Ireland through its national Terminology Committee.

Irish-language linguistic staff in EU institutions report general satisfaction with the range, relevance and quality of terms provided. This validation is important as terms which are developed for some languages ‘in bulk’ or externally are not always regarded as adequate by EU translators (and may, in fact, be removed from IATE). Not only has the GA IATE project been successful

in attaining its primary objective of providing quantities of relevant and useful terms in a timely fashion, it has also expanded the domain base of Irish-language terminology (for example, finance and data-protection terminology). It has, as a secondary result, served as a clean-up project in IATE, as multilingual term collections are inspected and improved before being sent to Fiontar. Fiontar also provides feedback on the quality of existing terms and entries.

As a resource for the Irish translation staff, IATE, with its current stock of terms, is clearly a tool which has been greatly enhanced since this project commenced. The number of Irish-language terms, in comparison to the other new languages, has greatly increased as a result of the GA IATE project and Irish is now in second place behind Polish. A balance must, however, be sought between quantity and quality of outputs.

A major strength of the project is the quality of cooperation between the partners. In particular, the collaboration between EU institutions ensures term coherence and relevance of new Irish terms in IATE to real translation needs; it also leads to informal meetings and discussions among participants. Just as the development of IATE itself resulted in increased cooperation between the different language services, the GA IATE project has enhanced interinstitutional relationships and provided opportunities for exchange and partnership.

The project presents many challenges. Some of these issues are general to IATE, such as the problem of selecting the most relevant entries for development and challenges surrounding duplicates and quality of entries. Maintaining good communication between all partners is clearly a constant priority on such a complex project. This project has also highlighted the requirement for the grammatical rules for Irish to be sufficiently clear and detailed so that they can be applied to new term creation unequivocally.

As the envisaged lifespan of the GA IATE project when it was first initiated in 2007 was ten years, the present review in mid-cycle is timely. It is clear that some of the challenges faced by the GA IATE project are also shared by terminologists in other new languages when developing terms for IATE. IATE lacks terms in some domains in most languages. The issue of term quality also emerged for several languages, and poor definitions frustrate new-language translators. Given the similarities between the situation of all the new languages in IATE *vis-à-vis* old languages, the Irish-language approach to the development of term resources (e.g. technical solution, work processes, feedback mechanisms, and lessons learned in relation to scope and future objectives) may be of interest and relevance, particularly in the case of future accessions.

Editorial team

Julie O’Farrell acted as project research assistant and drafted Section 5. Emma Ní Fhaoláin compiled the references and appendices. Both participated in fact-checking, copy-editing and analysing interview data. The following members of the Fiontar team also contributed to the study:

Editorial support	Mícheál Ó Meachair Caoimhín Mac Giolla Easpaig PJ Mac Gabhann Ciara Ní Bhroin Jill McMahon
Coordination and project administration	Edel Ní Mhuirthile Clare Coughlan

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the following, who all contributed to this report.

EU terminology coordinators and terminologists

The terminologists and terminology coordinators in the EU institutions were exceptionally generous with their time and knowledge, and this study could not have been undertaken without their collaboration.

The following were key contacts and informants: Christine Herwig (Head of Terminology Coordination Sector in DGT); Monica Welwert (Terminology Coordinator in DGT); Manuel Leal and Ingrid Swinnen (Terminology Coordinators in the Council); Rodolfo Maslias (Head of TermCoord); Violina Stamtcheva and Viola Pongrácz (Terminology Coordinators at TermCoord).

We wish to express our particular gratitude to Christine Herwig and Monica Welwert, who not only gave generously of their time for formal interviews but regularly provided advice and information on an *ad hoc* basis as the research progressed. They have both shown remarkable dedication and commitment to the GA IATE project since its inception in 2007.

A large cohort of terminology coordinators and translators in the three largest EU institutions (Commission, Council and Parliament) responded anonymously to the survey on new languages. The following also provided feedback on the draft survey: a Czech Terminologist in DG Translation in the Commission; Rasa Scekaturovaite (Lithuanian Terminologist in the Council); Joseph Chircop (Maltese Linguistic Administrator in the Council); Peter Jakša (Slovenian Terminologist in DG Translation in the Commission); Ileana Busuioc (Romanian Terminologist in DG Translation in the Commission); Elzbieta-Maria Bielich (Polish Terminologist in DG Translation in the Commission); and Gergely Urbán (Hungarian Terminologist in the Parliament).

EU Irish-language linguistic staff

The authors acknowledge the input of the Irish-language translators and linguistic staff to the interviews, the focus group and the questionnaire. This includes those who responded to the survey on GA in IATE and also those participants and interviewees who opted to make contributions anonymously and are therefore not named in the report. The assistance of the following is acknowledged: Peter Race (Translator in the Translation Centre); Eoin Mac Domhnaill, (Lawyer-linguist in the Court of Justice); Cathal Mac Gabhann (Terminologist/Translator in the Council); Seán Hade (Head of Irish Language Unit in the Council); Labhrás Ó Finneadha (Translator in the Parliament); Austin Ó Duibh (Translator

Note about dates

in the Commission); Colmcille Ó Monacháin (Head of Irish Language Unit in the Commission); and Maolmhaodhóg Ó Ruairc (retired Translator in the Council).

All data is correct as at 1 November 2012, unless otherwise stated.

Translation Centre

Dieter Rummel (Head of the Translation Support Department in the Translation Centre) made available invaluable documentation and statistics on the background to IATE. Interviews with him resulted in some of the most interesting and comprehensive information about IATE, and also shed light on interinstitutional cooperation on terminology.

Irish Government

Deaglán Ó Briain (former Principal in the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, with responsibility for initiating the GA IATE project) and his successor Tomás Ó Ruairc (former Director of Translation Services in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht with responsibility for the GA IATE project until 2012) both made invaluable contributions to the project itself and to the study. Máire Killoran (Director of Irish in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht), has supported the project and this study since her appointment in 2012.

The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht funds the GA IATE project, including this study, with assistance from the National Lottery.

Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge)

Fidelma Ní Ghallchobhair (former Secretary of the Terminology Committee) and Máire Nic Mheanman (Chief Terminologist and current Secretary of the Terminology Committee) both contributed information to the study.

Fiontar

Finally, we wish to thank our colleagues in Fiontar, Dublin City University: Dr Peadar Ó Flatharta (Head of School), for his advice and support; Donla uí Bhraonáin (Terminology Consultant), who facilitated a focus group and gave an interview; Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh (Technical Manager/Lecturer), Dr Gearóid Ó Cleircín (Terminologist/Lecturer) and Michal Boleslav Měchura (Technical Consultant) for interviews.

Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in the report

Acquis communautaire (acquis)

A cumulative body of rights and obligations with which all EU Member States must comply. It comprises 'the content, principles and political objectives of the Treaties, legislation adopted pursuant to the Treaties and the case law of the Court of Justice, declarations and resolutions adopted by the Union, instruments under the Common Foreign and Security Policy, instruments under Justice and Home Affairs, international agreements concluded by the EU and those entered into by EU States among themselves within the sphere of the Union's activities' (European Commission 2012a).

Center for Sprogteknologi (Centre for Language Technology, CST)

A Danish research institute based in the University of Copenhagen. The CST were linguistic sub-contractors to the Greek software firm Quality & Reliability (Q&R) who were awarded the contract for the development of the IATE database.

Committee of the Regions (CoR)

An assembly of representatives of local and regional bodies of the EU. The Committee of the Regions must be consulted by the Commission, the Council and the Parliament in areas concerning local and regional government (for example on health, education and culture, employment policy or transport etc.). The Committee of the Regions is a project partner in IATE.

Coordinating Committee for Translation (CCT)

A committee established by the Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpretation (ICTI) in 2009 as an operational preparatory and implementing body which functions according to the instructions of the Executive Committee for Translation (ECT).

Council of the European Union (EU Council, Council, Council of Ministers)

The main decision-making body of the EU, representing Member States. The Council jointly shares legislative and budgetary power with the European Parliament. It is also responsible for coordinating economic policy and for making Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) decisions. The Council is a project partner in IATE.

Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)

The court which interprets EU law to ensure that it is applied in the same way in all EU countries. It settles legal disputes between EU governments and EU institutions. Individuals, companies or organisations can also bring cases before the Court if they feel their

rights have been infringed by an EU institution. The Court of Justice is one of IATE's project partners.

Directorate-General for Translation (DG Translation, DGT)

One of the Directorates-General, and the translation service of the European Commission. Texts are translated into and from all official languages of the EU by DG Translation staff.

Directorate-General for Translation (DG-TRAD), the Parliament

The translation service of the European Parliament.

Dublin City University (DCU)

The university in which the Irish-medium unit Fiontar is based.

Entry

A terminology record in the IATE term base. It refers to one single concept and usually contains at least one term, a reference and a definition or context.

Eurodicautom (sometimes EuroDicAutom)

The former terminology database of the European Commission. It has been imported into IATE and is now referred to as a 'legacy database'. Before the inception of IATE, Eurodicautom was the oldest and largest terminology database.

European Commission (COM)

One of the key institutions of the EU, established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. It comprises 27 Commissioners (one Commissioner per Member State). Its main function is the proposal and implementation of Community policies adopted by the Council and the Parliament. The Commission is a project partner in IATE.

European Court of Auditors (ECA)

The EU institution responsible for the audit of EU finances. The Court of Auditors is a project partner in IATE.

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

A consultative body of the EU which acts as 'a bridge between Europe and organised civil society' (European Economic and Social Committee 2012). The EESC provides a platform for its 344 members, representing various socio-occupational interest groups, to express their views at European Union level. The European Economic and Social Committee is a project partner in IATE.

European Investment Bank (EIB)

The bank of the European Union. The European Investment Bank is a project partner in IATE.

European Parliament (EP)

The assembly of directly elected representatives of European Union citizens; shares legislative and budgetary power with the Council of the European Union. The Parliament is a project partner in IATE.

Euterpe (Exploitation unifiée de la terminologie au parlement européen)

The former terminology database of the European Parliament. It has been imported into IATE and is now referred to as a 'legacy database' (IATE 2012).

Executive Committee for Translation (ECT)

A subcommittee of the Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpretation.

Fiat

The in-house terminology management system developed by Fiontar to process terms for the GA IATE project. Fiat is a part of the *LéacsIann* tool for managing structured hierarchical data.

Fiontar

The Irish-medium unit within the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Dublin City University responsible for the GA IATE project; the authors of this report are based there.

Foras na Gaeilge

The statutory body responsible for the promotion of the Irish language throughout the island of Ireland. It has statutory responsibility for developing terminology and dictionaries in Irish. This function as regards terminology is administered through its national Terminology Committee.

GA IATE project

The collaborative project between Fiontar, the Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) and EU institutions to supply Irish-language terminology to IATE ('GA' being the abbreviation for 'Gaeilge'). This project began in 2007.

IATE (Inter-Active Terminology for Europe)

The shared multilingual terminology database of all EU institutions and bodies. The term base has been operational since mid-2004 allowing for the consultation, creation and joint management of terminological data between EU institutions. IATE was made public in 2007. IATE initially stood for Inter Agency Terminology Exchange; the title was changed to 'Interactive Terminology for Europe' in 2002 to reflect the interinstitutional nature of the project (Ball 2003).

IATE Management Group (IMG)

A group which facilitates formal communication and is responsible for decision-making in relation to IATE. It was established in 2010 and reports to the CCT. The IMG is an interinstitutional group, made up of members of all the partner bodies and institutions. The group meets several times a year.

Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpretation (ICTI)

The forum for cooperation between the language services of the European Union institutions and bodies; it deals with numerous issues of common interest to the various translation and interpretation departments. Formerly the Interinstitutional Committee for Translation.

Interinstitutional Committee for Translation (ICT)

A committee, established in 1995, concerned with achieving economies of scale in relation to translation. The ICT had overall responsibility for the IATE project. It was renamed the Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpretation (ICTI) in 2003.

New languages

The languages which became official EU languages in 2004 and in 2007. These languages are: Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Slovak, Slovene (2004); Bulgarian, Romanian, Irish (2007).

Official language

Any language recognised as such in Regulation (EC) 1/1958 (*Regulation No. 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community* 1958), or in subsequent amendments of that act. There are 23 official EU languages at present: Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish. EU citizens have the right to send documents and receive a reply in any of these languages, and regulations and other legislative documents are published in all official languages in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Relatively few working documents are translated into all languages, however (European Commission 2012d).

Old languages

The languages which became official EU languages between 1952 and 1995. They are: French, German, Italian, Dutch (1952); Danish, English (1973); Greek (1981); Spanish, Portuguese (1986); Finnish, Swedish (1995).

Source language

The language from which translation work is done. In an EU context, this is generally English or French.

Q&R (Quality & Reliability)

A leading Greek IT firm, awarded the contract for the technical and functional development of the IATE database, with the Danish research institute Center for Sprogteknologi or Centre for Language Technology (CST) as a linguistic sub-contractor.

Target language

The language into which translation work is done.

TermCoord (Terminology Coordination Unit of the European Parliament)

A service established by the European Parliament in 2008, responsible for the coordination of terminology in the translation units of Parliament. Its main concern is the Parliament's interinstitutional contribution to IATE.

Terminology Committee (*An Coiste Téarmaíochta*)

The national committee under Foras na Gaeilge, the statutory body responsible for approving, developing and providing authoritative, standardised Irish-language terminology. Terminology is published on the National Terminology Database for Irish, www.focal.ie. This voluntary committee meets monthly, and works with Fiontar in developing term resources for the IATE database by validating new or problematic terms.

Terminological Information System (TIS)

The former terminology database of the Council of the European Union. TIS has since been imported into IATE and is now referred to as a 'legacy database'.

Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT)

An agency established in 1994 to provide translation services to European agencies and offices and to actively participate in interinstitutional cooperation with a view to rationalising working methods and making overall savings in the area of translation. The CdT is a project partner in IATE.

Treaty language

A language in which all EU treaties must be published. Irish has been a treaty language since 1973 and it became an official EU language in 2007.

www.focal.ie (Focal.ie)

The National Terminology Database for Irish, developed by Fiontar, DCU, in collaboration with the national Terminology Committee, Foras na Gaeilge. It contains all the terminology collections produced by the Terminology Committee since about 1975 and covers a wide array of domains. The database contains 163,355 Irish terms, 160,630 English terms and 6,572 terms in other languages.

Tables and Figures

Table 1: EU countries and languages by year of accession	14	Table 21: Lists sent to Fiontar: Medicine and Pharmacy	112
Table 2: Number of IATE terms imported from databases which pre-existed IATE and which were managed by EU institutions and bodies	19	Table 22: Lists sent to Fiontar: Employment and Legal Affairs	113
Table 3: The number of terms in IATE on 18 February 2005	22	Table 23: Lists sent to Fiontar: Miscellaneous themed lists	114
Table 4: Number of IATE entries created and modified, and number of pages of translation, by institution	33	Table 24: Lists sent to Fiontar: Miscellaneous lists (unthemed)	115
Table 5: Number of terminologists per institution	44	Table 25: GA IATE Project Group meetings	117
Table 6: Terms per language in the IATE database in 2005 and 2012	50	Table 26: GA IATE Project Group members (2012)	117
Table 7: Examples of recent Council proactive terminology projects	75	Figure 1: Number of terms in IATE 2005-2012 (new languages)	29
Table 8: Number of entries returned by Fiontar to IATE, 2008–2012	79	Figure 2: Number of terms in IATE 2005-2012 (old languages)	30
Table 9: GA IATE project costs, 2007–2014	79	Figure 3: Number of languages per entry in IATE	31
Table 10: Fiontar project staff, 2008–2012: Average staff allocation from 2008	79	Figure 4: Current structure of DG Translation in the Commission	35
Table 11: Responses to the new language questionnaire, and abbreviations used for reference	94	Figure 5: Structure of the Language Service	38
Table 12: Responses to the draft of Section 5 and abbreviations used for reference	94	Figure 6: Workflow for IATE entries	60
Table 13: Interviews and references: EU Institutions and Bodies	95	Figure 7: Flowchart showing levels involved in editorial work in Fiat	60
Table 14: Interviews and references: Fiontar staff	96	Figure 8: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing search screen	61
Table 15: Interviews and references: National Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge)	96	Figure 9: Screenshot of multilingual view in Fiat	62
Table 16: Interviews and references: Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht)	96	Figure 10: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing 'Duplicate?' note	63
Table 17: Interviews and references: Irish translator focus group	96	Figure 11: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing an entry with different Irish terms from EU legislation and Focal.ie	64
Table 18: Lists sent to Fiontar: Finance, Business and Economics	110	Figure 12: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing label 'Focal (codanna)' ('Focal (parts)')	65
Table 19: Lists sent to Fiontar: Primaries	111	Figure 13: Screenshot of Focal.ie showing auxiliary glossaries	66
Table 20: Lists sent to Fiontar: Agriculture and Environment	112	Figure 14: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry with label 'Foinsí Éagsúla' ('Different Sources')	67
		Figure 15: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry with label 'Cumtha' ('Newly Formed')	68

Figure 16: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'bunscagadh déanta' ('first screening complete')	69	Figure 19: Sample of handback	73
Figure 17: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'meánsagadh déanta' ('second screening complete')	70	Figure 20: Extranet with features highlighted and numbered. 1. 'Write comment' 2. 'Random page' 3. 'My notes' 4. 'Other people's notes'	77
Figure 18: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'réidh le himeacht' ('ready to go')	71	Figure 21: Fiontar research team currently responsible for six projects	117

1 Introduction

1.1 Aims of study

This study was undertaken by Fiontar, the Irish-medium unit in Dublin City University, during 2012. Fiontar has been working with the Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) and the EU institutions since late 2007 on a collaborative project to supply Irish-language terminology to IATE, the multilingual, interinstitutional terminology database of the EU. An urgent need for terminology arose in 2007 when Irish became an official EU language, with a concomitant requirement (albeit limited by derogation) to make certain legislation available in the Irish language contemporaneously with the other official EU languages.

This study documents and reviews this project, referred to as the GA IATE project. The project is presented in the context of IATE terminology work in the twelve so-called 'new' languages, namely those which have gained official EU status since 2004, in the three largest EU institutions – the Council of the European Union (Council), the European Commission (Commission) and the European Parliament (Parliament). The three main areas of the study are an overview of IATE (Section 3), an overview of terminology work in the new languages in the three main institutions (Sections 4 and 5) and a case-study of the GA IATE project (Section 6). The conclusions drawn, along with opportunities for further research, are detailed in Section 7.

In documenting the GA IATE project in a wider context, Fiontar has several target audiences and several aims in mind.

For the project partners and funding bodies, it is important to acknowledge the roles played in this complex project and the considerable resources invested in it. The envisaged lifespan of the project when it was initiated in 2007 was ten years. The project has now been underway for five years, and it is important that the experience to date and the results achieved are reviewed and considered at this halfway mark to see what can be learned and put into practice by the project partners during the next five-year period.

It is also hoped that this study of the GA IATE project will be of interest and benefit to a wider audience, especially those concerned with translation and terminology in the other 'new' languages. This is particularly the case because of perceived innovations in the approach to the work, in the scope of interinstitutional cooperation involved, and in the communication methods. The EU institutions' approach towards terminology continues to evolve, and this document may inform the discussion of future initiatives.

1.2 Contexts

IATE

IATE, or 'Inter-Active Terminology for Europe', is a multilingual terminology database containing c. 1.5 million entries. There are c. 8.7 million terms in over 100 languages in the database, but the majority of terms (c. 8.6 million) are in the 23 official EU languages (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012). Entries also contain ancillary information including context, definition and term sources.

Before the development of IATE, terms were created, managed and stored by the European institutions in various databases and terminology collections, which were managed by the institutions and bodies independently. Material from these separate databases and collections was imported to the IATE database.

The database was developed in order to facilitate the joint management of terminology by EU institutions and bodies (Caravina 2009, slide 4) and to create a single point of access for terminology. This joint management would, it was planned, ensure terminological consistency and would avoid the duplication of work. IATE was launched in 2004 and quickly became the primary source of terminology for all EU institutions. It is managed and funded by the following EU institutions and bodies: Commission, Parliament, Council, Court of Justice, Court of Auditors, Economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions, European Central Bank, European Investment Bank and the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU.

Day-to-day terminology work is managed on two levels. Terminology coordination units in the Council, the Commission and the Parliament deal primarily with multilingual terminology projects (see Section 4). The language units, organised in various ways depending on the body or institution and consisting of translators and terminologists, are mainly concerned with bilingual terminology work (see Section 4).

While the database primarily exists to serve the EU institutions, a separate site was launched in 2007, making IATE available to the public (www.iate.europa.eu). It is widely accessed outside of the EU institutions and bodies (see Section 3).

EU languages

There are 27 EU Member States and 23 official EU languages. All legislation and some other important documents must be produced in all 23 official languages, and this is the responsibility of the EU institutions involved.

Some official languages are shared by two or more Member States, and there are also many languages which have national or official status in Member States but do not have official status in the EU. The year of accession of each country, together with the year in which each language became official, are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: EU countries and languages by year of accession

Year	Accessions	New official EU languages
1952 (establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community)	Belgium France Germany Italy Luxembourg Netherlands	French German Italian Dutch
1973	Denmark UK Ireland	Danish English
1981	Greece	Greek
1986	Spain Portugal	Spanish Portuguese
1995	Finland Sweden Austria	Finnish Swedish
2004	Cyprus Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Malta Poland Slovakia Slovenia	Czech Estonian Hungarian Latvian Lithuanian Maltese Polish Slovak Slovene
2007	Bulgaria Romania	Bulgarian Romanian Irish

New EU languages

In this study, consistent with informal usage in the EU institutions, 'old' languages are those which became official EU languages between 1952 and 1995. Those languages which became official EU languages in 2004 and in 2007, including Irish, are referred to as 'new' languages. The twelve new, post-2004 languages were selected for this study based on the distinct difference between the type of terminology work carried out by each grouping, 'old' and 'new', in relation to IATE.

There is a long history of European translation and terminology work in the old languages, some of which have been official languages since the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952. Prior to its launch in 2004, large batches of terminology in the eleven old languages were imported into the IATE database from various terminology databases and collections (see Section 3 for a full description). There was a relatively large number of terms available for import even for Finnish and Swedish, which had become official EU languages just nine years before the new languages. This may be attributable in some measure to the outsourcing of terminology work in these languages by the central terminology unit in the DGT. This outsourcing in relation to Finnish and Swedish terms is one of the only projects which bears a resemblance to the GA IATE project.

The year 2004 was a watershed in terminology work for the EU. The most significant enlargement of the EU brought nine new official EU languages; it was followed just three years later by two new Member States and three new official languages, including Irish. Thus, the number of official EU languages more than doubled in just three years, from 11 languages to 23, and this had a profound effect on the management of terminology work in IATE. In most cases, linguistic staff working in the new languages had few or no EU terminology resources, and therefore had to commence populating IATE with terms. When batches of terminology produced externally in the accession countries during the preparation of the *acquis communautaire* were imported, in most cases it was subsequently decided to remove them or otherwise mark them as unreliable, since the various language units had expressed differing levels of dissatisfaction with the quality of those terms (see Section 5).

Not surprisingly, therefore, linguistic staff in the EU institutions perceive a distinction between the types of terminology work in the old and new languages. Terminology work in the old languages is primarily concerned with updating and consolidating IATE entries. Terminology work in the new languages is concerned with populating the IATE database with terms (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). This is reflected in the number of terms in the old languages in IATE compared to the number of terms in the new languages (see Table 6).

1.3 Parameters and limitations of study

This study is concerned with the GA IATE project in the context of terminology work in the new languages in the three largest EU institutions. A comparative case-study of terminology work in three or four of these languages, including Irish, had been discussed initially, but it was decided instead to provide an overview of terminology work in all of the new languages. This decision was taken for various reasons. Firstly, it was understood that there were interesting differences and similarities between all the new languages in terms of IATE and terminology work and that an overview would identify and document the most obvious of these. Secondly, such an overview puts the GA IATE project in its full EU context. Thirdly, an overview was more feasible than an in-depth comparative study given the constraints of time and resources available for this study.

There are ten IATE partners including the seven EU institutions as well as the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU (the Translation Centre). This study is based on the work of the Council, the Commission and the Parliament for several reasons. Firstly, due to the derogation in place in relation to Irish (see Section 6.1.2) in the EU institutions, only legislation produced as a result of the ordinary legislative procedure, which involves these three institutions, is translated into Irish. Secondly, these are the institutions which are most active in terms

of translation and terminology work. This is reflected in the number of translation and terminology employees in those institutions (see Section 4), the number of IATE entries created and modified in those institutions in the first half of 2012 (see Section 4) and the number of IATE entries imported from the databases which pre-existed IATE and were managed by those institutions (see Table 2). The Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union is responsible for the technical management and development of the IATE database and, as such, also features in this study.

Sections 3 and 4 give a detailed description of the development of the IATE system, and of the three institutions and their approach to terminology. Although the focus of these sections is mainly on internal institutional arrangements, it is important to note that these have not previously been comprehensively described, and together they form the background to Sections 5 and 6, which describe terminology work in the new languages and for Irish.

The sources for this research are discussed in Section 2. The study is limited by the lack of written sources, particularly sources external to the EU translation services themselves, and there is consequently a heavy reliance on discussion with stakeholders. While there was an overwhelmingly positive and open response to requests for information and discussion, the response in a few instances was more limited, which affected the breadth and depth of the study.

2 Sources and methodology

2.1 Literature review

Information for this study was obtained principally through direct contact with staff in the EU institutions, including interviews, email and phone contact, and internal documents which were made available by them. Information such as reports and brochures on the websites of the EU institutions and bodies were also used. Literature in the form of published articles and presentations is limited. Those that are available relate mainly to the IATE database and, in particular, to the development period from 1999 to its launch in 2004. All were authored by people working in the various EU institutions and bodies. These published articles and presentations are detailed below along with the published sources of information used.

The reasons for the creation of a single, multilingual, interinstitutional database which would merge all the separate terminology resources into one system are well-documented in several sources, as is a description of the types of terminology resources which pre-existed IATE in the EU language services (Caravina 2009; Rummel 2005; Ball 2003; Ball and Rummel 2001; Johnson and MacPhail 2000). Facts relating to the various groups and the external consultants who implemented the IATE project are given in an article (Johnson and MacPhail 2000) and a presentation (Caravina 2009).

Sylvia Ball gives a comprehensive technical description of the database not long before its launch in her article (Ball 2003) including the search functions, the domain classification, the structure and the problem of duplicate entries in the database. A particular challenge to the project's implementation, the conversion and uploading of legacy data to the new database and the efforts to avoid uploading duplicate data, were described in a previous article co-authored by Ball and Rummel (2001). Some more up-to-date detail on the technical functions of IATE is included in a presentation made at the Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD) seminar in 2009 (Caravina 2009).

Interinstitutional cooperation and the efforts to create a single interinstitutional workflow, especially in relation to validation and the notion of ownership of entries, are discussed in several articles (Rummel 2005; Ball 2003; Johnson and MacPhail 2000; Johnson and Caravina 2000). Johnson and Caravina in particular give a very detailed explanation of the possibilities and limitations in relation to modification of entries 'owned' by another institution and the notion of ownership in the beginning stages of the project. In 'An apology for terminology' (2005), Rummel discusses the importance of the involvement of all the language services in the

various decisions that were made in relation to every aspect of IATE during the implementation stages, and how this cooperation was an important step in establishing a mutual understanding between the language services. He also describes how informal interinstitutional cooperation and contact began to develop spontaneously because of the database (Rummel 2005, p. 9).

The main published sources of information relating to terminology work in the EU institutions are presentations made by staff in the EU institutions at various public events. Three presentations made in March 2011 by Commission staff provide detail on IATE statistics on queries per language and targets in relation to duplicates in the IATE database (Cooper 2011), a description of the Commission structure, of DG Translation and its roles and functions (Soriano 2011) and the use made of Eur-Lex in DG Translation (Bardarska 2009). A presentation given by Ingrid Swinnen, terminology coordinator in the Council, at a 2010 symposium gives an overview of terminology work in the Council and refers to the Council's *New Framework for Terminology Work* and the work of the Terminology and Documentation team of the Council (Swinnen 2010). Antosik (2012) gives a detailed description of IATE in relation to the Parliament's terminology work.

Nearly all the information used in Section 6 came from interviews, a survey, a focus group and internal documents. One article, by Pádraig Ó Laighin, gives a detailed overview of the national and EU status of the Irish language in terms of legislation (Ó Laighin 2008). Měchura (2012) gives a detailed description of the technical platform used for Irish terminology work.

2.2 Research methods

A descriptive case-study was chosen as the best method for presenting the GA IATE project in order to document the first five years, to review the results to date and to see what can be learned for the second phase. The project is ongoing, and the authors, as Fiontar employees, are also either participants or past participants, allowing for direct observation of events and for contact with participants in Ireland and the EU through established relationships. Given the very limited nature of the literature, the number of languages and the complexity of the structures involved, data collection from primary sources was undertaken as extensively as possible in order to supplement and verify the data available in published and administrative documentation. A variety of methods was used, including several interviews,

questionnaires and a focus group. A broad base of participants was selected for inclusion in order to capture as comprehensive a range as possible from the three main institutions and the Translation Centre. Data was provided by managers of IATE, translators and terminologists; representation from each of the new languages was ensured. Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) officials who initiated and funded the GA IATE project were also included, as were technical and editorial staff from the Fiontar team in DCU, where this particular project is hosted. The selection of informants, the methods used and the tools for analysis are discussed below; a full schedule of data collection activities is given in Appendix A.

2.2.1 Interviews and focus group

Interviews were an important data-gathering method in this study because of the significant extent of undocumented institutional knowledge. The nature of the semi-structured interviews and focus group allowed new information and perspectives to emerge. In all cases, interviewees were encouraged to reflect on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats pertaining to their work on IATE, terminology and/or terminology coordination.

All interviews were semi-structured and were recorded and transcribed. Full details of the interviews are in Appendix A. The interviewees from each project partner and the interview parameters are listed briefly below.

Those responsible for terminology coordination in the three main EU institutions were interviewed in order to gather information on how terminology work is done. Interviewees were chosen, as far as possible, for their expertise and knowledge of multilingual terminology work and of the GA IATE project.

Council

Manuel Leal was interviewed in his capacity as a Council terminology coordinator, a member of the IATE Management Group (IMG) and a partner in the GA IATE project. His colleague Ingrid Swinnen, also a terminology coordinator, made a written contribution to the interview.

Commission

Christine Herwig, head of Terminology Coordination Sector in DGT and a member of the IMG, was interviewed along with her colleague Monica Welwert, a terminology coordinator in the DGT. They are experienced terminologists with extensive involvement in IATE, and they coordinate both the work lists for Fiontar

for the GA IATE project and communication and steering group meetings between the GA IATE project partners.

Parliament

Rodolfo Maslias, the head of the Terminology Coordination Unit in the Parliament (TermCoord) and a member of IMG, was interviewed along with two TermCoord terminology coordinators, Violina Stamtcheva and Viola Pongrácz.

Translation Centre

Dieter Rummel, head of the Translation Support Department in the Translation Centre, was interviewed in his capacity as project coordinator for IATE for the Translation Centre, as chair of IMG and in light of his long experience working on all aspects of the IATE project. He has extensive knowledge of the background to the IATE project, the technical development and management of IATE, IATE management and interinstitutional cooperation.

Irish government

The Irish government representatives responsible for initiating and funding the GA IATE project were interviewed in order to gain an insight into State policy in relation to capacity building for Irish in the EU institutions. Their perspectives were sought on the project in terms of partnership, challenges and strengths. Deaglán Ó Briain, former principal in the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, coordinated the initiation of this project during 2007 and was responsible for it until January 2011. Tomás Ó Ruairc, former Director of Translation Services in the same department, had responsibility for the project from January 2011 until May 2012.

The former secretary of the national Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge), Fidelma Ní Ghallchobhair, who was responsible for the coordination of the Committee's work until 2010, and her successor and current chief terminologist of the Terminology Committee, Máire Nic Mheanman, responded to written questions regarding the role of the Terminology Committee in this project and the strengths and challenges from their perspective. Both are experts in Irish-language terminology, and the national Terminology Committee, under Foras na Gaeilge, is responsible for validation of new or problematic terms for this project.

Fiontar

In order to properly document all aspects of the GA IATE project, the relevant individuals on the project management team in Fiontar were interviewed. Dr Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín, projects director,

was interviewed regarding the aims and overall management of the project including funding, recruitment, reporting, results, challenges and strengths. Dr Gearóid Ó Cleircín, the terminologist in Fiontar who is responsible for the linguistic and conceptual accuracy of the terms produced, was interviewed regarding terminological workflow, training and decision-making, project results, and the main challenges and strengths. Donla úí Bhraonáin, who was a terminologist in Fiontar until 2008 and is now a consultant on the project, was interviewed regarding the planning and testing of the terminological workflow during the initial stage of the project. The former technical manager, Michal Boleslav Měchura, who is now an external technical consultant on Fiontar projects, discussed the development of the technical solutions and the workflow during the planning stages. Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh, technical manager in Fiontar, was interviewed in relation to the management and maintenance of the technical solutions in Fiontar and the workflow from a technical perspective.

Translators

In the EU institutions, Irish-language translators and a lawyer–linguist took part in a focus group to discuss the GA IATE project. There were six participants in total, which included those involved in the compilation of work lists for the GA IATE project and in providing feedback on the Irish-language terms suggested by Fiontar. They can therefore be considered experts on this project. Their opinions and suggestions on all aspects of the project relating to terminology, the feedback mechanism and the compilation of work lists were discussed. In this case, a focus group was preferred to individual interviews, in order to stimulate discussion and debate.

2.2.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were developed to gather information from larger groups. Given the number of languages and institutions, and the standardised nature of the information to be collected, a questionnaire was deemed the most practical approach to the new languages. Many of the questions were open-ended, however, in order to encourage reflection and analytical responses. Full details of the questionnaires are given in Appendix A.

Terminologists

An anonymous questionnaire was distributed to one terminologist per new language, apart from Irish, in each of the three institutions (11 languages and 33 terminologists). The aim was to identify similarities and differences, patterns, exceptions and noteworthy cases

in relation to the resources and challenges associated with terminology work in the new languages. A preliminary version of Section 5 was later distributed and further clarifications incorporated.

Irish-language translators

A questionnaire was distributed to Irish-language translators in the three main institutions, who have differing degrees of involvement with the GA IATE project. The aim of the questionnaire was to gather feedback on the GA IATE project from all or most of the translators who are the end-users of the terms supplied, and to ascertain their opinions on the quality of the terms in relation to linguistic and conceptual accuracy, as well as on the feedback mechanism. It was also hoped to gather any suggestions they might have for the next stage of the project. Disappointingly, only five responses were received (of an expected 32, or 15 per cent). This questionnaire was intended to supplement the information gathered from project experts at the focus group, but the number of responses was not deemed sufficient for analysis. Reference is made in Section 6 to some of the responses received.

2.3 Methods of analysis

The interview and focus group transcriptions, the published and unpublished documents and the questionnaire responses were coded using predefined, descriptive codes in a qualitative software package (NVivo). These predefined codes were based on the questions asked of informants and on the study parameters as described in Section 1.3. This basic coding was followed by interpretative coding according to the themes which emerged during the initial analysis of the material. Quantitative information gathered is displayed in tables and charts throughout the study.

A first draft of the study was made available to all interviewees with an invitation to correct errors and to make observations, corrections or comments; 24 responses were received, with several hundred comments. These comments, which add significantly to the value of the study, were then incorporated and a final version was sent to participants.

3 Overview of IATE

The purpose of IATE is to make relevant and reliable terms in the official EU languages available in order to support the multilingual drafting of EU texts in ‘clear, precise language’ (European Union 2008a, p. 2). The background of IATE, its management and administration, the interinstitutional cooperation and the planned future development in relation to it are described in the following sections. Section 3.1 details the terminology situation in the EU before the inception of IATE, from 1999 (when planning for the project began) until 2004 when the IATE database was launched. Section 3.2 contains an overview of the management and development of IATE since its launch in 2004 until the present day, including some of the strengths and challenges associated with the database, as discussed by interviewees.

3.1 IATE: 1999–2004

3.1.1 Terminology management in the EU before IATE

Before the inception of IATE, terminology work was managed in different ways in the various institutions and bodies. While each of the three largest institutions, the Council, the Parliament and the Commission, had powerful terminology databases which were available online, the smaller institutions and bodies had more limited, less sophisticated databases or glossaries in Word or Excel formats (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 2).

The four largest terminology databases were Eurodicautom, TIS, Euterpe and EuroTerms. Their relative size is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of IATE terms imported from databases which pre-existed IATE and which were managed by EU institutions and bodies.

Source: Rummel interview 2012a

Body/Institution	Number of legacy entries	Database
European Commission (Commission)	5,909,984	Eurodicautom
Committee of the Regions / European Economic and Social Community Joint Services	412	—
Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union	395,187	EuroTerms
Council of the European Union (Council)	764,696	TIS (Terminological Information System)
European Court of Auditors (Court of Auditors)	11,603	—
European Investment Bank	48,909	Verbum
European Parliament (Parliament)	1,288,147	Euterpe
Total	8,418,938	

- **Eurodicautom** was the oldest and largest terminology database, established by the Commission in 1973 (Leal interview 2012a). By 2000, Eurodicautom contained 1.23 million entries, in which there were about five million terms in the eleven official EU languages as well as terms in Latin.
- The Council’s terminology database was called **TIS** and contained 200,000 records in which there were 600,000 terms in the eleven official EU languages as well as terms in Latin and in Irish (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 2).
- Unlike Eurodicautom and TIS, which were not ‘off the shelf’ products and were designed especially for the Commission and the Council respectively, **Euterpe**, developed in the Parliament, was a MultiTerm database. It contained 171,000 records in which there were terms in the eleven official EU languages plus Latin (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 3).
- The Translation Centre also had a MultiTerm database, **EuroTerms**, which contained terms in the official languages as well as terms in Norwegian, Latin and Russian, 180,000 entries in all (Caravina 2009, slide 10).

While the various services were not unhappy with their terminology solutions, by the time discussion began about creating a single, multilingual database in the mid-1990s several problems with EU terminology management had become apparent (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 2). In order to gather comprehensive terminological information from the three online terminology databases (TIS, Eurodicautom and Euterpe), a user had to learn to use three different search interfaces (Rummel 2005, p. 3). Some efforts had been made to remedy this situation, and data from Euterpe and TIS was uploaded to Eurodicautom. However, this operation was complex, as data from TIS and Euterpe

was forced to fit into the Eurodicautom structure, sometimes leading to loss of information, and was therefore not carried out very often (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 2). As there were different, parallel approaches to terminology management among the EU institutions and bodies, work was being duplicated, and inconsistent or redundant terminological data was being created. This has been referred to as the ‘balkanisation’ (or division) of EU terminology work (Rummel 2005, p. 4). In certain cases, work was even being duplicated within the same institution, as not all users could add or modify data and terminology work was being done outside the database. This lack of interactivity meant that users could not easily make changes or create data, and the production cycle could be slow (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 10; Rummel 2005, p. 4).

While the Translation Centre was primarily concerned with providing translation services to EU bodies and agencies, it was also concerned with finding ways of saving money in areas of translation where there was duplication of effort (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 1). The ICT, which had been established in 1995, was similarly concerned with achieving economies of scale in relation to translation (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2007, p. 30). The ICT authorised the Translation Centre in 1998 to undertake a study on the feasibility of creating a single, interinstitutional terminology database. This study found that the establishment of such a database was both feasible and desirable. It recommended merging all existing terminological data into a single interinstitutional database with full interactivity for creation of terminological data and a user-friendly interface, and establishing a cooperative infrastructure and mechanisms for data management as well as common rules for data presentation (Rummel 2005, p. 3; Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 1). The ICT adopted this study at a meeting in May 1999 but did not make a decision about implementation of its recommendations. In the meantime the Translation Centre began work on the creation of a terminology database for the decentralised agencies under the title *Inter Agency Terminology Exchange* (IATE) (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 2). Later the same year, it was decided that all EU institutions would take part in the project. A call for tender was launched by the Translation Centre, and the contract was awarded to the Greek IT firm Quality & Reliability (Q&R) and the Danish research institute Center for Sprogteknologi (CST). The first meeting of the project participants and the contractors was held in January 2000 (Rummel interview 2012a).

3.1.2 Implementation of the IATE project, 2000–2004

Implementation of the IATE project was managed on an interinstitutional basis. While the ICT had overall responsibility for the project, there were many interinstitutional reporting and management levels below it. In relation to the IATE project, many groups and task forces were formed and disbanded, renamed or re-configured as their functions were fulfilled or as otherwise required. It was estimated that the development of IATE would take from January 2000 to July 2001 for full implementation (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 2). There were, however, many challenges to the smooth execution of the project, and full implementation took about three and a half years.

The project was funded by the Interchange of Data between Administrations (IDA) work programme. Contractual and budgetary matters were managed by DG Enterprise in accordance with IDA programme requirements until 2003. The Expert Group for setting up an EU Terminology Database (EGEUT) was made up of representatives of the EU institutions, the decentralised agencies and the offices of the Member States. This expert group set up a number of subgroups in order to deal with different aspects of the project. A Steering Group, chaired by DG Enterprise, was responsible for monitoring the project, and membership comprised representatives from the EU institutions and agencies (Caravina 2009). Several technical groups were also set up – a validation group looked at data acceptance principles and a workflow group dealt with the integration of IATE into the workflow of each institution or body (Johnson and MacPhail 2000, p. 4). The Implementation Support Group (ISG) was established in August 2000 to organise the test phases and to facilitate communication between the users who would test the interfaces and the contractors who would develop it. The Data Content Group was also established to deal with any issues relating to data (Rummel interview 2012a).

According to Rummel, no systematic market study of existing international, external models was carried out during the planning stages, but evolving standards for data structure, such as Motif, were looked at. Ultimately, the Eurodicautom structure was chosen, as it was seen as the most suitable to the particular needs of the EU institutions. Eurodicautom, however, had a complicated Lench domain classification system, which was felt to be far too complex for the ordinary user. The domain system used in Eurovoc (eurovoc.europa.eu) was therefore adopted for IATE as it was multilingual and involved just three layers (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Rummel interview 2012b). Other perceived benefits were that there was an interinstitutional

mechanism already in place to support and develop it and that it was based on a corpus of EU texts and, therefore, particularly relevant to areas of EU interest (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 7).

While it was generally accepted that the development of a single, interinstitutional database was necessary and inevitable, the EU institutions and bodies had been reasonably happy with their terminology solutions, and so not everyone was entirely enthusiastic about the new developments (Rummel interview 2012a). In addition to the varying degrees of enthusiasm for the project in the EU institutions, the different terminology work practices in the partner institutions and bodies and the different structures of their pre-existing databases meant that reaching agreement about exactly what was required was a significant challenge (Rummel interview 2012a). However, while the approach to planning and decision-making in the form of many different work groups with interinstitutional membership, as described above, added to the length of time it took to reach agreement, it also meant there was a better understanding of the limitations and possibilities in relation to terminology work in the bodies and institutions of the project partners (Rummel 2005, p. 10). Without the involvement of all the project partners in planning and decision-making, it might have been more difficult to ensure that the new system would or could be accepted and used. This was especially relevant in the area of workflow. Each institution had its own workflow, and these had to be taken into account and incorporated into the new system. For example, it was initially envisaged that validation of a new entry would be a two-step process. A new entry would be routed to another member of the institution in which the entry was created for first stage validation and would then be sent on for final validation to an interinstitutional group of domain experts. This approach was rejected by some institutions that preferred to retain control over validation of their own data, and so a very flexible approach to validation was adopted which allowed each institution to define its own validation workflow (Johnson and Caravina 2000, p. 2).

According to Rummel, another challenge to the speedy implementation of the project was the nature of the consortium between Q&R and CST (Rummel interview 2012a). The consortium had been formed exclusively for the IATE project, and the two entities had no prior relationship and little in common in terms of expertise. The technical development was done exclusively in Athens, while other work packages, which involved the definition of the data structure, the mapping of the legacy data to this data structure, a duplicate detection mechanism and the rules for the merging of duplicate or partially overlapping entries, were clearly assigned

to CST in Denmark (Rummel interview 2012b). This geographical distance and disparity in expertise meant that cooperation between the two was minimal (Rummel interview 2012b). A further and related challenge to the timely implementation of the project identified by Rummel was the difficulty for Q&R, who were database experts with little understanding of linguistics, in understanding the needs of the EU linguists, and the lack of experience of the IATE partners in expressing their terminological needs in a way that would be easily understood by technicians (Rummel interview 2012a). Despite the fact that the functional specifications had been drafted by the contractor (in cooperation with the IATE partners) on time (August 2000), it became clear during the subsequent prototyping phase that the technicians lacked a good understanding of the practicalities of terminology work. It took another half year before the project manager in Greece, the third since the start of the project, had a clear understanding of what was required (Rummel interview 2012b). The technical development was, in practice, overseen and coordinated by Rummel, who was head of the Language Technology Section in the Translation Centre and the Centre's coordinator for IATE at that time, in conjunction with the ISG. This group met with Q&R on a monthly basis in the first year to define the technical specifications (Rummel interview 2012a). An example of the kind of difficulty experienced and the consequent delay was the first prototype, which was delivered in March 2001 and had been built using a common software architecture called 'Oracle Forms'. It was not considered user friendly or suitable for linguistic data, and it did not conform to the IT environments in most of the language services. The contractors agreed to rebuild the interface using HTML architecture and, with the involvement of a web designer, the internal version of the IATE interface which is in use today was produced (Rummel interview 2012a). The first pilot was delivered in March 2002 and the second in June 2002. Both deliveries were followed by a phase of expert testing by members of the ISG and of user testing by translators. The user interfaces were revised based on the feedback from the first and second pilot phases (Rummel interview 2012a).

It was intended that new IATE system would incorporate data from the pre-existing databases and would replace them as the single point of access to all multilingual EU terminology. While the database and user interfaces were being developed, terminological data from the pre-existing databases and collections was being converted and loaded to the new database (see Table 2). The first loading of this legacy data was done between December 2000 and January 2001 and

the second between March and June 2002, taking into account feedback on conversion issues from the institutions (Rummel interview 2012a). This conversion of legacy data represented another major challenge. The legacy data, which was structured in a variety of ways in the pre-existing databases, had to be mapped to corresponding fields in the new IATE database structure. A number of issues had to be dealt with in relation to the standardisation and consolidation of this data, including the problem of duplicates and bad quality data (Ball and Rummel 2001, pp. 3–6). While efforts were made to avoid importing duplicates, due to the differences in the various systems and the different ways of presenting data, many duplicates were imported (Ball 2003, p. 15). The conversion was carried out by Q&R in consultation with the owner institutions (Rummel interview 2012a). During the import only exact duplicates were detected and excluded. Some data of dubious quality, such as abbreviations that contained no additional information, was also identified and removed. CST also developed a complex duplicate detection mechanism, and it had been intended to run this mechanism after the import of the legacy databases. In practice the mechanism was too slow and the results too unreliable to be of use (Rummel interview 2012b).

The contractors delivered the final version of the system in December 2002, and it was then migrated to the Data Centre in the European Commission, where it is still hosted. Further expert testing, followed by large scale user testing, was carried out in the first quarter of 2003 before the contract between the IDA and the contractors finally came to an end in March 2003. In all, the development cost of the project, which was funded under the IDA programme between 1999 and 2003, was €1.41 million (Rummel interview 2012b). Between March 2003 and the launch in 2004, the ICTI made arrangements for the hosting, managing and funding of IATE in the long term. It was decided that the project would be co-financed by the project partners according to the number of translators in each and their freelance budgets for 2002 (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2005, p. 17). IATE was launched as an internal EU resource in summer 2004; it contained c. 1.5 million entries in which there were c. 8.4 million terms in 127 languages¹ (Translation Centre for the Bodies of

¹ Terms in other languages were in the pre-existing databases for various reasons. For instance, one important source of terms in non-EU languages is the Parliament, in which colleagues enter the names of organisations, political parties etc. in the language of the country concerned (Rummel interview 2012b). Terms in non-EU languages are visible in the IATE internal site only. Examples of these types of terms are names of institutions, bodies, parties etc. or other country-specific terms. These terms are created occasionally by visiting scholars or trainees who speak a non-EU language as their mother tongue and who are working on projects in that language. Also, these terms can sometimes appear in Parliament texts. (Masliás, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012)

the European Union 2012). The majority of these terms were in the twenty official languages of the time (see Table 3). IATE quickly became well-established in the daily routine of EU linguistic staff, who were performing between 8,000 and 10,000 queries per day, adding 200 terms per day, and modifying and validating around 250 terms daily within the first twelve months of operation (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2005, p. 19).

Table 3: The number of terms in IATE on 18 February 2005. Source: Rummel interview 2012a

Language	Number of terms
English	1,502,831
French	1,426,551
German	1,097,640
Italian	717,654
Dutch	710,726
Spanish	632,397
Danish	615,402
Portuguese	543,348
Greek	524,641
Finnish	322,948
Swedish	317,031
OTHER (104 other languages that are not official EU languages, including Latin, Norwegian, Russian etc.)	103,760
Lithuanian	29,169
Hungarian	22,202
Polish	21,166
Czech	16,152
Slovak	15,327
Estonian	14,596
Irish	13,476*
Slovene	13,268
Latvian	8,553
Maltese	550
Romanian	185
Bulgarian	101
TOTAL:	8,656,198

* This figure was 20,572 on import, but in October 2005 over 7,100 terms were deleted as part of a clean-up (deletion of duplicates).

3.2 IATE: 2004–2012

3.2.1 Administration and management

Issues which relate to technical development and maintenance, contact with third parties, financing, multilingual terminology work and best practice in relation to IATE and terminology work are managed and decided upon at an interinstitutional level; these are discussed below. Each institution is responsible for user management in its own services and for deciding what content it will input and develop (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). This is discussed in detail in Section 4.

Overall monitoring

The Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpretation, or ICTI (as the ICT has been called since 2003), has been responsible for overall monitoring of the project since its inception; in the beginning stages, IATE work groups reported directly to it. It was decided over time, however, that the degree of detail in the reporting would be lessened as it was felt to be unnecessary at this strategy-making level. Today, while decisions in relation to IATE are formally seen and signed off on at this level, IATE issues are rarely discussed at ICTI meetings (Rummel interview 2012a). In practice, the ICTI itself consists of an Executive Committee for Translation (ECT) and an Executive Committee for Interpretation. The Coordinating Committee for Translation (CCT) was set up by the ICTI in 2009 as an operational preparatory and implementing body which functions according to the instructions of the ECT.

Interinstitutional administration and management

By the time IATE was launched in 2004, the number of work groups had greatly decreased. There was an interinstitutional Technical Coordination Group and an interinstitutional Data Management Group, which served as a forum for discussion of joint terminology issues (Rummel 2005, p. 10). This arrangement has been further simplified over the years.

Today, formal communication and decision-making in relation to IATE is done at the level of the IATE Management Group (IMG), which was established in 2010 and reports to the CCT. The IMG is made up of members of all the partner bodies and institutions. The Translation Centre is described as the ‘lead service’ in the context of the IMG and is responsible for the budget and management of the maintenance and development work. Dieter Rummel of the Translation Centre chairs the IMG and is described as the ‘tool manager’ in relation to IATE. The tool manager is responsible for presenting reports and future work programmes to the CCT for

approval by the ECT. The IMG discusses and decides on such issues as technical developments, content-related questions and best practice; it also discusses cooperation requests from third parties (Rummel interview 2012a). For certain specific tasks the IMG has set up task forces, such as a Data Entry task force and an IATE Handbook task force (both in 2012). The Data Entry task force reflects on improvements to the data editing features of IATE and mid- and long-term technical developments for the database. These task forces make recommendations to the IMG and are typically made up of terminologists and terminology coordinators (Rummel interview 2012a).

Regular IATE content management meetings are attended by terminology coordinators, who discuss problems directly related to multilingual terminology work (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). A test user group has recently been established, which consists of terminologists from the institutions who are experienced in everyday terminology work and will test new technical features (Rummel interview 2012b).

Technical management and development

The Translation Centre was, in 2003, the natural choice for the long-term technical management and maintenance of IATE, as it had been involved in this and all aspects of the IATE development since planning for IATE first began. At the time, the IATE technical team in the Translation Centre consisted of one database expert and one interface expert. Today there is a team of four dealing with technical feedback and queries from the partner institutions, statistics in relation to IATE use, technical developments, and management and maintenance of internal IATE and public IATE (Rummel interview 2012a).

Linguistic staff in the institutions send their technical feedback and queries to their terminology coordination teams, who filter them to ensure the issue is not related to a local problem or is not already being dealt with at IMG level. In the Parliament, where not many requests of this nature are received, they are dealt with by the IATE Helpdesk via telephone and email (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). The remaining issues are then either sent on to the Translation Centre or brought up for discussion at IMG meetings. The terminology coordination team in the Council is the most significant contributor in this regard (Leal interview 2012a; Rummel interview 2012a). Initially, each institution produced its own statistics in relation to IATE use for reporting purposes using the statistics function in the database or through their technical teams, but since 2008 the Translation Centre

has produced one central statistics package on a quarterly basis (Rummel interview 2012a).

Two major technical developments have been made since 2004, as well as many minor changes. The biggest was the launch of the public website in June 2007 (iate.europa.eu). The largest of the legacy databases, Eurodicautom, had been available to the public online, and there was always the ideal that IATE should replace the existing databases in every aspect. The public system, which provides the public with access to EU terminology free of charge, consists of a user interface and an Oracle database. The Translation Centre was responsible for the development of the public site, and it was one of the only developments that did not involve an interinstitutional work group or much consultation. The public database is a completely separate database and contains only validated and non-confidential data. The site was based on the same technology as Eurodicautom and, until recently, data from the internal database was loaded to the public database on a monthly basis. By the end of 2012 the public system will have been migrated to a new technical platform which allows for a daily update. While the primary aim of the public database is to provide the public with access to terminological data, IATE Public also acts as a kind of back-up and can be used if the internal IATE database is down for any reason. The public site gets between 50 and 70 million queries a year, between 200,000 and 300,000 daily (Rummel interview 2012a). Feedback and queries from the public can be sent by email and are fielded by Translation Centre staff or forwarded to the owners of the IATE entries for action or response (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

A second technical development is the development of Web services which allow access to IATE from another application. The Translation Centre can provide developers of other projects with a technical description of the Web service and develop cooperation agreements with them subject to approval by the ICTI. The Translation Centre also fields a lot of emails from people who wish to integrate IATE into their search engines. These requests are welcome when they are related to non-commercial projects, but there is a reluctance to make the data available to commercial companies wishing to package IATE with their products (Rummel interview 2012a). Some examples of agreements and cooperation with third parties are the integration of IATE Public in an internal meta-search engine of the Translation Bureau of the Canadian Government and read-only access to the internal version of IATE for the United Nations agencies (Rummel interview 2012b).

Finance and costs

IATE has been co-financed by the IATE project partners based on the number of translators in each and their freelance translation budgets since 2003. The finance agreements are prepared by the Translation Centre on an annual basis in collaboration with the other IMG members and presented to the CCT. This co-financing model is the first of its kind among EU institutions and has since been employed for 9 other interinstitutional tools such as Euramis, ELISE, Quest and DocFinder (Rummel interview 2012b). The overall cost of hosting, maintaining and developing IATE internal and public, between 2009 and 2012 (inclusive), was €2.98m.

3.2.2 Interinstitutional cooperation and partnership

The establishment of the Interinstitutional Committee on Translation (ICT) in 1995 seems to have marked the beginning of a concerted effort to increase cooperation on translation (and therefore terminology) between the language services, and a growing consciousness of the importance of this kind of cooperation. The IATE project was launched not long after the establishment of the ICT in 1995 and regularly brings together key players in terminology management in the three largest institutions as well as seven other EU bodies and institutions in a variety of ways. EU terminology management before IATE had involved little cooperation across language services with separate and parallel work practices. The establishment of the ICT and the development of IATE in that context has led to the situation today in which EU terminology work is done, for the most part, in one interinstitutional database according to terminological best practice which is decided on an interinstitutional basis. This cooperation and partnership has developed at different levels, in a variety of ways and in relation to various aspects of IATE including management and administration, formal and informal communication, ownership of IATE entries, cooperation on terminological practice and cooperation on terminological projects.

Interinstitutional guides

While the quality and type of data added to IATE and the ways in which it is modified are the responsibility of each partner institution, this work is done in accordance with two interinstitutional guides – *Best Practice for Terminologists* (2008a) and the *IATE Input Manual* (2008b). The document on which the *Best Practice for Terminologists* is based was first drafted in the Council before IATE was launched (Leal 2012a; Rummel 2012a). This document was developed and agreed upon at an interinstitutional level by the Data

Management Group, chaired by the Council, in 2005 (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2006, p.18). It lays out general principles among which are the importance of IATE entries being useful for the purpose of multilingual translation, interpretation and drafting, and of being credible in the sense that there is sufficient information given in each to allow users to clearly recognise the concept and to judge the entry appropriate. It also emphasises the importance of developing entries towards being multilingual through merging bilingual and monolingual entries and adding terms in as many languages as possible to new entries.

It clearly states that all IATE users must comply with best practice as laid down, and that each institution is responsible for ensuring this and for appointing a body or person to implement decisions made in relation to IATE. It lays out general guidelines in relation to input of data, such as writing rules, references and definitions (European Union 2008a).

The *IATE Input Manual* was also developed interinstitutionally, and the latest version was produced in 2008. It explains each step in the creation of an entry and refers to *Best Practice for Terminologists* (European Union 2008b). Work is ongoing on the new *IATE Handbook*, which will combine and develop the contents of the *IATE Input Manual* and *Best Practice for Terminologists*. This new handbook will be approved by the IMG and will ultimately replace the other two documents.

Informal communication

Besides the formal communication of the IMG, task force and content management meetings, there is also regular, less formal communication between terminology coordinators in the three institutions in the form of emails, calls and meetings. One example of this less formal contact is the video conference organised twice a year by TermCoord with terminology coordinators in the other institutions (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). The GA IATE project meetings (see Section 6.5.3), for which terminology coordinators of the Commission travel from Luxembourg to Brussels, also give the coordinators an opportunity to meet with their counterparts in the Council on an informal basis (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). Another example of informal communication is the Wiki created in 2011 for communication and resource sharing between IMG members and terminology coordination teams (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). Between the formal and informal meetings, the Wiki, *ad hoc* emails and phone conversations, and the other various ways in which terminologists communicate, those interviewed in the

terminology coordination sections of the institutions and in the Translation Centre agree that the amount of interinstitutional contact and communication is satisfactory. There is general agreement that the partnership has developed very positively since the ten partners started cooperating on IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; Rummel interview 2012a).

While those dealing formally with the project have had to look at issues of cooperation between organisations since 2000, much of the cooperation also happened spontaneously, a ‘grass roots’ movement, because of the simple fact that everyone was now working in one database. The structure of the database allowed users to add data to entries created by other institutions, which has resulted in entries which are to some degree interinstitutional even though some institutional restrictions remain (see ‘Ownership of IATE entries’, below). The marks system² began to be used to communicate recommendations in relation to entries ‘owned’ by other institutions (Rummel 2005, p. 9). While there were long established, formal cooperative links among some groups of linguists working in certain languages across institutions (language communities), such as the German language community, this was not the case for all EU languages (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). IATE meant that linguists working in other languages in different institutions who had had little to do with each other before IATE could now see each other’s terminology work (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). For example, in 2004, not long after the database was launched, the Translation Centre was contacted by a Finnish terminologist wishing to communicate with Finnish terminologists in other institutions in relation to IATE entries. This development had not been considered, and so a mailing list for this purpose was quickly drafted which facilitated communication on IATE entries in language communities across the institutions (Rummel interview 2012a).

Ownership of IATE entries

This spontaneous development among language communities was also an indication that the notion of institutional ownership of entries was perhaps not the best way forward long-term. Currently, all entries in IATE belong to a specific institution and are automatically marked as such by the system when created, or were marked when imported from the

² This system allows the user to leave ‘marks’ or comments on an entry. *Best Practice for Terminologists* stresses that the marks system must not be used as a discussion forum, but that it may be used to make recommendations in relation to merging or deleting or otherwise modifying an entry (European Union 2008a, p. 18).

legacy database of that institution. When the project began an attitude existed that, although the database was interinstitutional, the entries were very much separate groupings according to institutions, and there was some sensitivity about the possibility of criticism from other database users in other institutions (Rummel interview 2012a). This attitude has evolved slowly over the years as users have got used to the database, interinstitutional communication has increased and pragmatic considerations relating to efficiency have emerged. The ‘interinstitutional update function’ was introduced to the database in December 2011, allowing users to modify entries belonging to another institution (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). Before this change was made, users could add terms to an entry but could not modify existing terms (Johnson and Caravina 2000, p. 5).

The only remaining restrictions relate to validation and deletion. Validation is triggered whenever an entry is modified, and any modification to an entry, no matter how small, can usually only be validated by a native speaker of the relevant language in the owning institution. Deletion of entries can also only be done by a user in the institution owning those entries.

There are very definite developments towards ending the notion of institutional ownership of entries. The terminology coordinators interviewed in the three institutions are positive about this change but mention some technical developments which will be necessary, as well as some legal questions which will need to be fully addressed before the concept of ownership can be removed completely (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). One of the technical developments, the history field, has been available in IATE since January 2010. This allows the user to view all the changes that have been made to an entry. The recycle bin is in development. This will allow the user to ‘undelete’ without the involvement of technical staff in the Translation Centre (Rummel interview 2012b).

This convergence constitutes remarkable progress in just eight years since the database was launched, particularly when viewed in the light of the fragmented nature of EU terminology work before IATE was developed.

3.2.3 Consolidation work

Consolidation work is an important aspect of interinstitutional cooperation which would be greatly facilitated by the removal of ownership restrictions. When all the legacy data was imported to the IATE database between 2000 and 2004, many duplicates were created there, and many of them still exist.

In some cases, more have been created, as users sometimes choose to create new entries instead of updating existing entries belonging to other institutions (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). Viola Pongrácz notes that the consolidation procedure was ‘long and cumbersome’ before the introduction of the ‘interinstitutional update’ and that this may have led to the creation of duplicates. Duplicates are also sometimes created by mistake, as it can be difficult to determine whether or not some concepts already exist in IATE (Pongrácz interview 2012). In 2011 it was estimated that the IATE database was 15 per cent duplicates, between real duplicates and potential duplicates, and the same source states 5 per cent as the acceptable duplicate percentage (Cooper 2011). Some of these entries contain only two or three languages, which is contrary to the general principle of multilingualism in *Best Practice for Terminologists*. Consolidation projects are usually initiated by terminology coordination units and involve either the merging of duplicate entries into one reliable entry or the marking of one of a number of duplicate entries as a ‘primary’ or recommended entry (European Union 2008a, p. 15). Terminology coordinators must cooperate on the merging or deletion of entries, as the present ownership restrictions make it impossible for a user in one institution to delete a bad-quality entry owned by another.

The language services of all three institutions engage in consolidation projects. The aim is to choose the most reliable and relevant IATE entries for a particular subject area, update them in 23 languages where possible, and delete or merge duplicate data in collaboration with the other institutions. A consolidation project is initiated in a particular institution for different reasons, and these projects are managed in slightly different ways in the various institutions. A list of IATE entries is compiled, perhaps in relation to a particular domain, and will include duplicate entries. One entry per concept is marked as a ‘primary’, which means it is the best-quality entry and is to be updated. *Best Practice for Terminologists* states the criteria for an entry to become a primary – the overall coherence in the sense that each term in the entry represents one and the same concept, the amount of information contained in the entry such as definition and usage notes, and the number of languages present (European Union 2008a, p. 15). The other duplicates are marked for merging with the primary entries, or for deletion. Merging and deletion is carried out, where possible, in the institution initiating the project but where there is a question of ownership (see ‘Ownership of IATE entries’ above) the information is passed to the owner

institution, which can carry out the necessary steps. Language unit staff in the institution initiating the consolidation project update the entries with terms in their languages as necessary.

3.2.4 Features of IATE

IATE is a Web-based system consisting of an Oracle database and a user interface. There are 1.47 million entries in the database, containing c. 8.6 million terms in the 23 official languages as well as c. 100,000 terms in other languages (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012). The system is very flexible, allowing each institution to tailor its workflow and its user management arrangements to its needs, subject to interinstitutional best practice.

Entries

Information can be added to an entry or concept at three different levels depending on its nature. At the 'language independent level' or concept level, the domain, the source language and other information – such as whether the concept is country-specific, whether or not the entry should be confidential and seen only by the owning institution, and whether or not the entry is to be deleted or merged with another entry – can be selected (European Union 2008a, pp. 6–8). At 'language level' the language is specified, and a definition in the language can be added along with other information, such as the type of document in which the term occurs (European Union 2008a, pp. 9–10). At 'term level', the term type, an evaluation of that term (deprecated, preferred, etc.) and the term itself (or more than one term) can be added. A reliability code is assigned to the term based on criteria defined in *Best Practice for Terminologists*. A reference recording the source of the term must always be added. Further information such as context, language or regional usage, and grammatical information can also be added at term level. Possible spelling variations can be added to the look up form to ensure that users will find the correct version of the term even if they search for a variant of it (European Union 2008b, pp. 11–19). A new feature called 'stemming' also enables the retrieval of variants (both accepted and incorrect forms) as well as of different forms of the term

Languages

The 23 official languages can be divided into two groups – old languages and new languages – and IATE content and terminology work in the languages of these two groups differs. After its launch in 2004 there were 8.1 million terms in the old languages and just 161,740 terms in the new languages in IATE (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European

Union 2012). Interviewees recognised some basic differences between the two groups in relation to IATE and terminology work.

Terminology work done in the new languages is concerned with adding terms, while the work done in the old languages is often concerned with clean-up of legacy data. Leal also mentions that some of the new languages, by virtue of their recent history, don't have the same amount of national terminological resources available that, for instance, English or German have (Leal interview 2012b).

There is a further distinction between the two dominant languages for EU work – English and French – and all other languages in IATE. Marta Fischer distinguishes between two kinds of terminological activity in the EU. The first is concerned with the designation of new concepts in the dominant languages at the level of drafting EU texts. The second is concerned with identifying terms in the target languages, based on the concept but influenced by the existing primary term or terms as carried out by translators and terminologists (Fischer 2010, p. 28). Much of the terminological activity in the new languages, which are primarily concerned with populating the database with terms in those languages, therefore involves finding accurate equivalents for source language terms, which are usually in English and French. The quality and clarity of terms in English and French in IATE is very important, as most linguistic staff in the EU institutions are working from English as a source language, and to a lesser extent from French, to their native languages.

English has become even more dominant since the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. Leal attributes this to the fact that many of the staff from the new Member States are not proficient in French, and he mentions that more than 80 per cent of Council texts are now drafted in English (Leal interview 2012b). Parliament texts are also chiefly in English. While the procedural languages of the Commission are English, French and German, the majority of its texts are also first drafted in English (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). This is further borne out by the fact that almost 70 per cent of IATE queries in 2011 by EU staff specify English as the source language, with just 11 per cent specifying French (Cooper 2011). The English terminologists, therefore, have the heaviest workload in terms of term creation, modification and validation in all three institutions (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Certain Commission and Parliament terminologists who are not native English speakers but have the required degree of competency in English

have been given English validation rights in order to ease the workload (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Pongrácz interview 2012).

The 2004 and 2007 enlargements were viewed as a huge challenge in all three institutions, particularly the 2004 enlargement, which involved the integration of nine new languages at once. Lessons have been learned from each new enlargement (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). The 2004 enlargement was preceded by a fundamental reorganisation of DGT in the Commission from a thematic to a language-based structure, necessitated, to a degree, by the upcoming enlargement (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). In the context of the Council, Leal noted that the previous enlargement (Sweden and Finland) had presented major challenges from a terminological point of view, and that this created an awareness of the need for better preparation in 2004 and 2007. The lessons learned are currently being put into practice in the Council for the smooth addition of Croatian (Leal interview 2012b). In relation to perceived opportunities from the two enlargements, Herwig mentions that ‘the input from new colleagues with their experiences and ideas was definitely a great opportunity to adapt existing approaches and procedures’ (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Domains

Each IATE partner is responsible for certain domains and/or collections in IATE and assumes the role of coordinator of the entries in that domain. However, any user with the appropriate access rights can contribute new data in any domain. The assigned domains are related, to some degree, to the main activities of the institutions involved (Leal interview 2012b). In the case of the Commission these domains include Community programmes, initiatives and actions, white and green papers, budget, EU terminology, chemical elements, aquatic animals and plants, and food additives. The Council is responsible for toponymy, defence, justice and home affairs, international conventions and agreements, and EU staff regulations. The Translation Centre looks after agency names, OHIM³, EMEA⁴ core terminology, EMCDDA⁵ core terminology and food safety keywords. The European Investment Bank deals with EIB-specific terminology and tender titles. The European Parliament is responsible for human rights terminology, while the European Court of Auditors is responsible for the ECA audit manual (Leal interview 2012b).

³ Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market.

⁴ European Medicines Agency.

⁵ European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

IATE and the international terminology community

Leal believes that IATE, as the largest terminology database in the world, hasn’t attracted as much attention as it deserves, and at the same time could benefit hugely from the insights of academic terminology experts in terms of solving real, practical problems. He also recognises that perhaps more effort could be made on the part of those involved in IATE to attract interest in IATE from the international terminology community (Leal interview 2012b).

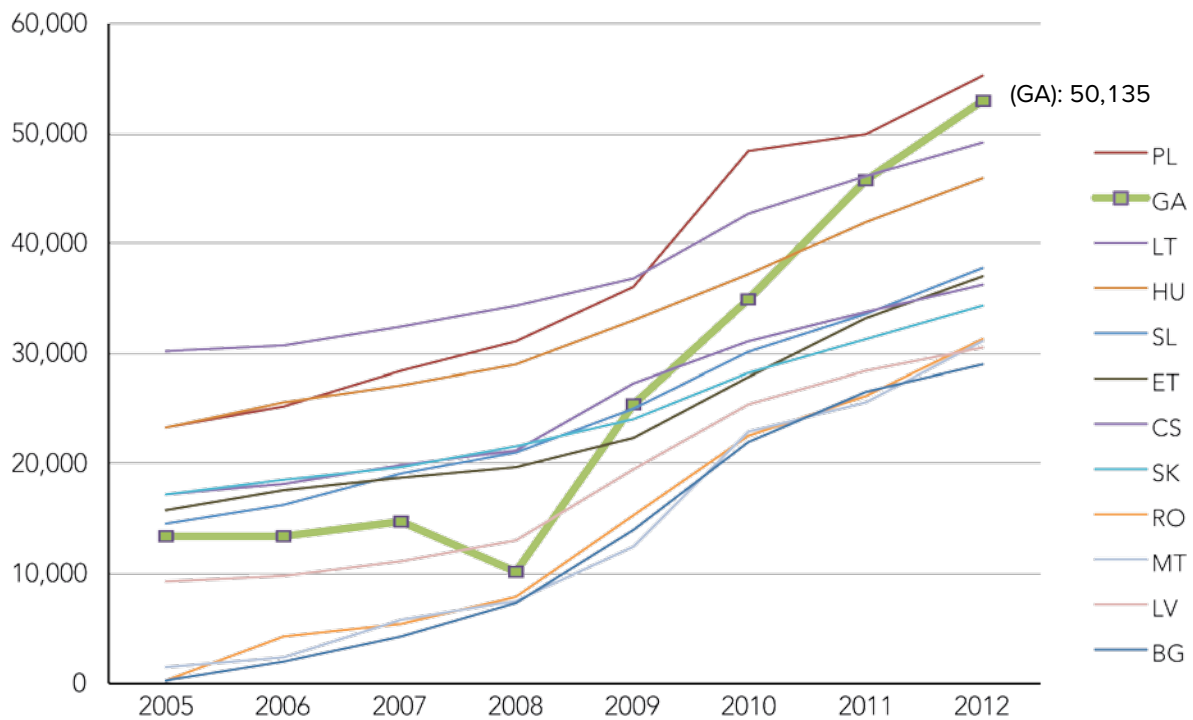
Outsourcing terminology work

In relation to outsourcing terminology work and projects especially designed to populate IATE with terms in a specific language, the GA IATE project is unique in that it is an ongoing collaboration between the EU language services and an external partner, namely Fiontar (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Some outsourcing of terminology work for Eurodicautom was carried out by the central terminology unit in DGT in the Commission (which preceded the current Terminology Coordination Sector and was dismantled in 2002). The only project undertaken during that period by DGT which is somewhat similar to the GA IATE project was initiated by that unit in the mid-1990s, when Swedish and Finnish became official EU languages. Between 130,000 and 140,000 entries were extracted from Eurodicautom and sent to the Finnish Terminology Centre TSK and the Swedish Centre for Terminology TNC, and these two organisations worked in cooperation to produce Swedish and Finnish terms for Eurodicautom (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a, 2012b). Although a large volume of terms was processed, Herwig mentions that perhaps in hindsight it may have been better to focus on the careful selection of good-quality entries rather than large volumes of random entries (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Ensuring quality, not quantity

The large number of entries in IATE is not an indication, in itself, of the quality or usefulness of the database (Rummel 2005). This was recognised in the feasibility study carried out in 1999 (Ball and Rummel 2001, p. 10). There are many duplicates in IATE, and there is ongoing consolidation work to improve this situation (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Many duplicates were imported with the legacy data and validated automatically on import. This means that unless these entries are developed as part of a specific translation project (see Section 4), they may



not have been worked on at all since import (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). Therefore, a reduction in the number of entries in the database can be seen as a positive development when this reduction is due to consolidation of duplicates or deletion of bad-quality entries. *Best Practice for Terminologists* states the importance of this consolidation work (European Union 2008a, p. 4). A case in point is the work done in the first year of the GA IATE project. Rather than adding Irish-language terms to IATE entries, the Fiontar project examined IATE entries already containing Irish-language ‘terms’ to ensure that they were, in fact, useful terms accurately representing a concept. In some instances, this was not the case, and the Irish term was marked for deletion, indicating to the project coordinators in the institutions that the whole entry may need review. This can be seen in Figure 1, where the number of Irish terms decreased in 2008, the first year of the project.

Several criteria in relation to input of information to IATE are laid out in *Best Practice for Terminologists* (European Union 2008a, pp. 5–6). One criterion is that the information fed to the database must have an added value in comparison to data in other sources. The document lists terminographic information such as definition, reference, and designation of a preferred term as some of the types of information which constitute added value (European Union 2008a, p. 5). It also lists the minimum information required as that which enables the user to unambiguously

Figure 1: Number of terms in IATE 2005-2012 (new languages). 2012 statistics are for the end of June. Source: M. Welwert (DGT).

identify the concept, and recommends the addition of a definition and/or context as well as the reference (source of the term) (European Union 2008a, p. 6). The only information which the system requires as mandatory when an entry is created, however, is a domain at language-independent level, a language at the language level and one term (Rummel interview 2012b). Although the terminology coordination staff in the Council check all their new entries created (Leal interview, 2012a), new terms and other modifications to existing entries are not routinely checked in any of the institutions outside of the normal validation process (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). It would not be practical for all new terms and other modifications to entries, as well as all legacy data, to be systematically checked to ensure they are accompanied by sufficient terminographic information.

The purpose of the database is to facilitate the multilingual drafting of EU documents by ensuring ease of access to relevant and reliable data, and so it is not only terms in the traditional sense that are included but also certain appellations, such as the names of treaties or organisations (European Union 2008a). As mentioned already, *Best Practice for*

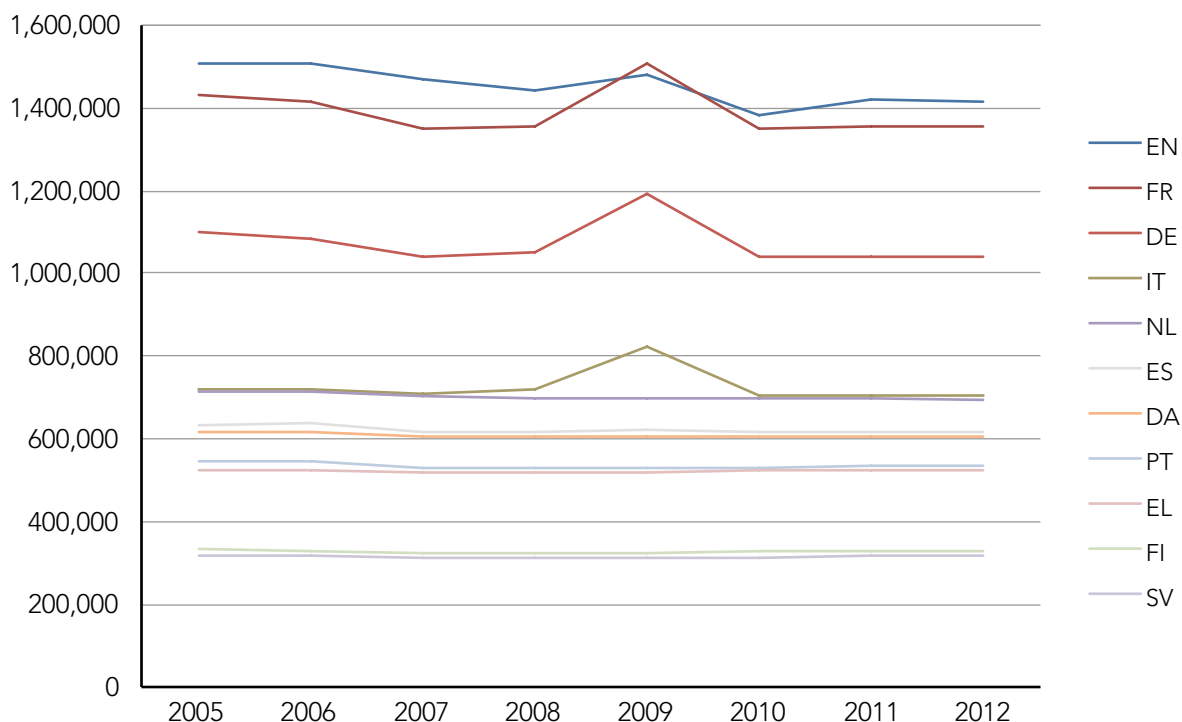


Figure 2: Number of terms in IATE 2005-2012 (old languages). Source: M. Welwert (DGT).

Terminologists emphasises the importance of adding as many languages as possible to new entries in order to promote multilingualism (European Union 2008a, p. 4). These entries are consolidated, and/or terms in other languages added, through projects organised by terminology coordination units in the institutions or by *ad hoc* terminology work done by terminologists and translators in the language units (see Section 5). There are many entries in IATE, however, which contain only one, two or three languages (see Figure 3). Proper analysis of the content of these entries would be needed to ascertain why there are so few languages, but many of them certainly constitute legacy data which is still to be merged, deleted or otherwise updated.

User management and validation

While the language services of all EU institutions and bodies have read access to the internal IATE database, write access is granted to smaller groups of users depending on the IATE partner institution. The most active partners in data encoding are the Commission, the Council, the Parliament and the Translation Centre, in that order (Rummel interview 2012a). IATE has a user management system which allows the institutions to define all the roles and access rights of their users. Each institution can assign five roles, all of which have the same access rights subject to certain

possible restrictions (based for instance on mother tongue or other language competencies). The five roles are Translator, Expert Translator, Terminologist, Administrator and Trainee (Rummel interview 2012b). The only stipulation is that each institution should monitor the entries created in it within a reasonable length of time. Validation is automatically triggered when an entry is created or modified, but each institution is free to decide how this is done by its users (European Union 2008a, p. 14).

Statistics

Statistics of many kinds can be produced in IATE, including the number and type of queries launched by users broken down by institution, the number of entries or terms created or modified over a specific period, and the number of terms validated by a specific institution in a given period (Rummel interview 2012b).

3.3 Vision and challenges post-2012

According to Leal, terminology access is a prerequisite for attaining a high level of quality and productivity in a translation service, and management is more aware of this now than in the past (Leal interview 2012b). In order to ensure this terminology access, a future vision of IATE is of a 'true' terminology management tool, with superior content management and user-friendliness (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b; Rummel interview 2012b). Content

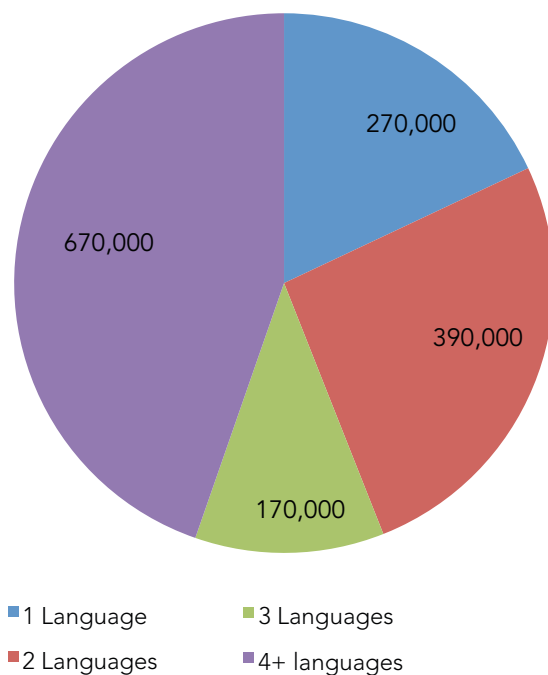


Figure 3: Number of languages per entry in IATE.
 Source: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012

is equally important, and Herwig describes the future IATE as ‘a repository only for reliable standardised and well-documented terminology with added value in comparison to other terminology sources’ (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

The data entry task force has begun discussions on the various ways that this vision can be achieved.

Technical developments

Planning for IATE 2.0 is underway with a view to modernising IATE and making it more user-friendly. According to Rummel, the database itself will not need much restructuring, but the task force is recommending that large parts of the user interface be re-implemented to take into consideration software developments since 1999 (Rummel interview 2012b). The interface as it is now is considered to be old-fashioned, and data entry is complex and labour intensive (Leal interview 2012b; Rummel interview 2012b). According to Viola Pongrácz, too, modernisation is needed (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Some of the areas where updating would be useful are data entry, the search mechanisms, and the sorting and presentation of search results. Another possible development under discussion for IATE 2.0 is that the public and private databases would share an interface, or that the public database could be a subset of the

private database, which would make the technical maintenance simpler (Rummel interview 2012b).

A second large technical development in relation to IATE is in the area of interinstitutional communication and the possibility of creating a terminology portal. This portal would serve as a platform on which information could be exchanged. For example, all the language services have tools which allow them to search online glossaries and term collections. These resources could be shared on the portal. Consolidation projects could be greatly facilitated by such a portal where discussions could be opened in relation to certain IATE entries (Rummel interview 2012b).

Four of the interviewees recommend the integration of IATE with CAT (computer aided translation) tools (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b, Leal interview 2012b; Rummel interview 2012b). While Rummel believes that the small number of terms in the new languages in comparison to the old languages in IATE is a reflection of the short amount of time they have been official EU languages, he also believes that the availability of translation memories plays a part. Until now, the design of IATE has facilitated the individual human user searching and considering results. Rummel believes that facilitating integration of IATE with machine translation tools would also be beneficial (Rummel interview 2012b).

Content development

In relation to content, Herwig advocates the full cleaning and consolidation of IATE data in the long term in order to ensure that it consists only of reliable and well-documented terminological information (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). The Irish contribution to the clean-up of IATE data is discussed in Section 6.6.4.

Another way of increasing the amount of reliable terminological data in the database is through outsourcing. Rummel hopes that in the future there will be more openness to integrating external glossaries and collections into IATE (Rummel interview 2012b). Pongrácz also mentions contributions from external people which would lead to IATE being used ‘more widely and interactively’ (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). To date there has been some reluctance due to the work involved with copyright and legal issues, conflicting data structures, etc. (Rummel interview 2012b; Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). One solution to some of the data structure issues is the possibility that external contributors work directly in the database, thus sidestepping the need for the import and export of data in suitable formats (Rummel interview 2012b). The

challenges associated with data import and export in the Irish case are discussed in Section 6.3.1.

Cooperation

In the context of interinstitutional cooperation, all are in favour of the removal of institutional restrictions to full sharing of content and interinstitutional ownership of data (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; Rummel interview 2012b). While there has been extraordinary progress in relation to collaboration and cooperation between the IATE partners since IATE was launched, Leal views the interinstitutional cooperation thus far as 'just pioneering work' and believes there is still a long way to go (Leal interview 2012b). He

recommends bringing the IATE community together in a virtual way through the use of software solutions, resembling a business social network.

All of these technical and content management developments are in the planning or discussion stages, and some, such as consolidation and cleaning, have been ongoing since the project was launched. Rummel recognises the importance of technical developments but believes that one of the main challenges facing IATE in the future relates to investment in terminology staff as well as investment in the terminology itself (Rummel interview 2012b). As with the other developments, such as in-house and external software possibilities, investment in staff depends on resources.

4 Overview of terminology work in the institutions

There is a clear hierarchical structure for the coordination of EU terminology work. The ICTI was established in 1995⁶ as a cooperation forum for EU language services; it has since developed into a management group for initiating and implementing interinstitutional projects, IATE among them (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2007, p. 30). The mandate of the ICTI is to achieve economies of scale in relation to resources and practices and to research new working methods and techniques (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2007, p. 30). The Coordinating Committee for Translation (CCT) was established in 2009, reporting to the Executive Committee for Translation (ECT), a sub-committee of the ICTI. The IATE Management Group, which comprises terminology coordination staff from the various language services, reports to the CCT.

This section describes terminology management at an institutional level in the EU. Section 4.1 details features of terminology work which are common to all institutions. Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 give an overview of how terminology work is managed in each of the three largest EU institutions and focuses to a large degree on the central coordination of terminology in the various language services. While much is decided at language unit level in the institutions, it was beyond the scope of this research project to interview new-language unit heads in all three institutions, a possible 33 different individuals. A questionnaire and follow-up contact with terminologists in the various language units did, however, allow for an overview of the various common and exceptional aspects and challenges of EU terminology work in the new languages, and these are described in Section 5.

4.1 Common features

4.1.1 Terminology activity

The three institutions featured in this study are the largest of the EU institutions and the most active in terms of terminology and translation. The Commission's language service is one of the largest in the world (European Commission 2012b). New legislation is proposed and drafted by the Commission, which often involves new terminology in a wide variety of domains (see Section 4.2.2). The Commission is the most active in creating and modifying IATE entries, as shown in Table 4. The Council is the second most active in this and in translation work. The Parliament is the least active in term creation and modification. These figures reflect the activity of

⁶ The committee was initially called the CIT (Interinstitutional Committee for Translation) and included only the heads of the EU's translation services. The interpreting services joined the group in 2001, and it was then renamed.

the institutions in relation to translation and terminology, and do not reflect the degree of their participation in the management and development of IATE.

Table 4: Number of IATE entries created and modified, and number of pages of translation, by institution

Institution	IATE entries modified (Jan–June 2012)*	IATE entries created (Jan–June 2012)**	No. of pages of translation in 2011
Commission	44,125	2,979	2.11 million [†]
Council	14,196	224	1.09 million ^{††}
Parliament	5,106	150	not available

* Source: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012.

** Source: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012.

[†] Source: European Commission 2011.

^{††} Source: General Secretariat of the European Union 2012.

4.1.2 Recruitment of terminologists

Terminologists are not currently recruited through open competition. They are generally recruited as translators, and then through in-house training and experience they become terminologists (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

4.1.3 Tools

For the purpose of terminology management, all institutions involved in the IATE project exclusively use the IATE database.

As well as terminology tools, other translation and terminology aids are used. These include translation memories (Euramis, SDL Trados Translator's Workbench), tools for the storage and exchange of linguistic information (ELISE), metasearch engines (Quest), word processors (Microsoft Word), spreadsheet applications (Microsoft Excel) and term extraction tools. With regard to term extraction tools, PL Cou 1 states that the Council have used an internally developed term extraction tool, which enables terminologists or translators working on a text to extract possible terms and add them to a glossary. SL Com1 notes that Xbench⁷ and a local macro are sometimes used for term extraction.

The following are the main interinstitutional tools in use by linguistic staff in the EU in relation to terminology and translation work:

- **ELISE** (European Institutions Linguistic Information Storage and Exchange) is a database containing

⁷ ApSIC Xbench is an integrated reference tool to provide a clear and structured view of the terminology of any translation project (http://www.apsic.com/en/products_xbench.html).

linguistic information on legislative proposals circulating between the Commission, the Parliament and the Council. Its purpose is to avoid divergences in terminology and duplication of effort (Rummel interview 2012b).

- **Euramis** (European advanced multilingual information system) is a system of translation memories fed by the institutions, which contains legislative texts in the 23 official languages (Maslias 2009, slide 44; European Parliament 2010, p. 1).
- **Eur-Lex** is a site which provides access to European Law and other documents (European Union 2012). The documents are available in all the languages of the EU and in several formats. The site allows a bilingual display of these texts. A translator or terminologist can search Eur-Lex for authoritative terminology and translation solutions (Bardarska 2009).
- **Quest** is a metasearch engine which facilitates searches for terms in a collection of glossaries, online databases including IATE, translation memories and other material (Maslias 2009).
- **Interinstitutional guides:** The *IATE Input Manual* and *Best Practice for Terminologists* lay out principles and best practice for IATE use and terminology work. An interinstitutional group is currently working on a new IATE Handbook, which will combine elements of both. There are also interinstitutional, language-specific style guides for terminology work (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

4.1.4 Pre-IATE

Pre-IATE is a virtual collection of entries contained within the IATE database. It is designed to host external collections as well as provisional entries created by translators. Entries marked as Pre-IATE are accessible to internal IATE users only and are not visible in IATE Public. They can be consulted, but users know that their quality is unverified, and they are therefore of uncertain reliability.

The Pre-IATE label can be used to flag particular entries/terms for attention. Only the Commission creates new Pre-IATE entries, which can be done when importing batches of data of unverified quality (Leal interview 2012b). This is confirmed by PL Com1, who states that terms with the Pre-IATE label are ‘successively updated and transferred back to IATE’. No Council unit creates Pre-IATE entries or terms in IATE (Leal interview 2012b).

Parliament occasionally updates unreliable terms with the Pre-IATE label. For example, 11,000 terms entered

automatically by non-Estonian speakers in 2004 have a Pre-IATE label to prevent them from being displayed in IATE Public (ET Com1).

4.2 European Commission

4.2.1 Roles, functions and structure

The Commission, which was established in 1967 by the Treaty of Rome, is the executive body of the EU. It has offices in Brussels and Luxembourg as well as representative offices in the 27 Member States (Soriano 2011). The Commission proposes legislation, is responsible for implementing Parliament and Council decisions, represents the interests of the EU outside Europe, and manages and implements EU policies and budget (European Commission 2012c). The Commission is structured in Directorates-General (DGs), based on the policy areas dealt with, from agriculture to trade, and including a DG for translation into and from all of the 23 official languages of the EU, the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT).

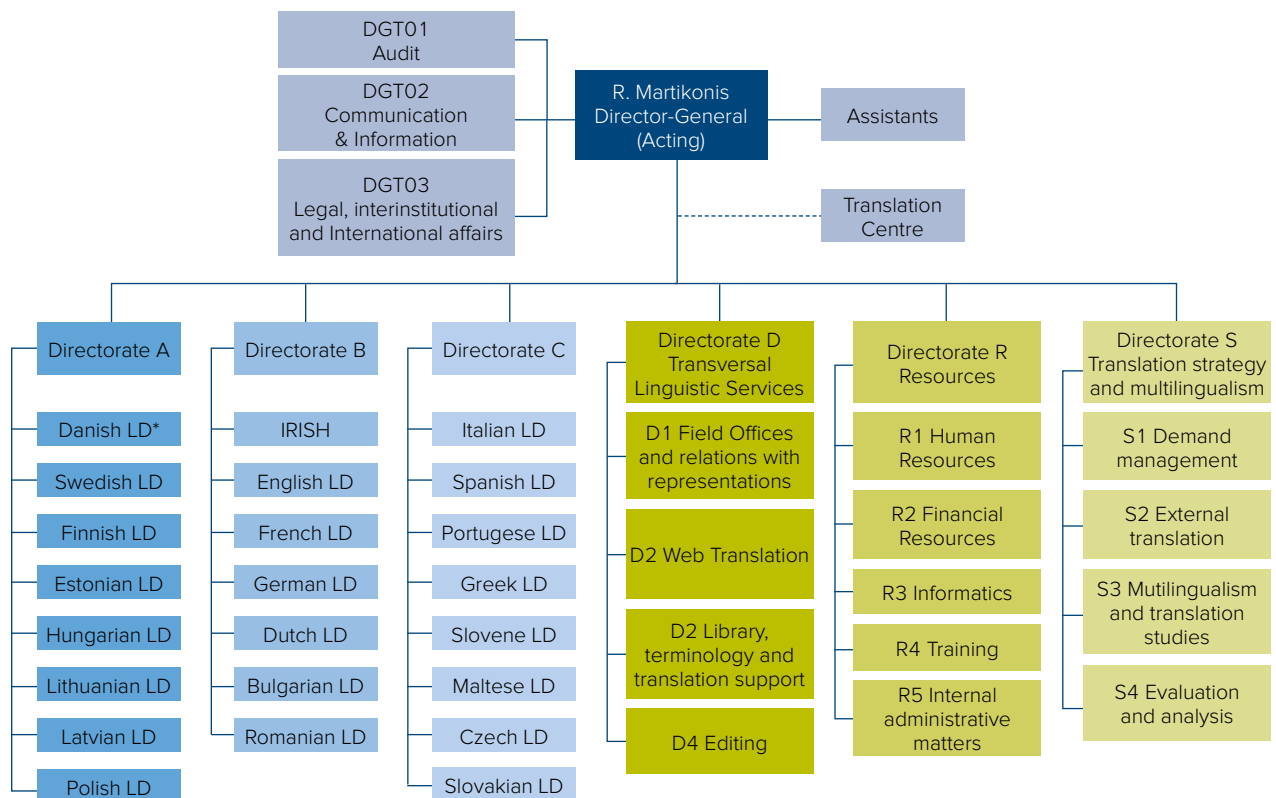
4.2.2 Terminology management in the Commission

DGT is responsible for translation and terminology work in the Commission and has a staff of around 2,500, based in Luxembourg and Brussels. Not every Commission document is translated into every official language, but nearly a third of DGT’s translation work involves all 23 official languages and concerns legislative texts and important policy documents (European Commission 2012e).

One of the principal roles of the Commission is to propose legislation to the Parliament and the Council. These legislative proposals are drafted in one of the procedural languages of the Commission⁸ by one of the Directorates-General, depending on the policy area to which they refer. DGT is responsible for producing a draft in all remaining official languages. The majority of legislative proposals are drafted in English.

Christine Herwig, head of the Terminology Coordination Sector in DGT, points out that the terminology needs in the Commission are different from those in the Council and the Parliament. Since new legislation, often involving new subject fields, is drafted in the Commission, it is the DGT staff who are first confronted with new, often highly technical, concepts which are not yet documented in the IATE database, and who subsequently need to find term equivalents in the various languages for these new concepts. Therefore, DGT needs to deal with great

8 English, French and German.



* LD: Language Department

Figure 4: Current structure of DG Translation in the Commission. Source: C. Herwig (DGT).

quantities of terms covering a wide range of technical domains. The language services in the Council and the Parliament build on the solutions proposed by Commission translators and may sometimes refine them (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).

The structure of DGT is laid out in Figure 4 and comprises six directorates. The 23 language departments are divided among three directorates. Of these language departments, 22 are split into between three and six language units, each responsible for translation work for a number of DGs. There is just one unit for Irish-language translation, and it deals with all policy areas which come under the ordinary legislative procedure, as the derogation for Irish-language translation (described on page 80 below) means that there is not the same volume of translation work to be done in this department. The Terminology Coordination Sector is in a fourth directorate. DGT is currently undergoing a re-organisation, and the new structure will be in place by 1 January 2013 (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).

Until 2002 the Commission had a large central terminology unit with a staff of up to 100, which covered all EU official languages. This unit was

mainly responsible for the feeding and maintenance of Eurodicautom, the preparation of specialised glossaries, the development of tools to facilitate terminology and other areas of translation, and the sourcing of terminology from external providers. In 2002 it was decided that terminology work would be better placed in the language departments, and the unit was dismantled. The decision to completely decentralise DGT's terminology work was partially revised in 2004. The establishment of the Terminology Coordination Sector in March 2005 coincided with the replacement of Eurodicautom, the previous terminology database of DGT, with the interinstitutional database IATE. The remit of the newly created sector was to coordinate the feeding and maintenance of IATE in the DGT, to ensure a harmonised approach to terminology work, to provide IATE training and to represent DGT in the interinstitutional IATE groups (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

There are two layers of terminology work in DGT – multilingual terminology work organised by the Terminology Coordination Sector and language-specific terminology work initiated and carried out by the language departments. Terminology representatives of the language departments and

terminology coordinators form a body called ‘DGT Terminology Board’, which meets regularly to agree on methodology, a basic multilingual work programme for each year and proposals for the technical development of the interinstitutional term base (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

DGT Terminology Framework

A new DGT Terminology Framework, officially adopted at the beginning of 2012, makes several changes to terminology work in DGT and puts pre-existing arrangements on a firm and formal footing (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; European Commission 2011). The two most important aspects of the Framework are the official recognition of terminology as part of DGT’s core business and the allocation of appropriate resources for terminology (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). The pre-existing arrangement had been that, in principle, there should be two full-time equivalents dedicated to terminology in each language department. However, given the constant heavy translation workload, this was often difficult to achieve. The Terminology Framework now ensures that each language department frees two full-time equivalents for terminology work (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; European Commission 2011, p. 5).

Annual terminology work programme

The annual terminology work programme for DGT is based on the Commission work programme – which gives an indication of the subject fields which will be covered intensively in the upcoming year – and also on the information provided by the demand management unit of DGT, which forecasts forthcoming large translation dossiers. Particular terminology needs identified by translators also feature in the work programme, usually domain-based and related to translation dossiers. The structure and adoption of the annual work programme has also been adjusted by the new Framework. A programming committee, consisting of managers and terminologists of the language departments and members of the Terminology Coordination Sector, is involved in the final adoption of the annual work programme for terminology. The annual work programme consists of two parts; one is planned according to expected translation dossiers and the other is flexible, giving scope for changing priorities and unexpected needs (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Terminology work in the language departments

The new Framework ensures that each language department, except for Irish, has one full-time terminologist who works on centrally organised

projects and one full-time equivalent who covers all language- and department-specific needs (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

IATE is the main terminology content management tool used in DGT (European Commission 2011, p. 5). Officially, all DGT translators have write-access to IATE, but in practice it is mostly terminologists who add or update data in the database. In the case of most languages, translators don’t often create or update entries in the database. The language departments have different methods of passing terminological information from translators to terminologists. The most frequently used method is the sharing of Excel tables on a common drive (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). The main terminology search tool is Quest, which allows translators to launch a simultaneous query in a number of databases – one of them being IATE – included in their personal profile (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).

There are four main kinds of terminology activities in the language departments:

1. Terminologists assume a kind of ‘helpdesk’ function and assist translators in their search for the most appropriate terminology.
2. Language-specific terminology projects are usually related to a particular domain or a particular translation project. These projects are usually organised by terminologists in the language departments, but in certain cases a translator who expresses an interest or who has special knowledge of a certain domain may be given the time to work on such a project.
3. Multilingual projects are coordinated by the Terminology Coordination Sector. Full-time terminologists take care of the language-specific part of those multilingual projects, with the aim of ensuring that all entries related to a particular project are updated or completed in all 23 languages.
4. Terminologists validate the IATE entries that have been created or updated in their language. Validated material is periodically uploaded to the IATE public database (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Terminology work in the Terminology Coordination Sector

The Terminology Coordination Sector is responsible for the coordination of all multilingual terminology work and for ensuring a harmonised and standardised approach to terminology work, particularly in relation to feeding IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).

These are some of the project-related tasks carried out by Terminology Coordination Sector staff:

1. The organisation and coordination of all multilingual terminology projects outlined in the annual work programme according to upcoming translation dossiers and the Commission work programme (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).
2. The planning and coordination of proactive terminology projects intended to prepare the terminology required for the translation of specific texts before their arrival in DGT.
3. In parallel with the above-mentioned subject field or text-related projects, the Terminology Coordination Sector runs projects aiming at the consolidation of existing IATE content and coordinates the response to coordination requests received from other IATE partners (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).
4. *Ad hoc* improvement of the content of IATE – correction of errors, adding of definitions, etc. – is done on a constant basis in response to feedback given by terminologists or other IATE users (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).
5. For recurrent and standardised terminology, extraction projects can be run, i.e. terminology is retrieved from adopted legislation to be made available for future use. The extraction is done manually and is based on the English text. (Hitherto, manual extraction has proven to be the most effective. As DGT terminology work involves so many different domains, it would be extremely time-consuming to ‘train’ an extraction tool to identify truly pertinent terminology for all the domains (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a).)
6. The coordination and practical management of the GA IATE project. This involves practical work such as extraction of terminology to be sent to Fiontar, handling of term lists for import into IATE, communication with all project partners, preparation and chairing of project meetings, and follow-up on all practical aspects of the project.

Training

The Terminology Coordination Sector provides a general introduction to IATE for all DGT staff and practical IATE courses for terminologists, including workshops on specific aspects of terminology work such as validation, the use of marks, the IATE Advanced Export feature, the merge function and term base collections. On-the-job training is provided for new terminologists and trainees or translators from accession countries working in the Terminology Coordination Sector.

For more academic terminology training the sector also invites university professors and external terminology experts to present very specific aspects of terminology work. Moreover, DGT also relies on external bodies. For example, some of the translators participated in a six-month distance learning course in a Swedish university (organised by the Swedish Centre for Terminology, TNC), and each year a few terminologists attend the International Terminology Summer School (organised by TermNet⁹). The sector also aims to organise a systematic introductory course for terminologists to be delivered by external trainers (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Technical support

The Terminology Coordination Sector provides technical support for terminology projects, e.g. statistics, extractions of IATE entries, import of material, other batch-manipulations in the term base and IATE user management (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

4.3 Council of the European Union

4.3.1 Roles, functions and structure

The Council of the EU was established in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome. The Council is composed of national ministers from the Member States. The Council, together with the Parliament, adopts legislation proposed by the Commission. The Council is also involved in the coordination of Member States’ policies, the Common Foreign and Security Policy, and adopting the EU budget (Council of the European Union 2012a).

4.3.2. Terminology management in the Council

Terminology and translation work in the Council is carried out in the Language Service, which is part of the General Secretariat. There are approximately 620 translators in the Council (Leal review). As in the DG Translation in the Commission and in the Parliament, multilingual terminology work in the Language Service of the Council is coordinated centrally by the Terminology and Documentation (T&D) team, and language-specific terminology work is carried out and managed in the 23 language units. The structure of the Language Service is illustrated in Figure 5.

The *New Framework for Terminology Work* was implemented in the Council in 2010 and put terminology policy and arrangements in the Council on a firm and formal footing (Council of the European Union 2009). The Terminology Planning Group (TPG) was established by the *Framework* with the aim of

9 The International Network for Terminology: www.termnet.org

acting as an interface between T&D and the language unit heads to propose terminology priorities and ensure the planning and monitoring of terminology work. The Council is a very active partner in the management and development of the IATE database at an interinstitutional level. Management of IATE within the Council is the responsibility of the T&D team; this, along with other T&D activities, is described below (Leal interview 2012a).

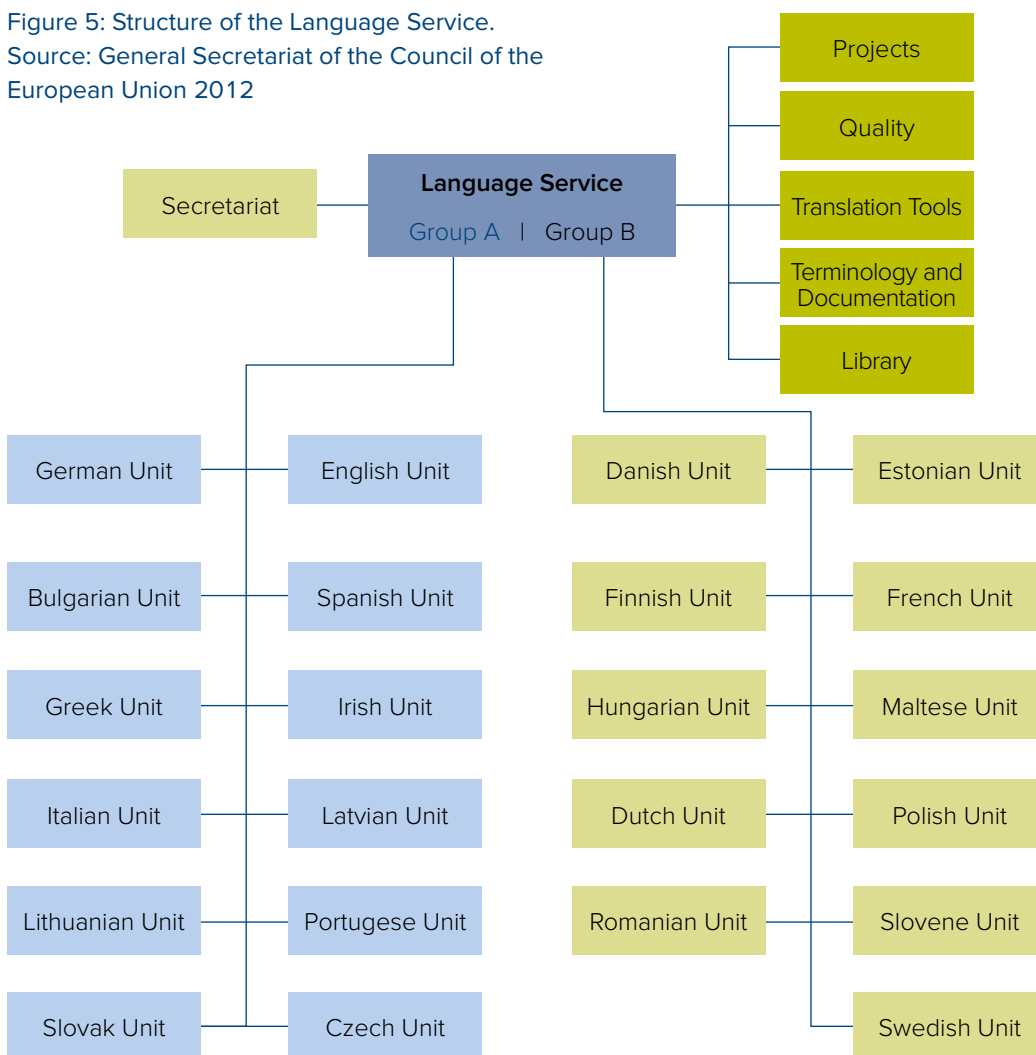
Terminology and Documentation Section

The central coordination of terminology work is long-established in the Council (Leal interview 2012a). It is the responsibility of T&D, which consists of two terminology coordinators managing a team of five terminologists. One of these terminologists is permanently situated in T&D; the other four are rota terminologists and are seconded from their language units for periods of three to five months. T&D act as liaison with other Council services, with terminology staff in other institutions and with third parties in relation to terminology work (Leal interview 2012b).

The *Framework* recommends engaging in proactive rather than remedial terminology work, which would involve planning terminology work based on the available indicators (Council of the European Union 2009, p. 5). Terminology is prepared in areas in which intense work and terminological difficulties are foreseen in the near future, such as the Council presidencies programme, the European Council conclusions and the Commission’s working programme (for example, work on the succession and financial regulations started on the basis of Commission proposals well before they were adopted) (Leal interview 2012b). T&D is responsible for coordinating the terminology work carried out in the language units in relation to prioritising subjects, planning and working procedures (Swinen 2010).

The majority of terminology work coordinated in T&D involves consolidation projects (Leal interview 2012a). These consolidation projects fulfil specific terminology needs and, at the same time, increase the multilingual nature of the database and clean it of duplicates. They are initiated in a variety of ways and for a variety of

Figure 5: Structure of the Language Service.
Source: General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union 2012



reasons. One example is a project based on budgetary terminology. Substantial work had been undertaken on a budget glossary about twenty years ago in the Council, and therefore budgetary terminology was comprehensively covered in the old languages. At the request of the Polish language unit, a consolidation project was begun to update these IATE entries in the new languages in order to facilitate the translation of budget-related documents. Such a project, which involves filling the gap between the new and old languages in relation to IATE, is referred to as a *projet de rattrapage* in the Council (Leal interview 2012a). There are also inter-linguistic groups or functional groups in the Language Service which specialise in a particular domain and propose terminology projects based on their work. These consist of groups of translators who have a special interest in a particular subject. There are four of these functional groups at present – foreign and defence policy, economy and finance, environment, and justice and home affairs. Most of the translation and terminology work done in the Council concerns the areas covered by these functional groups (Leal interview 2012b).

The workflow in relation to these consolidation projects is clear and well-established (Council of the European Union 2012b). A terminology project is proposed, and T&D discuss it with the TPG. When approved, the project is drafted, and this draft is reviewed by English and French terminologists and by specialised translators. On the basis of this feedback the project is re-drafted by T&D, who fill out a template project document which then includes all the relevant entries for the project and highlights gaps in the languages and any questions or issues. The French and English language units are the first to work on these projects, followed by all other language units. When the Council staff have completed their work on the project it is sent on to the other institutions with recommendations for deletion, merging or otherwise updating the entries.

Language units

Terminology work at a language-specific level is carried out in the 23 language units, and while T&D coordinate terminology work, plan priorities and advise on best practice, day to day terminology work in the language units is the responsibility of each Head of Unit (Leal interview 2012a). Until the *Framework* was implemented in 2010, the allocation of terminology resources was not done according to clear guidelines, and varied hugely from unit to unit. The *Framework* stipulates that (i) there should be one terminologist available at all times in each unit to act as helpdesk support, (ii) a minimum of 5 per cent of language

unit staff time should be allocated to terminology work on a rota basis and the specialist knowledge of unit translators should be harnessed by giving them editing rights, and (iii) IATE training should be provided to translators through mentorship or with the help of outside trainers (Council of the European Union 2009, pp. 3–4). In 2011 the average time spent on terminology work was slightly below the stipulated 5 per cent. The units differ greatly in relation to the number of staff trained for terminology work and actively participating in it (Leal interview 2012b).

The *Framework* also recognises the importance of the terminology work done in the drafting languages, English and French, and how this work can facilitate terminology work in all the other languages when well-prepared. Terminologists in these language units are the first to work on multilingual projects prepared by T&D in order to ensure that the English and French terms and definitions are up to date and accurate, facilitating the terminology work to follow in the other languages (Leal interview 2012a). The *Framework* recommends that the resources for these languages in the language units be increased and that a terminologist from these language units be available to work in collaboration with T&D at all times (Council of the European Union 2009, pp. 5–6).

Interinstitutional cooperation and communication

The Council, represented by staff from T&D, is (as well as the other institutions) a very active IATE partner and is involved at every level of the interinstitutional management of the database, from IMG meetings to planning, along with the other members of the various taskforces. The Council also has a lead role in the establishment of appropriate working procedures and best practice in relation to IATE and terminology work. This role results to some extent from the Council's unique experience in coordinating terminology work at central level even before IATE was created (Leal interview 2012a).

Training

Terminology and IATE training is coordinated by T&D for Council staff. For terminology staff it includes basic training delivered by more experienced colleagues in the Language Service, a formal two-day training course delivered by an external company, and seminars and lectures on various aspects of terminology work delivered by Council staff or external parties (Leal interview 2012a).

Technical management

T&D acts as a helpdesk for technical queries in regard to IATE in the Council and is also a significant contributor of technical feedback to the Translation

Centre (Leal interview 2012a; Rummel interview 2012a). T&D is also responsible for user management in the database (Swinnen 2010).

4.4 European Parliament

4.4.1 Roles, functions and structure

The European Parliament was established as the European Parliamentary Assembly in 1958, and was renamed the European Parliament in 1962. Its members, MEPs, have been directly elected in the Member States every five years since 1979. As in the language services of the other two institutions, translation and terminology work in the Parliament are directly connected to its powers and functions. The functions of the Parliament relate to passing EU law, supervising and adopting the EU budget, overseeing other institutions and liaising with national parliaments (European Parliament 2012). In practice, the texts for translation into the 23 official languages and for terminology work generated as a result of the Parliament's activities involve legislative and non-legislative reports, opinions and amendments, motions for resolutions and amendments thereto, recommendations, minutes, agendas, parliamentary questions, written declarations, letters, notes, internal regulations, legal documents, working documents, executive summaries, invitations to tender, petitions, notices to members, speeches, and documents for the wider public (Pongrácz interview 2012)¹⁰

The Secretariat of the Parliament is divided into ten Directorates-General, one of which is the Directorate-General for Translation. This DG is divided into three directorates, the Directorate for Support and Technological Services for Translation, the Directorate for Translation and the Directorate for Resources.

4.4.2 Terminology work in the Parliament

As in the other two institutions, multilingual terminology work is coordinated at a central level, but bilingual terminology work or terminology work at language unit level is decided in the individual language units: 'Each unit decides how it does terminology and we coordinate the terminology that each unit does' (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Rodolfo Maslias also explains that the 22 language units of the Parliament are not all managed in the same way. Different attitudes to terminology exist, and terminology work is not considered as important in some units as it is in others (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). While small, internal term

collections in simple Word or Excel documents are in use in some of the language units, the IATE database is the only terminology database developed and maintained in the Parliament.

Each language unit has one or more terminologists dedicating some of their time to terminology work. These terminologists are appointed by the head of unit and are usually translators who have expressed an interest in terminology work (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). The amount of time spent on terminology depends on the language unit.

There are two kinds of terminologist working in the Parliament – translators in the language units, who have an interest in terminology and who are responsible for terminology in their unit, and terminologists who are recruited through internal competition from among the translators in the language units to work in TermCoord (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

TermCoord

TermCoord, the Terminology Coordination Unit of the European Parliament, was established in 2008 to coordinate terminology generated in the translation unit and today consists of ten permanent staff members who are assisted by trainees (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; European Parliament 2011, p. 7). TermCoord is divided into an IATE section, an IT section and a Linguistic section; it cooperates with the language units through a network of terminologists who are responsible for terminology in their units, through volunteer working groups working on projects, and through translators who are seconded to TermCoord for three-month periods from their language units (European Parliament 2011, p. 6).

One of the main purposes of TermCoord is to increase the interinstitutional contribution of the Parliament to the IATE database (European Parliament 2011, p. 6). Terminology coordination staff from this section are responsible for all matters relating to IATE coordination in the Parliament. TermCoord represents the Parliament in the IMG and on the various IATE taskforces (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). The terminology coordinators are actively involved in the ongoing task of maintaining the database through feeding and cleaning projects (see below) (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

TermCoord aims to standardise best practice as much as possible, and so the TermCoord staff contact and meet with linguistic staff in the units in different ways. The most important among them is the Terminology Network Meeting normally held twice a year with the terminologists of all the language units to discuss

¹⁰ A detailed list is given at <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/007e69770f/Multilingualism.html>.

current issues. TermCoord regularly keeps in touch with terminologists also via emails sent to the functional mailboxes created particularly for this purpose. Another method is the informal ‘terminocafe’, where TermCoord staff and terminologists from one of the language units meet and have a friendly, informal discussion in order to identify particular needs and resolve any problems (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). TermCoord also regularly publishes on the unit’s and DGTRAD’s internal website terminology- and IATE-related information that may be useful for translators (European Parliament 2011, p. 13).

TermCoord staff have a lot of contact with their counterparts in the other IATE partner institutions. They organise a video conference twice a year with terminology coordinators in the other units (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). These video conferences deal with issues which are ‘relevant for the terminology coordinations related to communication, sharing of information and resources and general collaboration’ (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

Terminology work

IATE is the main terminology resource used in the Parliament. Eur-Lex, Euramis and glossaries are also used in terminology searches (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

TermCoord staff are tasked with feeding and cleaning IATE, which involves contacting the terminologists in the language units in relation to specific IATE entries to request that terms be added, updated, deleted or validated, and contacting colleagues in other institutions in relation to entries owned by them to make requests or recommendations in relation to merging or deleting. These multilingual consolidation projects are initiated in various ways (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Consolidation projects can be initiated during a project if it comes to light that the set of terms relating to the project contains a number of duplicates. A consolidation table is prepared, which includes requests for merging and deletion, targeted at the institutions concerned (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012).

Proactive terminology work is a priority for TermCoord staff, as it is for terminology coordination staff in the other institutions. One example of proactive work is the continuous collection of reliable glossaries in subject fields relevant for the translation of European Parliament texts, which can be consulted through a simple search tool. ‘Term folders’ are prepared to facilitate anticipated translation work related to

important or legislative proposals, which contain difficult terminology and are likely to generate a lot of texts to translate in the Parliament. These electronic term folders contain resources for the translators, including glossaries, national legislation on the same subjects from the Member States and other relevant texts (European Parliament 2011, pp. 9–10). TermCoord keeps track of these important legislative procedures with the help of the DGTRAD’s Client Liaison Service, the ‘early warning structure’ preparing translation forecasts and following up timetables of procedures (Pongrácz review).

This proactive terminology support has recently been modified in the framework of a pilot project, putting the main focus on those high-priority procedures where the Parliament is responsible for the translation and the legal-linguistic verification of the final agreed text to be published in the Official Journal. The main aim is to give help with difficult terms that are not in IATE yet, by providing explanations/definitions/contexts for such terms in English, in order to make it easier to find the equivalents in one’s own language. As a follow-up, a selection of these new terms are inserted into IATE to be completed in the other languages, and further IATE updates are planned as well based on these tables (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; Pongrácz review).

Due to time and resource limitations, as well as to the complexity of the issue, it is a challenge to provide such proactive terminology support in a useful and efficient way. Therefore, possible improvements to the procedure are currently under discussion with the other relevant services.

TermCoord also designs and coordinates terminology projects for training purposes. These projects vary in nature and subject according to requirements. Some of the projects launched to date include human rights terms, rules of procedure, and taxation (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; European Parliament 2011, p. 11). These projects include ‘the selection of terms proposed by translators using the macro; updates concerning entries of the Parliament’s Rules of Procedure; translation of names of the Parliament’s new/renamed units, services’ (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). IATE entries are sent to the unit terminologists with the aim of ensuring that all entries related to a particular project are updated or completed in all 23 languages. Trainees in the language unit work on terminology projects coordinated by TermCoord as part of their training. Trainees are supervised and helped by the units’ terminologists. These projects can be either thematic, which are prepared by TermCoord, or language-

specific, which are prepared by the units' terminologists (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Terminologists in the language units validate new terms or updates in their native tongue in the IATE database. Validated material is periodically uploaded to the IATE public site.

Lists of terms are regularly sent to TermCoord by translators in the language units, who, while working on certain translation projects, can mark a source term and a candidate target term with the help of a terminology macro integrated into Microsoft Word. These lists are processed by TermCoord staff, who coordinate the creation of new entries for these concepts and their completion in the other languages. When a translator cannot find a term in IATE, he or she can source it elsewhere and enter the source term and proposed target term in the terminology macro (a tool on the desktop of each translator). These macro tables are stored on TermCoord's server, and the contents are merged several times during the year. The staff or the units' terminologists will then check the merged contents, and terms that are deemed candidates worthy of insertion or updating in IATE are selected. Further research is then carried out on the source term (usually in English). Reliable sources, definition and context are identified, and these terms – and the additional research – are then sent to the terminologists, who work on finding equivalents in their languages (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012). Alternatively, the translator can consult the unit terminologist, who will input the information in IATE.

Training

TermCoord provides IATE training for Parliament linguistic staff, including individual and group training for translators and specialised workshops for terminologists (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; European Parliament 2011, p. 11). Since July 2010, the IATE training for translation trainees is also done by TermCoord. These trainees typically spend about three to six months doing translation work in the language units and must also dedicate some of their time to doing terminology research work based on the trainees' projects mentioned above.

Five members of staff recently embarked on 'Certified Terminology Manager – Basic'¹¹ training with the European Certification and Qualification Association (Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012; Pongrácz review). TermCoord has also begun offering one-day basic terminology and IATE training for new translators, and one-day advanced terminology and IATE training for newly-appointed terminologists (Pongrácz review).

TermCoord organises several seminars per year under the title 'Terminology in the Changing World of Translation'. Translators from all institutions are welcome to attend, along with some external visitors, including academics or external terminology experts (European Parliament 2011, p. 10). TermCoord also has a network of external contacts in universities and other organisations concerned with terminology, with whom information, terminology and expertise are exchanged (European Parliament 2011, p. 12).

Technical support

TermCoord is involved in developing and maintaining tools to facilitate terminology work in collaboration with the translation technical service. There is, for instance, a tool on the desktop of every translator (terminology macro, described above) which allows them to add a source and candidate term to a simple work list; this is then sent on to TermCoord staff. A glossary search tool has recently been developed which allows the linguistic staff to search over 1,000 publicly available glossaries.

4.5. Summary

The three institutions described in this section have different structures for translation and terminology coordination, and their roles in relation to term creation – and consequently term creation in IATE – are different, as the Commission needs to deal with greater numbers of terms, covering a wider range of technical domains, than the other two institutions. Despite these differences, it was seen in Section 3 that they cooperate very well in relation to IATE.

11 <http://www.ecqa.org/index.php?id=52>

5 Overview of terminology work in the 'new' languages

The following section gives an overview of how terminology work for IATE is done in each of the new languages, apart from Irish, which is treated separately in Section 6.

The methodology for this study has been described in detail in Section 2. The level of response to the survey, and the amount of detail supplied in the responses, was varied, and this is reflected in the description given here for each language. Appendix A lists the responses in the case of each language.

5.1 Aspects of term production for the new languages

Because the new languages all became official EU languages over a similar time span, they can be compared relatively easily. A sociolinguistic note on each language is given in Appendix B, and it is clear that the languages all enjoy a strong position at home, being spoken by a large majority and enjoying, in nearly all cases, clear legal protection. Populations – and therefore speaker numbers – vary hugely, however (for example, compare Poland and Malta).

All new Member States (except Malta,¹² and Ireland, which is treated separately in Section 6) undertook the translation into their languages of the *acquis communautaire*, which could then serve as a foundation for terminology work, before accession. How this was done varied from country to country.

5.1.1 Language and terminology resources

The new languages all relied on their existing terminology resources during the accession process, but these resources varied from country to country.

The language and terminology resources of each language, as reported by questionnaire respondents, are listed in Appendix B. In several cases there is a long-established language institute, with responsibility for spelling, grammar, lexicography and – sometimes – terminology. Some have terminology authorities; others do not. Online terminology resources are usually available, but their scope and quality are mixed.

Sometimes term databases were established during the accession process; some of these are still live and updated, and others survive only as legacy data.

In several cases, it is mentioned that scientific or other specialised terms are scarce, because specialists publish in English. Even when specialists publish in the national language, the terminology may not be

¹² Malta translated the *acquis* before accession, but with a derogation. Not all the *acquis* had to be translated into Maltese, and this derogation stood even after Malta joined the EU, until 2007.

developed, as is the case for Czech: 'when [scientists publish in Czech] they often still use the English term or just put a Czech ending onto it or slightly change the spelling' (CS Com 1). MT Com 1 mentions three domains in particular: IT, because 'language authorities are slow reacting to the ICT world'; finance, because US English dominates financial markets; and engineering, because 'modern local industry in this sector has been driven by developments from colonial times' and 'we continued using English thereafter'. Usually terms are scarce for domains for which there is no national context: deep-water sea fish for Czech and Slovak, wine-making for Poland, or railways for Maltese.

5.1.2 Number of new-language terminologists in each institution

The number of translators and terminologists per institution varies widely, and in several cases the translators spend an agreed portion of their time on terminology work. Table 5 summarises the responses to this question.

5.1.3 Inter-institutional cooperation in the new languages

In most of the new languages, there is regular, fruitful communication and cooperation between translators and terminologists in the different EU institutions. This communication is both formal and informal.

There is regular contact between Slovene terminologists, and there are annual interinstitutional terminology meetings held to 'discuss the progress and to harmonise terminology' (SL Com 1). The Slovene Commission terminologists have formal contact with all terminology staff by way of regular meetings, which the Terminology Coordination Sector organises. A Commission terminologist also notes that they have informal contact with colleagues belonging to the group of new languages. The Parliament terminologist enjoys informal contact with colleagues dealing with other languages via emails or terminological events. These events are internal conferences or workshops organised within the Parliament.

Similarly, both the Commission and the Parliament have contact with Slovak colleagues in other institutions by way of email.

It is clear from the survey responses that there is good and frequent contact between the Romanian translators and terminologists in the different institutions. There is an annual interinstitutional meeting, which is organised by a different institution each year. Terminologists also have informal contact regarding problematic terms both in the institution in which they work and with colleagues in other institutions.

Language	Parliament	Commission	Council
Bulgarian	5 translators doing terminology work	<i>no response</i>	<i>no response</i>
Czech	3 terminologists	1 FT terminologist 2 PT terminologists =2 FTE terminologists	<i>no response</i>
Estonian	4 of the 29 translators do terminology work on an 'as necessary basis'	2 FTE (full-time equivalent) terminologists*	26 translators (including the terminologist), of whom 9 do 1.8 FTE of terminology work
Hungarian	2 translators occasionally do terminology work, working out at roughly 0.25 FTE	<i>no response</i>	1 FTE terminologist and 9 PT terminologists
Lithuanian	6–8 translators doing terminology work on a six-month rota basis (FTE varies from week to week between 0 and 0.5)	<i>no response</i>	1 FTE terminologist
Latvian	1 FT terminologist and 2 PT terminologists =2 FTE terminologists	55 translators as of 29.11.12 of whom 1 is a full-time terminologist and 2 are part-time terminologists (each of them doing 0.5 FTE terminology work)	5 of the 26 translators do terminology work on a regular basis**
Maltese	6 terminologists	2 FTE terminologists	7 of 20 translators do terminology work on an irregular basis depending on the translation workload
Polish	3 terminologists	1 FT terminologist (per department) 3 part-time terminologists (1 per unit)	1 FTE terminologist and 12 'active rota terminologists on a weekly basis'***
Romanian	10 occasional terminologists amounting to 1 FTE or less overall	1 FT terminologist 6 translators who do 1 FTE of terminology work	26 translators, of whom 6 do 1 FTE of terminology work on a rota basis
Slovak	25 translators, all of whom do terminology work on an irregular basis	2 FTE terminologists. Translators are invited to contribute to terminology work by forwarding their email correspondence with experts to the terminologists (SK Com2).	27 translators, of whom 4 are terminologists
Slovene	7 terminologists	1 FT terminologist 2 half-time terminologists	8 terminologists (normally translators) working on terminology on a rota basis. In 2011 there was 1.45 FTE doing terminology work. 1 terminologist responsible for co-ordination of terminology work

* There is one full-time terminologist and two others who do the work of one FTE.

** These five translators belong to a terminology group. One of the five is assigned full-time to terminology work for six months, and the other four spend 3–5 days on terminology work every month. The other translators not in this group also do some days on terminology during the year.

*** During the Polish Presidency there was 0.9 FTE, but there is usually 1.5 FTE.

Opposite; Table 5: Number of terminologists per institution (FT: full-time; PT: part-time; FTE: full-time equivalent)

Polish terminologists have regular contact with each other and with other language representatives in the institution in which they work. Both terminologists mention regular exchange of emails and terminology board meetings.

In the Maltese case, there are formal meetings three to four times a year with terminology/translation staff in the Commission and other institutions to 'discuss the common priorities for the year' (MT Com 1). Problematic terms are regularly discussed by email, both within the institution and with other institutions.

The Latvian Council and Commission terminologists state that there is contact between the terminologists in the institution in which they work and terminologists in other institutions. An email box is used for discussing issues of common interest, and the 'Central Terminology Unit consults terminologists on questions that concern terminology or IATE' (LV Cou 1). LV Com 1 mentions regular meetings that in the Commission are organised by the Terminology Coordination Sector of DGT and attended by colleagues of other language departments. In the Parliament there is also 'regular contact via email with colleagues in other institutions regarding urgent or topical terms' (LV Parl Reviewer).

The Lithuanian Council terminologists communicate with their counterparts in other institutions through the functional terminology mailboxes (LT Cou 1). The information exchange is maintained practically on a daily basis. LT Cou 1 notes that there is contact with virtually all other institutions, and LT Parl 1 describes the contact as very frequent 'both personal and formal, face to face or e-mails, telephone'. Annual meetings of the Lithuanian terminologists from all the EU institutions are held regularly either in Brussels or in Luxembourg. Experts from the Permanent Representation of Lithuania and representatives from the Lithuanian Language Commission are also invited to the annual meetings. Over recent years cooperation with the Lithuanian Language Institute and the Lithuanian Language Commission has advanced considerably.

HU Parl 1 states that there is a mailing list for all the Hungarian terminologists in all the EU institutions, and there are occasional formal meetings between terminologists. HU Cou Reviewer describes the lack of meetings between Hungarian terminologists in the different Institutions as a challenge. S/he states that there is 'regular contact in the Council by way of terminology meetings, personal contacts and e-mail.

Some terminologists worked as rota terminologists at the Council's terminology coordination department (Terminology and Documentation) and this adds to the formal and informal contact'. There is also frequent communication by email with terminologists of the Hungarian units in the other institutions.

It is clear from the surveys that the Estonian terminologists have regular contact both with translation/terminology staff in the institution in which they work and with translation/terminology staff in other institutions. ET Cou 1 states that there is regular contact by email with representatives in other institutions and that they also meet twice a year. ET Parl 1 states that 'all the terminologists working for the Estonian units of different EU institutions and bodies have very good and frequent collaboration via emails and regular meetings'.

There is informal contact with terminology/translation staff in other language sections in the Parliament for the purpose of sharing information about working methods. There is both formal and informal contact with translation/terminology staff in other EU institutions by way of conferences, meetings and emails. The Czech terminologist CS Com 1, for example, has regular contact, both formally and informally, with colleagues in the institution in which s/he works and with colleagues in other EU institutions. Meetings of the DGT Terminology Board are organised every few months. There is also a 'Terminology Together Day', organised by the Terminology Coordination sector, which is attended by coordinators, by Department terminologists and sometimes also by representatives from other EU institutions (e.g. Translation Centre, which is responsible for IATE development).

5.1.4 Contact with experts

In most cases, contact with national experts is a useful source of information for terminologists. SL Com 1, for example, states that a very important aspect of their work is the terminology support provided by the experts working at the ministries.

In some cases it is pointed out that experts can be unreliable, giving a 'late, vague or no answer' (PL Cou 1). A similar drawback, mentioned by SL Com 1, is the physical distance from national experts and colleagues from other institutions, which can result in communication barriers. MT Cou 1 mentions the lack of updated resources and lack of support from Malta, which results in their having to make a decision in a short period of time.

In some cases there is a formalised structure for discussion. One example is the Slovak Terminology Network. This is a non-political, voluntary, non-profit

network founded on open cooperation of participants. Its general objectives are:

- to increase the overall quality, consistency and accessibility of the terminology used by the institutions of the EU and the Slovak republic;
- to facilitate fast and reliable contact between individuals and institutions involved in creation and usage of terminology;
- to accelerate transmission of information in the field of terminology and language; and
- to create a platform to carry out linguistic projects agreed by its members (SK Parl Reviewer).

National experts in the representation offices or responsible ministries have responsibility for term creation and ratification (SK Parl1).

There is a network for Romanian which is also non-political and non-profit, and in which experts participate *à titre individuel*, called the Linguistic Network of Excellence for Institutional Romanian. The Network tries to cover as many fields of expertise as possible. The president of the group is vice president of the Romanian Academy, and there are many professors, so academia is well represented. The members meet annually and have an Internet forum (RO Com Reviewer). On the other hand, RO Com1 describes the main challenge to Romanian terminology work as the lack of a national body responsible for term standardisation, so that there are sometimes multiple terms for one concept.

In the case of Lithuanian, contacts between terminologists, lawyer–linguists, experts and linguists in the language institutions in Lithuania have been rapidly advancing. In 2011, on the initiative of the Commission, the Lithuanian Terminology Network was established, reinforcing the idea of networking and cooperation in the field of terminology. Joint efforts were made for the enhancement of the overall quality and consistency of Lithuanian terminology relevant to EU legislation. Since 2011 the so-called 'one-stop-shop system' (LT Cou Reviewer) for dealing with terminology queries of the legislative acts of the EU has been operational in Vilnius.

There is also a Polish Terminology Network for Commission translators. This is a 'one stop shop in the public administration coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; under this system each of the participating 23 ministries and public institutions appointed a coordinator responsible for answering queries of DGT PL and all demands for consultations are channelled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' (Czernecki interview 2012). The system is considered useful, and about 100–150 documents (1,500–3,000 terms) per year are discussed in

different thematic domains.

Where there is a language or terminology institution, it is contacted. Consultations with experts in the Institute for Slovenian Language are mentioned by SL Com1, and Polish terminologists contact the Polish Language Council, as well as representatives in universities where Polish is studied. There is, however, no Polish national terminology standardisation body that could accept/validate term proposals, thus giving them more weight (PL Cou1). LV Cou1 cites the State Language Centre, a body founded in 1992 to implement the State Language Law (Valsts Valodas Centrs 2012). This terminologist also states that 'various experts with specialist knowledge are involved in terminology work from respective Ministries and other public bodies'.

Experts from the Permanent Representation of Lithuania and representatives from the Lithuanian Language Commission are invited to the annual meetings of the Lithuanian terminologists of all the EU institutions, and cooperation with the Lithuanian Language Institute and the Lithuanian Language Commission has advanced considerably.

MT Com1 states that there is no specific national body responsible for term creation, but that the terminologists do consult with national authorities for some sets of terms such as spatial data, accounting and fisheries.

5.1.5 Challenges in terminology work

Terminologists mention several different challenges to their work, including difficulties in finding reliable sources, problems with inconsistencies, the wide variety of subjects covered, the late stage at which terminology work is sometimes initiated, and coordination of experts.

Difficulties in finding reliable sources are mentioned by several respondents. Because English is so widely used and because there is a lack of linguistic resources in some technical sectors, the biggest challenge for Maltese is to create terms for technical concepts (MT Com1). RO Cou1 states that the main challenge is finding reliable sources (particularly online in technical domains) in Romanian for the terms to be created. SL Com1 also mentions that finding reliable resources is difficult, as Slovene is not a widely-developed language and 'factual literature is scarce'; this is echoed by SL Cou1. A common challenge for Slovak, mentioned by the Parliament terminologist and both Commission terminologists, is the difficulty in producing terms in Slovak due to a lack of reliable terminology resources. CS Com1 states that finding the correct Czech term can be difficult when there are 'few or no or conflicting sources'.

In some cases, there are only few sources available and they may not be very reliable (often for new concepts). Sometimes, there are no sources, especially for realities not present in the Czech Republic (e.g. maritime terminology) or for terms for which no original Czech documents exist (new concepts or domains where Czech terminology has not been created yet, e.g. new financial products or some terms in information technology). Or there may be conflicting sources (e.g. different authors of scientific articles use different terms). (CS Com Reviewer)

Inconsistencies create problems for terminologists: incorrect terms used in Polish 'base legal acts' must be re-used in acts which refer to those 'base legal acts', and this must also be reflected in IATE (PL Com1). For Slovene, inconsistencies in different EU legislative and non-legislative texts can be difficult to reconcile (SL Cou1). MT Cou1 replies that it can be difficult sometimes to create a series of Maltese terms, and that sometimes translators create variants, as terms are sometimes decided internally in institutions. RO Com1 considers as challenges the fact that there are terminology inconsistencies in Romanian, even in very reliable sources (such as legislative texts); and the impact on term creation of the rapidity with which new concepts appear in some domains (finance, for example), which results in many direct or indirect borrowings from English. These borrowings are difficult to adapt to Romanian language specificities.

The variety of subject areas is problematic. SL Com1 mentions the difficulty in working on a wide range of different domains and developing expertise. As a result, experts or translators who are more familiar with the domain must be consulted, and it can be difficult to coordinate these efforts. SL Cou1 also mentions that projects which are initiated by the central terminology unit can contain terms that are not relevant to Slovene. It is also mentioned in the case of Slovak that it can be difficult to work on such a wide variety of themes and topics, changing daily from banking to law to chemistry. LT Parl1 cites a lack of specific training in Lithuanian language and terminology and a lack of knowledge in certain specific domains, for example finance.

A Hungarian terminologist voices concern over the fact that terminology research is often 'conducted at a late stage, rather than when the concept or the document in which it occurs is created' but adds that the situation seems to be improving (HU Cou Reviewer).

LT Cou1 responds that the coordination of efforts in finding the best solutions for the terms which have to be created urgently is a serious challenge which

Lithuanian terminologists encounter daily. This problem also arises in contact with Polish experts:

We wait particularly long for answers from experts on [financial and IT terms] since they have to decide among themselves about a wording of a term/ expression. They give us an idea without guarantee that this wording will be used by other experts > media > end users (PL Cou Reviewer).

5.2 Acquis communautaire

The production of the *acquis communautaire* in the languages of accession countries is the responsibility of national governments. Because the *acquis* comprises the accumulated body of EU law, it contains all the terminology, and definitions, which have been enshrined in those laws. A well-translated *acquis* is therefore an important foundation for coherent terminology work.

These new language versions of the *acquis* are reviewed and finalised by the Legal Services in the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. The texts are proofread in the Publications Office before being published in special issues of the *Official Journal*. Trainees or translators in the Terminology Coordination Sector of DG Translation in the Commission extract terminology from the *acquis*. Each term is checked, and sometimes an alternative is proposed. If this is the case the IATE entry indicates which is the 'preferred' term and which needs to be used when the legislative text is quoted.

A brief description is given below of the production of the *acquis* in each of the new languages, as reported by questionnaire respondents..

Bulgarian

The Centre for Translation and Revision at the Bulgarian Council of Ministers did the first translations, and this work was continued by the Bulgarian translators hired by the EU after the country's accession.

Czech

The body responsible for the translation of the *acquis* was the Unit *Koordináční a revizní centrum* (Coordination and Revision Centre) of the Government of the Czech Republic. The translations were outsourced to external contractors, and then the Centre revised them. The Czech ministries and other State bodies were given the opportunity by the Centre to make comments on the terminology used. A database was then established with approved Czech terms from EU legislation.¹³

13 <http://isap.vlada.cz/dul/zavaznet.nsf/ca?OpenView>

Estonian

The Estonian Legal Translation Centre was created in 1995, and its main function was to translate the *acquis* into Estonian. It was also responsible for the translation of Estonian legislation into English. Its name was changed in 2003 to the Legal Language Centre,¹⁴ whereupon it began to develop Estonian legal terminology and legal language. Translators, terminologists, linguistic revisers and legal revisers worked in the Centre. It was disbanded in 2006, after Estonia's accession to the EU, and a large proportion of its employees moved on to work in the EU institutions. ET Cou1 describes two approaches to the terminology work done on the *acquis*: proactive terminology work – where the translators received the text to be translated along with a list of terms and the corresponding Estonian term – and consultation of terminologists during the translation process.

Hungarian

The *acquis* was outsourced to freelancers for translation into Hungarian. These translations were revised by freelance experts, and were further revised by 'lawyer-linguists in the Hungarian Ministry of Justice with the help of terminologists who also cooperated with experts from other ministries' (HU Parl1). The Ministry employed a group of terminologists to create a database.¹⁵ The database contains approximately 23,000 pre-accession terms created during the translation of the *acquis*. The database is still used occasionally in the Parliament (HU Parl Reviewer) but not in the Council ('Council terminologists rarely use it as it hasn't been updated since Hungary's accession to the EU': HU Cou Reviewer). These terms are available in an online dictionary from the Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.¹⁶

Latvian

The *acquis* was produced in Latvian by the Translation and Terminology Centre, which was created some years before Latvia's accession for this purpose. The Centre was responsible for the translation of the *acquis* and terminology work related to that. LV Cou1 states that some of Latvia's best linguists were employed by the Centre and that the work was carried out in a 'centralised and supervised way'. The terminologist also notes that the work done by the Centre has laid important foundations for all future terminology work.

Lithuanian

The Lithuanian translation work on the *acquis* was done by the Translation, Documentation and Information Centre under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, which was established in 1998 in Vilnius for this purpose (LT Parl1). The Centre was responsible for translating and revising *acquis* documents. With regard to terminology work on the *acquis*, currently 'problematic terms are discussed between institutions and with Lithuanian experts and State Language Commission' (LT Cou1).

Maltese

This question was not answered in the case of Maltese.

Polish

Acquis production work was outsourced to translation agencies in Poland, and this work was then revised by an *acquis* translation unit at the Polish Committee for Integration with the EU (later renamed the EU-Integration Office). PL Cou1 states that the revisers were very busy and could not always guarantee the quality of the translations. As a result, the terminology in the *acquis* is not considered reliable and is often inconsistent. PL Com1 also mentions the unreliability of *acquis* terminology and states that these are the terms which were labelled as Pre-IATE and are now being updated.

Romanian

The Department for the Coordination of the Translation of the *acquis* was established in the European Institute of Romania in 2000. Translation work was outsourced to many private translation companies at first, but subsequently only two were used: Diomondo srl and Poliglot. RO Com1 describes the terminology work done on the *acquis* as 'concordance tables for the terms used in the source texts (so, the result were FR-RO and EN-RO glossaries, very rarely DE-RO)'. When the translations were revised, the Department then began to 'elaborate' on the database of the European Institute of Romania. RO Com1 describes this approach as 'not at all proactive'.

Slovak

The *acquis* was largely translated at a national level. Both SK Com1 and SK Com2 note that there are many inconsistencies in terminology resulting from the *acquis* translations: 'It is evident that the *acquis* communautaire was translated in a hurry. In some cases, there is no terminological consistency among relating acts. Some of the acts contain mistakes.' (SK Com1); 'there are many cases of terminological inconsistency and errors (sense, clarity)' (SK Com 2).

14 <http://www.legaltext.ee>

15 <http://external.kim.gov.hu/eu-terminologia/>

16 http://www.szotar.net/szotarak/product_en.php?product=70057

Both Commission terminologists also note that in some cases changes can be applied immediately while in others they must wait until the act is repealed. The quality problems mean that a considerable amount of clean-up and harmonisation work is necessary:

We try to identify the core terminology in different domains, and harmonize it in a way to have just one Slovak term for one concept. In some fields the change can be applied right away, in others (e.g. terms defined in basic acts), we need to wait until the act is repealed. Corrigenda are not used very often, only when the error has the impact on the meaning of the text (SK Com1).

Slovene

The Department for Translation, Revision and Terminology, a unit of the Government Office for European Affairs, was responsible for the translation of the *acquis*. SL Com1 states that the department also worked with several freelance translators, lawyers and experts from the ministries. Translators, language revisers and terminologists worked jointly on the terminology and it was then reviewed by the experts and lawyers. When approved, the terminology was imported into Multiterm and published on the web under the name *Evroterm*, a database of terms collected during the translation of the *acquis*. This database has been available online since 2000¹⁷ and it is still edited and updated regularly, as it became the main terminology database of the State administration.

5.2.1 Quality of *acquis* terminology

The quality of terminology produced during the *acquis* production process appears to have varied considerably. In the case of Latvian, for example, it is noted that it was produced in a 'centralised and supervised way', whereas for Maltese, it is noted that Council terminologists deviate from *acquis* terminology in the case of incorrect terms (MT Cou Reviewer).

Polish terminology in the *acquis* is not considered reliable and is often inconsistent, and Slovak terminology work is also poor in places, with mistakes and inconsistencies arising from hurried translation (SK Com 1).

As stated above, the *acquis* is the foundation for most EU terminology, and so the process by which the *acquis* was produced, and the terminology developed for it, had knock-on effects for each new language.

5.2.2 Input of *acquis* terminology into IATE

Since the inception of IATE, work aimed at increasing the store of terms in new languages has focussed on the production of the *acquis communautaire* in the new languages and has had varying results.

Trainees in DGT in the Commission and external service providers, before and during the 2004 accession, extracted terminology from the finalised versions of the *acquis communautaire*, using the English version as a guide. This work was organised centrally in DGT; the results were stored in a simple terminology database called EC Termpad, and from there they were imported into IATE. As seen above, this material was not considered very useful or reliable in some language departments, and ultimately most of it was either downgraded in reliability or flagged as Pre-IATE (for example, 11,000 terms which were imported in a batch in 2004 are labelled as Pre-IATE to prevent them from being displayed in IATE Public: ET Com1).

The amount of data per new language varied greatly depending on the availability of resources for extraction, the progress of the translation of the *acquis* in the relevant accession country, and its finalisation by the Legal Services of the EU institutions. Only data from the finalised versions could be included.

This initiative was not repeated for the 2007 accession of Bulgaria and Romania. Instead, four translators per language and a number of Bulgarian and Romanian trainees were assigned to the Terminology Coordination team, which organised and supervised their terminology work. In this way, systematic feeding of IATE with basic terminology, extracted manually from the finalised versions of the *acquis* in Bulgarian and Romanian and completed with terminographic information, was ensured. Due to the level of supervision and the systematic approach, which included thorough checking and documenting of sources, this terminology was considered of much better quality (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). It would seem that the production of high-quality entries was the focus of this work rather than volume alone.

While terminology collections or databases are usually created in accession countries during the production of the *acquis communautaire*, none of these collections has been imported into IATE for various reasons.

- Import of collections/database content requires the manual identification of those IATE entries to which the new language is to be added. This is extremely time-consuming.
- In certain cases the terminology used in the translation of the *acquis* has subsequently been changed by linguistic staff in the EU institutions.

17 <http://evroterm.gov.si/index.php?jezik=angl>

- Other issues to be resolved in relation to the import of these external collections relate to differences in data structure and the resources which would be needed for the import and validation of this data in the IATE database.
- Finally, external databases can be integrated into the metasearch tool Quest (see page 33) and are hence accessible for linguistic staff of the EU institutions. This solution avoids the very time-consuming preparation of an import and ensures that the terminology data accessed are always up-to-date (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

5.3 New language terminology in IATE

Table 6 shows the number of terms in IATE in each language. There is, clearly, a significant difference in the number of terms – Lithuanian has 46,045 while Bulgarian has only 26,470 – but, as was stressed in Section 3, term quantity alone is a poor measure of how well a language is performing in IATE. (For example, very few of the 20,572 Irish terms in IATE on import in 2005 remained there after examination during the GA IATE project; indeed, even by the end of 2005, after deletion of duplicates, only 13,476 remained.)

5.3.1 Guides used for IATE work

The *IATE Input Manual* and *Best Practice for Terminologists* are used in all new languages. LV Com1 and the Polish and Romanian terminologists cite the Interinstitutional style guide¹⁸ as a spelling and grammar reference, whereas some Language Departments resort to tailor-made internal guides, such as the Slovene guide to 'standard principles of terminology work, main databases used and the workflow applied in solving terminology problems' (SL Com1). The ISO 704 standard is mentioned by MT Com1 and RO Com1. RO Cou1 also cited the *New Framework for Terminology Work* of the EU Council.

There are also language-specific documents: source citation rules established in the Czech Department, based on Czech citation standards (CS Com1); a specially developed guide for Estonian that is used in all the Estonian translation units of the institutions; 'language-specific referencing rules for Hungarian' (HU Parl1); the 'Lithuanian IATE guide' and 'Lithuanian terminology guides' (LT Parl1); and a simplified instruction in Polish which was developed for 'passive (checking) and active (editing) users' (PL Cou1).

Table 6: Terms per language in the IATE database in 2005 and 2012. Source: Rummel interview 2012a and 2012b

Language	No. of terms (2005)	No. of terms (2012)
English	1,502,831	1,419,682
French	1,426,551	1,357,793
German	1,097,640	1,038,726
Italian	717,654	705,551
Dutch	710,726	695,460
Spanish	632,397	617,528
Danish	615,402	604,560
Portuguese	543,348	532,829
Greek	524,641	524,660
Swedish	317,031	315,409
Latin	83,348	64,560
Finnish	322,948	328,521
Lithuanian	29,169	46,045
Hungarian	22,202	41,869
Polish	21,166	50,004
Irish	13,476	45,823
Czech	16,152	33,752
Other	20,412	28,531
Slovak	15,327	31,366
Estonian	14,596	33,219
Slovenian	13,268	33,495
Latvian	8,553	28,411
Maltese	550	25,558
Romanian	185	26,051
Bulgarian	101	26,470
TOTAL	8,669,674	8,655,873

*This figure was 20,572 on import, but in October 2005 over 7,100 terms were deleted as part of a clean-up (deletion of duplicates).

LV Com1 also lists the following: 'Validation of EN entries by non-native speakers guide' (developed by the terminologists of the Department for English language), an extract taken from the *Guide to Terminology* (Suonuuti 2001) published in 1997 and again in 2001 by the Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology/Nordterm; and COTSOES (Conference of Translation Services of European States) *Recommendations for Terminology Work* (Conference of Translation Services of European States 2002).

18 <http://publications.europa.eu/code/en/en-000100.htm>

5.3.2 Frequency of IATE term work

Most terminologists work in IATE daily or weekly. However, some language sections in particular institutions are less active than others. At the Parliament, for instance, Slovak and Latvian terms are not added as frequently as in other languages.

5.3.3 Challenges in working with IATE

Several of the new-language terminologists mention specific challenges in working with IATE, although it is clear that all of them use the database daily. Apart from some stumbling blocks, a main source of concern is the quality of some of the material, in both the new and the main source (generally English or French) languages. This includes the quality of terms themselves, as well as definitions, references and domains. Potential duplicates, already discussed in Section 3.2.2, are another issue requiring attention. Translators and terminologists work under time pressure, which means that these issues are not always solved immediately; term ownership issues create additional delays. The discussion in Section 3.2.2 shows that the IATE management group is well aware of these challenges and working to resolve them, through such work as 'primary' selection.

Domains not well-represented in IATE

In most languages, there are domains in which there are few if any terms in IATE, but this was not felt to be a significant problem. Terms can often be found using other resources, such as Quest or internal resources. The Commission uses an Excel-based internal glossary for Polish, for instance, consisting of approximately 15,000 words. This is made up of terms which have been referred to Polish national experts and which do not need to be entered into IATE, such as the names of complex chemical substances. In the case of Czech, CS Com 1 notes that there are 'many domains which are not covered yet' but questions the validity of inserting a large number of terms for a specific domain. S/he states that this is probably not required because the terminology work which is done is 'closely related to Commission texts being translated' in order to be beneficial to translators. Therefore, terms inserted without any relation to specific texts would probably prove useful only on rare occasions, if at all. SL Com 1 states that 'a lot of terminology is still missing in IATE' but can be accessed by translators in other areas, such as Eur-Lex or common translation databases.

LV Cou1 finds that there are no gaps in terminology as the 'content of IATE follows the development of the *acquis communautaire*'. No particular gaps are mentioned in the case of Estonian, either. MT Cou1 replies that there are no knowledge domains in

particular in which there is a scarcity of Maltese terms.

Specific gaps are mentioned in other cases. BG Parl1 notes that there is a scarcity of finance terms, 'due to the different levels of development of Bulgarian and Western finance markets respectively', and LGBT rights terms, as this is quite a new area for Bulgaria in the human rights domain. LT Cou1 cites the domains of energy and international finance. LT Parl1 cites environment, sea organisms, and sociology and psychology. LV Com1 responds that there is a scarcity of terms in domains which require expert knowledge, for example waste management, medicine and ecotoxicology. MT Com1 notes that there is a scarcity of railway terminology, as there are no trains in Malta. SK Com2 answers that there is a scarcity of terms for MARE and INFISO, the DGs for maritime affairs and fisheries and information society and media. SK Com2 mentions 'any domains not yet worked on', as there were no databases containing Slovak terms before the country's accession, apart from the translated *acquis*. SL Com1 states that 'terminology on new technologies, such as GMOs, is scarce'. PL Cou Reviewer mentions that in cases where there is a scarcity of knowledge in non-IATE resources (such as for finance, particularly in newer instruments; financial markets and services in the context of the recent crisis; energy; and IT terms), Polish terminologists sometimes have to wait quite a while for answers from experts concerning a term/expression. A scarcity in non-IATE resources is automatically mirrored in IATE. Research and areas that are not well developed in Poland, such as wine-making, also lack terms (PL Com1).

Duplicate entries

Duplicate entries (in both new and old languages) are a major inconvenience; this is specifically mentioned by many respondents (PL Com1; RO Com1; SK Com1; SK Com2; SL Cou1), and 'noise' is mentioned by both HU Parl1 and LV Com1. This problem is attributed by some respondents (CS Com Reviewer; HU Parl1) to the fact that IATE was created by merging the databases of several EU institutions. This causes difficulties: for example, when entering Czech terms, the terminologist is sometimes unsure in which entry to put it.

Technical challenges

Many of the questionnaire respondents mention technical issues with IATE:

- ET Parl1 states that IATE is a 'cumbersome database' with 'many technical limits' (on the other hand, ET Cou1 found that at first the database seemed too complicated but s/he is now used to it).
- HU Cou Reviewer comments that IATE is very outdated: 'it is slow and unreliable, data entry is

complicated, the presentation of data is not user friendly, the search function does not consider the relevance of the term, etc.’.

- HU Parl1 states that the database is ‘too complicated to use (especially for creating terms), [and] there are too many fields to fill in for every term’.
- MT Com1 describes the IATE interface as ‘archaic’, but finds that it represents well the requirements of the ‘relevant ISO on recording terminology’.
- For PL Cou1, the procedure for entering terms is too complex, and sessions often time out, resulting in lost data. The export function also cannot be used fully, and there is too long a gap between updates made in the internal IATE termbank and their appearance in IATE Public. PL Cou1 also mentions that IATE’s interface is obsolete and not user-friendly.
- Romanian terminologists express a desire for more functions in IATE which would allow for communication between Romanian terminologists in different institutions.
- SL Cou1 states that it is impractical that different fields cannot be open for updating purposes at the same time, and also that only two languages can be open at one time.

Term ownership

ET Com1 notes that the ownership of terms in the database can create difficulties. If the term is under the ownership of one institution it can be modified by another institution, but this modification needs to be validated by the institution with ownership. If the validation does not occur the modification does not appear in IATE Public. ET Com1 stated that as there is such good communication between the Estonian representatives, this is not such a big problem in the case of Estonian, but if it is an English term, the terminologist sometimes does not know whom to contact in relation to validation and therefore abandons the process altogether. MT Cou1 also notes that the lack of harmonisation between institutions is the main challenge.

This issue, and proposed solutions to it, are discussed in Section 3.2.2.

Term quality

The issue of term quality (already discussed in Section 5.2.1) relates, in large part, to the production of the *acquis communautaire* and the subsequent input of terms to IATE. ET Com1 mentions that translators were initially reluctant to use the database ‘because the

content in Estonian was quite poor’, but that this is no longer the case and IATE is now the main source for Estonian EU terminology work. BG Parl1 states that many of the terms that were entered before Bulgaria’s accession need to be updated, which is a challenge. SK Com1 and SK Com2 state that quality can sometimes be a problem, as the terminology resulting from the translation of the *acquis* is not always reliable. LV Cou1 casts doubts on the quality of those terms originating from the translation of the *acquis* (‘since all texts are translated in Latvian, terms are always available. Their quality is a different matter’).

RO Cou1 states that there is still a backlog with the terms created before Romania’s accession, which means that some Romanian terms are missing from IATE. SK Com1 also notes that the domains do not always correspond to the terms in the entry, and that some entries contain mixed concepts. The Parliament terminologist states that content is a problem, saying that there are ‘too many useless terms non related to the EU speak’ (SK Parl1).

Finding good terms, references and definitions

Poor definitions, in both source and target languages, are one of the weaknesses reported on by new-language translators. RO Com1 notes that better definitions in the source language would improve the quality of IATE entries. CS Com Reviewer also finds that concepts documented in IATE entries are sometimes not well defined (in the past, due to technical constraints, the amount of information that could be inserted was limited), and therefore the terminologist is sometimes unsure about the entry to which a Czech term should be assigned. A challenge mentioned by LV Cou1 is determining which of the reference materials used are authoritative and which are not. This causes problems when a terminologist makes a decision without having found a definitive solution.

It can be challenging to find good terms and definitions in the new languages. LV Cou1 describes the main challenge as finding reliable sources for definitions in Latvian, since definitions have to be input with terms. PL Cou1 lists the main content-related challenges as finding proper terms in Polish as well as good definitions for new concepts. LT Cou1 notes that the main challenges in working with IATE are related to the finding of reliable references for new terms and the creation of Lithuanian terms that are correct and acceptable. SL Com1 states that it can be difficult to find reliable references in Slovene or that there can be inconsistencies in the resources. In addition, ‘experts often do not share the same opinion’. SL Com1 finds that the main challenge is working with ‘highly technical

terminology that requires in-depth research' and that it is difficult to develop internal expertise since the range of domains covered by EU legislation is too broad for this to be possible.

Time pressures

In the Parliament, where there is no full-time Lithuanian terminologist, lack of time for terminology work is cited as a challenge; this is also mentioned by LT Cou1. BG Parl1 also states that availability for translation work is an issue. HU Parl1 states that finding time to do terminology work is the biggest challenge due to the translation workload. HU Cou Reviewer states that if more time and resources were available to the terminologists to help them become experts in terminology domains, finding and creating the right terms would be much easier. MT Cou1 also replies that there can be a lack of time to work on pending terminology work. PL Cou1 elaborates:

I'm among the few people that enjoy being a full time terminologist. However, only workload and time permitting: if need be I'm requisitioned for translation/revision, too. Sometimes it's difficult to fulfil the weekly rota schedule as rota terminologists are requisitioned back to translation, too. This disturbs my work organisation and requires a great deal of flexibility.

The Slovak Commission terminologists also cite 'time-management, prioritising and organising' as challenging aspects of their jobs. SK Com1 remarks that the terminologists' main area of responsibility is working for the translators, and that they should

therefore concentrate on 'tasks or projects that are directly linked' to the translators' needs.

Use of IATE

RO Com1 finds that

Sometimes, under time pressure, colleagues, using Quest search machine, do not go beyond the result showing IATE hitlists, while important information and maybe even translation solutions could be found in the Romanian definition or the context. Therefore the terminology team is working to raise awareness in that direction.

For PL Cou1, 'motivating colleagues to contribute to terminology is sometimes difficult'. PL Cou1 also notes the weak visibility of IATE in the outer world as a challenge.

5.4 Summary

The accession of twelve new languages to the already complex European multilingualism and translation structure created huge challenges, not least in the provision of adequate terminology resources to meet translation needs. In most cases, although there were frustrations, this has been achieved, and IATE is, in all cases, an extremely useful resource. Lessons were learned at an early stage, especially from the development and extraction/import of *acquis* terminology, and these lessons informed both the second accession process, in 2007, and the GA IATE project discussed in the following section.

6 Case study: The GA IATE Project

The aim of the GA IATE project is to populate the IATE database with Irish-language terms, in order to facilitate the timely translation of EU texts into Irish. The project partners are Fiontar (DCU), the Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) and the EU institutions. Initial planning for the project took place in 2007, and it commenced in January 2008. The following section describes the GA IATE project in relation to the context in which it was initiated, editorial and technical preparation, workflow and results, administration and management, and cooperation and partnership; it also provides an outline assessment of the main strengths and challenges.

6.1 History and context

6.1.1 The status of Irish

Article 8 of the Constitution of Ireland (1937) defines the official status of the Irish language in Ireland. This article states that Irish is the official language of the State but that English is recognised as a second official language. When Ireland joined the European Communities in 1973, however, English was adopted as its official language for EU purposes. The Irish government, citing practical difficulties that it claimed would arise in relation to translation and terminology if Irish had official status, sought a special ‘treaty’ status for Irish. This meant that only the Treaties would be translated into Irish (Ó Laighin 2008, p. 258). There was some opposition from other Member States to this status for Irish in 1973, as there were fears that it would create a permanent second tier of languages, but the Irish government persisted, and the decision was taken that EU primary legislation, or treaties, would be translated into Irish but that it would not be used as a working language in the EU (Ó Briain interview 2012; Ó Laighin 2008, p. 258). This was the situation until 2007.

The last decade has seen significant developments for the Irish language. In 2003 the Official Languages Act (OLA), which was conceived with the purpose of ensuring better services through Irish, was passed by the Oireachtas (Irish Parliament). The OLA laid a number of obligations on public bodies to ensure that publications were available in Irish, including Section 7, which incorporated a Supreme Court decision of 2001 (Ó Beoláin v. Fahy 2001) into the Act and imposed an obligation on the State to ensure that Acts of the Oireachtas (primary legislation) be made available in Irish and English as soon as possible after enactment. In 2004, during the Irish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a comprehensive campaign was started in Ireland to make Irish an official language of the EU, and in the summer of the same year, the Irish

government announced its intention to pursue official EU status for Irish. This was achieved in 2005, and Council Regulation 920/2005 was adopted. The status came into effect on 1 January 2007.

Deaglán Ó Briain, former Principal in the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, who was instrumental in initiating the GA IATE project, describes the Irish government’s policy at this time in relation to translation and terminology in the context of the OLA and the official status for Irish in the EU. He says the policy of the Irish government during those years was to achieve official language status and to meet and go beyond the Supreme Court judgement incorporated into the OLA by Section 7. A public lobbying campaign had been run to achieve official status for Irish, the first campaign of its kind for a long time, and this resulted in political and personal commitment to this status on the part of senior politicians at that time. In Ó Briain’s view, the way in which the language is perceived internationally, and the fact of it having an economic basis in relation to job opportunities, influences the way in which it is perceived nationally. The linguistic arguments in terms of the future of the language depend, as a result, to some degree on its international status. Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín, Projects Director in Fiontar, also recognises the practical and symbolic importance of the Irish language’s international status (Nic Pháidín interview 2012). It is felt important, therefore, that the official status granted to the Irish language can be justified and maintained.

6.1.2 The need for capacity-building for Irish

These developments in language status were accompanied by a growing need for a sufficient number of qualified linguistic staff, both in Ireland to ensure that the provisions of the OLA could be fulfilled, and in the European Union institutions to ensure that the required EU legislation would be provided in Irish as required by its new official EU status. While the Irish government was aware that the official status for Irish would pose challenges in relation to capacity, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs¹⁹ was confident that given time, these challenges could be met.

Derogation in relation to Irish-language translation

Because of the scarcity of linguistic staff, a derogation for Irish-language translation in the EU institutions was deemed necessary to allow official status to come into effect (Ó Briain interview 2012). Council Regulation 920/2005²⁰ established a temporary derogation in

¹⁹ This government department was reconfigured as the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in 2011.

²⁰ Council Regulation (EC) No 920/2005 of 13 June 2005 amending Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958 determining the language to be used

relation to Irish from 1 January 2007 for a five-year period. The decision to allow this status for Irish had to be taken unanimously by the other Member States and was discussed at many levels, from COREPER, the committee of ambassadors responsible for preparing the work of the Council of the EU, to ministers for foreign affairs, and eventually by heads of national governments, before being finally accepted (Ó Briain interview 2012). According to the derogation, only legislation which has been adopted by the ordinary legislative procedure needs to be translated into Irish.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 930/2004²¹ had put a similar derogation in place in relation to Maltese for a period of three years when Malta became a Member State in 2004. Only regulations adopted by co-decision would be translated to Maltese. This was to be reviewed after thirty months, when there would be a possibility of extending the derogation period for a further year. The regulation stipulated that at the end of the derogation period all acts not already published in Maltese must be published in that language.

In 2010 a decision was taken to extend the Irish-language derogation by a further five years, for the period from January 2012 to 31 December 2016, with Council Regulation (EU) No. 1257/2010.²² Translators had trained and qualified during the period of the first derogation (2007–12) but many either were not ready, in terms of experience, or were unwilling to take up translation jobs in Europe (Ó Briain interview 2012). Tomás Ó Ruairc, who had responsibility for the GA IATE project in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, also recognises that while a lot had been achieved in relation to training translators, there was still more to be done before the derogation could be ended, particularly in light of the Lisbon Treaty, which had expanded the policy areas which come under the ordinary legislative procedure, thus increasing the number of policy areas not covered by the derogation and the amount of material to be translated into Irish (Ó Ruairc interview 2012). Due to the derogation there are currently no plans to translate the *acquis* into Irish.

by the European Atomic Energy Community and introducing temporary derogation measures from those Regulations OJ L 156, 18.6.2005, pp. 3–4.

21 Council Regulation (EC) No. 930/2004 of 1 May 2004 on temporary derogation measures relating to the drafting in Maltese of the acts of the institutions of the European Union OJ L 156, 18.6.2005, pp. 3–4.

22 Council Regulation (EU) No 1257/2010 of 20 December 2010 extending the temporary derogation measures from Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community and Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958 determining the languages to be used by the European Atomic Energy Community introduced by Regulation (EC) No 920/2005.

Capacity-building initiatives

Once the decision was made to give official EU status to Irish, it was the responsibility of the EU institutions to recruit appropriate linguistic staff. However, it was the responsibility of the Irish government to ensure that there were sufficient translators and interpreters in place to facilitate this recruitment (Ó Briain interview 2012). Furthermore, the Irish government had to ensure that a sufficient quantity of Irish-language EU terminology was compiled in order to facilitate the work of the aforementioned translators and interpreters. As stated by the Irish government in its Statement on the Irish Language, ‘every assistance and support will be given to the European Union in implementing the decision to make Irish a working and official language in the EU from 1 January 2007’ (Government of Ireland 2006, p. 18). This was a challenge for the Irish government:

While we teach Irish in all the schools and while the figures show that two per cent or so of the population are native speakers, another nine per cent or so speak Irish to a very, very high standard, there are very few people who have a complete grasp of specialised terminology in terms of IT, scientific subjects generally, or the law (Ó Briain interview 2012).

The *20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010–2030* (Government of Ireland 2010, p. 29) contains a commitment that the Irish government ‘will work to create the circumstances in which a sufficient number of qualified graduates are in place to meet EU recruitment needs so that this derogation can be ended during the lifetime of this Strategy’. Several measures have been taken by the Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to address this capacity problem:

- In relation to interpreting and translation, university courses are funded in Ireland and abroad to ensure that there are skilled graduates with professional qualifications in the area of translation, editing and interpreting.
- The government is also working with the Honourable Society of King’s Inns (the institution which regulates the entry of barristers into the legal profession) to ensure that there are enough barristers who can practise in Irish, as well as legal translators competent to translate legal documents into Irish.
- Regulation of the translation sector was introduced by the Foras na Gaeilge seal of accreditation, which is granted to translators who meet a certain standard in translation exams.
- An internship programme, whereby a number of

graduates spend rotating periods of time working in Fiontar, DCU, with the Terminology Committee in Foras na Gaeilge, and with the Placenames Branch of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, is intended to give suitably qualified graduates practical experience in various aspects of editing, terminology and placenames work.

- A legal terms project was initiated at the same time as the GA IATE project and involves the extraction and publication of Irish-language legal terms from secondary legislation; this has potential benefit for EU translators in terms of terminological precedence (Ó Ruairc interview 2012).

The GA IATE project was the main solution proposed to meet the capacity challenge in relation to Irish-language terminology.

The need for terminology resources

There is a strong history of legal translation, and therefore legal terminology work, in Ireland, as primary legislation has been published in Irish since the foundation of the State in 1922. This has been the responsibility of the Translation Section of the Houses of the Oireachtas. Terminology work in the Irish language in other (non-legal) domains began with State-initiated terminology work for the education sector in 1927. Today it is Foras na Gaeilge through its national Terminology Committee which has statutory responsibility for developing terminology and dictionaries.

The EU derogation in relation to Irish-language translation meant that the number of policy areas in which Irish-language text was required was limited, but there were still several emerging domains in which terminology in Irish was insufficient to meet the needs of the EU translators. One example was a fishing directive, which posed a significant challenge for Irish and other languages as the fish names didn't exist in every language (Ó Briain interview 2012). IATE contained just 14,701 Irish terms in 2007, the fourth lowest of the twelve new languages, even though some translation work had been done in Irish since 1973 (Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012).

Official EU status for Irish required that Irish-language legislation would be produced contemporaneously with legislation in the other EU languages, and it was the Government's objective to ensure that there would be no delays caused by non-availability of terminology in the Irish language.

6.1.3 Towards an Irish terminology project

The GA IATE project was initiated in 2007, at a

meeting between Irish government representatives (Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Department of Foreign Affairs) and representatives in translation at management level in the Council and the Commission. The Irish government representatives wished to discuss how the national government could assist with the EU requirements in relation to the Irish language. It was agreed that the Irish government would fund a domestic terminology project and that a group would be established, with both Irish and EU participants, which would identify the terminology needs and set up a system to supply those needs (Ó Briain interview 2012).

The main aim of the EU partners was the same as that of the Irish government – the terminology project would support the newly-achieved status and give strategic and practical assistance to the EU translators to ensure that there was no undue delay in the production of Irish-language legislation (Nic Pháidín interview 2012; Ó Briain interview 2012; Ó Ruairc interview 2012). More general aims identified by Nic Pháidín were ensuring that all languages with official status would be treated in an equal environment regardless of the socioterminological or sociolinguistic differences between them and ensuring that the IATE database was useful and relevant to the general public (Nic Pháidín interview 2012).

While funding the project was not an issue in 2007, the question of which body or institution in Ireland was best placed to take it on was more complex. The Translation Section of the Houses of the Oireachtas was responsible for the translation of primary legislation and therefore had expertise in legal terminology; Foras na Gaeilge was the statutory body responsible for developing Irish-language terminology and dictionaries. Ó Briain (interview 2012) notes that a joint initiative between these bodies was not a feasible proposition. Foras na Gaeilge did not have the capacity in terms of staff numbers and, as it is a North–South body, recruitment would involve the negotiation of agreements between two governments. The Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs would also have difficulty getting approval to employ staff (Ó Briain interview 2012). Fiontar, DCU, already had a working relationship with the Department, having developed the Placenames Database of Ireland (www.logainm.ie), and also had a background in terminology work and a good working relationship with Foras na Gaeilge through the development of the National Terminology Database for Irish (www.focal.ie), which was a collaborative project involving Fiontar and Foras na Gaeilge (Nic Pháidín interview 2012). Ó Briain explains that there was a proven track record in Fiontar of managing collaborative projects involving technical and language aspects, and the Department

had confidence in the competence and capacity of DCU to take on responsibility for the project. Fiontar was approached by the Department in relation to the GA IATE project in the summer of 2007, and the first meeting of the project partners took place in November of that year in Luxembourg.

In practice, management of this process involves many individuals and bodies, who cooperate in different groupings to ensure a complex yet smooth-running workflow. The remainder of this section describes these entities and their interaction as well as highlighting the achievements, the challenges and solutions, and the vision for the future of the project.

6.2. Technical and editorial preparation

The workflow has been developed over the years and now includes many individuals and steps described in detail in Section 6.3.1. In the first year of the project, however, many systems needed to be put in place, including a technical infrastructure, an editorial workflow, a reporting system and staff training.

6.2.1 Projected output and workflow

When planning began for this project in 2007/2008, the IATE database contained c. 1.5 million *entries* in which there were around 8.45 million *terms* in the official languages of the EU (Rummel interview 2012a). IATE entries can contain more than one term per language and do not always contain terms in every language. Given the level of (potential) duplication, not all IATE entries need to be completed in all official EU languages. During the initial planning stages in Ireland, however, it was unclear as to whether 8.45 million *terms* would eventually be required in each language. Even when the actual situation was determined, showing that the database contained a total of c. 8.45 million terms, ranging from c. 1.5 million terms in English to c. 13,000 in Irish, it was not possible to gauge the level of output required annually to service the needs of EU translators, and if, indeed, this level of output could be achieved with a reasonable allocation of time and resources (Rummel interview 2012a).

A preparation phase of testing and planning was carried out in Fiontar based on sample lists of IATE entries, and a simple workflow was developed between August and December 2007. This simple workflow involved searching for the English terms in the sample entries in the Focal.ie database (the National Terminology Database for Irish), in their entirety or in part, and proposing Irish-language terms for the entry based on the search results. An estimated

output of 280,000 Irish-language terms in the first three years of the project was proposed based on this initial testing (IATE meeting minutes, 2007), and it was thought that newly composed terms would comprise around ten per cent of this estimated output. However, the Fiontar management team felt that this could only be an outline estimate at such an early stage of the process. They requested that funding be granted for an initial one-year period rather than the three-year period originally proposed, in order to establish a smooth workflow, technical systems and realistic targets for the project (Nic Pháidín interview 2012).

This request proved wise. Christine Herwig in DG Translation also believed that the projected figures would need to be adjusted significantly (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). During the first year of the project, 2008, it became clear that the estimated output of 280,000 Irish-language terms over three years could not be achieved and would need to be adjusted. The main reasons for this were, first, that the sample IATE entries sent in 2007 were not representative of the complexity of the actual lists of IATE entries received when the project began in 2008; second, that several new necessary steps were added to the workflow; and third, that some new questions came to light which had to be resolved and factored into the workflow (Nic Pháidín interview 2012; úí Bhraonáin interview 2012; Fiontar 2008).

The 2007 sample entries consisted of agricultural and economic concepts, and the workflow used to estimate output involved a simple searching for the English terms in Focal.ie. In the majority of cases, the concepts were clear and the Focal.ie search yielded full or partial results indicating which Irish-language terms could be proposed. This was especially true in the case of the agriculture concepts, a domain which was well-developed in Irish (Nic Pháidín interview 2012; úí Bhraonáin interview 2012). The lists received in 2008 were more complex. For instance, there were more complex financial entries, sometimes containing very little ancillary information in the way of definitions or contextual notes and requiring research by editors before the concept could be delimited.

It was decided that Irish-language EU legislation as well as Focal.ie would be searched for Irish-language terms, and this new step in the workflow took time. It also became clear that there were differences between some of the terms in Focal.ie, in Irish primary legislation and in EU legislation. Other challenges, which had to be dealt with through discussion and compromise, were the lack of certainty relating to application of some grammar rules in the official written standard, mainly those that related to multi-noun terms; more participants in the

process than had been envisaged, namely the Irish-language translators who provide valuable feedback on the Irish-language terms; and the time needed to work out a logical and manageable workflow in Fiontar.

All steps were necessary, however, to ensure high-quality Irish-language terms which would be useful to the Irish-language translators but which would also be consistent with the terminological and grammatical recommendations of the Terminology Committee. The workflow has continued to develop over the years and is described in more detail in Section 6.3.1. The application for funding for 2009–2010, submitted to the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs in July 2008, contained the adjusted estimated output of 14,000 terms for the current year 2008, taking into account the time to be spent on training and developing systems, with a further 16,500 per year in 2009 and 2010 (Fiontar 2008). The results to date are discussed in detail in Section 6.4 and shown in Table 8.

6.2.2 Recruitment and training

An experienced project team was already in place in Fiontar when this project began, many of whom had been working on the development of Focal.ie. The team comprised a projects director, an editorial manager, a technical manager and a terminologist as well as an editorial team who worked on a contract basis. This kind of interdisciplinary team comprising technical and language experts is unusual, particularly in a university context (Nic Pháidín interview 2012). The team had a well-established relationship with the Department and with the relevant people in Foras na Gaeilge (including the Terminology Committee) and had a proven track record of being able to develop and manage terminology systems (Nic Pháidín interview 2012; Ó Briain interview 2012; Ó Ruairc interview 2012). The necessary recruitment of contract staff was undertaken in late 2007, to begin in 2008, and a series of workshops on term creation was organised for the editorial staff; this was delivered by Fidelma Ní Ghallchobhair, who was the Secretary of the Terminology Committee at that time. Individual and group training sessions were also organised in-house in relation to the technical systems and the workflow (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

6.2.3 Guides

A style guide was developed by the Terminologist for Fiontar which consisted of the authoritative grammar and spelling standard for Irish, *Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litriú na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil* (Rannóg an Aistriúcháin 1958), along with additions and modifications to this standard recommended by the Terminology Committee since its initial publication and which serve as clarification and elaboration regarding the application in terminology work of some of the

rules contained in the standard. The style guide also includes recommendations on other aspects of term creation including acronyms, the plural and singular form of nouns and use of the definite article. This style guide was agreed with the Terminology Committee (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

A comprehensive workflow guide was developed for editorial staff. This guide is not a static document, and it has evolved over the years to reflect new questions which emerge, such as the question of duplicate IATE entries or entries which are ambiguous or unclear (see Section 6.3).

6.2.4 Technical preparation

The two main aspects to the technical preparation for this project were the technical infrastructure in Fiontar and the system by which lists of entries would be sent to Fiontar and handed back for input to the IATE database. Two other technical features were developed which, although they were envisaged as ancillary to the main system, have proven to be valuable and interesting in a wider context: the Extranet, which is a feedback mechanism for EU Irish-language translators, and a bilingual legal corpus of aligned legislative text.

Fiat

A technical infrastructure had to be established for the project in Fiontar which would allow data from IATE to be imported to an internal database, processed by Fiontar and exported back to the IATE database. The technical manager was responsible for developing the tools to create and support this process. A system with the internal name Fiat (**F**iontar + **I**ATE) was developed, which consisted of a database and editorial interface. The database was essentially a modified clone of the database developed for Focal.ie, and the editorial interface is a password-protected website through which Fiontar can access and edit the IATE entries which are imported to the database (Měchura interview 2012). The database is stored on a server hosted by Information Systems and Services (ISS) in DCU. Each time a batch of data, in Excel format, is received from DG Translation, a stored procedure in the database reads the Excel files and inputs the data into the database. Another procedure is run to export the data for return to DG Translation and input to the IATE database. The editorial interface allows each entry to be processed in a hierarchical way, and this hierarchy involves seven levels. According to Michal Boleslav Měchura, who developed this infrastructure, and who is now a technical consultant on the project, the most onerous and complex aspect of the technical and editorial preparation (which took nearly a year of discussion to finalise) was working out how many of these levels there should be, how they should be labelled, when an entry should be allowed to skip a level

and at what stage an entry can be marked as ready to be returned to the IATE database (Měchura interview 2012).

In early 2011, to accommodate its increasing collection of lexical stocks, and to modernise and improve the systems, Fiontar embarked upon the development of a new platform for building dictionary writing systems and terminology management systems. This new platform, known as *Léacslann* ('lexical warehouse'), was launched in early 2012. Following the redevelopment of the Focal.ie terminological application on the *Léacslann* platform, the Fiat system was rebuilt as a *Léacslann* application. Data and GA IATE project work were transferred to the Fiat application in *Léacslann* in June 2012. In addition to facilitating flexible data structures, *Léacslann* offers a more powerful user system, a revision control system, and a friendlier and more flexible extranet system. The new Fiat application in *Léacslann* includes a sophisticated but user-friendly editorial interface (in Irish), a powerful editorial search, and re-engineered management tools. *Léacslann* and the new Fiat application compare favourably to any commercially available comparable systems, and give Fiontar control of design, development, and ongoing customisations.

Systems for data exchange

The second system required was a method for exchanging data between Fiontar and DG Translation. The technical manager in Fiontar, a member of technical staff in the Translation Centre and DG Translation staff were all involved in planning for this. There was considerable discussion about the layout and format of these lists, to ensure that it was as easy as possible to generate the lists on both sides given that two different databases were involved. The initial lists of entries received by Fiontar varied in format and layout; it took some months for both sides to realise that a standardised format (Excel) and a consistent layout with agreed data categories would be necessary for both the lists being sent to Fiontar and the lists being handed back for input to IATE, and to agree on a precise format for this (Měchura interview 2012).

Extranet

The importance of feedback from the EU translators in relation to the Irish-language terms supplied by Fiontar was recognised from the beginning. In the early stages of the project, lists of terms in Excel format were sent to each translator by the terminologist in Fiontar, and these were returned with comments and recommendations. All comments had then to be consolidated into one document before the suggestions could be implemented in the Fiat database. This was both labour-intensive and time-consuming. Development of an accessible forum for discussion and comment was

discussed. Google Docs was not acceptable to the EU institutions for security reasons, and finally Fiontar proposed the creation of an 'Extranet', or password-protected website, through which EU translators could view candidate terms in Fiat via a separate interface and submit feedback directly into the system (Ó Raghallaigh interview 2012). This was developed and incorporated into the workflow in March 2009. The Extranet as a feedback mechanism for external experts has been subsequently applied to other Fiontar projects.

Corpus of aligned texts

The second ancillary technical development is a corpus of aligned legislation (Měchura interview 2012). Aligned TMX files of EU legislation in English and Irish, including primary legislation and secondary legislation published since 2007, were given to Fiontar specifically for this project. As the primary legislation is the most authoritative source of Irish-language terminology, the first step in the workflow is to search the legislation for the relevant concept/term. It became necessary, therefore, to develop a system whereby this legislation could be easily searched. A simple bilingual corpus was developed to store these TMX files, which could be accessed directly from the Fiat editorial interface. Over time this corpus has been developed and expanded to include Irish secondary and some primary legislation and can now (since 2011) be accessed by the public on Focal.ie/ParaDocs.aspx. It contains 4,786,375 English words and 5,112,734 Irish words.

The parallel corpus is a valuable resource for the Irish-language community, especially for translators. Only one other searchable Irish-language parallel corpus is available online,²³ and the content and search functions differ considerably. Since its launch in September 2011 the website has received 12,836 hits, an average of 855 per month.

6.3 Workflow 2008–2012

A simplified description of the project is that lists of IATE entries which do not contain Irish-language terms are compiled in the various language services in the EU institutions and sent to Fiontar. These entries are examined by Fiontar editors in collaboration with external experts, and Irish-language terms are sourced and proposed. Those requiring validation are routed through the national Terminology Committee. Lists of entries containing Irish-language terms are returned by Fiontar on a monthly basis to DG Translation for input to the IATE database.

The workflow is illustrated in Figure 6.

The steps followed by an entry through the Fiat

23 <http://borel.slu.edu/corpas/>

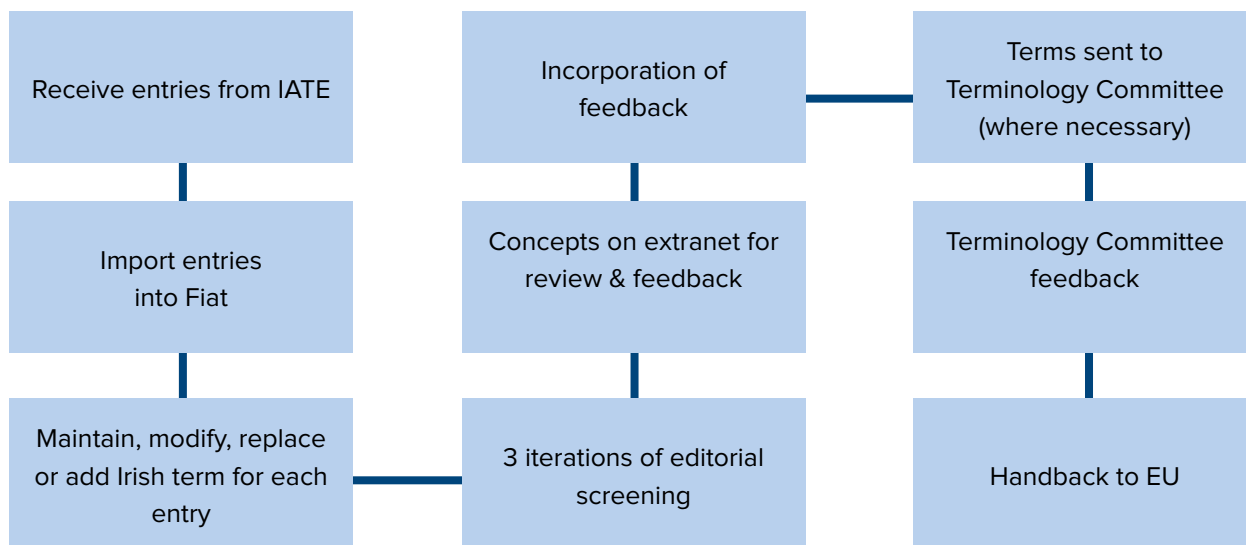


Figure 6: Workflow for IATE entries

database are shown in Figure 7.

The workflow, while far more complex in practice, runs smoothly, and each person involved has a clearly defined role in the process. The workflow is described in detail below; features of note are highlighted in 6.3.2.

6.3.1 Detailed workflow

Compilation of lists of entries²⁴

The DGT terminology coordinator for Irish at the Commission, Monica Welwert, has, since the very beginning of the project, been the main person responsible for compiling lists of IATE-entries to send to Fiontar for completion.

Many different strategies to identify useful entries for extraction have been tested. During the first year of the project, when the focus was more on quantity than quality, the EU partners were asked to supply a very high number of entries (e.g. a list of more than 8,000 terms for the IATE domain ‘Preparation for market’, was supplied, mainly for statistical purposes). Attempts were made to extract lists of entries on the basis of IATE domains (e.g. employment, agriculture, environment), but the results were not very satisfactory since such lists required a lot of cleaning, both before sending the lists to Fiontar and before importing the material back into IATE.

Early on in the project it was decided that the focus needed to be on finding good quality entries rather than on supplying a large number of entries for completion. Since then, the most commonly used strategy to select suitable material has been to work on the basis of multilingual projects completed by all other EU



Figure 7: Flowchart showing levels involved in editorial work in Fiat

languages as well as projects on different subject matters prepared by individual language departments. These are usually smaller projects comprising good-quality entries.

One feature in IATE, whereby primary entries are identified and marked with a star, is also used as a criterion for the extraction of new lists. This, in comparison to other types of project (e.g. multilingual projects mentioned above), yields a comparatively larger number of good-quality entries.

The Commission has supplied about 51 per cent of the entries, whereas the Council and the Parliament

²⁴ The following section is based mainly on the Commission’s review of the draft document circulated to interviewees (see Section 2.3).

each has contributed about 3 per cent of the material supplied. It is worth noting that in the Parliament, Irish-language linguistic staff are responsible for compiling lists of entries while in the Council it is the terminology coordination colleagues who compile lists. The remaining part of the material is made up of the regular extractions of 'starred' primary entries (22 per cent) and the GA legacy data (21 per cent). All contributions are sent to DGT's terminology coordinator for GA, who checks the lists and excludes entries that have already been sent out. All lists are then extracted in the special format for the GA IATE project by the DGT IATE database support team and sent to Fiontar with an explanatory note on each project.

DGT's terminology coordinator for GA, who works full-time on the project, is involved in:

- Finding suitable material for the GA IATE project;
- Coordinating the efforts between the institutions and Fiontar;
- Preparing project meetings;
- Taking care of the follow-up to the meetings;
- Troubleshooting along the way;
- Manual processing of the handbacks returned by Fiontar containing the Irish-language terms;
- Checking and following-up the import into IATE to make sure that all material is imported correctly and in a timely manner.

The DGT coordinator is assisted by the IATE database technical support staff in the Terminology Coordination Sector, who dedicate part of their time to the technical aspects of the project (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

The editorial manager and the terminologist in Fiontar ensure that there are sufficient entries for processing in Fiontar at all times to meet monthly targets, and regularly request new material at GA IATE project meetings or by email. More detail on the lists of entries and the subjects and domains to which they pertain is contained in Appendix C.

Screening by Fiontar

The technical manager in Fiontar numbers the lists and imports them into Fiat, where they appear as terminological entries containing all the information which was on the Excel spreadsheets sent by DG Translation. The terminologist or the research editor distributes the entries to the editing team, and each entry is processed in the following manner:

First screening:

1. The editor searches for all the entries which have not yet been screened.

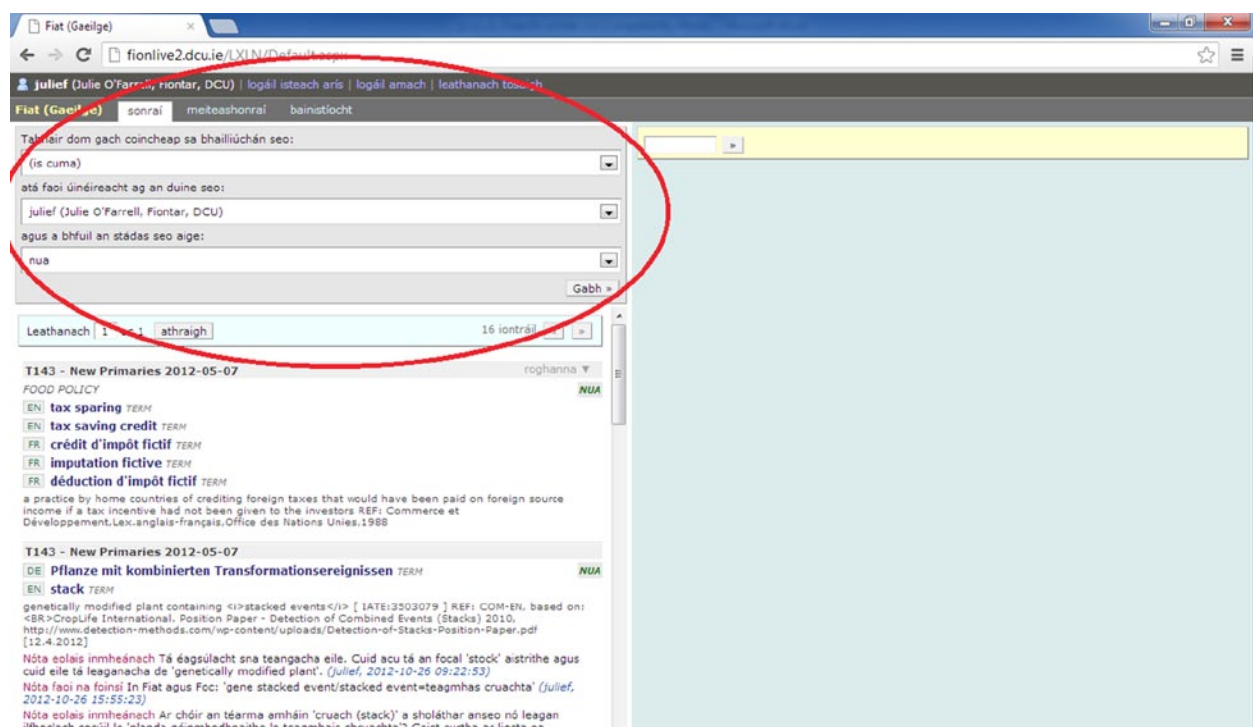


Figure 8: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing search screen

2. The editor acquires an understanding of the concept through the definition, usage and context notes, domain information and terms in different languages (English, French and German) which are imported with the entries. Editors also look

at the terms in other EU languages available with that entry in the IATE database if the English term is unclear. If necessary, editors also research the concept online if there is insufficient information in IATE to clearly delimit the concept.

The screenshot shows the Fiat (Gaeilge) website interface for the IATE database. The browser address bar shows 'fionlive2.dcu.ie/LXLN/Default.aspx#en'. The user is identified as 'julief (Julie O'Farrell, Fiontar, DCU)'. The page displays search filters and a list of terms. The main content area shows a list of terms in multiple languages (FR, EN, DE) for 'fonctionnalisation de surface', 'surface functionalization', and 'Oberflächenfunktionalisierung'. A red circle highlights the multilingual term list. Below the list, there is a detailed definition for 'fonctionnalisation de surface' in French, 'surface functionalization' in English, and 'Oberflächenfunktionalisierung' in German. The definition describes the process of attaching functional groups to a surface to obtain a material with specific surface properties.

Figure 9: Screenshot of multilingual view in Fiat

3. The English term is searched for in Fiat to see if it has already been processed by Fiontar on another list. If the entry appears to be a duplicate, an Irish

term is not usually added; an editorial note is left with the entry indicating that it is a duplicate, and the entry is marked as ready to be returned to IATE.

The screenshot shows the Fiat (Gaeilge) interface. The search filters on the left include:

- Tabhair dom gach coincheap sa bhailiúchán seo: (is cuma)
- atá faoi úinéireacht ag an duine seo: (is cuma)
- agus a bhfuil an stádas seo aige: nua

The search results on the right show a list of terms with a dropdown menu open. The dropdown menu contains the following items:

- Ambiguous or unclear [nóta Béarla le hionchur in IATE]
- Athsheiceáilte ag Malachy [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Athsheiceáilte ag PJ [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Candidate for deletion [nóta Béarla le hionchur in IATE]
- Ceimiceán - téarma le traslúnú [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Ceist eagarthóireachta (modheolaíocht, leagan amach) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Ceist faoi fheidhmí an bhunachair (teicniúil/struchtúr) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Ceist faoin téarma Béarla (AE) I MBÉARLA [nóta Béarla le hionchur in IATE]
- Ceist ghramadaí [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Ceist ó na haistriúcháin [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- ceist téarma(eolaíochta) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Coiste Téarmaíochta Gearoid & Donla (casta) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- coiste téarmaíochta Gearoid & Donla (casta) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Duplicate? [nóta Béarla le hionchur in IATE]**
- Glanadh guas ag teastáil in Focal (inmheánach) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- I-íobairt [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Iolra - ceist faoi théarmaí atá san umbair íolra [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Iontráil dhúbailte (T042) - le coinneáil siar [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Iontráil le hathsheolaíocht [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Nóta eile (ilghnéitheach) [nóta inmheánach Fiontar]
- Nóta eile/leas faoi iontráil do IATE [nóta Béarla le hionchur in IATE]

The 'Duplicate?' note is highlighted in red in the original image. The main search results on the right show the following terms:

- T182 - New Primaries 17-10-2012 (new)**
- FR: **groupe de travail sur les nanomatériaux** TERM NUA
- EN: **Nanomaterials Working Group** TERM
- DE: **Arbeitsgruppe zu Nanomaterialien** TERM
- groupe, mis en place par l'ECHA, dont la mission est d'émettre des avis sur les questions scientifiques et techniques en ce qui concerne les nanomatériaux dans le cadre de REACH REF: COM-Documents internes:ENTR-2012-80068-03
- informal advisory group established by ECHA in October 2012 to discuss scientific and technical questions relevant to REACH and CLP processes and to provide recommendations on strategic issues REF: COM-EN based on:
 ECHA > Chemicals in our Life > Nanomaterials. http://echa.europa.eu/en/chemicals-in-our-life/nanomaterials [25.10.2012]
- T182 - New Primaries 17-10-2012 (new)**
- FR: **fonctionnalisation de surface** TERM NUA
- EN: **surface functionalization** TERM
- DE: **Oberflächenfunktionalisierung** TERM
- action qui consiste à attacher des <I>groupes chimiques fonctionnels</I> de façon covalente sur une surface pour obtenir un matériau ayant des propriétés de surface désignées sur mesure tout en conservant ses propriétés de volume REF: Université Laval, Collection Mémoires et thèses électroniques, Chapitre 1: principes fondamentaux, 1.2.6. Fonctionnalisation de surface de polymère par plasma, http://archimede.bibl.ulaval.ca/archimede/fichiers/24189/ch02.html#de0e726 [2.10.2012]
- introduction of chemical <I>functional groups</I> [IATE:1207080] to a surface REF: COM-EN, based on:
Wikipedia. Surface modification, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface_modification [1.10.2012]
- T182 - New Primaries 17-10-2012 (new)**
- FR: **nanoparticule formée accidentellement par l'homme** TERM NUA
- EN: **incidental man-made nanoparticle** TERM (natural and incidental man-made nanoparticles are ubiquitous in the human environment and their presence and behaviour is generally known and understood. However, limited data exist on manufactured nanoparticles in the workplace and the

Figure 10: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing 'Duplicate?' note

4. If the concept cannot be clearly identified (because there is no definition, for example, or because the terms in different languages are contradictory), the entry is marked as ‘ambiguous or unclear’ and marked as ready to be returned to IATE.
5. The English term is searched for in the EU legislation and in Focal.ie. If the Irish term is in either or both of those sources and it is certain that the same concept is being represented by it, the term and its source are added to the entry. If there is a different Irish term in the two sources, both terms are added to the entry with source information (see ‘Term sources and status’ below).

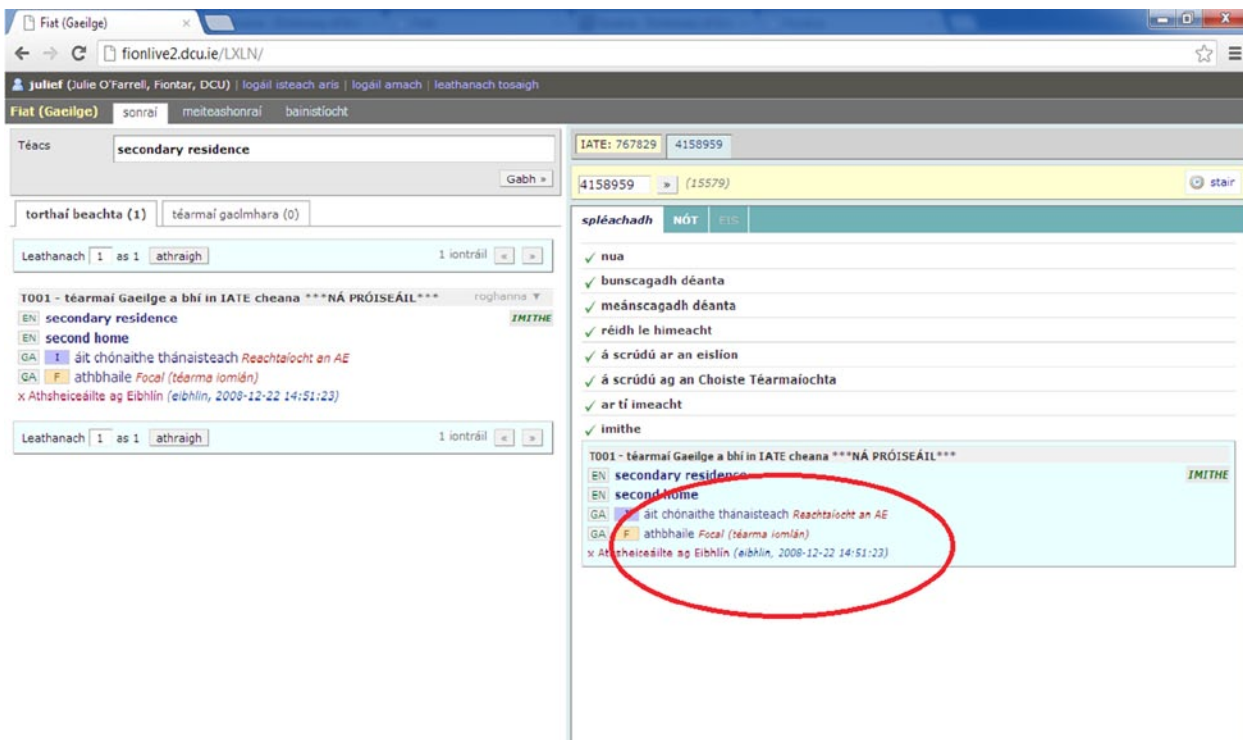


Figure 11: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing an entry with different Irish terms from EU legislation and Focal.ie

6. If there is no Irish term in either of these sources, the concept, if it is a multi-word term in English, is broken into smaller units and these are searched for in the Focal.ie database. If the units found in the

database accurately represent the concept in meaning and domain when they are combined, this combination is added as an Irish multi-word term to the entry.

The screenshot shows the Fiat (Gaeilge) web interface. The search term 'liquid share' is entered in the search box. The results show a technical standard entry for 'liquid share' with a detailed description in English. A dropdown menu is open over the search results, showing a list of related terms in Irish. The term 'Focal (codanna)' is highlighted with a red circle, indicating it is the selected or relevant term.

The interface includes a search bar with the text 'liquid share', a navigation menu with 'sonraí', 'meiteashonraí', and 'bainistíocht', and a sidebar with 'Téacs' and 'torthaí beachta (1)'. The main content area displays the search results for 'liquid share' and a dropdown menu with the following options:

- Focal (codanna)
- (gan inghlacthacht)
- Codanna as EurLex (as feidhm)
- Cumtha
- Díríocht mar R.A. (as feidhm)
- Díríocht mar R.A. (as feidhm)
- Focal (codanna)
- Focal (tearma iomlán)
- Fóilín, Logóip
- Giormúchán
- Reachtáilocht an AE
- Reachtáilocht an AE + Focal
- Seolta chuig IATE
- Socráithe ag an CT

Figure 12: Screenshot of Fiat interface showing label 'Focal (codanna)' ('Focal (parts)')

7. If the term in its entirety, or as smaller units to be combined, cannot be found in the Focal.ie database or in the EU legislation it is searched for in the two authoritative Irish-language dictionaries (*English–Irish Dictionary*, 1959; *Foclóir Gaeilge–Béarla*,

1977) and in the collection of aligned segments from translated Irish primary legislation which is available as a separate collection on the Focal.ie website (see ‘Term sources and status’ below).

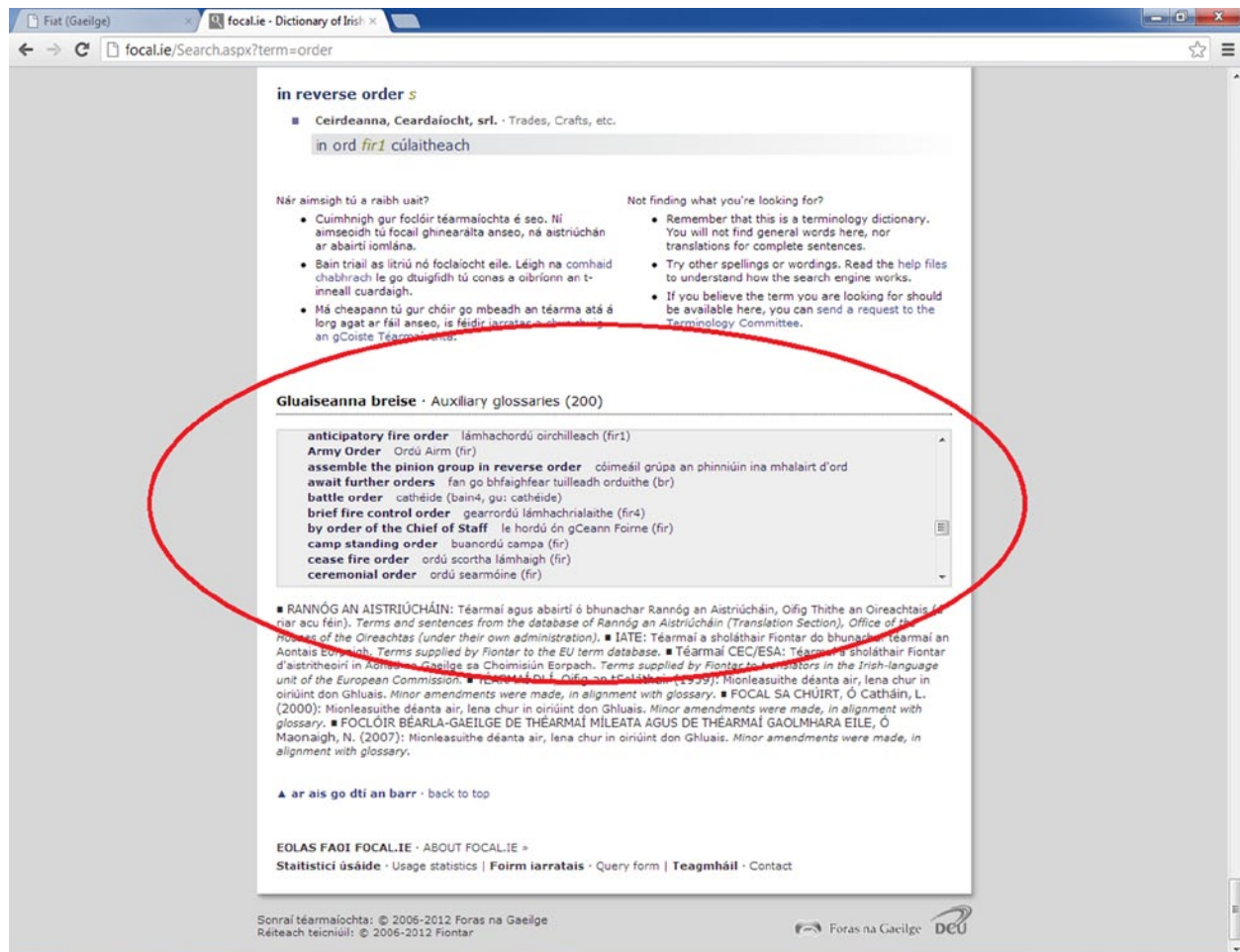


Figure 13: Screenshot of Focal.ie showing auxiliary glossaries

The screenshot shows the Fiat (Gaeilge) interface. The search term 'fecundity' is entered in the search bar. The results are displayed in a table with columns for 'spléachadh', 'TRM', 'NÓT', and 'EID'. The results are grouped by 'T133 - New Primaries 15-02-2012'. The first group shows the term 'fecundity' with its Irish equivalent 'fécondité' and the label 'Foinsí Éagsúla' circled in red. The second group shows the term 'fecundity' with its Irish equivalent 'fécondité' and the label 'Foinsí Éagsúla' circled in red. The interface also includes a navigation bar at the top with 'sonraí', 'meiteashonraí', and 'bainistíocht' options, and a sidebar on the left with 'Leathanach 1 as 1 athraigh' and '1 iontráil' buttons.

Figure 14: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry with label 'Foinsí Éagsúla' ('Different Sources')

8. If no Irish term can be found which accurately represents a concept, a term is proposed by the editor and clearly marked as 'newly formed'. The proposal can be based on transliteration in the case

of English terms with a Greek or Latin root (medical terminology, chemicals), or on an existing Irish word or words (taxonomy). The vast majority of newly formed terms involve transliteration.

The screenshot shows the Fiat (Gaeilge) interface for the term 'photodynamic'. The main entry is for 'photodynamic' (IATE: 202796, 4215213) with the label '(76699) úinéir: ciarab (Ciara Ní Bhroin, Fiontar, DCU)'. The entry is marked as 'nua' (new) and 'bunscagadh déanta' (newly formed). The label 'Cumtha' is circled in red. The entry includes a definition in English: 'Sainmhíniú Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a treatment that uses a drug, called a photosensitizer or photosensitizing agent, and a particular type of light. When photosensitizers are exposed to a specific wavelength of light, they produce a form of oxygen that kills nearby cells (1-3). (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Therapy/photodynamic) (ciarab, 2012-02-27 15:58:09)'. The entry also includes a definition in Irish: 'Sainmhíniú Light therapy or phototherapy (classically referred to as heliotherapy) consists of exposure to daylight or to specific wavelengths of light using lasers, light-emitting diodes, fluorescent lamps, dichroic lamps or very bright, full-spectrum light, usually controlled with various devices. The light is administered for a prescribed amount of time and, in some cases, at a specific time of day. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phototherapy) (ciarab, 2012-02-27 16:00:29)'. The entry is also marked as 'á scrúdú ag an Choiste Téarmaíochta' (under review by the Terminology Committee).

Figure 15: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry with label 'Cumtha' ('Newly Formed')

9. In the case of 5–8 above, an Irish term (or terms) is added to the entry, along with any other information or questions in the form of editorial notes, and the entry is marked as having gone through the first screening process.

The screenshot shows the Fiat interface for a search result. The search criteria are: IATE: 3508935, 4191711, 4287640. The search results are displayed in a table with columns: **spéachadh**, **TRM**, **NÓT**, and **ÉIS**. The first result is for the term 'vacuum buffer volume' (FR: volume vide tampon, EN: vacuum buffer volume, DE: Vakuum-Puffervolumen). The Irish term 'bunscagadh déanta (aisghairm)' is listed under the 'spéachadh' column and is circled in red. The 'ÉIS' column for this entry contains the text 'BUNSCAGADH DÉANTA', which is also circled in red. The interface includes a search bar, a list of search criteria, and a list of search results with detailed information for each entry, including the source language, the term, and the corresponding text in the source language.

Figure 16: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'bunscagadh déanta' ('first screening complete')

Second screening:

1. A second editor searches for all entries which have gone through the first screening process.
2. The editor double checks the domain, context and definition to ensure that the concept identified during the first screening is in fact the concept represented and that the Irish term added to the entry correctly represents this concept.
3. He/she checks the spelling and grammar of the Irish terms which have been added to the entry. He/ she may remove some of the terms.
4. The editor marks the entry as having been screened for the second time.

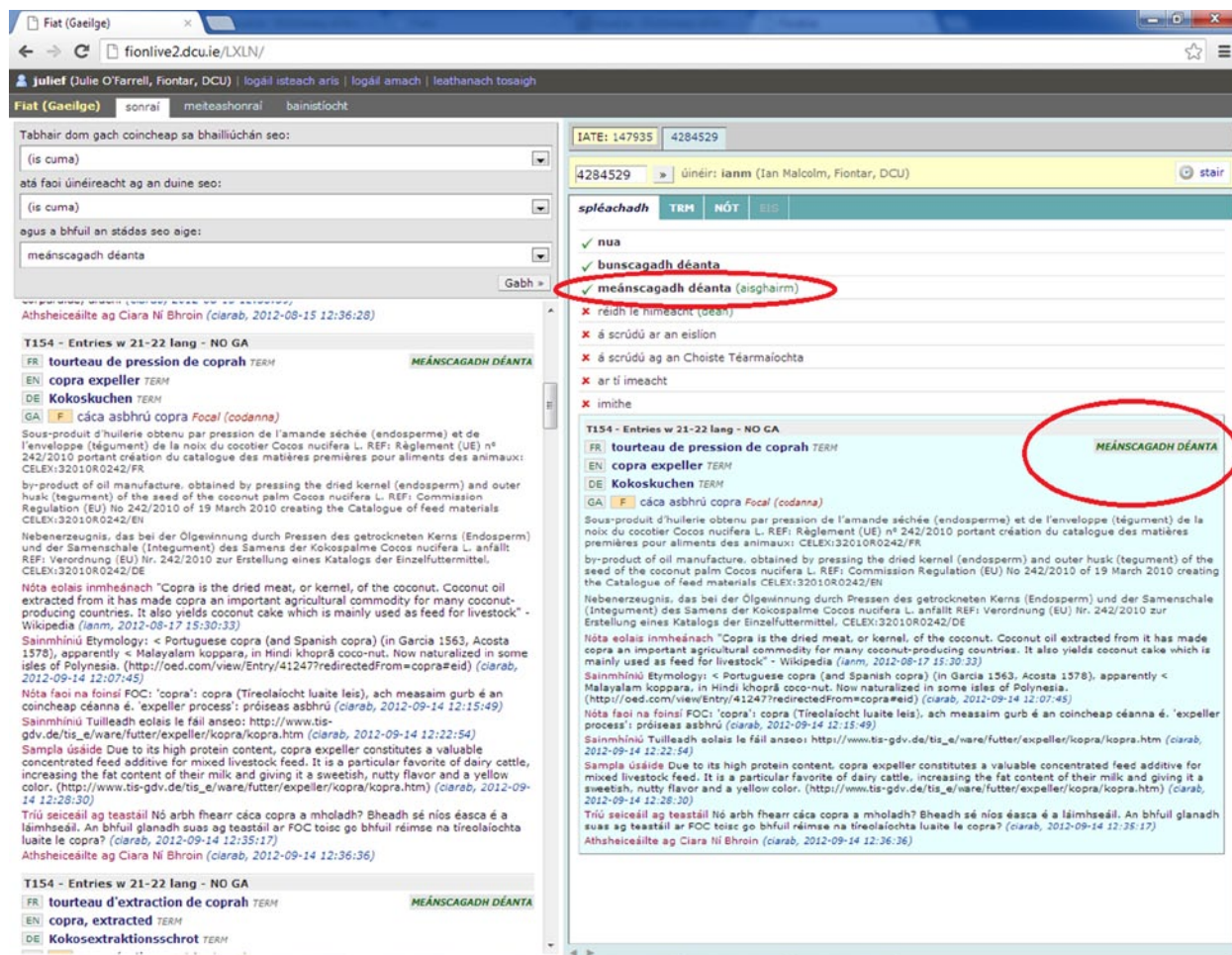


Figure 17: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'meánscagadh déanta' ('second screening complete')

5. At this point the editor has three choices:
- He/she can mark the entry as being ready for return to the IATE database. No more editing or checking is done on this entry.
 - He/she can leave a note with the entry indicating that a third screening is necessary and explaining why.
 - In the case of all newly formed terms, a note is left indicating that the entry should be forwarded to the Terminology Committee for validation.

The screenshot shows the Fiat interface for the entry '4216544'. The entry is marked as 'réidh le himeacht' (ready to go), which is circled in red. The interface also shows a list of terms and their status, with 'réidh le himeacht (aisghairm)' circled in red. The entry details include the IATE number 4216544, the term 'conducting range', and the definition: 'The maximum lateral deviation of the contact wire shall be calculated by taking into consideration the total movement of the pantograph with respect to the nominal track position and the conducting range (or working length, for pantographs without horns made from a conducting material) as follows: REF: 2011/274/EU: Decision concerning a technical specification for interoperability relating to the 'energy' subsystem of the trans-European conventional rail system (notified under document C(2011) 2740); CELEX:32011D0274/EN'. The interface also shows a list of terms and their status, with 'réidh le himeacht' circled in red.

Figure 18: Screenshot of the Fiat interface showing entry marked 'réidh le himeacht' ('ready to go')

Third screening:

1. The Fiontar terminologist or the external consultant terminologist (see Fiontar staff structure in Appendix C) searches for all entries containing the editorial note 'A third check is required'.
2. The entry is checked by the terminologist, and the question or recommendations from the first and second screenings are considered. The following are the usual outcomes of the third screening process:
 - a. The terminologist agrees with the proposed term, checks the grammar and spelling for accuracy and marks the entry as ready to be returned to the IATE database.
 - b. The Irish term is modified so that it more correctly represents the concept in Irish (grammar, spelling, word order, etc.).
 - c. A different Irish term is proposed, as it is considered more appropriate based on the language and terminology expertise of the terminologist.
 - d. The entry is marked as 'ambiguous or unclear', the proposed Irish term is removed and the entry marked as ready to be returned to the IATE database.
3. In all the above cases the terminologist leaves a note indicating that the term has been checked for the third time.

Editorial notes

The database allows users to leave notes with concepts, and there is a well-defined yet flexible system in place whereby new categories of notes can be easily created when there is a clear need. The notes are either internal and in Irish, for use by Fiontar only and to be selectively included on the lists for the Terminology Committee (see 'Feedback from the Terminology Committee' below), or external and in English, for the attention of staff in the EU institutions. Entries can be searched according to these notes.

Feedback from EU translators

All the entries which have been marked as ready for return to the IATE database are made visible on the Extranet, where they remain for two weeks during which time Irish-language linguistic staff may review them and suggest modifications as required (see 'The feedback mechanism' below). At the end of this period, the comments left by the Irish-language linguistic staff are added to the relevant entries in the internal database. All feedback is examined by a member

of the editing team, and the terms are modified accordingly in many cases.

Feedback from the Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge)

All the entries containing a note stating that the term should be reviewed by the Terminology Committee are compiled in two lists, marked 'simple' and 'complex'. The simple questions relate to newly formed terms which follow well-defined patterns and principles, and the list is generally validated online by committee members in advance of the meeting. More complex terms are discussed in detail at the meeting itself. According to the Chief Terminologist of the Terminology Committee, Máire Nic Mheanman, it is very helpful that Irish-language translators from the EU attend these meetings. Their expertise regarding the usage and context of terms is important (Nic Mheanman interview 2012). Relevant entries are modified according to feedback from the Terminology Committee and are marked as having been validated by the Terminology Committee.

Handback

Entries which have gone through every stage in the workflow are extracted from the database by the technical manager and exported to an Excel spreadsheet. This document is sent to DG Translation in the Commission as a monthly 'handback'.

Input to the IATE database²⁵

As seen on the screenshot (Figure 19), the handback which Fiontar sends back for import into IATE contains an Excel spreadsheet of IATE entry numbers with Irish terms and, in some cases, term level notes. The terms are to be inserted, deleted or updated. New terms that are inserted have the reference 'An bunachar náisiúnta téarmaíochta don Ghaeilge, <http://www.focal.ie> (tionscadal LEX)' ('The national terminology database for Irish, <http://www.focal.ie> (LEX project)') added to them, and a standard reliability code of 3 ('reliable') is assigned to them.²⁶ An 'update' is a term for which only a minor modification is required (such as a change of the initial letter from upper case to lower case). Any other modification of a term would involve a deletion of the entire old term post and insertion of a new one.

Another part of the handback consists of 'terms to maintain'. These are Irish terms already in IATE, inserted by a user at an EU institution, which have been checked and approved by Fiontar. The Focal reference

²⁵ The following section is based mainly on the Commission's review.

²⁶ All terms are assigned a reliability status of 0–4 in IATE, 0 indicating that the term should be deleted and 4 indicating that the term is 'very reliable' (European Union 2008b, p. 14).

Action	LIUD	OrigText	NewText	TermType	TL Note	Collections
delete		780881 an Lárhoiste um Loingseoireacht na Réine				T159
delete		790734 fungaicid				T159
delete		760308 rialó buiséid				T160
delete		895359 Líonra Iompair Tras-Eorpach				T001, T026, T042
delete		895359 LTE-I				T001, T026, T042
delete		787996 algéad píorafosfáite de shóidiam				T001
delete		791164 An Conradh Comhoibriúcháin i dtaobh Paitinní				T001, T057, T108, T147
delete		791164 Conradh Comhoibriúcháin i dtaobh Paitinní				T001, T057, T108, T147
delete		791164 CCP				T001, T057, T108, T147
delete		791164 CCP				T001, T057, T108, T147
delete		791164 Conradh Comhoibriúcháin i dtaobh Paitinní				T001, T057, T108, T147
delete		1558768 díbhéirsigh				T139
delete		795173 an Banc Eorpach um Athfhoirgníocht agus Forbairt				T147, T159
insert	3519033		an Creat um Imbhuanaitheacht Fiachais			T154
insert	3529065		Ard-Stiúrtóireacht na Cumarsáide			T154
insert	3539585		Fóram an Mhargaidh Aonair			T154
insert	210111		catalítear féitheach lámach			T155
insert	383336		fiabhras fuilreatha víreasach			T155
insert	1430594		géarchúram			T155
insert	1530220		diosca idirveirteabrach			T155
insert	1539389		bréagscannán			T155
insert	1544146		seile			T155
insert	1547188		aistarraingt an scannáin thiománaigh			T155
insert	1666979		fiabhrasacht			T155
insert	1684485		cársán			T155
insert	1685201		fiabhras			T155
insert	3540895		sáiníú cáis			T155
insert	3544812		grios fuilreatha			T155
insert	3544935		conaire			T155
insert	3544944		fuaim anála bhroinceach			T155
insert	754814		clanbhraitheacht			T156
insert	876275		córas faisnéise geografai			T156
insert	1367142		speictream leictreamaighnéadach			T156
insert	1367701		speictriméadar			T156
insert	1401502		lána tráichta			T156
insert	1553257		radaíocht leictreamaighnéadach			T156
insert	336934		luathphósadh			T157

Figure 19: Sample of handback

(see above) is added as a second reference to add value to these terms and the reliability code is set to 3 if the earlier reliability value was below that.

Before the import is carried out, some manual checking of the handback is required. Entries which have been marked for deletion might be recent entries inserted by EU translators, and since they might contain valuable information they have to be sent to the relevant institution for checking and manual handling. The institution might choose to keep the term but add an explanatory note.

Sometimes entries sent to Fiontar for completion may have been merged onto another entry in the meantime, and an automatic import would result in the rejection of the Irish term. In order not to lose valuable Irish input, the old entry is tracked down via the T-number (showing which extraction list the entry came from) so that the Irish term can be added to the other IATE entry. This 'detective work' is done by the GA terminology coordinator in DGT, sometimes with the help of one of the Irish terminologists.

Entries which are marked ambiguous or unclear or as duplicates are returned to the DGT GA coordinator on a separate list with comments. These entries are divided according to the institution they belong to and are then distributed to the terminology coordination units for feedback. Entries updated after feedback are returned to Fiontar as a new extraction.

Duplicate, ambiguous or bad-quality entries

Where an entry lacks sufficient information for the concept to be clearly delimited, Fiontar editors do not propose an Irish-language term, and the entry is returned as part of the monthly list of English notes marked as 'Ambiguous or unclear'.

Due to the complexity of the IATE database and the difficulty involved in extracting relevant data to send to Fiontar, Fiontar editors sometimes receive duplicate entries of two different kinds.

If the duplication involves two different IATE entries (with different IATE reference numbers) representing the same concept, then Fiontar selects one entry, to which

the proposed Irish term is added. The choice is based on similar criteria to those for choosing primaries (see Section 3.2.2) employed by EU linguistic staff working in IATE. The other entry is marked with an external English note 'Duplicate', the text of which consists of the unique IATE number of the corresponding entry.

Occasionally, the same IATE entry is sent twice on two different lists. In this case, the duplicate entries are compounded by Fiontar technical staff, and the editorial notes from all entries are logged with the new entry. If any changes are then made to an IATE entry as a result, these changes are sent to the DG team as part of the monthly handback/list.

Some entries are considered 'candidates for deletion', if Fiontar finds that they do not contain valid terms or fail to represent a distinct concept. Such an entry may contain translated parts of a sentence rather than terms.

6.3.2 Features of the workflow

Selection of terms by EU institutions

Lists of entries for the GA IATE project are compiled mainly by terminology coordination staff in the Commission, but also by terminology coordination staff in the Council, as well as by Irish-language translators in the Commission and in the European Parliament (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Entries for the GA IATE project are chosen based on a number of factors, listed below (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b):

- ongoing multilingual projects
- projects received from the Council and the Parliament
- projects initiated by language departments after checking the quality of the entries
- IATE collections found to be useful
- entries in which English has recently been updated
- entries which have been updated after feedback by Fiontar
- lists compiled by Irish-language terminologists/translators in the Commission and the Parliament
- terms requested by Irish-language translators for a specific translation (occasionally)
- extraction of new primaries
- proactive terminology work

The terms are often selected from ongoing language projects and requests from terminologists and translators in the Commission or the Parliament,

and these reflect the needs of the various language departments.

Providing good-quality entries to Fiontar is an important consideration for those involved in selecting entries for the GA IATE project (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). The terminology coordinator for Irish in the Commission works to ensure that entries sent to Fiontar meet certain minimum criteria. A good entry should contain a single concept only, in addition to adequate information to allow Fiontar to clearly identify the concept. The entry should also contain terms in English and other languages, if possible (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). Terminology coordinators in the Language Service of the Council try to select terms that have been identified as primaries (entries which all other languages are also asked to complete) (Leal interview 2012b). Primary entries are examples of good-quality entries in IATE. These entries contain a single concept only, good-quality relevant information (definitions, references, contexts) and terms in a number of languages (European Union 2008a, p. 16).

Terminology coordination staff in the Council select entries for the project without the involvement of Irish-language translators, as it is assumed that Irish-language translators have the same terminology needs as other language units. However, Irish-language colleagues in the Council can decide which entries should not be sent to Fiontar because they want to deal with them themselves, usually if the entries relate to Council-specific issues (Leal interview 2012b).

Entries chosen by the Council for inclusion in lists for the GA IATE project are usually terms which have been extracted from Council projects. The content of these projects depends on political priorities, which result from current topical issues, such as the financial crisis.

The Council also initiates proactive terminology work. Proactive terminology work is defined as the preparation of terminology in areas where intensive work and terminological difficulties in the near future are foreseen. Such work is based on the Council Presidencies programme, conclusions of Council meetings and the Commission's working programme, as is the case with recent proactive projects of the Council (Table 7). The greatest difficulty with proactive terminology work is the need to keep up with developments. In the case of succession regulations, for example, the texts keep changing, making it a difficult task.

Table 7: Examples of recent Council proactive terminology projects. Source: Leal interview 2012b

The ‘Three Presidencies’ programme*
Conclusions of European Council (meetings) March and June
Succession regulation, based on Commission proposal (new regulation not yet adopted)
Financial regulation, based on Commission proposal (new regulation not yet adopted)

* Another important change that was introduced in 2007 means the Presidency programme is now shared by three Member States over an 18-month period. This allows three successive Presidencies, or Trio, to work together over an extended period on a common agenda. Source: http://ec.europa.eu/ireland/about_the_eu/presidency/index_en.htm

The Council’s terminology work consists mainly of sets of primary entries, so Monica Welwert (terminology coordinator in the Commission) can select all primary entries created between a particular set of dates. *Ad hoc* primaries are not sent to her. In the case of specific projects, entries are sent to her in spreadsheet format (Microsoft Excel). The spreadsheet contains IATE entry numbers and basic details about the project (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). All necessary information regarding the entries is then extracted from IATE in an agreed format that can be imported into Fiontar’s database (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b).

Since the work of all language units is, to a large degree, influenced by centrally organised terminology projects in the Council and the Commission, entries selected on this basis will be relevant and useful to Irish-language linguistic staff. Expediency plays a part in the selection of entries too – if Fiontar needs new material at short notice a list of entries may be extracted based on quality and ease of extraction rather than upcoming translation work.

Authority of terms supplied by Fiontar

The national Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge) in Ireland is responsible for approving, developing and providing authoritative, standardised Irish-language terminology. It is the owner of the terminology published on Focal.ie. A voluntary steering committee meets monthly to discuss and approve terms submitted to it.

Because of the volume of terms being processed through the IATE project, it was agreed at the outset that not all terms would be submitted to the Committee. Terms which already exist in Focal.ie in whole or in part, and which clearly denote the same concept as in IATE, are deemed approved although they are not seen by the Committee. As stated above, ‘simple’ and ‘complex’ lists are submitted to the Committee monthly.

All terms which have been returned to IATE are published in Focal.ie. Because of the significant extra editorial work necessitated by addition to the main database (addition of grammar notes and inflected forms; merging of terms and concepts), most are uploaded to Focal.ie’s Auxiliary Glossary. The Terminology Committee adds all of the IATE terms which have been validated by the committee to the main database.

Term sources and status

Each Irish term, apart from newly formed terms, added to an IATE entry by Fiontar has been sourced in one or more of several approved sources. Newly formed terms follow the rules specified by the Terminology Committee.

The most authoritative of these sources is translated EU legislation. Files containing segments of all aligned English–Irish EU legislation are regularly sent to Fiontar and added to a parallel corpus. Included in this collection are the Treaties and all legislation produced since 2007. Irish-language terms already in use in EU legislation must always be chosen above other Irish-language terms. In practice, there is sometimes variation in the Irish-language terms used as equivalents to an English term in the EU legislation, and in that case the entry is generally sent to the Terminology Committee with a request for clarification on the preferred term. Input is also encouraged from translators in such cases.

The Focal.ie database was developed by Fiontar, commencing in 2004, in collaboration with the Terminology Committee of Foras na Gaeilge. It consists of all the terminology collections produced by the Terminology Committee and covers a wide array of domains. The database contains 163,355 Irish terms, 160,630 English terms and 6,572 terms in other languages. The database is considered to be the other authoritative source of terminology for the purposes of this project and is searched whether or not an Irish term has been found in the EU legislation. If the term differs from that found in EU legislation, both terms are added to the IATE entry (although one of these might later be removed on the advice of the Terminology Committee or the EU translators).

Other acceptable sources of Irish-language terminology are the two main dictionaries for Irish, *English–Irish Dictionary* (1959) and *Foclóir Gaeilge–Béarla* (1977). The glossary of aligned segments of primary legislation available on Focal.ie is also used. Aligned segments of primary legislation were made available by the Translation Section of the Houses of the Oireachtas in 2006–7 when Focal.ie was launched.

The dictionaries and the glossary are not considered to be as reliable as EU legislation or the Focal.ie database because, in the case of the dictionaries, they are general language resources in the first instance and, in the case of the legislation glossary, it has not been updated in several years and consists of segments which are of uncertain editorial status.

When a different term appears in Focal.ie than is in use for the same concept in EU legislation, both terms are included in the IATE entry. While one Irish-language translator expressed dissatisfaction with there being more than one proposed term in an entry, which results in a similar frustration for the IATE user, he also recognised that it is sometimes unavoidable. Interestingly, he also mentions that bringing together terminology from the various sources can also be viewed as a strength (Anon. interview 2012).

Another decision made in the early stages of the project was not to process entries containing a specific list of concepts for which different Irish terms were being used in Focal.ie and in the legislation, until such time as a decision could be made in relation to them. This occurred in 2010. The Translation Section of the Houses of the Oireachtas, which is responsible for the terms in legislation, and the Terminology Committee, which is responsible for the content of Focal.ie, agreed on one term for each concept. The backlog was subsequently cleared, and entries in Focal.ie were amended to reflect these decisions. This list is used by Fiontar when confronted by a choice between different terms from different and equally valid sources. The list has grown to include other terms which have been agreed on, either through internal discussion or based on feedback from the EU translators and the Terminology Committee. Obviously, neither of these steps can completely resolve the issue, and much time is spent by Fiontar editors in trying to ascertain which is the most appropriate Irish term to use when confronted with a choice between two or more in equally authoritative sources.

The editorial interface allows the user to add an acceptability status to the Irish terms for internal reference. There are five acceptability levels which are considered to be *high*:

1. Sent to IATE: the Irish term has already been returned to IATE for the same concept.
2. Treaties and Focal: the same Irish term is in both sources representing the same concept and as an equivalent for the same English term.
3. Treaties: the Irish term has been used in EU legislation.

4. Focal (complete term): the term has been validated by the Terminology Committee and published in the Focal.ie database.
5. Focal (parts): the multi-word Irish term is based on smaller terms relating to the same domain which have been validated by the Terminology Committee and published in the Focal.ie database.

Two further acceptability levels exist but are considered to be *low*:

6. Newly formed: the term did not exist in Irish in any of the sources and was newly-created or transliterated.
7. Different sources: the term could not be found in EU legislation or the Focal.ie database but was found in one of the general-purpose language dictionaries, in the glossary of aligned legislation or in another source. In this case a note is added stating the source of the term.

These acceptability levels are not sent back with the entries for input in IATE. They are used to record the source of the term and to indicate to the editor whether the term can be accepted without further question or if it requires further scrutiny by the Fiontar terminologist or the Terminology Committee.

Entries are not returned to the IATE database until the full screening process has been completed, all questions have been answered, all feedback from EU translation staff has been considered, and Fiontar is confident that the Irish term correctly represents the concept and is accurate in terms of spelling and grammar. At that point the entry is sent back for input to IATE and, while the acceptability status in the Fiontar database remains as it was in order to keep an accurate record of the work done on the entry, a reliability status of 3 is assigned to the Irish terms in the IATE database.

Grammatical resources

The principal resource for correct spelling and grammar in writing the Irish language is *Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litríú na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil* ('Irish Grammar and Irish Spelling: The Official Standard'), which was first published in 1958 (Rannóg an Aistriúcháin 1958). It was widely adopted in general use and was closely adhered to in all official documents. However, as time passed and as modern terminology development advanced, the formation of multi-word units became more common. The application of grammar rules in these cases became increasingly difficult to determine. Quite simply, the Official Standard was not sufficiently nuanced to give clear direction in all instances. The Official Standard

did not undergo a revision at any stage, although minor corrections were incorporated as it was reprinted. It should also be noted that slight divergences from the Official Standard had been included in the most recent authoritative bilingual dictionary published by the State in 1979, *Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla*, but these changes had never been acknowledged in the reprinted Standard.

The limitations of the Official Standard were in no way a significant issue for writing Irish in most situations or applications. However, they became an increasing difficulty for terminology development and in particular when terms were used in legislation. The situation was further complicated by the fact that responsibility for the Official Standard and for Irish-language terminology rested with two different authorities. The national Terminology Committee published its own guidelines for applying grammar rules to terms (Terminology Committee 2003), which basically contained

clarifications regarding the application of the Official Standard in term creation and use. However, these additional rules were not followed by translators of legislation in Ireland or in the EU institutions.

This problem was clearly an issue from the commencement of the GA IATE project, and the need to resolve it was brought to the attention of the Irish government. As a full review of the Official Standard would take some time, it was agreed in the interim with the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs in the early stages of this project that Fiontar would incorporate the rules for Irish terminology as laid down by the national Terminology Committee of Foras na Gaeilge (the statutory body responsible for term creation). Pending the outcome of the review of the Official Standard, which it was envisaged would clarify these issues in full, it was agreed among the partners in Ireland and the EU institutions that entries which involved a choice between the two sets of rules would

Figure 20: Extranet with features highlighted and numbered. 1. 'Write comment' 2. 'Random page' 3. 'My notes' 4. 'Other people's notes'

be held back or ‘parked’ temporarily until the outcome was known. A total of 577 entries were ‘parked’ in this fashion during the first five years of the project.

It was also announced that a full review of the Official Standard was shortly to be undertaken, coordinated by the newly formed translation section of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. A review committee, chaired by Tomás Ó Ruairc and involving extensive national consultation, was announced in March 2010 and completed its work on target in June 2011. A change of government in Ireland resulted from the general election of February 2011. Before the findings of the review committee were presented to the incoming government a decision was taken to disband the new translation section and to pass new legislation regarding the Official Standard. The Houses of the Oireachtas (Amendment) Bill 2012 is currently before parliament. Furthermore, a different revised official standard entitled *Gramadach na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil. Caighdeán Athbhreithnithe* (*Irish Grammar: The Official Standard. Revised Standard*) was published in 2012 by the Houses of the Oireachtas (Rannóg an Aistriúcháin 2012).

Once legislation has passed, this document will be ‘the guide for writing in the Irish language’, and all official bodies will be obliged to comply with its provisions. It appears at this stage that the revised standard does not contain sufficient guidance on the issue of grammar rules governing multi-word terms.

The lack of clarity regarding this issue has been complex and time-consuming since the GA IATE project commenced and has been discussed regularly at project meetings in Brussels. Although only a relatively small number of terms have been affected and ‘parked’, it appears that despite the considerable efforts described above to move this issue forward, some work remains to be done before this list can be finally cleared.

The feedback mechanism

Feedback from Irish-language linguistic staff in the EU institutions is extremely important in the workflow, as they have expertise in the area of legal translation and terminology in the EU context and are the target users of the Irish terms supplied by Fiontar.

The involvement of the linguistic staff was sought from the commencement of the project. A list of entries is published on the Extranet in the middle of every month, and linguistic staff in the EU institutions have two weeks to review the entries and leave feedback. This feedback is imported automatically from the Extranet to the relevant entry in Fiat and reviewed by Fiontar.

The main feature of the Extranet is the ability to view (or print) all entries in a list format, and to add comments, which can in turn be viewed by colleagues.

A total of 39 Irish-language linguistic staff from the Commission, the Council, the Parliament, the Translation Centre and the European Court of Justice have access to the Extranet as GA IATE project partners. In practice, only Irish-language linguistic staff in the Parliament, the Council and the Commission have left feedback to date, most of which has come from the Parliament (2,392 entries) and the Commission (1,299 entries). Feedback has been given on 9.5 per cent of entries returned. It is important to note that this does not mean that staff in the other institutions have not viewed the entries on the Extranet, but rather that they did not leave recommendations or feedback as notes and so there is no way of tracking their involvement. Moreover, it needs to be stressed that checking terms on the Extranet is an additional task on top of the already heavy workload of Irish translators.

In the vast majority of cases terms are modified in accordance with the recommendations left on the Extranet (Ó Cleircín interview 2012). Very occasionally, recommendations are not implemented, such as in the rare instance that an Irish term is recommended which differs from that already used in EU legislation. The feedback from the Extranet remains in the database as editorial notes and is often used as the authority for terminological choices by editorial staff as they process new entries.

The Extranet is also used to train new terminologists and expose them to key terminological issues. Fiontar does not normally participate in the discussions on the Extranet, but when an important recommendation is made there it is brought up at an internal Fiontar meeting for the staff’s benefit (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

6.4 Results 2008–2012

6.4.1 Quantity of entries returned

A total of 180 lists have been sent to Fiontar between January 2008 and November 2012, containing a total of 66,156 entries (see Appendix C). Table 8 shows the number of entries returned per year.

The number of terms returned, when compared to initial projections, is low. This is explained by the increased complexity of the project, particularly when new domains are encountered which were previously poorly developed in Irish. The financial and staffing allocation have been somewhat reduced also, but not to a significant degree (see Table 9 and Table 10).

Table 8: Number of entries returned by Fiontar to IATE, 2008–2012

Year	Number of entries returned to IATE
2008	12,180
2009	18,616
2010	10,653
2011	9,838
2012 (January–November)	6,059

Table 9: IATE project costs, 2007–2014

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Grant to GA IATE project	€47,859	€266,261	€245,806	€256,437	€228,007	€218,089	€213,993	€213,928

6.4.2 Quality of terms

Of the 54,884 terms returned to IATE over the period 2008–November 2012, 3,551 (6.5 per cent) were either newly created terms (that had not previously appeared in IATE or in Focal.ie) or problematic terms that were reviewed by the Terminology Committee; 27.8 per cent were already available, in whole, in Focal.ie; and 6.1 per cent were already available, in whole, in EU legislation. The remaining 59.6 per cent were sourced from parts of terms already available in Focal.ie and other sources.

As the tables in Appendix C show, the lists sent to Fiontar cover a wide range of domains. Some of these – such as T036 Waste Management, T085 Financial Terminology, and T167 Data Protection – cover areas for which few, if any, terms were previously developed for Irish.

Term quality has not been externally audited, but the triple-screening process – by Fiontar, EU translators and the Terminology Committee – ensures a high quality of work and a broad range of terminologist and subject expertise.

6.5 Management and administration

Many individuals contribute to this project in various ways, but overall management and allocation of responsibility is clear. The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht funds the project, and policy and strategy in relation to the project is decided on a collaborative basis in discussion with Fiontar. This Department has ultimate responsibility for the project as it constitutes a strand of government policy, as stated in the *20-Year Strategy for the Irish*

Table 10: Fiontar project staff, 2008–2012: average staff allocation from 2008

Role	FTE
Project Management/ Editorial Management	.75
Editors/terminologist	2.3
External consultants/terminologists	1.1
Technical development and ongoing technical management	.5
Total	4.65

Language 2010–2030 (Government of Ireland 2010, p. 29). Fiontar and DG Translation in the Commission are responsible for implementation of the project (Nic Pháidín interview 2012). A list of the bodies and individuals directly involved in management, coordination and cooperation on the project, and a more detailed description of their roles, is to be found in Appendix C.

6.5.1 Funding

This project is funded by the Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht). The first funding phase was for one year, 2008, at the request of Fiontar, so that realistic targets could be identified. Since then, applications for funding, which detail targets, are submitted to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht every two years. The latest funding phase will begin in January 2013 and will run to December 2014. Table 9 shows the funding per year. Most of the funding is spent on staff salaries and associated costs.

Fiontar allocates between four and five full time equivalent personnel to this project, including dedicated research editors, and also a technical manager, an editorial manager and a project manager, who allocate a portion of their time to it (Table 10). Graduate interns and students on placement frequently add to this cohort. Three highly experienced terminology consultants contribute to this project on a consultancy basis and periodically conduct on-site training and feedback sessions. Owing to the nature of the funding cycles, staff are recruited solely on a contract basis, which places some limitations on the strategic development of the terminology work.

6.5.2 Reporting

Fiontar sends a monthly summary report to all project partners, setting out what term lists or aligned texts have been received, what feedback, if any, has been received from EU partners or the Terminology Committee, how many entries have been submitted for input to IATE, and the total for the year to date. Any other information or decisions are also noted.

A management-oriented report on the LEX project (the contract under which IATE work is funded) is sent to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht on a quarterly basis. This summarises work done and highlights any issues for discussion.

In the Language Service of the Council the GA IATE project is briefly reported on at weekly meetings whenever relevant. A brochure on the LEX project, was used to publicise the GA IATE project among the Heads of Unit of the new language units. Leal states that he is not aware of any reporting to interinstitutional groups in relation to progress, spending and resource allocation (Leal interview 2012b).

In the Commission, the GA IATE project is included in regular reports of the Terminology Coordination Sector, and this Sector then reports to the Terminology Board. The minutes of GA IATE project meetings are distributed to members of the hierarchy in the Commission. The Commission does not report to interinstitutional groups in relation to progress, spending and resource allocation (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

In Parliament, the monthly summary reports from Fiontar are forwarded to the Heads of Unit in both the English and Irish Translation Unit and the Terminology Coordination Unit. Time spent by translators working on the project is recognised in the Translation Unit.

6.5.3 Meetings

GA IATE project discussion forms a significant part of the regular meetings of the Fiontar management team, which take place every three weeks. At these meetings the project director, the editorial manager, the terminologist and the technical manager resolve any issues and discuss targets and progress (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

The editorial staff who are involved in the project meet with the terminologist and the editorial manager every two weeks, and again targets and progress are reported upon and there is an opportunity to discuss some of the more difficult or complex terminological questions that may have arisen in the previous fortnight (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

A technical meeting takes place as necessary between the technical manager, the terminologist and the research editor to discuss any technical questions (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

A representative of Fiontar attends the monthly Terminology Committee meeting at which IATE terms are discussed.

All project partners meet on a biannual basis in Brussels to discuss the progress of the project (see schedule and memberships in Appendix C). Since 2010, a technical meeting is normally convened also on the same day.

6.5.4 Staff and staff training

Fiontar uses a set of manuals for training new staff, which describe in detail how terms should be recorded in the database, and how research work is conducted. This is used along with on-the-job training and mentoring to assist new staff. New staff work on the initial editorial steps until they have attained the skills and confidence to carry out more complicated work, such as second screening.

Fiontar organises ongoing language skills and grammar training for staff, as needed. *Ad hoc* meetings are organised between Fiontar's editorial staff and an external terminology consultant to give feedback on dealing with difficult entries or common difficulties.

6.5.5 Cooperation and partnership

The partners in the GA IATE project have different skills and roles and work in very different institutions in three different countries. All the partners share the aim of ensuring that there is sufficient, reliable Irish-language terminology available to support the timely translation of EU legislation into Irish. The cooperation on the project has evolved, not unlike the IATE project itself, to a situation where the role of each partner is clearly defined, yet flexible, and cooperation on the project has run smoothly since its commencement.

It is widely agreed that all of the partners have healthy and active lines of communication with each other (the Council, the Commission, Fiontar and the Parliament). The frequency of general communication varies depending on the workload of each of the partners, but feedback and necessary information are generally made available promptly. Ó Ruairc (interview 2012) also praises 'the very clear reporting model from Fiontar'. While some suggestions were made by interviewees regarding technical developments that could benefit the partnership, the systems of communication and levels of cooperation are considered very effective and were ranked highly in feedback received.

6.6. Strengths of the project

The strengths of the GA IATE project, as reported by interviewees, are discussed below.

6.6.1 Results: term quantity and quality

The most important strength of the GA IATE project is that the work projected on an annual basis has been carried out on time and without any major problem or delay. Thanks to the project the number of Irish terms in IATE is already now equal to or greater than the number of terms in other new languages (Herwig and Welwert interviews, 2012a; 2012b).

It appears (from Leal interview 2012a; Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Anon. interview 2012, the focus group and, to some extent, the survey of Irish terminologists) that the EU Irish-language linguistic staff are largely happy with the terms provided. As seen in Section 5, terms which are developed 'in bulk' or externally are not always regarded as adequate by EU translators (and may, in fact, be removed from IATE), so this acceptance is not automatic.

6.6.2 Technological innovation and added value

The platform on which Fiat is built was created based on Fiontar's experience with other language and digital humanities projects. The maximising of value-for-money that this represents is a strength of the project (Ó Ruairc interview 2012). The GA IATE project is one of four terminology, placenames and biographies projects developed in Fiontar in collaboration with different project partners. The project work began with Focal.ie, and the technological solution behind this has been used, cloned and developed in a variety of ways for the other projects, culminating in the recent development of a single, sophisticated technological architecture, *LéacsIann*, which could, potentially, be replicated and used in any number of ways and is not limited to the Irish language or to terminological data.

In a similar way, tools developed for the GA IATE project have been reused in other contexts. The Extranet, which was developed in 2010 in order to make the collection and consolidation of translator feedback less labour-intensive, has resulted in a new model, both technologically and terminologically, for sharing data with domain experts and gathering feedback from them on it. Many of the projects managed in Fiontar involve compiling data for discussion and ratification by external experts. Dictionaries of arts terms and of sports terms are currently under development, and panels of domain experts regularly review the proposed terms. The Extranet mechanism greatly reduces the amount of time needed to create and manage Excel or Word

lists for these groups and also the amount of time spent in face-to-face discussion. The aligned corpus of legislative material, while still relatively small in a corpus context with 9.9 million words, has proved to be popular with users and has the potential to evolve into a very comprehensive bilingual legal corpus in the future.

According to Ó Ruairc (2012), the reuse of technological innovations can be presented to senior officials or those who work in areas unrelated to the Irish language as value for money on cutting-edge technological projects, and a strong case can be made for investing resources in such projects, which have many pay-offs. (This argument is unrelated to questions of cultural heritage or the importance of the language.) Ó Ruairc also mentions the importance of being able to showcase Irish talent in a corporate sense in order to show that the country is worth investing in because of a high-quality skills base. This is, he says, one of the priorities in the programme for government, and he believes that the GA IATE project, as part of a group of sophisticated technology-based projects, contributes to this (Ó Ruairc interview 2012).

6.6.3 Benefits of partnership

A strength of the project frequently noted by participants is the fact that it is jointly undertaken by the EU institutions, which is not the usual approach to terminology work. This ensures a coherent collection of Irish terms in IATE, but also leads to informal meetings and discussions among participants. For the EU partners the opportunity to collaborate with each other on this project is recognised as a strength (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). The periodic meetings in Brussels are also extremely important for EU staff involved in this project, as they are based day to day in dispersed locations in various institutions and buildings, both in Luxembourg and in Brussels. Given that enhanced interinstitutional cooperation is planned for IATE terminology work (see Section 3.3), this is very useful.

Both Irish government representatives interviewed recognise the competence and commitment of the team in Fiontar as a major strength of the project (Ó Ruairc interview 2012; Ó Briain interview 2012). Ó Ruairc recognises the particular balance and mix of skills on the team and the smooth interaction without excessive demarcation of the project team in this regard.

Irish-language terms that are imported into the IATE database are added also to the Focal.ie database, which adds to the value of the database as a facility for the Irish-speaking community. The availability of Irish-language terms from IATE on Focal.ie is particularly useful to translators working on legislation or official

documentation (Ní Ghallchobhair interview 2012). Optimum integration of GA IATE terms into the national terminology database would require careful planning but should be considered, according to Nic Pháidín (interview 2012). While it would be undesirable to ‘flood’ Focal.ie with terms not relevant even to occasional specialist requirements, a portion of the GA IATE contents, if selected by synchronisation with terms requested, for example, with grammar and usage notes added, would certainly enhance Focal.ie and harmonise the two projects to full advantage.

Meetings of the Terminology Committee, at which IATE terms are discussed, also give Irish-language translators in the EU a valuable opportunity to discuss linguistic issues with Irish-language specialists, who have a proficiency in Irish-language terminology as well as different professional experience (Nic Mheanman interview 2012).

6.6.4 Clean-up of IATE

The GA IATE project, from the European perspective, is also a clean-up project for IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Ó Briain interview 2012), and gives participants an additional insight into the quality of legacy data (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). The project also gave participants experience in the challenges of handling large batches of IATE data and the ‘externalisation’ of terminology.

Ó Briain (interview 2012) and Nic Pháidín (interview 2012) both refer to the GA IATE project as a possible pilot for a wider database clean-up project. As the project has evolved, not only do DG Translation staff clean up the database while compiling lists of entries for Fiontar, but when lists are returned certain entries are marked by Fiontar as ambiguous, as duplicates or as candidates for deletion, which contributes to a clean-up at the other end of the workflow process. As seen in Section 5.3.3, a clean-up of IATE is considered necessary in most, if not all, languages, as duplicates and poor entries are a major source of frustration.

6.7 Challenges (and some solutions)

Despite a positive assessment of the project overall, some challenges were mentioned by interviewees.

6.7.1 Modern authoritative language resources in Irish

A major challenge from a terminological point of view was the relatively poor state of modern authoritative Irish language dictionaries and terminology resources. This issue relates both to terminology resources and the official grammatical and spelling standard for Irish (Ó Cleircín interview 2012).

Ó Cleircín explains that Fiontar editors depend largely on Focal.ie, which is an excellent resource in many ways. However, there are quite a number of entries in which there are several unranked terms with little or no distinction between them, and without definitions. This issue is compounded by the fact that, often, different terms are recommended in Focal.ie and in EU and Irish primary legislation. This creates another layer of uncertainty and a level of frustration for editors, and sometimes poses a challenge to productivity levels. Ó Cleircín acknowledges that those involved are working with limited resources under time pressure and that a problem such as this cannot be resolved easily without significant investment of time (Ó Cleircín interview 2012). The issues of under-resourced terminology work and uncertainty are certainly not unique to the Irish case, of course, as the description of the new languages in Section 5.1.1 shows.

While ‘parking’ certain entries because of uncertain grammar rules and lack of clarity regarding grammatical rules in multi-word terms and proposing more than one Irish term for a concept are not entirely satisfactory practices, they have been necessary in order to ensure that good-quality, usable Irish terms can be supplied despite the uncertainty regarding grammar rules and the inconsistency in Irish-language terminology resources.

As explained on page 78, legislation governing the Official Standard 2012 is currently being enacted.

6.7.2 Limitations to feedback

All of the Irish translators who took part in the focus group identified time pressure as a factor in relation to the amount of feedback they can contribute on the Extranet (Focus Group interview 2012, p. 2). One translator per institution is responsible, to a degree, for their unit’s contribution to the project, including meetings, compilation of lists and feedback on the Extranet, and these individuals have shown remarkable commitment to it, particularly in relation to feedback and to participation at the meetings. However, it seems that in most cases it is up to the translator to make time for this project on top of his/her other duties and, of course, translation must take priority. Unlike the other language units (which also complain of time pressures, of course: see Section 5.3.3), there are no designated terminologists in the Irish language units. Irish translators also do terminology work when their workloads allow. The other translators in the units have access to the feedback mechanism but, as mentioned above (p. 79), have not been active on it.

Time pressure on Terminology Committee members and at meetings is also mentioned by the Terminology Committee as a limitation to feedback. Preliminary online work is important in the process of the ratification of 'simple' Irish-language IATE terms, as traditionally only terms which had been commented upon online were discussed at meetings of the Terminology Committee. Ní Ghallchobhair (interview 2012) suggests that to consider the terms which have been distributed online, but which have not been commented on, as 'approved' may be an exaggeration. However, the current Secretary has a policy of including in the discussion any uncommented-upon terms she deems questionable, within the time-constraints available.

Terminology coordination staff in the Commission and in the Council also state that the compilation of lists of entries for the project requires a considerable investment of time. This is of particular relevance in DG Translation in the Commission, where all the lists are prepared for sending to Fiontar.

6.7.3 Selection of entries for the project

Christine Herwig, Head of the Terminology Coordination Sector, identifies finding pertinent IATE entries to send to Fiontar as one of the biggest challenges from the perspective of DG Translation (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). In general, the provision of new material for the compilation of lists for the GA IATE project is a challenge that both the Commission and the Council recognise (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). When this project was undertaken, it was assumed that Irish translators would need to be engaged in the selection of entries for this project – those translators, as the end-users, would and should be the generators of requests for Irish-language terms. The reality is less clear-cut. To date some entries have been selected in Irish language units, but the great majority have been selected by terminology coordination staff in the Council and the Commission.

Time constraints and the complexity of the database mean that not every entry sent to Fiontar for processing is of good quality. This can be reflected in the number of entries which are sent back marked as candidates for deletion, as duplicates or as ambiguous or unclear – about 1 per cent. The IATE database contains many such entries, and it is not possible for DG Translation staff to carefully review all entries. However, such entries have to be reviewed in Fiontar, which takes time. Interestingly, the challenge of selecting good-quality, relevant IATE entries can also be considered one of the project's strengths (see Section 6.6).

6.7.4 Quality versus quantity

An ongoing challenge recognised by Ó Cleircín is the tension between the aims of quality and of quantity. It can be difficult on all levels to meet the various targets while ensuring that terms are of high quality, given the commitment to provide an agreed number of entries annually.

I think in later years we became more sceptical of what we were being sent and would have developed a way of almost filtering the concepts that we didn't really understand or we didn't feel were sufficiently clear... The quality of some of the entries that we translated [at the start of the project] probably wasn't good and I think definitely those kind of entries probably now wouldn't be translated. I think that has improved but I think again the emphasis on volume and productivity probably leads to some entries, or some Irish terms, being produced in a hurried manner or maybe not getting the full attention that they might necessarily require. Things can be missed but I suppose it's a trade-off. It's always going to be a trade-off between quality and quantity. (Ó Cleircín interview 2012)

Nic Mheanman also recognises the difficulty posed by time pressures. With regard to the work of the Terminology Committee it is important to ensure that the terms provided are satisfactory, but it is also important that work is finished on time (Nic Mheanman interview 2012).

Herwig suggests that there should be a focus on the improvement of existing Irish-language entries in IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). This includes the elimination (where possible) of synonyms in the database. In the early stages of the GA IATE project several Irish-language terms were often suggested for a concept, whereas only one or two terms were suggested for other languages, as is common practice in IATE. Fiontar is currently re-evaluating entries which contain three or more Irish-language terms and suggesting terms for deletion in order to improve the quality of Irish-language entries in IATE and to add to the coherence and quality of the IATE database as a whole. It has also been suggested that more information should be included in Irish-language entries in IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

More good-quality entries containing additional information will yield better results than big batches of random entries. Manuel Leal suggests a reduction in term numbers, matched by an increase in detail.

I think it will be difficult for the institutions to continue to regularly provide big batches of

relevant entries for completion. We don't have enough resources to produce a high number of good quality entries on a regular basis, and it would be a pity to provide low quality material. So in time, I think it would probably be a better solution to scale down the project and integrate it more into our everyday terminology workflow. Material would still be provided to DCU but in lower quantities and on a more regular basis. Material provided by DCU would be more complete and detailed (more data for more fields). (Leal interview 2012b)

Questions relating to quantity and the administrative workload associated each month with moving handbooks through all the different phases of import, export and reporting, both in Fiontar and the EU, is raised as a subject for discussion by Nic Pháidín (interview 2012). She suggests, in future, that it might be feasible to complete this process bi-monthly (rather than monthly), which might reduce the administrative workload and leave more time for more reflective or strategic aspects of the project.

6.7.5 Cooperation and communication

Ó Ruairc regards one of the main challenges of the project to be ensuring clear and effective communication when dealing with a project involving so many project partners who are in so many different locations. He stresses the importance of the meetings in Brussels, which (while he acknowledges the need to make a strong business case for such travel in the current economic climate) are the *only* opportunity for all project partners to sit down together and without which the communication would not be as effective as it has been. While he lists communication between the Irish partners and the EU partners as the single greatest challenge from his perspective, he believes it has been managed well and has been effective. Some of this he attributes to the quality of communication and the thorough preparation in Fiontar in relation to meetings and reports. He also recognises the quality of the engagement from EU partners, particularly in relation to DG Translation staff, for whom the project appears to be much more than an administrative exercise (Ó Ruairc interview 2012). This engagement of the EU partners, the Irish-language translation staff, and DG Translation in particular, is also acknowledged by Ó Cleircín (interview 2012) as a major strength and one which contributes to the project being collaborative in the best sense.

A lack of direct contact between Irish-language translators and Fiontar has also been recognised as a challenge. A permanent help-line for Irish-language translators has been proposed as a solution to this

(Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). This would involve having a help-desk in Fiontar so that staff could deal with the terminology issues faced by Irish-language translators in a prompt manner. A system would need to be put in place, however, to ensure the availability of suitable staff members to deal with these issues. Poland, for example, has an established network for terminological help at national level (Leal interview 2012b); this is discussed in Section 5.1.4. A help-line of this kind would greatly facilitate communication between Irish-language translators in the EU and Fiontar and is something which Irish-language translators would greatly welcome (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). This might be a possible future initiative if the number of new terms required annually were reduced.

The European Commission, the European Council and the European Parliament are active EU partners in the GA IATE project. This is not to say that the GA IATE project would not welcome other partners. The project is open to any language service active in IATE or in Irish translation. The Translation Centre has previously had an involvement in technical aspects of this project (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). The only significant challenge regarding cooperation and communication has been the lack of a clear decision among the Irish linguistic authorities about implementing the Official Standard in Irish terminology. The length of time and the effort expended in this process has been a limiting factor to some degree, as acknowledged and discussed at project meetings in Brussels since 2008.

6.7.6 Feedback mechanism

Gathering feedback from Irish-language translators is extremely important, and an initial challenge in relation to this was the format in which it could be done. The Extranet was developed as an interim solution to a relatively minor problem and, as such, was very simple and unsophisticated. Translators expressed some dissatisfaction with the Extranet as a feedback mechanism, in that it was difficult to navigate. Fiontar editors also expressed some discontent from time to time with the difficulty in filtering the content of the entries when the entries with their feedback were exported from the database. Both issues have since been resolved with the development of the new technical infrastructure, *LéacsIann*.

6.7.7 Challenges for the Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge)

The Terminology Committee also faces challenges in providing satisfactory terms within a reasonable

timeframe (Nic Mheanman interview 2012); Nic Mheanman notes that it would be interesting to find out how such issues are handled in other languages. Resourcing in order to handle the extra work created by the IATE project is also problematic (Ní Ghallchobhair interview 2012).

The type and quality of some of the terms are also problematic for the Committee (Ní Ghallchobhair interview 2012). Many of the terms are highly technical, and would not be known, even in English, by the members of the Committee. Another challenge is that the lists submitted to the Committee on a monthly basis comprise a miscellany of domains, and that the domains listed do not correspond to the domains usually used in terminology work. The basic problem, for Ní Ghallchobhair, is that concept systems are not laid out in the IATE database, and that the lists comprise terms arising from translation work from different sources.

6.8 Summary

The reasons for and the development of the GA IATE project were described in this section. The project answers a specific need for capacity-building for Irish-language terminology. The considerable investment of time and resources, from both the European and the Irish sides, were described. The workflow, which took some time to establish, is now relatively stable and, although complex, works well.

7 Conclusions

This study was undertaken by Fiontar to document the GA IATE project and to place it in the context of IATE terminology work in the twelve new languages in the three largest EU institutions, the Council, the Commission and the Parliament. In this final section, some conclusions are drawn from the discussion of the GA IATE project in this context.

In general, the challenge of establishing and developing IATE, discussed in Section 3, has underlined the importance of terminology work, and the database itself has resulted in increased cooperation on terminology between language services. Terminology work has been given more status and prominence due to the work of central terminology coordination teams such as the frameworks implemented in the Council and the Commission, as discussed in Section 4. There are central units for terminology coordination in all three institutions which, among their other functions, cater for current and upcoming terminology needs based on work programmes and the translation work which issues from these. Practically, this involves the central coordination of multilingual terminology projects which are implemented in the language units. In the case of Irish, much of this language-specific terminology work is outsourced to Fiontar.

7.1 Quantity and quality in IATE

It emerged in the discussion of the Irish case, and for many of the other new languages, that the quality of IATE entries is considerably more important than the quantity of terms. The approach taken to inputting terminology from the *acquis* during the 2004 accessions was rushed in some cases, which gave rise to difficulties for later terminology work (see Section 5.1). This approach was not repeated during the 2007 accessions. Although the *acquis* was not translated into Irish, the issue of quantity rather than quality was encountered when the GA IATE project began in 2007; the first task identified was a review and clean-up of the 13,357 existing entries, which resulted in a reduced number being retained. Most of those deleted were legacy terms from other databases.

It is clear that terminologists value reliable terminographic information (definitions, sources, etc.); it also seems clear that giving multiple terms in an entry without context or guidance creates difficulties for translators and consequent productivity issues.

Having sufficient terms for translators' needs is, however, vital. It is difficult to quantify how many Irish-language terms would be 'sufficient' in the context of the database as a whole. The fact that there are 1.5 million entries in IATE does not mean that there should be 1.5 million Irish

terms, as the database contains very many duplicates and much legacy data which may not have been updated since it was imported to the database. A comprehensive clean-up of the whole IATE database would be a very long and complex process, and terminology coordination work gives a better return. This coordination work focuses on identifying upcoming terminology and translation needs and ensuring that there is clear and reliable data in IATE to fulfil those needs. This process involves marking of the 'primary' or recommended entries among the low-quality and duplicate entries. Clean-up and reduction of duplicate entries occurs in parallel. As duplication and legacy data is not as big an issue in the new languages as in the old ones, 'sufficient' for Irish may be best measured in relation to the amount of terms in the other new languages and in relation to the experience of the translation staff when they use IATE for translation. Because translation needs change, new terms are always needed, but maybe not at the same rate as previously.

7.2 The GA IATE project: Review and future

The envisaged lifespan of the GA IATE project when it was first initiated in 2007 was ten years. The project has now been underway for five years, and it is important that the project and its results be reviewed and reflected upon at this halfway mark to see what can be learned and put into practice by the project partners during the second phase.

For the project partners and the funding bodies, it is important to acknowledge the roles played in this complex project and the considerable resources invested in it. Section 6.3 in this study shows the workflow of the project, and it is clear that, although complex, it functions well and produces terminology of a generally satisfactory quantity and quality. The GA IATE project has been a success in its basic aim of providing timely and reliable Irish terminology to translators and in increasing the store of Irish-language terminology overall in the database. As a tool for the Irish translation staff, IATE with its current stock of Irish terms is clearly a tool much enhanced from its value before this project commenced.

The number of Irish-language terms, in comparison to the other new languages, has been greatly increased as a result of the GA IATE project and has moved Irish near the top of the list of new languages (see Figure 1).

In relation to the experience of Irish-language linguistic staff, Herwig mentions that when the project commenced, Irish translators did not bother with IATE for translation, on the assumption that they would not

find what they needed. She recently received feedback from an Irish translator who said that everything searched for in relation to a specific project had been found in IATE (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). This is backed up by the experience of some of the Irish-language linguistic staff who took part in the focus group – they can usually find an Irish term to suit their needs in IATE (Focus Group interview 2012).

The strengths and challenges of the project are described in Sections 6.6 and 6.7. There are issues which are general to IATE, such as the problem of selecting entries for Fiontar to work on and the challenges surrounding duplicates and entry quality, and issues common to any large-scale cooperative project of this nature, such as ensuring communication between all parties and meeting the joint needs for quantity and quality in outputs. There are also challenges unique to the Irish situation, such as the gap in modern authoritative language resources. The benefits of the project accrue both on the Irish side (improved terminology resources both for European translators and for the language user in general; increased clarity on specific grammatical issues) and for the IATE project as a whole (general clean-up of IATE; new opportunities for exchange and partnership). There is also the possibility of sharing the lessons learned, as documented in this study, and of sharing technical and organisational solutions developed.

7.2.1 Perspectives on the project's future

Irish government

The project commenced as a practical initiative by the Irish government in partnership with the EU institutions to develop capacity in the Irish language as an official language of the EU. In relation to the project continuing, there has been no diminution in the commitment of the government to capacity building in the EU institutions in relation to Irish (Ó Ruairc interview 2012). Indeed, the government's *20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language*, published in 2010, reiterates that

The Government will work to create the circumstances in which a sufficient number of qualified graduates are in place to meet the EU recruitment needs so that this derogation can be ended during the lifetime of this Strategy (Government of Ireland 2010, p. 29).

In relation to terminology, although funding for the GA IATE project was very slightly reduced in recent years as a result of the economic recession, and despite changes of government and administrative personnel, support for and interest in the project from the government has remained constant throughout

the last five years (Nic Pháidín interview 2012). This commitment is reflected in the approval of the next phase of the project for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014.

Irish-language translators

There is still a considerable difference between the number of Irish-language linguistic staff and the number of linguistic staff in the other languages in all three institutions.

In the Commission, there is an average of 55–60 translators in each language department (apart from German, English and French, which are larger departments) with the exception of Irish, in which there are approximately 10 (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b). For Irish there is one unit dealing with all policy areas, whereas translators for the other languages are sub-divided into three to six units, each dealing with specific policy areas (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). Herwig expressly states that the Irish-language unit in the Commission would not be able to take over the terminology work done by Fiontar should the GA IATE project come to an end (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

In the Council, there is an average of 26 linguistic staff in each language unit apart from the English Language Unit, which has about 21 staff members, the French Language Unit, in which there are about 34, and the Irish Language Unit, which has just 10 (Leal interview 2012b). The Council's terminology framework states that 5 per cent of the language unit's time should be spent on terminology work. Clearly, 5 per cent of the Irish Language Unit's time would not provide an adequate resource to meet the terminology needs for Irish.

In the Parliament, there is no Irish Language Unit. Irish-language linguistic staff and Irish-language translation are managed in the English Language Unit; there are four Irish-language translators.

These exceptional arrangements for Irish reflect both (i) the derogation issue of status and (ii) the practical and real difficulty in recruiting sufficient numbers of Irish-language professionals. This means that, in comparison to other language units, Irish-language translators are usually responsible for both translation and terminology work. It should be noted, of course, that less material is translated into Irish than into other languages: legal translation represents only about 22 per cent of the Commission's work, for example (Soriano 2011).

The Irish-language translators who took part in the focus group expressed, in varying degrees, the time pressure relating to their work in the context of having resources to give feedback on the Extranet (Focus

Group interview 2012). Translation work will of course always have priority (Anon. interview 2012; Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a). As a result, the GA IATE project is very necessary as a terminology support service, and it is extremely important that the IATE entries being worked on are the ones most relevant and useful to Irish-language translation work in the EU.

The institutions

When asked what they see as the future of the GA IATE project, both Manuel Leal in the Council and Christine Herwig in the Commission expressed the belief that it should continue (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b; Leal interview 2012b). To a great degree, the Irish terms in IATE are there as a result of the outsourcing of centrally coordinated terminology work which cannot be undertaken by Irish-language linguistic staff as in the other language units.

However, this project draws continuously on EU terminology coordination resources in the EU institutions, outside of the Irish language units. It clearly takes a lot of time to compile a sufficient number of good-quality entries for Fiontar to work on. Fiontar has, since the beginning of the project, generally been working at a faster pace than terminology coordination staff could supply entries. It would not be prudent for the Fiontar team to work on entries selected, not on the basis of the terminological needs of the centrally coordinated projects, but because of the need to keep up a workflow. Leal believes that the project should be scaled down and integrated more with the terminology workflow of the language units, and he specifically recommends developing a suggestion discussed several times by the project partners – a helpdesk function in Fiontar for Irish translators in the EU (Leal interview 2012b). (This might be similar to the Slovak, Lithuanian, Romanian and Polish terminology networks mentioned in Section 5.1.4, and more research on these would be valuable.)

Christine Herwig also believes that the project should continue, as Irish-language staff in DG Translation are not in a position to take over the terminology work done by Fiontar. She recommended that the focus should be changed to include more in-depth work on the quality of entries rather than on increasing the quantity of entries at the same pace as heretofore – work which would include examining entries in which there are synonyms (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b).

Fiontar

Until the Irish-language units are in a position to carry out terminology work at the same level as in the other new languages, Fiontar feels that the GA IATE project should continue. Recruitment levels in the institutions are

ultimately dependent on recruitment policies at EU level and on a sufficient supply of suitably qualified candidates being trained in Ireland and available for work.

The project could be developed in several ways, and the emphasis on term quantity might become less important. The project partners might instead work together to identify ways to improve the quality of entries containing Irish-language terms (supply of grammatical information, definitions etc., as agreed). This might involve:

1. Continuing to process lists of IATE entries which do not contain Irish-language terms, and adding other information, as agreed, along with a term. This would be similar to, but more in-depth than, the work already being done.
2. Continuing to rank Irish terms in entries with two or more Irish terms, or to clarify their use.
3. Improving the quality of entries in which there is one Irish-language term but no other supporting data, through the supply of grammatical data, definitions etc., as agreed.
4. A helpdesk function: work lists could be sent by Irish-language translators directly to Fiontar, who would perform clearly specified tasks to be returned within a specified time frame. Such a function would have to be very carefully managed, and it would be necessary to ensure suitably-qualified staff, internal or external, to carry out the work.

Obviously, much discussion and planning would be needed for this in relation to the extent of such a project, including adjustments to project workflow (such as larger but less frequent handbacks of terms), resource allocation in Fiontar, and a closer and more regular cooperation with Irish-language staff in the EU language services. New targets and new ways of measuring results would be needed. The evolving scope of the project should always reflect real translation needs and the inability of the limited number of Irish-language staff in the EU language services to undertake terminology work. The situation regarding the ending of the derogation in the future and a resulting increase in translation work will continue to be relevant to this project.

7.3 The Irish project and the other new languages

It is clear that some of the challenges faced by the GA IATE project are also faced by terminologists in other new languages when dealing with IATE. In most of the languages, IATE lacks terms in some domains

(although, if other resources are available, this is not problematic). The issue of term quality also emerged for several languages, mainly because of a rushed approach to populating the database with *acquis communautaire* terms. Poor definitions, in both source and target languages (the languages from which and to which translation is done), are one of the weaknesses reported on by new-language translators, and it was seen in Section 6.3.1 that they cause problems for Irish-language editors, too. It can be challenging to find good terms and definitions in the new languages; Irish is at an advantage here, because there is an established structure for terminology review and validation (the Terminology Committee). This does not exist in all languages.

Terminologists in most of the languages work under time pressure, and it was seen that Irish-language translators do not always find time to review Fiontar's term proposals.

Although the aim of this study was not to assess the technical quality of the IATE database, several technical issues were mentioned. The technical limits of the database mean that more manual searching and inputting is required. Data entry, as several of the terminologists remarked, is complex. Duplicate entries, which are time-consuming for all parties in the GA IATE

project, are a major inconvenience in all languages. Term ownership issues create additional difficulties.

Given the similarities between the situation of all the new languages in IATE vis-à-vis old languages, the Irish approach to the development of term resources could be of interest, particularly in the case of future accessions. The idea of using the GA IATE project – the technical solution, the workflow, or the lessons learned in relation to resources, scope, cost etc. – for other new languages was suggested by several interviewees (Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a; Leal interview 2012a; Nic Pháidín interview 2012; Ó Ruairc interview 2012).

If somebody could... help us bridge this gap [between old and new languages], because one of the problems for new languages of course is that they go to IATE and they don't find anything and I suppose they need a critical mass to start understanding the benefits of the database (Leal interview 2012a).

The technical solutions used in GA IATE are owned by Fiontar, DCU, but could be shared or made available to other languages or proposed projects in the future. Indeed, collaborations and/or partnerships building on any aspect of the work would be warmly welcomed and encouraged.

Sources

- Aauksoriūtė, A., Gaivenytė, J. and Umbrasas, A. 2003. *The State of Lithuanian Terminology [Terminologijas Jaunumi]*. [Online]. Available from: <http://termini.lza.lv/article.php?id=151> [Accessed 2 August 2012].
- Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic 2012. *The Institute of the Czech Language* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.ujc.cas.cz/index.html> [Accessed 2 August 2012].
- Ahmad, K., Bon throne, R., Engel, G., Fotopoulou, A., Fry, D., Galinski, C., Humbley, J., Kalfon, N., Rogers, M., Roulin, C., Schmalenbach, K. and Tanke, E. 1996. *POINTER Final Report: Proposals for an Operational Infrastructure for Terminology in Europe* [Online]. University of Surrey. Available from: <http://www.computing.surrey.ac.uk/ai/pointer/report/> [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Ambrazas, V., ed. 2005. *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika*. 4th ed. Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos institutas.
- Antosik, A. 2012. *Rolle der Terminologiearbeit im Europäischen Parlament*. MA thesis. University of Vienna.
- Ball, S. 2003. Joined-up Terminology – the IATE System Enters Production. In: *Translating and the Computer 25*. London: Aslib.
- Ball, S. and Rummel, D. 2001. The IATE Project – towards a single terminology database for the European Union. In: *Translating and the Computer 23*. London: Aslib.
- Bardarska, R. 2009. The work of the translator at DGT. Presented at *Conference for Translators from Candidate Countries, March* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.slideserve.com/kimi/the-work-of-the-translator-at-dgt> [Accessed 6 December 2012].
- Bucher, A. 2007. Terminology Work the Swedish Way. *Terminologija*, Volume 14, pp. 37–48.
- Caravina, M. 2009. The IATE Database. Presented at *NPLD Terminology Seminar, 8–9 December, Dublin* [Online]. Available from <http://www.npld.eu/current-projects/terminology/> [Accessed 1 August 2012].
- Conference of Translation Services of European States (ed.) 2002. *COTSOES Recommendations for Terminology Work*. Berne: MediaCenter of the Confederation.
- Cooper, T. 2011. Terminology. Presented at *Conference for Translators from Candidate Countries, March* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workwithus/candidatecountries/index_en.htm [Accessed 2 August 2012].
- Council for the Polish Language 2012. *Basic Information about the Council for the Polish Language* [Online]. Available from: http://www.rjp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=118:basic-information-about-the-council-for-the-polish-language&catid=73:english&Itemid=61 [Accessed 10 August 2012].
- Council of Europe 2012. *Czech Republic – Language Issues and Policies* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/czechia.php?aid=425&cid=1130&lid=en&curl=519> [Accessed 2 August 2012].
- Council of the European Union 2012a. *The Council of the European Union* [Online]. Available from: <http://ue.eu.int/council?lang=en> [Accessed 3 August 2012].
- Czech National Corpus 2012. *What is a Corpus?* [Online]. Available from: http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/english/co_je_korpus.php [Accessed 2 August 2012].
- De Bhaldraithe, T. (ed.) 1992. *English–Irish Dictionary*. 11th ed. Dublin: An Gúm.
- Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2006. *Europeans and their Languages (Special Eurobarometer 243)* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_243_en.pdf [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012. *Europeans and their Languages (Special Eurobarometer 386)* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_386_en.pdf [Accessed 3 August 2012].
- European Commission 2012a. *Acquis* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/glossary/index_a_en.htm [Accessed 8 August 2012].
- European Commission 2012b. *The European Commission's In-House Translation Service* [Online]. Available from http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/whoware/index_en.htm [Accessed 20 August 2012].
- European Commission 2012c. *About the European Commission* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/about/index_en.htm [Accessed 3 August 2012].
- European Commission 2012d. *Official EU Languages* [Online]. Available from http://ec.europa.eu/languages/languages-of-europe/eu-languages_en.htm [Accessed 17 August 2012].
- European Commission 2012e. *Translation and the European Union* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/translating/index_en.htm [Accessed 3 August 2012].

- European Commission Joint Research Centre, Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen 2012. *The JRC-Acquis Multilingual Parallel Corpus* [Online]. Available from: <http://langtech.jrc.it/JRC-Acquis.html> [Accessed 28 August 2012].
- European Economic and Social Committee 2012. *European Economic and Social Committee | A Bridge between Europe and Organised Civil Society* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.home> [Accessed 17 August 2012].
- European Federation of National Institutions for Language 2012. *Romania, Legal Framework* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.efnil.org/documents/language-legislation-version-2007/romania/romania> [Accessed 9 August 2012].
- European Institute of Romania 2012. *Mission Statement* [Online]. Available from: http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/page/mission_statement [Accessed 9 August 2012].
- European Parliament 2010. *Implementation of Euramis in DG TRAD* [Online]. Available from: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/budg/dv/2010_c4_implem_euramis_dgtrad_/2010_c4_implem_euramis_dgtrad_en.pdf [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- European Parliament 2011. *Terminology Coordination at the European Parliament* [Online]. Terminology Coordination Unit of the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Parliament. Available from: http://termcoord.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/external_booklet_webresolution.pdf [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- European Parliament 2012. *Powers and Functions* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/0076b966cf/Powers-and-functions.html> [Accessed 3 August 2012].
- European Union 2012. *EUR-Lex* [Online]. Available from: <http://eurlex.europa.eu/en/index.htm> [Accessed 6 December 2012].
- Fischer, M. 2010. Language (Policy), Translation and Terminology in the European Union. In: Thelen, M. and Steurs, F. (eds.) *Terminology in Everyday Life*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, pp. 21–33.
- General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union 2012. *DGA 3 Activity Report 2011*. Brussels: General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.
- Government of Ireland 2006. *Statement on the Irish Language* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.coimisineir.ie/downloads/StatementonthelrishLanguage2006.pdf>
- Government of Ireland 2010. *20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.ahg.gov.ie/en/20YearStrategyfortheIrishLanguage/Publications/20-Year%20Strategy%20-%20English%20version.pdf> [Accessed 10 December 2012].
- IATE 2012. *About IATE* [Online]. Available from: http://iate.europa.eu/iatediff/about_IATE.html [Accessed 8 August 2012].
- Institute for the Bulgarian Language 2012. *History of the Institute* [Online]. Available from: http://www.ibl.bas.bg/en/brhis_en.htm [Accessed 1 August 2012].
- Institute of the Lithuanian Language 2012. *About the Institute* [Online]. Available from: http://www.lki.lt/LKI_EN/ [Accessed 4 August 2012].
- Johnson, I. and Caravina, M. 2000. Validation and Quality Control Issues in a New Web-Based, Interactive Terminology Database for the Institutions and Agencies of the European Union. In: *Translating and the Computer 22*. London: Aslib.
- Johnson, I. and MacPhail, A. 2000. *IATE – Inter-Agency Terminology Exchange: Development of a Single Central Terminology Database for the Institutions and Agencies of the European Union* [Online]. Available from: <http://mt-archive.info/LREC-2000-Johnson.pdf> [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Lithuanian State Language Commission 2012. *Valstybinė lietuvių kalbos komisija* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.vlkk.lt/eng/2> [Accessed 10 December 2012].
- Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences 2012. Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences [Online]. Available from: <http://www.juls.savba.sk/english.html> [Accessed 19 July 2012].
- Maslias, R. 2009. *Terminology at the European Parliament and the Other EU-Institutions* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.eleto.gr/en/booksandarticles.htm> [Accessed 15 November 2012]. (Presentation).
- Měchura, M. 2012. *Léacsclann: a platform for building dictionary writing systems*. Proceedings of the 15th Euralex International Congress, 7-11 August 2012, University of Oslo [Online]. Available from: <http://www.prettydata.eu/mbm/EuralexOslo2012.pdf> [Accessed 29 January 2013]

- Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia 2012. *Official Language Centre of the Republic of Latvia* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.tm.gov.lv/en/ministrija/iestades/vvc.html> [Accessed 8 August 2012].
- Minority Rights Group International 2008. *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples: Bulgaria Overview* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=2426> [Accessed 10 December 2012].
- National Statistical Institute, Republic of Bulgaria 2011. *2011 Population Census in the Republic of Bulgaria* [Online]. Available from: http://www.nsi.bg/census2011/PDOCS2/Census2011final_en.pdf [Accessed 10 December 2012].
- Ó Dónaill, N. (ed.) 2005. *Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla*. Revised ed. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Ó Laighin, P. 2008. Irish and the legislative perspective. In Nic Phóidín, C. and Ó Cearnaigh, S. (eds) *A New View of the Irish Language*. Dublin: Cois Life, pp. 249–262.
- Polish Committee for Standardization 2012. *Standardization System* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.pkn.pl/en/standardization-system> [Accessed 10 August 2012].
- Rannóg an Aistriúcháin 1958. *Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litriú na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil*. Dublin: Houses of the Oireachtas Service.
- Rannóg an Aistriúcháin 2012. *Gramadach na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil. Caighdeán Athbhreithnithe*. Dublin: Houses of the Oireachtas Service.
- Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts 2012. *Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language* [Online]. Available from: <http://isjfr.zrc-sazu.si/en/#v> [Accessed 7 August 2012].
- Rirdance, S. and Vasiljevs, A. eds 2006. *Towards Consolidation of European Terminology Resources: Experience and Recommendations from EuroTermBank Project*. Riga: Tilde.
- Rummel, D. 2005. An Apology for Terminology [Online]. Nordterm. Available from: <http://www.ismal.hi.is/Nordterm2005-eng.htm> [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Soriano, M. 2011. *The Directorate-General for Translation at the European Commission* [Online]. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workwithus/candidatecountries/documents/dg_translation_structure_strategy_en.pdf [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Statistics Estonia 2012. *Population and Housing Census 2011* [Online]. Available from: http://www.stat.ee/63780?parent_id=39113 [Accessed 10 December 2012].
- Suonuuti, H. 2001. *Guide to Terminology (Nordterm 8)*. Revised ed. Helsinki: Finnish Centre for Technical Terminology/Nordterm.
- Swinnen, I. 2010. *Terminology for Translation at the Council of the EU* [Online]. Dutch Language Union. Available from: <http://taalunieversum.org/archief/taal/terminologie/l.%20Swinnen%20Terminology%20symposium%202010.pdf> [Accessed 15 November 2012].
- Terminology Committee 2003. *An Caighdeán Leathan agus Caighdeán Cúng* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.acmhainn.ie/tearmai/seimhiu.htm> [Accessed 19 November 2012].
- Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2005. *Activity Report for 2004*. Luxembourg: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union.
- Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2006. *Activity Report for 2005*. Luxembourg: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union.
- Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2007. *Activity Report for 2006*. Luxembourg: Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union.
- Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union 2012. *Presentation* [Online]. Available from: <http://cdt.europa.eu/EN/whoweare/Pages/Presentation.aspx> [Accessed 8 August 2012].
- Valsts Valodas Centrs (State Language Centre) 2012. *About the State Language Centre* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.vvc.gov.lv/advantagecms/LV/par/par.html> [Accessed 8 August 2012].

Acts/Court Cases

Ó Beoláin v. Fahy 2001. 2 IR 279.

Official Languages Act 2003. Act number 32 of 2003 [Online]. Available from: <http://www.oireachtas.ie/documents/bills28/acts/2003/a3203.pdf> [Accessed 2 August 2012].

Unpublished material

Council of the European Union 2009. *New Framework for Terminology Work*. (Internal working document).

Council of the European Union 2012b. *Organisation Structure of the Council of the European Union*. (Internal working document).

European Commission 2011. *DGT Terminology Framework*. (Internal working document).

European Union 2008a. *Best Practice for Terminologists*. (Internal working document).

European Union 2008b. *IATE Input Manual*. (Internal working document).

Fiontar 2008. *Iarratas ar Dheontas Taighde ón Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta/Application for Research Grant to the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs*. (Grant application).

Appendices

A Interviews, questionnaires and personal communications

A Questionnaire regarding terminology work in the 'new' languages

Table 11: Responses to the new language questionnaire, and abbreviations used for reference

Language	Parliament	Commission	Council
Bulgarian	BG Parl1	—	—
Czech	—	CS Com1	—
Estonian	ET Parl1	ET Com1	ET Cou1
Hungarian	HU Parl1	—	—
Lithuanian	LT Parl1	—	LT Cou1
Latvian	LV Parl1	LV Com1	LV Cou1
Maltese	—	MT Com1	MT Cou1
Polish	—	PL Com1	PL Cou1
Romanian	—	RO Com1	RO Cou1
Slovak	SK Parl1	SK Com1 SK Com2	SK Cou1 (survey part-completed)
Slovene	—	SL Com1	SL Cou1

Table 12: Responses to the draft of Section 5 and abbreviations used for reference

Language	Parliament	Commission	Council
Bulgarian	—	—	—
Czech	—	CS Com Reviewer	—
Estonian	—	ET Com Reviewer	ET Cou Reviewer
Hungarian	HU Parl Reviewer	—	HU Cou Reviewer
Lithuanian	—	—	LT Cou Reviewer
Latvian	LV Parl Reviewer	LV Com Reviewer	—
Maltese	—	—	MT Cou Reviewer
Polish	—	PL Com Reviewer	PL Cou Reviewer
Romanian	—	RO Com Reviewer	—
Slovak	SK Parl Reviewer	SK Com Reviewer	—
Slovene	—	SL Com Reviewer	—

B Interviews and references used in the text

Table 13: Interviews and references: EU Institutions and Bodies

Date	Location	Participant(s)	Reference
18.01.12	Videoconference – two locations: DCU and Jean Monnet Building, Luxembourg	Fiontar: Fionnuala Cloke, Úna Bhreathnach, Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín and Julie O’Farrell Terminology Coordination, European Commission: Christine Herwig and Monica Welwert	
15.03.12	LEX Building, Rue la Loi 175, Brussels	Manuel Leal with written input from Ingrid Swinnen (Terminology Coordinators, Council of the European Union)	Leal interview 2012a
15.03.12	By email	Rasa Scekaturovaite (Terminologist, Council of the European Union who gave feedback on the draft survey)	
16.03.12	SCH Building (Schuman), SCH Office 06A010, Kirchberg, Luxembourg	Rodolfo Maslias, Viola Pongrácz, Violina Stamtcheva (TermCoord, European Parliament)	Maslias, Pongrácz and Stamtcheva interview 2012
16.03.12	SCH Building (Schuman), SCH Office 06A010, Kirchberg, Luxembourg	Irish translator (anonymous) from the Parliament	Anon. interview 2012
16.03.12	SCH Building (Schuman), SCH Office 06A010, Kirchberg, Luxembourg	Gergely Urbán (terminologist, European Parliament, who gave feedback on the draft survey)	
28.03.12	CdT, Nouvel Hémicycle, 1, Rue du Fort Thüngen, L-1499 Luxembourg	Dieter Rummel (Head of Translation Support in the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union)	Rummel interview 2012a
29.03.12	Jean Monnet Building A2/095, L-2920 Luxembourg	Christine Herwig and Monica Welwert (DG Translation, the European Commission)	Herwig and Welwert interview 2012a
17.04.12	By email	Viola Pongrácz (Terminology Coordinator at TermCoord, European Parliament)	Pongrácz interview 2012
11.07.12	By phone (3.00 CET)	Dieter Rummel (Head of Translation Support in the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union)	Rummel interview 2012b
23.07.12	By phone (3.00 CET)	Manuel Leal (Terminology Coordinator, Council of the European Union)	Leal interview 2012b
24.07.12	By phone (11.00 CET)	Christine Herwig and Monica Welwert (DG Translation, the European Commission)	Herwig and Welwert interview 2012b
13.11.12	By email	Pawl Czernecki (Quality Coordinator, DG Translation, the European Commission)	Czernecki interview 2012

Table 14: Interviews and references: Fiontar staff

Date	Location	Participant(s)	Reference
08.03.12	Fiontar, DCU	Dr Gearóid Ó Cleircín (Terminologist in Fiontar, DCU)	Ó Cleircín interview 2012
17.03.12	Blackrock, Co. Dublin	Donla uí Bhraonáin (former terminologist in Fiontar, DCU, and currently terminology consultant on the GA IATE project)	uí Bhraonáin interview 2012
18.03.12	Fiontar, DCU	Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh (Technical Manager in Fiontar, DCU, GA IATE and other projects)	Ó Raghallaigh interview 2012
19.03.12	Dublin City Centre	Michal Boleslav Měchura (former technical manager in Fiontar, DCU, and technical consultant on the GA IATE project)	Měchura interview 2012
02.05.12	Dublin City Centre	Dr Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín (Director of Fiontar Research Projects, DCU)	Nic Pháidín interview 2012

Table 15: Interviews and references: national Terminology Committee (Foras na Gaeilge)

Date	Location	Participant(s)	Reference
17.03.12	By email	Máire Nic Mheanman (Chief Terminologist, Foras na Gaeilge, and current secretary of an Coiste Téarmaíochta)	Nic Mheanman interview 2012
30.05.12	By email	Fidelma Ní Ghallchobhair (Former secretary of an Coiste Téarmaíochta)	Ní Ghallchobhair interview 2012

Table 16: Interviews and references: Irish government (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht)

Date	Location	Participant(s)	Reference
26.01.12	Dublin City Centre	Deaglán Ó Briain (Former Principal in the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, who initiated the GA IATE project and had responsibility for it until January 2011)	Ó Briain interview 2012
08.02.12	Dublin City Centre	Tomás Ó Ruairc (Director of Translation Services in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, with responsibility for the GA IATE project from January 2011 to May 2012)	Ó Ruairc interview 2012

Table 17: Interviews and references: Irish translator focus group

Date	Location	Facilitator(s)	Participants	Reference
08.05.12	LEX Building, Rue la Loi 175, Brussels	Donla uí Bhraonáin , aided by Julie O'Farrell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathal Mac Gabhann, Irish translator in the Council • Eoin Mac Domhnaill, Irish lawyer–linguist in the European Court of Justice • Peter Race, Irish translator in the CdT • Irish translator (anonymous) from the Parliament • Two representatives (anonymous) from the Commission 	Focus Group interview 2012

C Questionnaire for terminologists in the 'new' languages

The following questionnaire was sent as a Word document to Christine Herwig, Viola Pongrácz and Manuel Leal on 18 April 2012. Christine Herwig distributed it to terminologists working in the 'new' languages in the Commission. The relevant terminologists in the Council and in the Parliament received a link to the questionnaire on www.surveymonkey.com. The deadline given for responses was 16 May.

The answers to the following survey will form part of a study to be published by Fiontar, Dublin City University (DCU) in early 2013. The study is provisionally entitled 'A four-part study: IATE and the new EU languages with an emphasis on Irish'. The survey answers will be used to establish an overview of how terminology work is carried out in the Parliament, the Council and the Commission. Information from this survey will be used in the published study and reference made to particular languages and to particular EU institutions. However, no reference will be made to individual terminologists.

We are very grateful to you for taking the time to fill out this survey and welcome as much detail as you are happy to provide. Any information you provide will add greatly to the research. Please type your answers directly under the relevant question, adding as much space as you need. If you need any assistance in completing this survey please do not hesitate to email Fionnuala Cloke [contact details supplied] and you will be contacted as soon as possible

General

1. What is your native language?
2. In what languages do you create, modify or validate terms?
3. What institution do you work in?
4. What is the title of the language section/division/unit in which you work?
5. How many terminologists and how many translators work in your section/division/unit? In some cases translators may do terminology work and terminologists may do translation work. Please give approximate full-time equivalent (FTE) of terminology work done and breakdown (e.g. 'One full-time terminologist, and 15 translators, doing 1.5 FTE of terminology work')

Language Resources

6. Are there any bodies or organisations in the Member State in which your native language is spoken with responsibility for term creation or ratification, to your knowledge? Please name them. If you have no knowledge of this, please move on.
7. What terminology resources do you use in your terminology work (apart from IATE)? Please describe them (Web-based, government funded, etc.). Please give the URL if available.
8. Are there particular knowledge domains in these resources (or in general) in which there is a scarcity of terms in your language, to your knowledge? If so, which domains and why do you think this is? For example, in Irish there is very little medical terminology as the language has not been used in this domain for hundreds of years making it difficult to translate medical documents into Irish. Please move on if you have no knowledge or opinions regarding this question.
9. What reference materials do you use in relation to spelling and grammar in your work? Please describe them (title, author, Web-based/paper, government funded, reliability, usability, etc.).

Acquis communautaire*

10. Please describe how the *acquis communautaire* was translated into your language.
11. Please describe the terminology work done in relation to the *acquis communautaire*.

*If you have no knowledge of how the *acquis communautaire* was produced in your language, please skip this section and move on

IATE

12. Are there knowledge domains in IATE in which there is a scarcity of terms in your language, to your knowledge? If so, which domains and why do you think this is?
13. How often do you create terms in your language in IATE (e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)?
14. Please describe the main challenges you experience when working with the IATE database (content, functionality, etc.).

Workflow

15. Please describe the kind of documents translated in your language section (legislation, brochures, internal reports, etc.)

16. Please describe the kind of terminology work done in your language section and why it is done (translation projects, terminology projects, ad hoc terminology work, etc.)?
17. Who initiates the terminology work (head of unit/section, terminology coordination units, the translator or terminologist himself/herself)?
18. Describe the terminology workflow in your language section from research to validation of a term.
19. Do you use any other technical system besides IATE for terminology work? If so, please describe. (MultiTerm, Microsoft Access, other)
20. Do you use Pre-IATE? Please describe this use.
21. Describe the guides you use in relation to IATE and to terminology work in general (writing rules, instructions, best practice, etc.).
22. Are the guides you listed in Q21 above used in other language sections and/or other institutions or bodies, to your knowledge?
23. Do you have formal or informal contact with terminology/translation staff in other language sections in your institution in relation to terminology or IATE? Please describe.
24. Do you have formal or informal contact with terminology/translation staff in other EU institutions or bodies in relation to terminology or IATE? Please describe.
25. Please describe the main challenges you experience in your terminology work (any aspect of your terminology work is relevant here including issues which relate specifically to your native language or challenges relating to working methods, technical resources, etc.)

D Questionnaire for Irish-language translators

The questionnaire below was created for Irish-language translators working in the Commission, the Council and the Parliament. A link to the questionnaire on www.surveymonkey.com was sent to the translators on 17 May, and the deadline given was 8 June. The questionnaire was written in Irish, and a translation into English is provided below.

Staidéar IATE (aistritheoirí Gaeilge)

Eolas agus Treoir

Is é aidhm an tsuirbhé seo ná tuairimí agus moltaí maidir leis na téarmaí Gaeilge a chuireann Fiontar, DCU ar fáil do bhunachar IATE a bhailiú ó aistritheoirí agus téarmeolaithe Gaeilge in Institiúidí an AE. Cuireadh tús leis an tionscadal soláthraithe téarmaí Gaeilge, ar a dtugtar tionscadal GA IATE, i 2008. Faightear aiseolas, comhairle agus moltaí ón gCoiste Téarmaíochta in Éirinn agus ó aistritheoirí Gaeilge an AE maidir leis na téarmaí seo sula seoltar na téarmaí ar aghaidh le hionchur i mbunachar IATE. Is é an tagairt a chuirtear leis na téarmaí seo in IATE ná 'An bunachar náisiúnta téarmaíochta don Gaeilge, www.focal.ie'.

Tá Fiontar i mbun oibre ar Staidéar faoi láthair ina ndéanfar cur síos ar an tionscadal seo i gcomhthéacs obair théarmeolaíochta theangacha 'nua' an AE (na teangacha ar teangacha oifigiúla an AE iad ó 2004 agus ó 2007). Mar chuid den Staidéar seo ba mhian linn an tionscadal seo a mheas agus beidh tuairimí aistritheoirí Gaeilge an AE ríthábhachtach don ghné seo. Foilseofar an Staidéar ag deireadh 2012 nó go luath i 2013.

Bheimis an-bhuíoch díot as do thuairimí agus do mholtaí maidir leis an tionscadal a chur ar fáil mar fhreagraí ar na ceisteanna suirbhé seo a leanas. Mura bhfuil tú in ann ceist éigin a fhreagairt toisc nach bhfuil aon eolas agat ar an ábhar sin, déan neamhaird di agus lean ar aghaidh. Má tá ceist agat nó más maith leat tuairim nó moladh a chur in iúl ar bhealach eile, déan teagmháil le Fionnuala Cloke [sonraí teagmhála curtha ar fáil].

Ginearálta

1. Cén Institiúid ina bhfuil tú ag obair?
2. Cad é teideal an aonaid ina bhfuil tú ag obair?
3. Déan cur síos ar d'aonad ó thaobh líon na n-aistritheoirí agus líon na dtéarmeolaithe atá ag obair ann, le do thoil. (mar shampla 'cúigear aistritheoirí, téarmeolaí amháin lánaimseartha agus FTE lánaimseartha amháin ag déanamh obair théarmeolaíochta').

4. Déan cur síos ar pé rannpháirtíocht a bhí nó atá agat sa tionscadal seo, le do thoil (mar shampla, cruinnithe eislíon, ullmhú liostaí iontrálacha).
5. Cé a shocraíonn méid na rannpháirtíochta seo (ceann an aonaid, tú féin, etc.)?
6. An mbíonn tú i dteagmháil le haistritheoirí nó téarmeolaithe Gaeilge sna hinstiúidí eile mar gheall ar an tionscadal seo? Déan cur síos ar an gcumarsáid seo, le do thoil (mar shampla, cruinnithe, glaonna gutháin, ríomhphoist, 'marks').

Acmhainní

7. Céard iad na hacmhainní a mbaineann tú úsáid astu agus tú i mbun aistriúcháin (acmhainní foclóireachta, téarmaíochta nó gramadaí, cuimhní aistriúcháin, suíomhanna, etc.)? Tabhair liosta, le do thoil.
8. Céard iad na hacmhainní a dtugann tú tosaíocht dóibh agus tú ag roghnú téarmaí Gaeilge?
9. Céard iad na huirlisí aistriúcháin nó téarmeolaíochta a mbaineann tú úsáid astu agus tú i mbun aistriúcháin (Trados, Wordfast, uirlis saincheaptha, etc.)?

Ullmhú na liostaí

Cuireann aonad comhordaithe téarmaíochta in DGT sa Choimisiún liostaí iontrálacha ó IATE nach bhfuil téarmaí Gaeilge iontu chuig Fiontar go tráthrialta. Is iad na haistritheoirí agus na téarmeolaithe Gaeilge chomh maith le comhordaitheoirí téarmaíochta sna hinstiúidí éagsúla a thionsaíonn na liostaí sin. Tionsaítear na liostaí seo bunaithe ar thionscadail aistriúcháin nó ar thionscadail chomhdhlúthúcháin go hiondúil.

10. Conas a roghnaítear iontrálacha in IATE don tionscadal seo i d'institiúid?
11. Céard iad na réimsí in IATE a bhfuil ganntanas téarmaí Gaeilge ar leith iontu, dar leat?
12. An bhfuil aon mholtaí agat maidir le roghnú na n-iontrálacha don tionscadal seo?

Aiseolas ar an eislíon

Cuireann aistritheoirí Gaeilge an AE aiseolas ar na téarmaí Gaeilge, a mholann Fiontar, ar eislíon gach mí. Cuireann Fiontar na moltaí i bhfeidhm ar na téarmaí agus cuirtear ar aghaidh iad le hionchur i mbunachar IATE.

13. Conas a thugtar aiseolas ar na téarmaí Gaeilge ar an eislíon i d'aonad (ad hoc–féadann duine ar bith aiseolas a thabhairt nuair a bhíonn an t-am aige/aici; nó tá duine amháin ainmnithe don obair seo agus coinníonn sé/sí an fhoireann ar an eolas; nó modh eile)?

14. An mbíonn do dhóthain ama agat chun breathnú ar na téarmaí Gaeilge a chuireann Fiontar ar an eislíon? Cé mhéad ama a chaitheann tú air seo?
15. Ar mhaith leat níos mó ama nó níos lú ama a chaitheamh ar an eislíon? Cén fáth?
16. An dóigh leat go bhfuil an t-eislíon sásúil mar mheicníocht aiseolais?
17. An bhfuil aon mholtaí eile agat maidir le haiseolas a thabhairt do Fiontar ar na téarmaí Gaeilge?

Láidreachtaí, laigí agus réitigh

18. Cé chomh sásta is a bhíonn tú leis na téarmaí Gaeilge a chuireann Fiontar ar fáil ó thaobh cruinnis de (gramadach agus litriú)?
Fíorshásta go hiondúil/Míshásta go hiondúil/ Sásta go hiondúil/Ní bhainim úsáid astu
19. Cé chomh sásta is a bhíonn tú leis na téarmaí Gaeilge céanna a chuireann Fiontar ar fáil ó thaobh caighdeáin de (leagan amach, roghnú an téarma, úsáid réamhfhocal, inúsáidteacht in abairtí)?
Fíor-mhíshásta go hiondúil/Míshásta go hiondúil/ Sásta go hiondúil/Fíorshásta go hiondúil/Ní bhainim úsáid astu
20. Céard iad príomhéifeachtaí an tionscadail seo ar an ábhar Gaeilge in IATE?
21. Céard iad príomhéifeachtaí an tionscadail seo ar d'obair féin?
22. Céard iad láidreachtaí an tionscadail, dar leat?
23. Céard iad laigí an tionscadail?
24. An bhfuil aon mholtaí nó tuairimí eile agat? An bhfeiceann tú deiseanna eile don tionscadal seo agus, má fheiceann, céard iad?

[English translation]

Information and Guidelines

It is the aim of this survey to gather the opinions and recommendations of Irish-language translators and terminologists in EU institutions, regarding the Irish-language terms created by Fiontar, DCU for the IATE database. The Irish term provision project, GA IATE, commenced in 2008. The Irish Terminology Committee, as well as Irish translators, provides feedback, advice and recommendations regarding these terms before they are sent on for input into IATE. These terms are given the reference 'An bunachar náisiúnta téarmaíochta don Ghaeilge, <http://www.focal.ie>.

Fiontar is currently working on a study which will describe this project in the context of terminology work regarding 'new' languages of the EU (languages that are official EU languages as of 2004 and 2007).

As part of this Study we would like to evaluate this project and the opinions of EU Irish translators will be essential. The Study will be published at the end of 2012 or early in 2013.

We would be very grateful if you could provide your opinions and recommendations regarding this project by answering the questions in the following survey. If you are unable to answer any of the questions because they do not fall within your speciality, please ignore them and continue with those that are relevant. If you have any questions or would like to give other opinions or suggestions, please contact Fionnuala Cloke [contact details supplied].

General

1. In which institution do you work?
2. What is the title of the unit in which you work?
3. Please describe your unit in terms of the number of translators and terminologists working there. (for example 'five translators, one full-time terminologist and one FTE doing terminology work')
4. Please describe any involvement you have or have had with this project (for example, extranet meetings, preparing lists of entries)
5. Who decides on the level of involvement? (head of unit, yourself, etc.)?
6. Are you in contact with Irish-language translators or terminologists in the other institutions regarding this project? Please describe this communication (for example, meetings, telephone calls, emails, 'marks')

Resources

7. When translating, what resources do you use (dictionary, terminology, or grammar resources, translation memories, websites, etc.)? Please list them.
8. When selecting Irish-language terms, what are your preferred resources?
9. When translating, what terminology or translation tools do you use? (Trados, Wordfast, customised tools, etc.)?

Preparation of lists

A coordinated terminology unit in DGT of the Commission regularly sends lists of entries without Irish-language terms in IATE to Fiontar. It is the Irish-language translators and terminologists, together with the terminology coordinators in the various institutions, who compile these lists. These lists are usually compiled based on translation projects or consolidation projects.

10. In your institution, how are entries in IATE selected for this project?
11. In your opinion, which domains in IATE are lacking in Irish-language terms?
12. Do you have any suggestions regarding the selection of entries for this project?

Feedback on the extranet

Irish-language translators of the EU provide feedback on an extranet every month, regarding the Irish-language terms suggested by Fiontar. Fiontar implements these suggestions on the terms, which are then sent for input into IATE's database.

13. How is feedback provided regarding the Irish-language terms on the extranet in your unit (ad hoc – anyone can provide feedback when he/she has the time; or one person is appointed to carry out this work and he/she keeps the team informed; or another method)?
14. Do you have sufficient time to look at the Irish-language terms that Fiontar provides on the extranet? How much time do you spend on this?
15. Would you like to spend more time or less time on the extranet? Why?
16. Do you think the extranet is satisfactory as a feedback mechanism?
17. Do you have any other suggestions about giving feedback to Fiontar on Irish language terms?

Strengths, weaknesses and solutions

18. How satisfied are you with the Irish-language terms that Fiontar provides in terms of accuracy (grammar and spelling)?
Generally very satisfied / Generally dissatisfied / Generally satisfied / I don't use them
19. How satisfied are you with the quality of these terms (layout, choice of term, use of prepositions, usability in sentences)?
Generally very satisfied / Generally dissatisfied / Generally satisfied / I don't use them
20. What are the main effects of this project on the Irish material in IATE?
21. What are the main effects of this project on your own work?
22. In your opinion, what are the strengths of the project?
23. What are the weaknesses of the project?
24. Do you have any other recommendations or opinions? Do you see other opportunities for this project and, if so, what are they?

B Materials relating to Section 5

A Sociolinguistic notes on the new languages

A brief note is given here on the sociolinguistic situation of each of the new languages.

Bulgarian

Bulgarian, the official language of Bulgaria, is a Slavic language spoken by the majority of Bulgarians. It is spoken as a mother tongue by 95 per cent of the population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012, p. 11), or 85.2 per cent according to the National Statistical Institute, which reports that 9.1 per cent of the population speak Turkish as a mother tongue, and 4.2 per cent are native speakers of the Roma language (National Statistical Institute, Republic of Bulgaria 2011).

The Bulgarian language is given a very clear status in Article 3 of the Bulgarian Constitution (1991), which simply states ‘Bulgarian shall be the official language of the Republic’. Article 36 also deals with language, outlining that studying Bulgarian is both ‘a right and an obligation’ enjoyed by Bulgarian citizens. This article specifies that citizens who do not speak Bulgarian as a mother tongue have the right to ‘study and use their own language alongside the compulsory study’ of Bulgarian. The Public Education Act which was passed in October 1991 has allowed the teaching of minority languages in schools to facilitate this (Article 8.(2)) (Minority Rights Group International 2008).

Bulgarian has been an official language of the EU since Bulgaria’s accession in 2007. When Bulgaria became a member of the EU, the Cyrillic alphabet became the third official alphabet of the Union, following the Roman and Greek alphabets.

Czech

Czech has been an official language of the EU since the Czech Republic’s accession in 2004. Czech is a Slavic language spoken as a mother tongue by 98 per cent of the population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012).

The official status of the language is not laid down in the Constitution of the Czech Republic, nor is it protected by statute. The Act on Administration of Taxes and Fees provides for the official use of minority languages by financial offices (Council of Europe 2012). Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms states that interpreters will be provided for non-speakers of Czech in a court of law.

Estonian

Estonian is a Uralic language closely related to Finnish. It has been an official language of the EU since Estonia’s accession in 2004. Estonian is the mother tongue of 68.7 per cent of the population (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Estonian is clearly identified as the official language in the Constitution of Estonia (1992), but language is mentioned in a number of other articles which set out language rights for jurisprudence, education and communication with the State and local governments.

Estonian is also supported by statute. The most recent version of the Language Act (2011) details requirements regarding Estonian in various domains including signage, education, communication with the public and language proficiency of employees, with sanctions for the violation of its provisions. Powers of ‘State supervision over conformity with the requirements provided for’ in the Language Act are vested in the Language Inspectorate (Article 30(1)).

Hungarian

The Hungarian language is an Ugric and non-Indo-European language. Hungarian has been an official language of the EU since Hungary’s accession in 2004. It is the mother tongue of 99 per cent of the population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012, p. 11).

While the country’s previous constitution did not contain any references to official language, the new Constitution (2011) does. Article H states that Hungarian is the official language in Hungary and that Hungary ‘shall protect the Hungarian language’. A third subsection mentions Hungarian Sign Language and that as it is a part of Hungarian culture, it shall be protected. A further article of the Constitution (XV(2)) stipulates that no person shall be discriminated against on a number of grounds, of which language is one. Article 24(1) provides for people of other nationalities living in Hungary and states that they have the right to ‘use their native languages and to the individual and collective use of names in their own languages, to promote their own cultures, and to be educated in their native languages’.

Apart from in Hungary, Hungarian is recognised at official or minority level in other countries. It is an official language in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (an autonomous province in Serbia), which itself has six official languages. Hungarian is also an official language in Hodoš, Dobrovnik and Lendava (municipalities in Slovenia). It has minority language status in Croatia, Romania, Austria, Slovakia, and Zakarpattia in Ukraine.

Latvian

Latvian is a Baltic language which has been an official language of the EU since 2004. It is spoken by 71 per cent of the population of Latvia as a mother tongue (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012).

Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia (adopted in 1922) states that 'the State language within the Republic of Latvia is the Latvian language'. Article 114 also refers to language: 'Persons who belong to minority nationalities have the right to maintain and develop their own language and ethnic and cultural originality'. Although Russian native speakers in Latvia represent a large minority of the population, Russian is not granted any official status.

Latvian also enjoys extensive statutory protection following the enactment of the Official Language Law in 1999. The Law aims to maintain, protect and develop the Latvian language (Section 1(1)), while also promoting the integration of ethnic minorities into Latvian society without infringing their right to use their native language (Section 1(4)).

Section 4 of this Act states that the State shall maintain, protect and develop the Liv language, which is described as the language of the indigenous population. Section 5 goes on to say that all other languages (apart from Liv and Latvian) shall be regarded as foreign languages. Section 6 outlines the levels of language proficiency required of State and private employees. Following court decisions by the ECHR and the UN HRC (in *Podkolzina v. Latvia* [2002] and *Ignatāne v. Latvia* [2001] respectively), candidates for election to Parliament and local councils no longer have to prove language proficiency.

The Language Law also provides that the development and use of terms shall be determined by the Terminology Commission of the Academy of Science of Latvia. New terms may only be used in official communication following their approval by the Terminology Commission (Section 22).

The Latvian language is regulated in Latvia by the Official Language Centre of the Republic of Latvia. This is a government body under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice. The Centre is charged with the development and protection of many aspects of the language, including development of State language strategies and support policies; regulation of the use of Latvian in the spheres of social life; and development of the legal, normative and linguistic base of Latvian language as the State language (Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia 2012).

There are a number of other organisations involved in the development of terminology in Latvia, including the State Language Commission, the State Language Agency, the Latvian Language Institute, and Tilde.

Lithuanian

Lithuanian, a Baltic language, is the official language of Lithuania and has been an official language of the EU since Lithuania's accession in 2004. Lithuanian is spoken as mother tongue by 92 per cent of the population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012).

The Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992) states clearly in Article 14 that 'Lithuanian shall be the State language'. Article 37 concerns other languages in the country, saying that 'Citizens belonging to ethnic communities shall have the right to foster their language, culture and customs'. Language also features in a later article, Article 117: 'In the Republic of Lithuania, court proceedings shall be conducted in the State language. Persons who have no command of Lithuanian shall be guaranteed the right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator.'

The language is also protected by the Law on the State Language (1995). This statute concerns the official language only. The Act provides for the use of Lithuanian in the public sphere (the courts, State institutions, education and culture, placenames and public signs). Other languages are provided for in another statute: the Law on Ethnic Minorities (1989), which safeguards the languages of ethnic minorities living in Lithuania.

The Language Commission is a State body which was established in 1990. The Commission is responsible for regulating and standardising the language, and also for implementing the official language status. In 1993 the Law on the Status of the State Commission on the Lithuanian Language was adopted, which clearly outlines the powers and duties of the Language Commission. This Law was amended in 2001, and the Commission operates in line with the amended Act today (Lithuanian State Language Commission 2012).

Maltese

Maltese is a Semitic language written in the Roman alphabet. Maltese is spoken as a mother tongue by 97 per cent of the population, and English is a mother tongue of 2 per cent (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2006).

The official languages of Malta are both Maltese and English. This is specified in Article 5 of the country's constitution, where Article 5(1) describes Maltese as

the national language of Malta and Article 5(2) sets out English and Maltese as the official languages. Two further paragraphs state that Maltese is the 'language of the Courts' and that the House of Representatives may determine which language shall be used in Parliamentary proceedings and records.

The Maltese language also has statutory protection by means of the extensive Maltese Language Act, which was enacted in 2004. The National Council for the Maltese Language was established with this Act. The Council is made up of eleven members, and its purpose is to promote the national language of Malta. The Council is also responsible for updating the orthography of Maltese and regulating new words which come into the language (Article 5(12)).

Maltese has been an official language of the EU since 2004. Similar to Irish, a condition was attached to its official status. Due to a lack of qualified translators, a temporary derogation was put in place that freed Malta from the obligation to draft all acts in Maltese and to publish them in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This meant that only acts adopted jointly by the Parliament and the Council as a result of co-decision were to be translated. The derogation came into force with Council Regulation (EC) No 930/2004. After three years, in 2007, the Council ended the derogation. The *acquis* is now available in Maltese (European Commission Joint Research Centre, Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen 2012).

Polish

The Polish language belongs to the Lechitic subgroup of West Slavic languages. It is spoken by 95 per cent of Poland's citizens as a mother tongue (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012). Polish is also spoken by considerable numbers in Belarus, Ukraine and Lithuania. It has been an official language of the EU since 2004.

Polish is the official language of Poland according to the 1997 Constitution of Poland. This is laid down in Article 27, which also states that this will not affect national minority rights. Article 35 also deals with minority rights. It states that national or ethnic minorities shall have the freedom to develop their own languages.

The language is also protected by the Act on the Polish Language of 1999. The Act outlines the powers and objectives of the Council for the Polish Language. The Council is charged with promoting knowledge about the Polish language; advising about the correct language forms suitable in various situations; dispelling doubts concerning the correct use of vocabulary,

grammar, punctuation and spelling; assessing the rules for spelling and punctuation; and promoting teaching of Polish grammar and style in school curricula. The Council must also publish a report on the condition of the Polish language once every two years. (Council for the Polish Language 2012).

Romanian

Romania's official language is Romanian. Approximately 93 per cent of Romanians speak Romanian as their mother tongue (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012). Romanian also has official status in Moldova, in the autonomous province of Vojvodina in Serbia and in the autonomous Mount Athos in Greece. (In Moldova the language is officially called *limba moldovenească* or Moldovan). It has been an official language of the EU since Romania's accession in 2007.

The official language of the country is stated to be Romanian in Article 13 of the Constitution of Romania (2003). Article 32 provides that education shall be carried out in the official language but 'may also be carried out in a foreign language of international use'.

The Act on the Use of the Romanian Language in Public Places, Relations and Institutions came into force in 2004. This law states that it shall be compulsory to translate all texts of public interest into Romanian. It also states that the instructions in a foreign language on products sold in Romania shall be translated into Romanian. The Act did not create any body to regulate performance in line with these provisions (European Federation of National Institutions for Language 2012).

Slovak

Slovak is an Indo-European language of the West Slavic languages. Slovak is the official language in Slovakia and has been an official language of the EU since Slovakia's accession in 2004. The language is spoken as a mother tongue by 88 per cent of the country's population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012).

The official status of the Slovak language is stated in Article 6 in the Constitution of the Slovak Republic (1992). The same article states that 'the use of other languages in dealings with the authorities will be regulated by law'. Article 12 prevents discrimination against people because of, among other things, language. Article 26(5) provides that 'State bodies and territorial self-administration bodies are under an obligation to provide information on their activities in an appropriate manner and in the State language.' Article 34 deals with national minorities and ethnic groups. These citizens also enjoy the right to education in

their own language and the right to use their language in dealings with the authorities. Article 7 states that in court proceedings, anyone who does not have a command of the language in which the proceedings are being conducted has the right to an interpreter.

The State Language Law of Slovakia was adopted in 1995 and amended in 2009. The statute includes provisions on use of the Slovak language in official contact, in the educational system, in information mass media, at cultural events and public meetings, in judicial and administrative proceedings, and in economy, services and medical care.

Slovene

Slovene, the official language of Slovenia, is a South Slavic language. It is the mother tongue of 93 per cent of the population (Directorate-General for Communication, European Commission 2012). The language is also recognised at local or regional level in Austria, Hungary and Italy. It has been an official language of the EU since 2004.

The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia was adopted in 1991. Article 11 details that the country's official language is Slovene. It also states that in certain municipalities where 'Italian or Hungarian national communities reside, Italian or Hungarian shall also be official languages'. Articles 60 and 61 are also concerned with language. These sections provide that everyone has the right to enjoy and use their own language and also use their own language in procedures before the State. Article 64 explains the special rights enjoyed by the Autochthonous Italian and Hungarian communities in Slovenia. Schooling in their own languages is outlined, as well as the 'right to establish and develop such education and schooling'.

The Public Use of the Slovene Language Act 2004 includes provisions on the use of Slovene in public administration and in international cooperation, together with stipulations on language proficiency, the use of Slovene in education and promoting the learning of the language.

B Language and terminology resources in the new languages

Bulgarian

The Institute for Bulgarian Language, founded in 1949, carries out fundamental and applied research on diverse aspects of Bulgarian and is the only institution in Bulgaria to do so. Its main aim is to preserve the linguistic diversity and the richness of the Bulgarian language. The Institute has published a body of work including grammars, dictionaries, atlases of Bulgarian

dialects and corpora. The Institute consists of twelve research units, comprising eleven departments and an information centre and library. One of these departments is the Department of Terminology and Terminography, founded in 1993. The Department is responsible for compiling terminological dictionaries in Bulgarian and is currently working on a terminological dictionary of social sciences. The development of new terms and the unification, normalisation and standardisation of already existing terms are currently areas of research conducted by the Department (Institute for the Bulgarian Language 2012).

The following spelling and grammar reference resource is available: Нов правописен речник на българския език (*New Orthographical Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language*. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Science, 2002). One online resource is an electronic publisher of legal texts, Ciela.²⁷

Czech

The Institute of the Czech Language was established in 1946. It was originally founded as the Office of the Dictionary of the Czech Language in 1911. As an institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, it conducts research on various aspects of the Czech language. The Institute publishes handbooks on rules of Czech orthography, dictionaries and popular literature (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic 2012). Regarding terminology resources, the Czech National Corpus is available online,²⁸ and the Institute of the Czech National Corpus in the Charles University in Prague is responsible for the development of this Corpus (Czech National Corpus 2012).

A list of reference materials includes *Internetová jazyková příručka*²⁹ (Internet Language Reference Book), developed by the Institute of the Czech Language. This can be searched, and it also contains explanations of grammar, spelling and other aspects of the Czech language. The books *Pravidla českého pravopisu* (Rules of Czech Orthography) and *Slovník spisovné češtiny* (Dictionary of Standard Czech) are also written by the Institute of the Czech Language.

The Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing also created an online terminology database, in the form of an Excel table, entitled 'Terminology of Technical Harmonisation'. This was created before the Czech Republic's accession to the EU. According to information from the Czech Office for Standards,

27 www.ciela.net

28 <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz>

29 <http://prirucka.ujc.cas.cz/>

Metrology and Testing, however, this database has not been updated and will soon be removed from their website (CS Com Reviewer).

The terminologist (CS Com 1) cites the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing as the body involved in creating terms. The Office does this by publishing and translating technical standards which ‘often contain terms with definitions’.

The terminologist also lists some websites used in terminology work³⁰ and mentions technical standards for technical translations, as well as various reliable Internet sources relevant for the subject matter (websites of public/scientific institutions, universities, scientific articles available on the Internet, and so on).

CS Com 1 finds that sometimes there is a scarcity of scientific terms, and the reason is that Czech scientists often publish their work in English in order to be recognised on a broader scale. They do sometimes publish in Czech, ‘but when they do so they often still use the English term or just put a Czech ending onto it or slightly change the spelling’. CS Com 1 also notes that there is a scarcity of terms in domains that do not exist in the Czech Republic, such as deep-water sea fish and types of jetties/piers/quays/wharfs.

Estonian

The Estonian Legal Language Centre was the State agency founded in 1995 for the translation of the acquis prior to Estonia’s accession to the EU. The Centre was disbanded in 2005, and the remaining translators were absorbed by the Ministry of Justice. Most of the translators who worked there moved on to work at the EU institutions. The Centre’s old termbase, ESTERM, is still available on the web,³¹ but it is now being maintained by the Estonian Language Institute. Estonian legislation is now translated into English by the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry also updates old translations. These are available through the State Gazette (*Riigi Teataja*) website.³² Terminologists also use many online resources – Estonian dictionaries, EU and Estonian legislation, and relevant term bases and databases.

The Estonian Language Institute is the authority on language issues in Estonia. ET Com 1 mentions consultations with the advisers at the Estonian Language Institute on spelling and grammar issues. The following spelling and grammar reference materials are described as reliable: *The Dictionary of*

the Correct Usage of the Estonian Language and The Handbook of Estonian Grammar.

Hungarian

The Translation Coordination Unit was established by the Ministry of Justice in 1997. The Unit was responsible for creating an official Hungarian Terminology database for the EU. In 2005 the Terminology Council of the Hungarian Language (MaTT) was established, and this body carries out terminological research, coordinates terminology work nationally and cooperates with international terminology organisations (Rirdance and Vasiljevs 2006, p. 45). It is noted, however, that there is no communication between MaTT and the European institutions (HU Parl Reviewer and HU Cou Reviewer).

There are no State bodies responsible for term creation, but there is a network of experts that can be consulted on terminology issues (HU Parl1).

The *Dictionary of the Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs*³³ is mentioned by one terminologist (HU Parl Reviewer) as a resource used in terminology work. The following spelling and grammar reference materials are available for Hungarian: a dictionary of Hungarian orthography, *Rules of Hungarian Orthography*, from the Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (the ‘official source’),³⁴ and *Orthography* (which is ‘very reliable’)³⁵ (HU Parl1).

Latvian

All three terminologists mention the Terminology Commission at the Latvian Academy of Sciences as the body responsible for term ratification in Latvia. LV Cou 1 also cites the State Language Centre, a body founded in 1992 to implement the State Language Law (Valsts Valodas Centrs 2012). This terminologist also states that ‘various experts with specialist knowledge are involved in terminology work from respective Ministries and other public bodies’. The database of academic terms Akadterm, which is available online,³⁶ is used for terminology work, as well as the website of the State Language Centre.³⁷ LV Com 1 also lists ‘books and publications on [the] subject matter’ and ‘consultations with experts’.

30 The Czech government website for Czech legislation (<http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/>) and Eur-lex <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

31 <http://mt.legaltext.ee/esterm/>

32 www.riigiteataja.ee/tutvustus.html?m=3

33 <http://external.kim.gov.hu/eu-terminologia/>

34 Deme, L., Fábrián, P. and Tóth, E. eds., 2005. *Magyar helyesírási szótár*, Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó.

35 Laczkó, K. and Mártonfi, A., 2005. *Helyesírás*, Budapest: Osiris Kiadó.

36 <http://termini.lza.lv/term.php>

37 <http://www.tm.gov.lv/en/ministrija/iestades/vvc.html>

LV Com1 provides some examples of materials³⁸ used and also states that ‘various books on the grammar of Latvian language’ are used.

Spelling can be problematic only with regard to transcriptions of foreign proper names. Many guides for various languages exist, mostly published by State agencies. Official guidelines are published regularly for country names.³⁹

Lithuanian

The Institute of the Lithuanian Language in Vilnius carries out research on the Lithuanian language. The work of the Institute mainly involves the preparation of dictionaries and other language resources including the *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language* and the *Dictionary of the Standard Lithuanian Language*. The Institute also engages in research into various aspects of the language, including grammatical structure, history and dialects, the language in society, and terminology (Institute of the Lithuanian Language 2012).

Among different sources (which include an office library as well as online resources), LT Cou1 mentions the reference book *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika* (Ambrasas 2005), which is a modern Lithuanian grammar book.

Both Lithuanian terminologists cite the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language as the body responsible for term creation in Lithuania. In relation to terminology resources, both terminologists list the Lithuanian Term Bank⁴⁰ created by the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language and the Parliament. This is a government-funded online database which is supported by law. The Republic of Lithuania’s law on the Term Bank was enacted in 2003 and sets out the regulation of the database. LT Cou1 also lists two other websites: the Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language⁴¹ and the website of the Lithuanian Parliament.⁴²

Both terminologists list the domain of environment as having a scarcity of terms (LT Parl1 elaborates by citing ‘new phenomena, like environmental dumping, urban mining’). LT Cou1 also mentions IT and energy, and LT

38 L. Cepļītis, A. Miķelsons, T. Porīte, S. Raģe, *Latviešu valodas pareizrakstības un pareizrūnas vārdnīca*, Rīga, Avots, ISBN5-401-00569-5 (Dictionary of spelling and pronunciation of the Latvian language); *Latviešu valodas vārdnīca*, Rīga, Avots, 2006, ISBN-9984-757-79-X (Dictionary of the Latvian language); D. Guļevska, A. Miķelsons, T. Porīte, *Pareizrakstības un pareizrūnas rokasgrāmata*, Rīga, Avots, ISBN 9984-700-64-X (Spelling and pronunciation guide).

39 See for example: <http://www.vvc.gov.lv/advantagecms/LV/valstuunvalodunosaukumi/valstuunvalodunosaukumi.html>

40 <http://terminai.vlkk.lt/pls/tb/tb.search>

41 <http://www.lkz.lt/>

42 <http://www.lrs.lt/>

Parl1 mentions names of sea organisms, from the South seas especially, and the domains of Sociology and Psychology, ‘which are often problematic due to gender’.

The following challenges are listed in *The state of Lithuanian terminology* (Aauksoriūtė, Gaivenytė and Umbrasas 2003) as challenges with Lithuanian terminology:

- Terminological work of specialists of [undefined] other fields is not considered to be scientific activity; therefore this weakens the motivation to develop Lithuanian terminology and scientific language on the whole.
- There is no search system for terms needed by governmental institutions and for public usage – there is no electronic bank of terms and it is difficult to regulate the flow of borrowed words.
- It is necessary to create the system for terminological education of specialists who are interested in terminological work in various fields.
- Until now there was no coordination of the preparation of terminological dictionaries and there is a lack of well-prepared dictionaries (of economics and law in particular) because this work was mainly done by enthusiasts.
- The level of knowledge about the experience of the creation and management of terminological databases is rather poor.

Maltese

MT Com1 states that there is no specific national body responsible for term creation, but that the terminologists do consult with national authorities for some sets of terms, such as spatial data, accounting and fisheries.

Both terminologists identify some Internet sites (both EU and national) used in their work.⁴³ The terminologist from the Council also mentions the Council’s document archive.

MT Cou1 notes that English terminology is often used for advanced studies in some domains, including environment, finance, technology, military, medical. MT Com1 mentions three domains in particular: IT, because ‘language authorities are slow reacting to the ICT world’; finance, because US English dominates financial markets; and engineering, because ‘modern local industry in this sector has been driven by developments from colonial times’ and ‘we continued using English thereafter’.

43 Nat-lex (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home), www.gov.mt, www.mjha.gov.mt

For general language resources, a list of reference materials is given.⁴⁴

Polish

The Polish Committee for Standardization (PKN) states that it carries on work in the area of terminology by facilitating communication through determination of terms, definitions, designations and symbols for common use (Polish Committee for Standardization 2012). However, a different view was expressed by one of the translators:

This was actually a major surprise to learn that PKN was doing any substantial work on terminology. They deal with standards (and probably with terminology – terms and definitions – as directly related to them). According to my knowledge there's no terminology body in Poland that would serve as a consultation/certification centre for terms coined in daily practice by different actors. We would highly appreciate such an institution. (PL Cou Reviewer)

Both terminologists identify some Internet sites and other resources used in their work. PL Com 1 lists the following: <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/>, international conventions, all government websites (including organisations, agencies), Google Scholar, a collection of links gathered in an intranet tool (MultiDoc), DGT library, etc. PL Cou 1 notes that an effort is made to always identify reliable web-based sources, and that therefore in the Council searches are restricted to gov.pl, edu.pl, and org.pl.

PL Cou 1 also notes that there is a scarcity of terms for finance (particularly in newer instruments); financial markets and services in the context of the crisis which commenced in 2008; energy; and IT terms. PL Com 1 mentions a scarcity of financial and IT terms and also lists research and areas that are not well developed in Poland, such as wine-making.

A list of spelling and grammar reference materials includes the 'very useful' *Uniwersalny słownik języka polskiego*⁴⁵ and the paper-based *Wielki słownik poprawnej polszczyzny PWN* (ed. Andrzej Markowski).

44 Aquilina, J., 2007. *Maltese-English* (2 vols.), Midsea Books Ltd., Malta.

Aquilina, J., 2007. *English-Maltese* (4 vols.), Midsea Books Ltd., Malta.

Serracino-Inglott, E., 1975-2003 *Il-Miklem Malti* (11 vols.), Klabb Kotba Maltin, Malta.

Akkademja tal-Malti, 2004 *Tagħrif fuq il-Kitba Maltija*, Klabb Kotba Maltin, Malta.

Kunsill Nazzjonali tal-Ilsien Malti, 2008 *Deciżjonijiet (1)*, Malta. Available from: http://www.kunsilltalmalti.gov.mt/filebank/documents/Deciżjonijiet1_25.07.08.pdf

45 <http://usjp.pwn.pl/>

Romanian

The European Institute of Romania is a public institution whose Translation Coordination Unit is responsible for coordinating the translation and the linguistic and legal revision of the pre-accession acquis, of ECHR case-law, of Romanian documents of a legal nature, and also for setting up a consistent terminology (European Institute of Romania 2012). A terminology and translation database is available on its website.⁴⁶

A comprehensive list of spelling and grammar resources is available, including the following:

DOOM (Dicționarul ortografic, ortoepic și morfologic al limbii române), Academia Română, Editura Univers Enciclopedic (București 2007). This is 'very reliable' (RO Cou 1).

DEX (Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române), Academia Română, Editura Univers Enciclopedic (București, 1998). This is government funded, and very reliable and easy to use (RO Cou 1). The online version, DEX online,⁴⁷ is also reliable and easy to use but needs to be checked against the paper version, which is considered the norm (RO Cou 1); under 'Resurse' some linguistic problems are treated.⁴⁸

Gramatica Limbii Române, Academia Română, Editura Academiei Române (București 2005). This is the government-funded, official grammar, but it is not easy to use (RO Cou 1, RO Com 1). There are some 1300 pages, and 'many difficulties of our mother tongue are evasively treated' (RO Com 1).

Vintilă-Rădulescu, Ioana, *DIN (Dicționar normativ al limbii române ortografic, ortoepic, morfologic și practic)*, Editura Corint (București 2009). This is 'very useful' (RO Com 1).

Avram, Mioara, *Gramatica pentru toți, ediția a II-a revăzută și adăugită*, Humanitas (București 1997). This is 'reliable and better in terms of usability' (RO Com 1).

Dumitrescu, Dan, *Dicționar de dificultăți și greșeli ale limbii române*, Editura Dacia, colecția „Dacia Educațional”, seria „Dicționare” (București 2008). This is 'useful' (RO Com 1).

Guțu Romalo, Valeria, *Corectitudine și greșeală. Limba română de azi*, Humanitas, colecția „Repere” (București 2008). This is 'useful' (RO Com 1).

Rădulescu, Ilie-Ștefan, *Să vorbim și să scriem corect. Erori frecvente în limbajul cotidian*, Editura Niculescu (București 2005). This is 'useful' (RO Com 1).

46 <http://www.ier.ro/index.php/site/search/terminologie/>

47 <http://dexonline.ro/>

48 Grammar Guide: <http://dexonline.ro/articole/>; Style Guide: http://dexonline.ro/articol/Ghid_de_exprimare_corect%C4%83

There is no particular body responsible for term creation in Romania, but RO Com1 cites some bodies that are involved in terminology work, such as a Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology; TERMROM, a Romanian NGO for terminology; and ASRO, a Romanian NGO for standardisation.

As to resources used in terminology work, RO Com1 provides a list of websites used, including the terminology database of the European Institute of Romania, as mentioned above. Legislative texts are used, as statutes often contain official definitions.⁴⁹ Other websites mentioned include government department websites, the parliament website, the national bank website and university websites.

The Commission terminologist (RO Com1) states that there are many instances of terminological inconsistency, and this occurs especially in the domains of IT and ‘newly explored domains of human knowledge (for example, gender discrimination)’.

Slovak

The Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is the main institution involved in research on the language. The Institute focuses on basic research on the standard and non-standard variants of the Slovak language (Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences 2012).

A selection of spelling and grammar reference materials is available, supported by training and contact with the Ľudovít Štúr Institute of Linguistics (Jazykovedný ústav Ľudovíta Štúra SAV). The following are published by that Institute: *Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*,⁵⁰ *Synonymický slovník slovenčiny*, and *Pravidlá slovenského pravopisu*. Other resources include Samo Šaling, Mária Ivanová-Šalingová, Zuzana Manikova (eds.), *Veľký slovník cudzích slov*, and *Kolektív pracovníkov Encyklopedického ústavu SAV, Encyclopaedia Beliana* (only A – Hir are available for now). There are also some Slovak Language dictionaries online.⁵¹

The terminologists indicate that the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing are responsible for term creation in Slovakia.

There is also a terminology database: Slovenská terminologická databáza,⁵² established in 2005. The Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics set up and manages this database. It has more than 4,500 terminological

records, relating to many areas including: Administrative Law, Astronomy, Bilingualism, Civil Security, Construction, Criminal Law, Criminology, Employment and Working Conditions, Fire Protection, History, Labour Law, Linguistics, Migration Policy, Private Law, Public order, Social Protection, Society and Demography. Since 2008 there has been a focus on terminology projects concerning social security, history, chess and marketing (SK Parl Reviewer).

Terminologists use resources such as the Internet, lists of terms elaborated by ministries, publications, consultation with the experts (some of them being a part of the Slovak Terminology Network, discussed in more detail in Section 5.1.4), glossaries provided by national experts, and specialised dictionaries.

Banking and economic and IT terms are not always available, as the English terms are often used in these areas in Slovakia (‘this is a common practice in some other fields as well’ – SK Com1). SK Com1 also mentions ‘all newly coined terms relating closely to the EU working and policymaking’. As Slovakia is a land-locked country, there is a lack of terms in the maritime area (‘marine and maritime flora and fauna’ – SK Parl1), such as the names of sea fishes.

Slovene

The Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language was established in 1945. The Institute researches the language, and some of its published works, as listed on its website, include ‘a dictionary of orthography and pronunciation; a dictionary of standard Slovenian; descriptive and historical studies in linguistics; an historical-onomastic dictionary; an historical-topographical dictionary; a linguistic atlas; monographs on texts in various dialects; and phonogramic archives of dialects’ (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts 2012).

Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika (*Dictionary of the Standard Slovene Language*), which is available on paper and also online,⁵³ is corpus-based and reliable; however, it is not up to date (5 volumes, the first volume was published in 1970, the last volume in 1991).

Slovenski pravopis (*Slovene Orthography*) is another paper dictionary also available online⁵⁴ and is a bit more up to date (2001); it is not, however, corpus-based and is thus somewhat controversial.

Slovenska slovnica (*Slovene Grammar*), by Jože Toporišič, is very theoretical and on paper, and ‘thus rarely useful’ (SL Com1).

49 These are available from www.legestart.ro.

50 <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>

51 <http://slovníky.korpus.sk/>; <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>

52 <http://data.juls.savba.sk/std/>

53 <http://bos.zrc-sazu.si/sskj.html>

54 <http://bos.zrc-sazu.si/sp2001.html>

Articles addressing different linguistic questions/difficulties are published in the journal for legal issues *Pravna praksa*⁵⁵ (different authors: Monika Kalin Golob, Tina Verovnik, Nataša Logar, Nataša Hribar). It is 'up to date, very useful, practically oriented, and the research is corpus based' (SL Com1).

Gigafida, an electronic text corpus of the Slovene language,⁵⁶ is the last resort when no other reference book gives an answer (SL Com1 checks actual language use in the corpus).

There is no formal State body responsible for creating terms, but there are some terminology committees and authorities who deal with terminology. These committees exist in some fields only, such as forestry, biochemistry and defence (SL Cou1).

Both terminologists provide a list of resources used,

55 For subscribers of the portal IUS-INFO, it is also available online:
<http://www.ius-software.si/LITE/Kazalo.aspx>.

56 <http://demo.gigafida.net/>

such as specialised dictionaries, government websites, national and EU legislation, and dissertations and PhD theses. SL Com1 states that a very important aspect of their work is the terminology support provided by the experts working at the ministries. SL Com1 also specifically mentions Evroterm,⁵⁷ which is a national database of European terminology.

SL Cou1 notes that there are term scarcities in fields where Serbian was used before Slovenia gained independence in 1991, such as diplomacy and defence. SL Cou1 also responds that there are scarcities in areas that develop quickly, such as IT. The problem here is that the English terms are already well established before Slovene terms are created. SL Com Reviewer notes that 'terminology is scarce in some very technical domains, such as type approval and vehicles or chemistry, e.g. names of new substances'.

57 <http://evroterm.gov.si/index.php?jezik=angl>

C Materials relating to Section 6

A Lists sent to Fiontar: Names and topics

Note that the total number of entries includes duplicates, which are discarded before the lists are entered into Fiontar's editorial database/interface.

Table 18: Lists sent to Fiontar: Finance, Business and Economics

List	Title	Number of entries
T008	Economics	539
T011	Preparation for market	8,379
T014	EU competition policy	125
T023	GA Basel II – Banking	1,538
T031	Insurance and Banking Solvency II	91
T038	Impaired assets	56
T055	International Accounting Standards 2010	1,482
T084	Budgetary Surveillance	38
T085	Financial terminology A–B – (new)	33
T086	Financial terminology A–B – (updated)	8
T101	EP List – Financial terms Sept 2011	38
T145	TARGET2 (new)	106
T146	TARGET2 (updated)	3
T149	ECA Audit Manual	126
T150	Technical Standards on short selling 2012 – new	49
T151	Technical Standards on short selling 2012 – (updated)	3
T152	Sovereign debt crisis	4
T153	Sovereign debt crisis 2	8
T163	EN Notes-Com IAS 2010 (reopened)	30
T172	Public Procurement 1&2 (COU) (new)	19
T178	COM-Solvency – 12 (new)	16
T183	EMIR – European Market Infrastructure Regulation (new)	30
Total number of entries		12,721

Table 19: Lists sent to Fiontar: Primaries

List	Title	Number of entries
T004	Primary entries consolidation projects	131
T013	Primaries 2008	2,119
T025	Primaries March_08–April_09	53
T026	Council Primary Entries EN–GA	692
T042	Starred primaries 15.01.2010	3,107
T049	New primaries 6.7.2010	2,536
T057	New primaries 10.11.2010	3,354
T087	CFSP-Reports – Part III Missions and Operations (COU) – primaries	9
T088	CFSP-Reports – Part IV Political stability (COU) – primaries	32
T089	Financial Regulation (COU) – primaries	38
T090	Gender Pay Gap (COU) – primaries	8
T091	International Organisations – Part 2 Africa & America (COU) – primaries	10
T093	Military Ranks (COU) – primaries	9
T094	Southern Neighbourhood COU – primaries	16
T095	Lisbon 100-09 COU – primaries	15
T096	Ecotoxicology (COM) – primaries	119
T097	European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (COM) – primaries	53
T098	Flora – LA plant names (COM) – primaries	97
T099	Toxicology (COM) – primaries	707
T100	Treaty on European Union (COM) – primaries	437
T108	New primaries 02-08-2011	1,674
T116	New Primaries 10-11-2011	232
T133	New Primaries 15-02-2012	483
T134	New Primaries 20-02-2012	433
T143	New Primaries 2012-05-07	607
T159	GA rel=2 Primary entries	106
T182	New Primaries 17-10-2012	546
Total number of entries		17,623

Table 20: Lists sent to Fiontar: Agriculture and Environment

List	Title	Number of entries
T005	Agriculture I	251
T006	Agriculture II	269
T007	Agriculture	1,389
T009	Environment	785
T036	Waste management	152
T037	Energy	40
T041	Viticulture	224
T122	Energy 2011 – (new)	45
T123	Energy 2011 – (updated)	2
T135	EP-Agriculture – new	21
T140	Climate and Environment	10
T156	Precision Farming (new)	25
T169	Tillage (new)	8
T170	Tillage (updated)	2
T175	COM-LA-Flora (new)	12
T176	COM-Ecodesign (Heating) – 2012 (new)	10
T177	COM-Ecodesign (Lighting) – 2012 (new)	15
T180	COM FR Wine (new)	152
Total number of entries		3,412

Table 21: Lists sent to Fiontar: Medicine and Pharmacy

List	Title	Number of entries
T019	OiE Veterinary Glossary - abbreviations.xls	32
T020	OiE Veterinary Glossary - list of tests.xls	59
T021	OiE Veterinary glossary.xls	22
T022	OiE Veterinary Glossary - chapter 2.xls	128
T030	Rare diseases	251
T128	Veterinary medicine – (new)	6
T129	Veterinary medicine – (updated)	9
T130	Medical terminology	82
T141	Medicine and Pharmacy	25
T142	Veterinary medicine	55
T155	Communicable Diseases	31
T164	EN notes-COM Medicine & Chemistry (reopened)	50
T181	COM-Equidaepharmacology – 2012 (new)	188
Total number of entries		938

Table 22: Lists sent to Fiontar: Employment and Legal Affairs

List	Title	Number of entries
T003	Employment	551
T027	EP – Human Rights	764
T056	Employment	41
T063	Additional list EP – Human Rights	9
T073	Skills & Jobs – Part 1 – (new)	7
T074	Skills & Jobs – Part 2 – (updated)	35
T075	Skills & Jobs – Part 3 – revision	1
T081	European Contract Law – (new)	44
T082	European Contract Law – (updated)	8
T092	Succession Regulation	31
T104	EU classified information	30
T105	Succession regulation – Part 4 Administration & Actors	9
T110	Passports	8
T115	Asylum and Migration	53
T118	Succession Regulation (new)	9
T119	Succession Regulation (updated)	4
T124	External Relations – (new)	29
T125	External Relations – (resend)	15
T136	EP-Human Rights 3 – (new)	11
T144	Succession Regulation (part 7 objects)	13
T167	Data protection (new)	14
T168	Data protection (updated)	4
T173	Succession Regulation – part 8	5
Total number of entries		1,695

Table 23: Lists sent to Fiontar: Miscellaneous themed lists

List	Title	Number of entries
T010	Transport	2,077
T029	COM DGs	41
T032	UCITS	41
T033	Aviation	45
T034	Railway Safety	30
T035	UNECE – Safety glazing	364
T039	Technical terms	158
T043	Aeronautical Terminology	4,333
T044	Chemical Terminology	702
T048	Chemical Terminology	764
T061	Extraction Platform against Poverty	31
T062	Digital Agenda	35
T069	Innovation Union	26
T071	Integrated Industrial Policy – Part 1 – (new)	21
T072	Integrated Industrial Policy – Part 2 – (updated)	6
T076	EP Establishment Plan – Part 1 – revision	217
T080	Rules of Procedure Part 1 (revision)	150
T102	CFSP Reports – Part VII Military Capabilities	52
T103	CFSP-Reports – Part VIII Headline Goals	8
T106	Resource Efficient Europe Part I – (new)	36
T107	Resource Efficient Europe Part II – (updated)	1
T111	Youth on the Move Part I (new)	24
T112	Youth on the Move Part II (updated)	9
T113	NGA networks Part I (new)	34
T114	NGA networks Part II (updated)	19
T120	Council directorates (new)	15
T121	Council directorates (updated)	1
T126	Radio Regulations	187
T165	Insurance Mediation (new)	33
T166	Insurance Mediation (updated)	2
T179	COM-Civil aviation 2012 (new)	34
Total number of entries		9,496

Table 24: Lists sent to Fiontar: Miscellaneous lists (unthemed)

List	Title	Number of entries
T001	Irish terms already in IATE	13,357
T002	most searched-for concepts in IATE	78
T028	Updates requested 2009-08-17	26
T040	Various domains	72
T045	EN-COM Updates Batch 1 A	760
T046	EN-COM Updates Batch 2 A	712
T051	EP Terms Non Primary 1.1.2009-1.6.2010	310
T052	Mix of Various Domains	57
T053	EP List 2	56
T054	EP COM term request	44
T059	Problematic entries	1,949
T060	Brackets and slashes	230
T064	Miscellaneous EP & COM	42
T065	Updates requested 2011-01-24	98
T067	EP List Jan 2011	28
T068	EP List Feb 2011	25
T070	COM list various domains	44
T078	EP List May 2011	28
T079	COM-GA June 2011	27
T083	EP list July 2011	5
T109	EP-COM list October 2011	48
T117	Updates requested 2012-01-17	113
T127	OPOCE – mixed concepts	109
T131	COM-EN terms updated 2011 – (new)	217
T132	COM-EN terms updated 2011 – (updated)	139
T137	COM-mixed domains – (new)	10
T138	CdT – update	1
T139	COM-entries updated after FB_1	140
T147	IATE-entries with three or more GA terms	1,037
T148	EP-macro list 2012-1	19
T154	Entries with 21–22 lang – NO GA	326
T157	EP Trainee project (new)	39
T158	EP Jan–Jul 2012 (new)	110
T160	GA rel=2 Non-primary entries	423
T161	GA rel=1	130
T162	EN Notes-COM (updated)	2
T171	EP-entries updated after FB_1	20
T174	EP-macro list 3 (Oct. 2012) (new)	16
Total number of entries		20,847

B Project participants in Ireland

The Irish government is represented by the Department responsible for the Irish language. When the project was initiated, this was the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, and Deaglán Ó Briain, a senior civil servant in this Department, was responsible for establishing the project and developing it until January 2011, when he was succeeded in this responsibility by Tomás Ó Ruairc, as Director of the Translation Unit in that Department. The Department was renamed as The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht when the current government came to power in March 2011. A decision was taken in early summer 2012 to subsume the new Translation Section into the Translation Section of the Irish Parliament, and responsibility for the GA IATE project since April 2012 has rested with Máire Killoran, Director of Irish in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

The officer responsible for the GA IATE project attends all GA IATE steering project meetings in Brussels, along with occasional attendance by the Irish Permanent Representation of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The national Terminology Committee (An Coiste Téarmaíochta): The national Committee under the auspices of Foras na Gaeilge, responsible for approving, developing and providing authoritative, standardised Irish-language terminology. Owner of the terminology published on the National Terminology Database for Irish, www.focal.ie, it is a voluntary committee which meets once a month. It establishes subcommittees to deal with specialist areas of knowledge. It works with Fiontar in developing term resources for the IATE database by validating new or problematic terms.

Fiontar, DCU: Fiontar hosts several Irish-language digital projects. The research team (see Figure 21) is headed by the projects director, Dr Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín, and she is responsible for overseeing the progress of projects, recruitment, financial management, applications for funding and reporting to funding bodies, and policy coordination. The editorial manager, Dr Úna Bhreathnach, supervises the day-to-day work, allocates staff resources to projects and monitors productivity. She works closely with the terminologist, Dr Gearóid Ó Cleircín, who is responsible for content and quality of research outputs. In the GA IATE project this includes monitoring Irish terms for IATE for grammatical and semantic accuracy. The terminologist also represents Fiontar on the national Terminology Committee.

The technical manager, Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh, is responsible for the management, maintenance and development of the technical solutions established by

Fiontar. On this project, he is responsible for importing and exporting lists of entries received from IATE and for resolving technical problems associated with this import and export in collaboration with IATE. The projects director and the technical manager attend all GA IATE meetings in Brussels and are joined by either the terminologist or the editorial manager.

Currently the editorial team in Fiontar consists of two research editors and ten assistant editors who service the needs of several projects including GA IATE. Resources are assigned to GA IATE as indicated in Table 10. The editors coordinate the various projects including the GA IATE project, and the assistant editors carry out editorial duties and terminology work. The research editors allocate work to the assistant editors in collaboration with the terminologist, respond to day-to-day terminological, grammatical and workflow queries, and report on productivity and progress at internal Fiontar meetings. This team is responsible for the first and second screening of IATE entries, provides feedback to the research editor and the terminologist on possible issues, and reports on progress at internal Fiontar meetings.

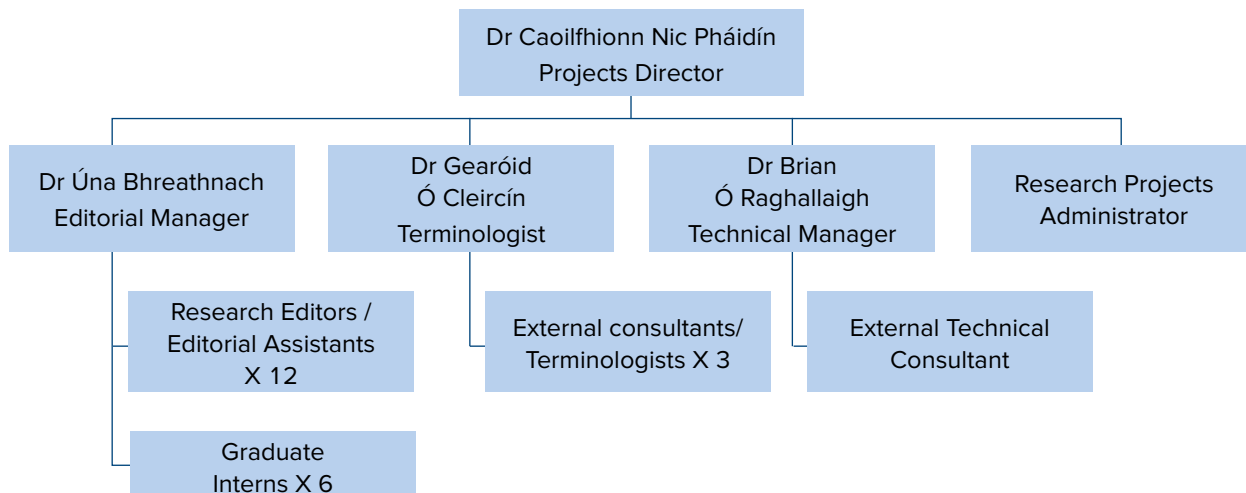
The former technical manager, Michal Boleslav Měchura, now provides technical consultancy services to Fiontar and is involved in technical developments in collaboration with the current technical manager. The former terminologist in Fiontar, Donla úi Bhraonáin, is now an external consultant terminologist on the GA IATE project. She supports the current terminologist in his work by reviewing the grammatical and linguistic queries as identified by editorial staff at the third screening stage of the workflow and, as a member of the Terminology Committee, is involved in the ratification of new or problematic terms at monthly Terminology Committee meetings.

The following entities and individuals contribute to the project but are not directly involved in its management or coordination:

Other external consultant terminologists: A former Irish translator in the Council works as a consultant on the project and is involved in the first and second screening stages of the workflow. Several former members of the Fiontar editorial team have worked for periods as external consultant editors on the first and second screening stages of the workflow process.

Information Systems and Services (ISS): in Dublin City University provide database and web hosting services along with related services such as backup and security. A Service Level Agreement is in place between ISS and Fiontar, which covers all aspects of the hosting arrangements.

Figure 21: Fiontar research team currently responsible for six projects



C Schedule of GA IATE project meetings and participants

Table 25: GA IATE Terminology Project Group meetings

Date	Location
20.11.07	Luxembourg
26.02.08	Luxembourg
28.05.08	Brussels
16.10.08	Brussels
10.03.09	Brussels
03.07.09	Brussels
17.11.09	Brussels
23.03.10	Brussels
14.09.10	Brussels
15.02.11	Brussels
18.10.11	Brussels
08.05.12	Brussels
23.10.12	Brussels

Table 26: GA IATE Terminology Project Group members (2012)

Úna Bhreathnach (Fiontar)	Austin Ó Duibh (COM)
Seán Hade (COU)	Labhrás Ó Finneadha (EP)
Christine Herwig (COM, Chairperson)	Colmille Ó Monacháin (COM)
Máire Killoran (Dept. of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht)	Brian Ó Raghallaigh (Fiontar)
Manuel Leal (COU)	Peter Race (CdT)
Eoin Mac Dómhnaill (Court of Justice)	Ingrid Swinnen (COU)
Cathal Mac Gabhann (COU)	Monica Welwert (COM)
Caoilfhionn Nic Pháidín (Fiontar)	Konstantinos Zacharis (COM)
Gearóid Ó Cleircín (Fiontar)	

Index

- acceptability status, levels of 76
- acquis communautaire 8, 43, 47–9, 52
Irish translation 55
- Acts of the Oireachtas
Irish translations 54
Official Standard for Irish 78, 82, 84
Translation Section of the Houses of the Oireachtas 56, 75–6
- aligned texts, corpus of 59–60, 75, 81
- ambiguous entries 64, 73–4
see *also* clean-up of IATE data;
duplicate entries
- barristers, Irish language and 55
- Best Practice for Terminologists 24–30,
34, 50
- budgetary terminology 39
- Bulgarian
acquis communautaire 47, 49
linguistic staff 44
number of terms in IATE 22, 50
scarcity of terms 51
sociolinguistic notes 101
terminology resources 104
- Bunachar Náisiúnta Téarmaíochta don
Ghaeilge see Focal.ie
- Caighdeán Oifigiúil* (Official Standard)
58, 78, 82, 84
- Canadian Government: access to IATE
24
- capacity-building of linguistic staff
54–8, 88
see *also* training
- CAT tools (computer aided translation)
31
see *also* databases and tools
- Center for Sprogteknologi (CST),
Denmark 8, 20–1
- clean-up of IATE data 27, 40, 82–5
- concordance tables: Romanian 48
- consolidation see clean-up of IATE data
- Constitution of Ireland: status of Irish
language 54
- consultant experts 45–7, 79–80
Lithuanian terminology 48
see *also* outsourcing of terminology
work
- COREPER 55
- corpus of aligned legislative texts
59–60, 75, 81
- corrigenda: use of in Slovak 49
- COTSOES (Conference of Translation
Services of European States) 50
- Croatian 28
- Czech
acquis communautaire 47
challenges 47, 51–3
IATE source citation rules 50
linguistic staff 44, 45
number of terms in IATE 22, 50
sociolinguistic notes 101
terminology resources 104–5
use of English terms 43
- Danish 22, 50
- databases and tools 33–4
Extranet 59, 72, 78, 81, 85
see *also* Fiat; resources for
terminology
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the
Gaeltacht 56–9, 79–80, 87
- derogations: Irish and Maltese
translation 43, 54–5
- dictionaries as acceptable sources
75–6
- Directorate-General for Translation
(Commission) 8, 34–7
GA IATE project responsibilities 79
- Directorate-General for Translation
(DG-TRAD) (Parliament): Client Liaison
Service 41
- domains: classification systems 20–1
- duplicate entries 16, 22, 28–9, 51, 84
ambiguous entries 64, 73–4
see *also* clean-up of IATE data
- Dutch 22, 50
- EC Termpad 49
- ELISE (European Institutions Linguistic
Information Storage and Exchange)
33–4
- English 22, 27–8, 50
Czech use of English terms 43
- Estonian
acquis communautaire 48, 52
IATE guide 50
linguistic staff 44, 45
number of terms in IATE 22, 50
Pre-IATE label 34
sociolinguistic notes 101
terminology resources 105
- Eur-Lex 34, 41, 50
- Euramis (European advanced
multilingual information system) 33–4,
41
- Eurodicautom 8, 19–21, 28, 35
- European Investment Bank 19, 28
- EuroTerms 19
- Eurovoc domain classification 20–1
- Euterpe 9, 19–20
- Extranet 59, 72, 78, 81, 85
- feedback
about multiple terms in an entry 78
coordinated by Translation Centre
23–4
time constraints 82–3
see *also* Extranet
- Fiat 9, 58–9, 81
screenings 61–72
- Finnish
IATE guide 50
linguistic staff 14, 25, 28
number of terms in IATE 22, 50
- Focal.ie 9, 55–8, 75
challenges 82
use in GA IATE project 57, 72–3, 79
- Foras na Gaeilge 9, 55–6
- Framework for Terminology Work, New*
38–9, 50
- French 22, 27–8, 50
- funding
of GA IATE 56–9, 79–80, 87
of IATE 24
- future of GA IATE project 86–8
- German 22, 27–8, 50
- grammar rules, Irish language 58, 76–8,
82, 84
- Greek 22, 50
- handbacks 72, 84
- helpdesk
for Irish-language translators 84, 88
for translators in EU institutions 36, 39
- Houses of the Oireachtas: translation
section 56, 75–6
- Hungarian
acquis communautaire 48
challenges 47, 51–3
linguistic staff 44, 45
number of terms in IATE 22, 50
sociolinguistic notes 101
terminology resources 105
- IATE (Inter-Active Terminology for
Europe) 9
handbooks and manuals 23–30, 34,
50
IATE 2.0 31
number of entries 19, 22, 29–30, 50,
79
Pre-IATE 19–22, 34, 49
public website 24
- inconsistent terms 20, 46, 48, 49
- Interinstitutional Committee for
Translation and Interpretation (ICTI) 9,
20–3, 33
- internship programmes 56, 79–80
- Irish language
acquis communautaire 55
derogation 43, 54–5
grammar rules 58, 76–8, 82, 84
linguistic staff 54–8, 79–81, 88
number of terms in IATE 22, 29, 50, 79
- ISO 704 50
- Italian 22, 50
- languages of the EU 13–15, 27–8
IATE and new languages 9, 39, 88–9
- Latvian
acquis communautaire 48, 52
challenges 51–3
linguistic staff 44, 45
number of terms in IATE 22, 50, 51
sociolinguistic notes 102
terminology resources 105–6
- Léacsclann* 59, 81, 85
see *also* Fiat
- legal terminology 55–8, 79
corpus of aligned legislative texts
59–60, 75, 81

- Lench domain classification 20–1
 LEX project report 80
 linguistic staff see recruitment of terminologists; staff numbers; training
 Lisbon Treaty 55
 Lithuanian
 acquis communautaire 48
 challenges 47, 51–3
 IATE guide 50
 linguistic staff 44, 45, 46
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 sociolinguistic notes 102
 terminology resources 46, 106
 logainm.ie 56
- Maltese
 challenges 46, 51–3
 derogation 43, 55
 linguistic staff 44, 45
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 sociolinguistic notes 102–3
 terminology resources 106
- Motif data structure 20
 multi-noun terms 58
- National Terminology Database see Focal.ie
 networks for terminologists 45–6
New Framework for Terminology Work 38–9, 50
- Official Languages Act (OLA) (Ireland) 54
 Official Standard (*Caighdeán Oifigiúil*) 58, 78, 82, 84
 Oireachtas see Acts of the Oireachtas; Houses of the Oireachtas
 outsourcing of terminology work 28
 Czech 47–8
 Finnish and Swedish 14, 28
 to Fiontar 28, 86
 ownership of terms 25–6, 30, 52
 see also validation of terms
- parallel text see aligned texts, corpus of 'parked' entries 77–8, 82
 partnerships and cooperation
 GA IATE project 80–9, 116
 interinstitutional in EU 24–6, 31–2, 39, 41, 43–5
- Placenames Database of Ireland (logainm.ie) 56
- Polish
 acquis communautaire 48
 budgetary terminology 39
 challenges 47, 51–3
 IATE guide 50
 linguistic staff 44, 45, 84
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 sociolinguistic notes 103
 terminology resources 46, 84, 107
- Portuguese 22, 50
 Pre-IATE 19–22
 Pre-IATE label 34, 49
- Presidency: 'Three Presidencies' programme 75
 primary legislation see Acts of the Oireachtas; Treaties (EU)
 proactive terminology work 37–9, 41–2, 48, 74
projet de rattrapage 39
 public availability of IATE terms 82
- Q&R (Quality & Reliability) (Greek IT firm) 10, 20–1
 quality v quantity 28–30, 52, 79, 81, 83–4, 86
 acquis communautaire 49
 frequency of IATE term work 51
 Quest (metasearch tool) 33–4, 50, 53
- recruitment of terminologists 33, 40, 58
 see also training
 regulation of the translation sector 55
 reliability codes 27, 72–3, 76
 Pre-IATE label 34, 49
 reporting on GA IATE project 80, 84
 resources for terminology 43, 56, 82
 networks 46
 web addresses 24, 48, 104–9
- Romanian
 acquis communautaire 48, 49
 challenges 46–7, 51–3
 concordance tables 48
 linguistic staff 43–5, 46, 52
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 sociolinguistic notes 103
 terminology resources 46, 107–8
- sample entries pre-project 57
 scarcity of terms 51
 screening: GA IATE workflow 59–78, 79
 secondary legislation 56
 secondments 38, 40
 selection of entries 60–1, 74–5, 83, 87
 seminars on terminology 41
- Slovak
 acquis communautaire 48–9
 challenges 47, 51–3
 linguistic staff 43, 44, 46
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50, 51
 scarcity of terms 51
 sociolinguistic notes 103–4
 terminology resources 45–6, 108
- Slovene
 acquis communautaire 49
 challenges 46–7, 51–3
 IATE guide 50
 linguistic staff 43, 44
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 sociolinguistic notes 104
 terminology resources 108–9
- Spanish 22, 50
 staff numbers
 capacity-building 54–8, 88
 Fiontar 79–80
 terminologists in EU institutions 44–6
- status of Irish language 54–7
Strategy for the Irish Language 2010–2030 55, 79
- Swedish
 number of terms in IATE 22, 50
 outsourcing of terminology work 14, 28
 training for translators 37
- technical infrastructure
 challenges for new languages 52, 58–60, 89
 in EU institutions 13, 19–25, 31, 37, 40, 42
 GA IATE 72, 75, 79–80, 81
 see also databases and tools
- TermCoord 10, 40–1
 video conferences 25
- 'terminocafé' 41
- terminologists
 recruitment of 33, 40, 58
 see also staff numbers; training
- Terminology Committee (An Coiste Téarmaíochta) 10, 56, 75, 80
 challenges 83, 85
 guidelines for applying grammar 58, 76
 validation of terms 60, 72, 79
- Terminology Coordination Sector (EU Commission) 37
- TermNet 37
- time constraints 51–3, 82–3
- TIS (Terminological Information System) 10, 19–20
- TMX files 59
- training
 in EU institutions 37, 39, 42
 in Ireland 55–6, 58, 78, 80
 for Swedish translators 37
 see also resources for terminology
- Translation Section, Houses of the Oireachtas 56, 75–6
- transliteration 68
- Treaties (EU)
 translation into Irish 54–5
 see also acquis communautaire; corpus of aligned legislative texts
- United Nations: access to IATE 24
- validation of terms
 by Terminology Committee 60, 72, 79
 IATE ownership 25–6, 30, 52
- Verbum (database) 19
- Wiki 25
 workflow (Council) 39
 workflow (Fiontar) 57–8, 59–60, 79–85
 screenings 59–62
 sources and resources 74–8
- Xbench 33

This study provides a comprehensive description of Irish-language terminology for the purposes of European Union translation work. An urgent need for Irish-language terminology arose in 2007 when Irish became an official EU language. This study documents the response to that need, and places it in the context of terminology work in other 'new' EU languages which gained official status in 2004 and 2007.

IATE, the shared multilingual terminology database of the EU institutions and bodies, is described in detail, with particular emphasis on the role of the three major EU institutions, Commission, Council and Parliament.

The study was compiled by Fiontar, Dublin City University, in consultation with project participants in the EU institutions and the Irish public service.



€12



*An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht*