The rule of the terminology facilities and sources in the linguistic side of the innovation processes implementation

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The terms, like the concepts and the objects that they designate, often contain references and connections to other terms, since express and represent the flow of the knowledge and the continuous conquest of science. We could consider a term like the expression of the "genetic patrimony" of those which they have preceded it and, in the same time, the representation nitty-gritty of numberless designations coming from him, until to constitute a complex design in which every point collects the cultural inheritance of the past and assumes a prodromic function for the future processes.

Now, to delineate a picture of the current situation of the technical-scientific terminology in Italian and Hungarian, is hard and complex for various reasons, but is possible to emphasize the more evident tendencies, and the importance of all the applications to the innovation processes. The considerable transformations happened in Italy and Hungary in the sectors of the economy, industrial production and organization of work, media, education and professional formation, scientific and technological research have modified visibly the structures and the linguistic evolution of the spoken and written languages. The researchers followed the phenomena, trying to explain and influence, in the same time and when that was possible, the linguistic processes *in fieri*. Reading their analyses, we will have an interesting picture of the Italian and Hungarian situation, with the differentiation coming from the more controlled process of linguistic planning in the Hungarian language. It is necessary however to recognize that the "outlying" rule of linguistic studies about the scientific languages was particularly evident in the context of the fast processes of innovation in the last two decades of the last century, remarking the present attention to the phenomena, postulated by the radical influence of the European and global economy trends to the national situations. The human studies-oriented formation of the experts of linguistics was, for the past, the origin of a diffuse opinion that the scientific languages are special unities, separated, often isolated from the general outline of the language in use (DE MAURO 1994:309, FÓRIS 2006). The more and more significant presence of specialized and technical literature is moreover cause and effect of a specialization of the various fields of the knowledge.

Is important to stress two aspects of the general question. The first one consists in the difficulty perceived in the identification and definition of the research (and application) field of terminology studies. The second, strictly connected to the first and perhaps its directed consequence, consists in the presence of a plethora of sources for the application of technical-scientific terminology in the national languages.

Also the world of the science and of technical innovation, leaning against the expansive push of the last decades and the economical impact to the research, signs a remarkable impulse to the processes of divulgation and unification – in national and international level - of linguistic expression and to the international convergence of the terminology. In the opposition and unification represented by the binomial "diversity and terminology" (CABRÉ 1995), the concept of "diversity" is reported to a discipline naturally oriented to the unification: as the more important European expert in terminology theoretical studies, M. Teresa Cabré emphasizes, considering the scientific bases, methods, objectives, operative and formative criteria of the terminology under the aspect of their diversification, we can see the emergency of trends that allow fundamental application addresses of the terminology, coming from specific theoretical conception and producing different praxis: a) praxis tied to the linguistic technologies (as particularly in western and central Europe) and oriented towards a *conceptual and denominational standardization*; b) praxis based on the translation, institutionally implemented in the job of the international, multilingual institutes and in the bi- or multilingual countries; c) applications inspired to the criteria of sociolinguistic studies, with the proposition of planning the language, when the terminology is considered like one of the fundamental elements of each communicative code (one of the basic objectives of the terminological activity consists in substituting terms imported from languages of society technologically dominated with already testified shapes or again stamp adapts to the own linguistic system) (CABRÉ 1995:10)

Currently the Italian and Hungarian situation does not allow, to my warning, of being led back to one of the three addresses, but all the three are parts of the terminological experience, till the theoretical debate on the terminology will have the strong position to determining a pragmatic guideline. The important rule of the renewal of academic curricula in the European higher education processes will represent a possible harmonization of linguistic studies and – on the side of the scientific research applied to the lexicography – the homogeneous planning of the scientific and technological terminology, according to the exigencies of technological innovation: the professional figure of the translator for special texts, must be enriched – from the first years of his professional activities – with a more detailed instruction in terminology studies, in mother- and foreign language, leaning against the – other than linguistic – specialization of the experts involved in the educational and professionalization processes. The function of national and international terminology research institutes, terminological sources, lexicographic institutes and workgroups, after the last period of great, but often disorderly expansion, must be more focused to the ordering and classification of scientific languages and unification of terms in a thematic approach: the remarkable effort of the European Union experts, in this field, generated different kinds of instruments, from the simple terminological poster to the complex and detailed thematic "vademecum" with an innovative approach to the possible interaction between different political points of view, and the analyses of the particularities of each national situation. A frequent problem, from the point of view of the translator, as also from the point of view of the teachers of translation and interpreting, it consists in the way of approaching these sources, this complex thesaurus of data and terms, and above all, in the way to choose a good itinerary to proceed when we have to translate complex, long texts. The illustration of the typology of the available sources with high terminological quality and a fast recognition index, is connectible to the European Union efforts in building a multidisciplinary database, with differentiated levels of use: Terminological poster: a multilingual (including all the official languages of EU) instrument for the categorization of special subsectors of economy, culture, law, etc. The lexicographic can be interacted with graphic solution (Aquaculture species, fig. 1); Traditional multilingual glossary: a multilingual (including all, or almost all the official languages of EU) instrument oriented to the digitalization of the traditional (technical) dictionaries. To the basic level of lexicographic description, we can find isolated phraseology samples (Multilingual Glossary of technical and popular medical terms in nine European Languages, fig. 2); Selected terminology glossary: a multilingual (including some languages of EU) instrument connected to projects of terminology assessment, or special educational processes in the frame of national administrations. The thematic description of a selection of keywords, includes a detailed illustration of national particularities (Terminology of European education and training policy, fig. 3).

The development of the databases, and the (interactive) integration with text-bases (like the online corpus of European Community laws and communications, the Eur-lex site (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/), with a multilingual approach (and the syntactical scansion of the text) to texts and terminological questions), will help the translators to find and analyze the context of the terminological system(s), to differentiate correctly the terms and the syntactical frames, and to follow the innovation of terminology in each scientific, technological, cultural field.

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AQUACULTURE SPECIES
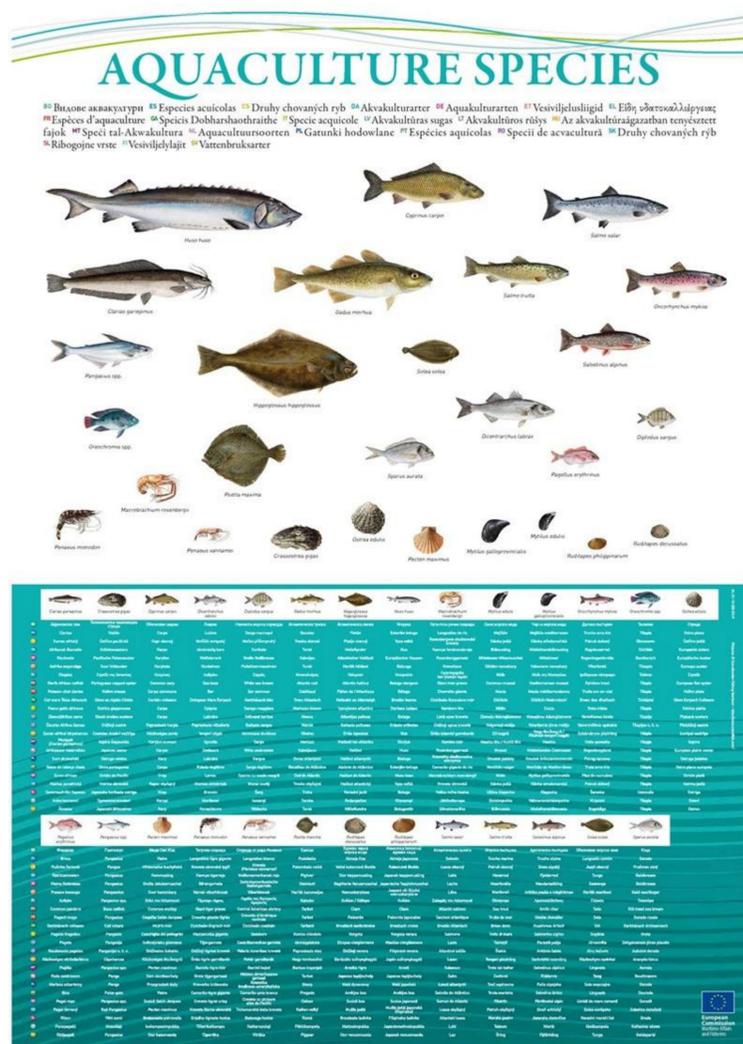
Multilingual lemma collection (056)

No: 0551 eczema

English: To the English dictionary

Technical term: eczema
Popular term: eczama

Danish:
Technical term: eksem
Popular term: eksem

German:
Technical term: Ekzem(a)
Popular term: Ekzem(a)

Spanish:
Technical term: eczema (nf)
Popular term: eczema (nm)

French:
Technical term: eczéma (m)
Popular term: eczéma

Italian:
Technical term: eczema
Popular term: arrossamento della pelle con prurito e squame

Dutch:
Technical term: eczeem
Popular term: oppervlakkige huidaandoening

Portuguese:
Technical term: eczema
Popular term: dermatite; inflamação della pele

http://users.ugent.be/~rvdstich/eugloss/multi056.html

32   8 – assessment of learning outcomes

DE **Bewertung von Lernergebnissen**

Verfahren zur Beurteilung von Kenntnissen, Know-how und/oder Kompetenzen einer Person gemäß festgelegten Kriterien (Lernerwartungen, Messung von Lernergebnissen). Die Bewertung führt normalerweise zu einer Validierung und Zertifizierung.
Anmerkung: In der englischsprachigen Literatur bezieht sich der Begriff "assessment" in der Regel auf die Beurteilung von Personen; die Beurteilung von Ausbildungsmethoden oder -anbietern wird meist als "evaluation" bezeichnet.
Quelle: Cedefop, 2004.
Verwandter Begriff: Zertifizierung von Lernergebnissen

FR **évaluation des résultats/acquis d'apprentissage**

Le processus consistant à apprécier les savoirs, savoir-faire, aptitudes et/ou compétences d'un individu à l'aune de critères prédéfinis (résultats attendus, mesure des résultats/acquis d'apprentissage). L'évaluation débouche habituellement sur la validation et la certification.
Note: en anglais, le terme «assessment» se réfère généralement à l'évaluation des compétences des apprenants, alors que «evaluation» renvoie plutôt à l'évaluation des méthodes ou des prestataires d'enseignement et de formation.
Source: Cedefop, 2004.
Terme lié: certification des résultats/acquis d'apprentissage

IT **accertamento dei risultati dell'apprendimento**

Il processo di accertamento delle conoscenze, del know-how, delle abilità e/o delle competenze di una persona in base a criteri prestabiliti (risultati attesi, misurazione dei risultati dell'apprendimento). Ad esso seguono, in genere, la convalida e la certificazione.
Nota: in letteratura, il termine "accertamento" si riferisce, di norma, alla valutazione delle competenze di una persona, mentre "valutazione" è usato più spesso per descrivere la procedura d'esame dei metodi pedagogici o dei fornitori di servizi d'istruzione e formazione.
Fonte: Cedefop, 2004.
Termine collegato: certificazione dei risultati dell'apprendimento