



Summer School of Terminology 2008

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Warm greetings from
Slovenia!



Slovenia:



- until 1918 part of the Habsburg Monarchy,
- from 1918 to 1941 part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia,
- from 1945 to 1991 one of the six republics of Yugoslavia,
- an independent country since 1991.

- Capital city: Ljubljana.
- Population of just over 2 million.
- Official language: Slovenian.

Standard language:



- formed in the 16th century when the Bible was translated into Slovenian.

The position of Slovenian in the former Yugoslavia:



- under the constitution Slovenian had equal status with other languages of Yugoslavia (Serbian, Croatian, and Macedonian),
- but in reality Serbo-Croatian was used in federal, military, and diplomatic institutions.

Actual position of the language now:



- Slovenian is *de facto* national language.

Focus on Slovenian and its terminology:



- as a language of a small nation Slovenian continues to exist because Slovenians have always cultivated their language and Slovenian terminology.

The first Summer School of Terminology was held



- in Ljubljana from 4 till 6 September 2008.

It was organized by:



- Terminological Section of the Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language,
- European Association for Terminology (Brussels),
- TermNet (Vienna),
- and Department of Translation, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana.

Summer school's focus was on the following topics:



- native language terminology and global society's bi- and multilingualism,
- developing and incorporating new technologies into terminographical work,

- typology of Slovenian terminology used in individual areas: special emphasis on word-formation patterns in creating or translating technical terms, as well as the synonymy, antonymy, valency, and polysemy of technical terms,
- typology of terminology used in various disciplines: law, pharmacy, electrical engineering, theatre, etc.

Activities organised within the framework of the Summer School



- round table entitled *Terminology in the National Language and Bi- or Multilingual Global Society*,

- three workshops:
 - *Work With Terminological Corpora,*
 - *Designing Terminological Corpora,*
 - *Presentation of SlovarRed 2.1 Computer Application for the Redaction of Terminological Dictionaries.*

The authors of the papers were from the following countries:



- Slovenia (26), Croatia (10), Austria (1), Spain (1), Denmark (1), the Netherlands (1) and Ireland (1).

Working languages:



- Slovenian,
- Croatian,
- English.

Participants of the Summer School (around 150):



- students, university lecturers,
- translators employed in governmental offices,
- freelance translators,
- researchers from the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics in Zagreb,

- professionals collaborating with ministries,
- researchers from the Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language in Ljubljana,
- members of terminological commissions of the Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language, and others.

Special guests:



- the President of EAFT Fidelma Ní Ghalchobler,

- the members of EAFT:
 - Gabriele Sauberer,
 - Jan Roukens,
 - Susan Lervad,
 - Sandra Cuadrado Camps.
 - .

The goals of the Summer School of Terminology:



- connecting experts working in the fields of terminology and terminography,
- giving information about recent discoveries in the field of terminology in Europe and Slovenia,

- presenting new tools for processing and presenting terminology that is enabled by new technology,
- highlighting current problems and presenting solutions (too frequent synonymy, problems in translation and particularly the intrusion of English as *lingua franca* into the field of terminology, etc.).

Some of the insights presented in the papers:



- terminology is a very important part of a national language,
- terminology of every professional field stores information about the life of the language, nation and the field itself,
- in a world of globalization every language should build a model of co-existence with other languages,

- every field, particularly the one with rapid development, should give a lot of attention to developing appropriate terminology both professionally and linguistic-wise,
- in a national language, standardized terminology is needed to secure the quality of production, translation and international cooperation,

- users should have a quick and easy access to terminological databases and the databases of knowledge presented with appropriate terminology,
- manuals for terminological and terminographical work in different languages should be compiled.

Some of the particularly important insights:



- due to social and political changes in the '90s in Eastern Europe, terminology, particularly in administrative, legal and economic fields, changed drastically,
- due to the expansion of the EU, accession countries were faced with tremendous work that had to be done in the fields of translation and terminology, which undoubtedly enlivened the terminological field itself.

Tasks facing Slovenian terminology in the future:



- raising awareness that mother tongue is a valuable thing,
- making clear that English cannot be the sole means of scientific communication within the country,
- forming Slovenian terminology for fields that were not dealt with in Yugoslavia (pharmacy, military, customs),

- naming new concepts originating particularly in the English speaking world,
- enabling proper professional and linguistic terminology in all fields,
- establishing means of interdisciplinary and inter-institutional confirmation of EU terminology,

- educating experts particularly in technical fields to be able to form Slovenian terminology,
- developing modern tools for researching terminology,
- creating databases for individual terminological fields,
- offering users standardized Slovenian terminology available online (e.g. ‘Slovene Terminology Web Portal’),

- compiling terminological dictionaries and the dictionary of contemporary Slovenian,
- demanding from government officials to enforce the law and the resolution on language passed by the state.
- Thank you very much!