

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	35647
Name	Terminology and lexicography
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2023 - 2024

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation(English)	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	First term
1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	First term
1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (German)	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation(English)	16 - Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	Obligatory
1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)	16 - Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	Obligatory
1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (German)	16 - Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
SANMARTIN SAEZ, JULIA	150 - Spanish

SUMMARY

The subject is part of the auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge, together with the subjects of ICT applied to translation, Documentation for translators and Pragmatics and Interlinguistic Mediation. Its instrumental nature makes it essential for the successful development of other subjects, particularly those related to specialized translations.



Thus, this subject meets the demands of the specialized translation labor market; for this reason, its objective is for students to reach a high degree of autonomy in the mastery of the existing lexicographical and terminological sources and resources necessary to carry out specialized translations. In addition, it enables students to master the basic concepts and theoretical developments of the two disciplines, as well as to carry out their practical application as a working tool.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

No specific previous knowledge is required.

OUTCOMES

1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation(English)

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.
- Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.
- Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal relations.



- Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.
- Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.
- Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.
- Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.
- Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.
- Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal relations.
- Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.
- Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.
- Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.



- Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (German)

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.
- Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.
- Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal relations.
- Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.
- Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.
- Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.
- Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.
- Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To know the theoretical and practical foundations of the analysis, creation and use of lexicographic sources.
- To Know the theoretical and practical fundamentals of the analysis, creation and use of terminology sources.
- To Be able to consult terminology databases as translation tools.
- To be able to create glossaries and terminological works.



DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Introductory aspects. The study of the lexicon: lexicology and terminology.

- 1.1. General lexicon and specialized lexicon.
- 1.2. Lexicology and terminology as disciplines.

2. The Lexicography

- 2.1. The dictionary: concept and structure.
- 2.2. Types of dictionaries.
- 2.3. Other lexicographical works: encyclopedias, vocabularies, thesauruses, etc.

3. Specialized discourses and terminology

- 3.1. Specialized discourses
- 3.2. Fundamental concepts of terminology.
- 3.3. Procedures for the formation of terms: neology

4. Terminology methodology and practice: terminography

- 4.1. Fundamentals and principles
- 4.2. Working and reference materials
- 4.3. Computer input: databases

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	45,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	25,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Theoretical classes will be combined with practical classes in the classroom. In addition, the student will carry out activities and readings outside the classroom.

More specifically, in the classes some aspects of the syllabus will be explained (with a deductive method) and various activities and tasks will be developed, such as the recognition of terminological units in various texts and their analysis (formal and conceptual) (with an inductive method).

The classroom teaching will be complemented with the development of practices and, if considered, with



critical and reflective readings on the subject.

EVALUATION

Type of evaluation

- 1) Delivery of the practicals on the dates indicated throughout the course. 50%
- 2) A final theoretical-practical test in which the knowledge acquired through the explanations, readings and practicals will be evaluated, as well as the skills acquired in the use of terminological and lexicographical resources. 50%

In order to pass the course as a whole, it is necessary to obtain a 2 in the practice or practices delivered throughout the course and a 2 in the final exam; and the sum of the two parts must reach 5. If a 2 is not reached in the final exam, it will not be averaged and, consequently, the mark for the practices will not be added to the final grade. In the second exam the student will be able to hand in the recoverable practicals.

The activities can be recovered in the second call if the sum of all the grades of the activities, obtained in the first call, does not exceed 3. In this case, the following can be recovered: a) the activities that have not been presented in the first call; b) the activities that do not exceed half of their score, that is to say, an activity valued at 1 point can be recovered when it does not exceed 0.5.

Intellectual honesty is vital to an academic community and for the fair evaluation of the student's work. All work submitted in this course must be originally authored by every student. No student shall engage in unauthorized collaboration or make use of ChatGPT or other AI composition software.

REFERENCES

Basic

- ARNTZ, Reiner & PICHT, Heriber (1995): Introducción a la terminología, Madrid, Fundación Germán Sánchez Ruipérez. Versión original: Einführung in die Terminologearbeit, 1989.
- CABRÉ, M^a Teresa (1992): La terminologia. La teoria, els mètodes, les aplicacions. Barcelona: Empúries, Trad. cast.: La terminología. Teoría, metodología y aplicaciones, Barcelona, Antàrtida.
- FRANQUESA I BONET, Ester (1997): La terminologia. Un mirall del món, Barcelona, Editorial UOC.
- GONZALO GARCÍA, Consuelo & GARCÍA YEBRA, Valentín (2000): Documentación, terminología y traducción, Madrid, Editorial Síntesis.
- LERAT, Pierre (1997): Las lenguas especializadas, Barcelona, Ariel Lingüística.
- RAFEL I FONTANALS, Joaquim (1997): Lexicografia, Barcelona, Editorial UOC.
- MEDINA GUERRA, M. Antonio (coord.) (2001) Lexicografía española, Barcelona, Ariel. [primera parte]



Additional

- AINAUD, Jordi, ESPUNYA, Anna & PUJOL, Dídac (2003) Manual de traducció anglès-català, Vic. Eumo, cap. 6 El lèxic
- ALCARAZ, Enrique et alii (eds.) (2007) Las lenguas profesionales y académicas, Barcelona. Ariel.
- ALCINA CAUDET, Amparo & GAMERO PÉREZ, Silvia (2002): La traducción científico-técnica y la terminología en la sociedad de la información, Castellón, Universitat Jaume I.
- ÁLVAREZ, Miriam (1997): Tipos de escrito III: Epistolar, administrativo, jurídico, Madrid, Arco Libros.
- ALBEROLA, Patricia et alii (1996) Comunicar la ciència. València: Bullent.
- AUGER, Pierre; ROUSSEAU, Louis (1978) Metodologia de la recerca terminològica. Trad. i adaptació catalana de M. T. Cabré, Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya-Departament de Cultura, 1984.
- CABRÉ, M^a Teresa (1999): La terminología: representación y comunicación. Elementos para una teoría de base comunicativa y otros artículos, Barcelona, Institut Universitari de Lingüística Aplicada. Universitat Pompeu Fabra.
- CABRÉ, Maria Teresa, coord. (1994) Caplletra 17, monogràfic sobre lexicografia.
- CABRÉ, M^a Teresa, FREIXA Judit & SOLÉ, Elisabet (2002): Lèxic i neologia, Barcelona, Institut Universitari de Lingüística Aplicada. Universitat Pompeu Fabra.
- CALVI, M. Vittoria et alii (2009): Las lenguas de especialidad en español, Roma, Carocci.
- FELBER, H. & PITCH, H. (1984): Métodos de terminografía y principios básicos de investigación terminológica, Madrid, CSIC.
- GALÁN RODRÍGUEZ, Carmen & MONTERO MELCHOR, J. (2002): El discurso tecnocientífico: la caja de herramientas del lenguaje, Madrid/ Arco Libros.
- GARCÍA PALACIOS, Joaquín & FUENTES MORÁN, M^a Teresa (eds.): Texto, terminología y traducción, Salamanca, Ediciones Almar.
- GUERRERO RAMOS, Gloria & PÉREZ LAGOS, Manuel (coords.) (2002): Panorama actual de la terminología, Granada, Comares.
- GUTIÉRREZ RODILLA, Bertha (2005): El lenguaje de las ciencias, Madrid, Gredos.
- MARQUET, Lluís (1971, 1979, 1985) Novetat i llenguatge. Barcelona: Barcino.
- MARQUET, Lluís (1993) El llenguatge científic i tècnic. Barcelona: Associació d'Enginyers Industrials de Catalunya-Collegi d'Enginyers Industrials de Catalunya
- MARTÍN CAMACHO, José Carlos (2004): El vocabulario del discurso tecnocientífico, Madrid, Arco Libro.