TECHNICAL REPORT

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Practical guidelines for socioterminology

Lignes directrices pratiques pour la socioterminologie



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in Maison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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Introduction

Terminology standardization has always been the prerogative of experts in terminology, the latter dealing exclusively with technolects. In this context, the principles, method and vocabularies drawn up by terminologists are not always suitable for the speakers' communities which are heterogeneous. This situation does not lend itself to permitting mutual understanding between these linguistic communities.

Socioterminology which is linked to localization facilitates communication between different socioprofessional groups. It studies terminologies, placing them within the social context where the concepts appear, are defined and are named. It unites the specialized concepts with a community of speakers. In this way, socioterminology enables terminological practices to be adapted to the target languages and linguistic communities addressed by the linguistic work.

The drafting of practical guidelines for socioterminology is an attempt to match what is said and what is done in the daily life of speakers. Although the methodological principles drawn up by planning terminologists seem to have a relatively universal spread, the ensuing practices on the other hand shall be adapted to the targeted linguistic communities. It is in this context that this Technical Report will be used for the interpretation and usage of the other TC 37 documents within the perspective of cultural and linguistic diversity and, therefore, within the meaning of terminology planning practice on the world scale.

This Technical Report will also be used as a basis for future work within TC 37/SC 1. In 2007, this subcommittee intends to undertake the preparation of a series of practical guidelines derived from ISO 704 and ISO 860 in order to facilitate the implementation of these International Standards in the terminology practice.

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Practical guidelines for socioterminology

1 Scope

This Technical Report proposes guidelines for socioterminology principles, methods and vocabularies.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition of applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1087-1:2000, Terminology work Vocabulary — Part 1: Theory and application

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1087-1 and the following apply.

3 1

language planning

any intervention of a national, international or social body aiming at the definition of the functions or the status of one or more concurrent languages in a territory, or aiming at the standardization or instrumentalization of one or more languages so that these languages can fulfil their assigned functions in the frame of a predetermined linguistic policy

NOTE Language planning can include status planning as well as copus planning.

3.2

terminology planning

activity aimed at developing, improving, disseminating and implementing the terminology of a subject field

NOTE Terminology planning involves all aspects of terminology work and as among other objectives that of achieving vocabulary control through such normative documents as thesauri and terminology standards.

[ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.6.4]

3.3

subject field

domain

field of special knowledge

NOTE The borderlines of a subject field are defined from a purpose-related point of view.

[ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.1.2]