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Assessment and benchmarking of terminological resources — General concepts, principles and requirements

Critères d'évaluation comparative des ressources terminologiques — Concepts, principes et exigences d'ordre général



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Contents

2 Terms and definitions 1 3 Uses of terminological resources 2 4 Terminological resources 3 4.1 General 3 4.2 Model for assessment of terminological resources 4 4.3 General usability attributes of terminological resources 4 5 Guidelines for an assessment and benchmarking project 11 5.1 Overview 11 5.2 Main steps of the workflow 12	Forewo	ord	iv
2 Terms and definitions 1 3 Uses of terminological resources 2 4 Terminological resources 3 4.1 General 3 4.2 Model for assessment of terminological resources 4 4.3 General usability attributes of terminological resources 4 5 Guidelines for an assessment and benchmarking project 11 5.1 Overview 11 5.2 Main steps of the workflow 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 Annex A (normative) Usability attributes of terminological resources and basic rules for measurement 13 Annex B (informative) Typical application of usability attributes as benchmarks 17 Bibliography 21 14 14	Introdu		
3 Uses of terminological resources 2 4 Terminological resources 3 4.1 General 3 4.2 Model for assessment of terminological resources 4 4.3 General usability autoutes of terminological resources 4 5 Guidelines for an assessment and benchmarking project 11 5.1 Overview 11 5.2 Main steps of the workflow 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 Annex A (normative) Usability attributes of terminological resources and basic rules for measurement 13 Annex B (informative) Typical application of usability attributes as benchmarks 17 Bibliography 21 11 11	1	Scope.	.1
4 Terminological resources	2	Terms and definitions	.1
4.1 General 3 4.2 Model for assessment of terminological resources 4 4.3 General usability attributes of terminological resources 4 5 Guidelines for an assessment and benchmarking project 11 5.1 Overview 11 5.2 Main steps of the workflow 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 5.3 Test-case assessment 12 Annex A (normative) Usability attributes of terminological resources and basic rules for measurement 13 Annex B (informative) Typical application of usability attributes as benchmarks 17 Bibliography 21 11 12	3	Uses of terminological resources	.2
5.1 Overview	4 4.1 4.2 4.3	General	.3 .4
measurement	5 5.1 5.2 5.3	Overview Main steps of the workflow Test-case assessment	11 12
Annex B (informative) Typical application of usability attributes as benchmarks	Annex	A (normative) Usability attributes of terminological resources and basic rules for measurement	13
Bibliography	Annex B (informative) Typical application of usability attributes as benchmarks		17
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Foreword

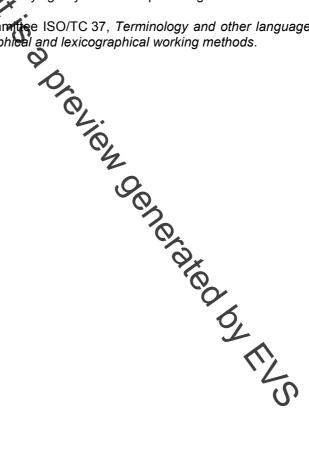
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ISO 23185 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Terminology and other language and content resources*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminographical and lexicographical working methods*.



Introduction

Global society is undergoing an accelerated development towards becoming a science- and technology-driven multilingual information and knowledge society characterized by the all-pervading influence of information and communication technology (ICT). Reliable language resources (such as text and speech corpora, terminologies, computational lexicons, etc.) are essential to support the emerging knowledge and content industries. Terminology information is thus becoming a key element in all regulatory activities, as seen, for example, in technical standardization, quality management and regulation of intellectual property rights.

In the emerging semantic web, dedicated and non-dedicated browsers or web services search web-based databases and portals containing structured content (i.e. collections of content items at the level of lexical semantics). The user increasingly does not want to be overburdened with non-evaluated information, but to receive the most pertinent and reliable information for his/her purpose without missing important information. The results of automatic or semi-automatic searches, therefore, will increasingly have to be compounded and condensed by semantic analyses in order to meet user requirements.

If seemingly relevant information is found in a multitude of collections of structured content, systematic syntactic and semantic filtering, selection and evaluation processes take place. At some stage of these processes, browsers or web services have to globally distinguish between more or less pertinent and reliable terminological data as it is being collected for the sake of prioritization and optimization.

Terminological data can have many functions, the most prominent of which are

- knowledge representation (concept),
- knowledge ordering (concept classification),
- access to other kinds of structured or unstructured content, and
- means or elements of communication and knowledge tracsfer.

For uses and reuses such as translation, localization and compute management, a systematic approach to automatic or semi-automatic assessment and benchmarking of resources or containing terminological data becomes necessary.

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Assessment and benchmarking of terminological resources — General concepts, principles and requirements

1 Scope

This International Standard describes fundamental concepts related to the effective use of terminological data. It provides general principles for a model applicable to a variety of terminological resources. It clarifies the usability attributes that constitute the model and provides guidelines for the overall assessment of terminological resources by taking the user's objectives into account.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

assessment

(terminology) process to demonstrate that a terminological resource (2.8) fulfils specified requirements

2.2

benchmark

(terminology) **usability attribute** (2.11) used as a reference point or metric against which the **usability** (2.10) of a **terminological resource** (2.8) can be measured

2.3

benchmarking

(terminology) application of **benchmarks** (2.2) to **terminological resources** (2.8)

2.4

entity

any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things

EXAMPLE A person, an object, an event, an idea, a process, etc.

[ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999, 17.02.05]

2.5

model for assessment

(terminology) model that identifies the **usability attributes** (2.11) of **terminological resources** (2.8) and their interrelationships

2.6

special language

language used in a subject field and characterized by the use of specific linguistic means of expression

[ISO 1087-1:2000, definition 3.1.3]

2.7

terminological data

data related to concepts or their designations

[ISO 1087-1:2000, definition 3.8.1]