

ENERGY INDUSTRY DOMAIN OF EU TERMINOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Understanding specialized vocabulary, that is terminology of a specific domain, is fundamental for effective communication and, of course, translation. For that reason, there have been created various translation services to deal with multilingual data of the European Union, including term banks, which are compilations of the collections of words associated with a subject field that are stored in a computer system [2].

Interactive Terminology for Europe, or IATE for short, is the EU’s terminology management system that at the moment contains approximately 6.7 million terms (Fig. 1). It was initially launched in 1999 by the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union as a project to provide a web-based infrastructure for terminology resources involved in all the fields of activity of the European Union, such as law, science, technology, politics, agriculture, transport, industry, economics, environment, trade, finance and others. Since 2004 EU institutions and agencies have been using it to collect, disseminate and manage terminology. Over the recent years it has gone through numerous improvements, new functionalities have been added, and it has been made available to public users [3].

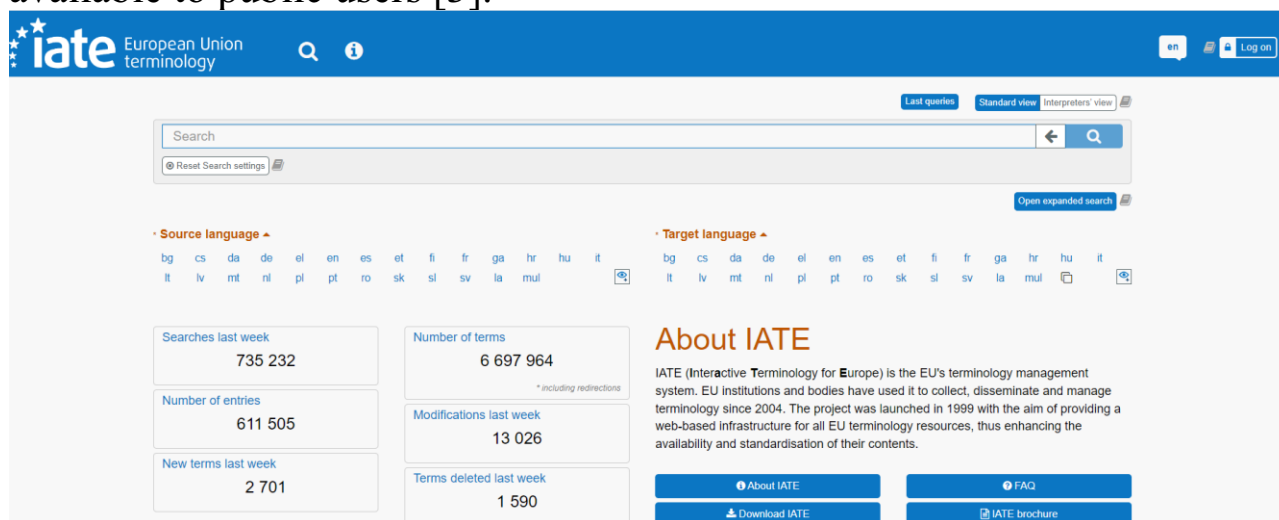


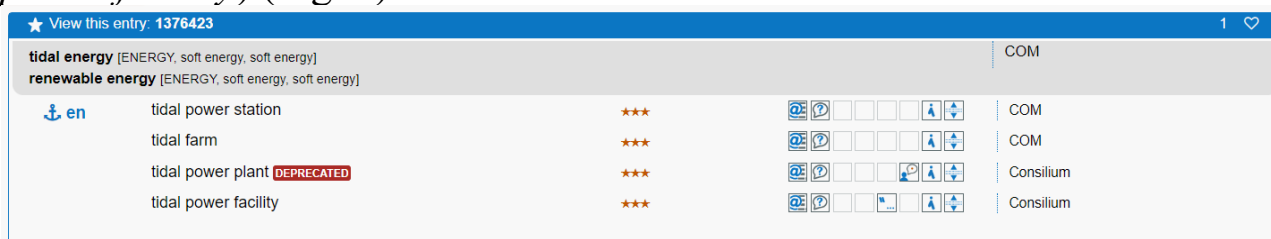
Fig. 1 Interactive Terminology for Europe (IATE) web-site

Today, IATE is considered to be the largest multilingual terminology database in the world as it offers extensive data in the 24 official EU languages, and also Latin. Using the latest technology, the new version of IATE, introduced in 2018, retrieves data from the interinstitutional repository of EU-specific legal, technical, and political documents, from EuroVoc domain classification, and other EU tools.

The EuroVoc thesaurus, which serves as the basis for the IATE classification of terms, is the multilingual thesaurus that organizes concepts into 21 domains, further divided into subdomains [5] (Fig. 3). The Energy industry domain includes energy policy, coal and mining industries, oil industry, electrical and nuclear industries, and soft energy, the latter being most diverse covering bioenergy, biogas, wind energy, geothermal energy, hydraulic energy, renewable energy, solar energy, thermal energy, and marine energy [1].

As the IATE database content is continuously updated, some terms are displayed by order of evaluation as deprecated or obsolete. Deprecated terms are widely used, and are therefore likely to appear in EU documents, but actually should not be used in translations because they are not correct or do not fit for use in EU texts. Obsolete terms were previously used, but are no longer in official use [4].

Within the IATE collection of energy-domain terms we can find such an obsolete term as *brown coal* (vs. *lignite*). The deprecated terms are, for example, *hard coal* (vs. *anthracite*), *offshore wind generator park* (vs. *offshore wind farm*), *cogeneration index* (vs. *power-to-heat ratio*, *P:H ratio*), and *tidal power plant* (vs. *tidal power station*, *tidal farm*, *tidal power facility*) (Fig. 2).



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tidal energy	[ENERGY, soft energy, soft energy]	COM	
renewable energy	[ENERGY, soft energy, soft energy]		
en	tidal power station	***	COM
	tidal farm	***	COM
	tidal power plant DEPRECATED	***	Consilium
	tidal power facility	***	Consilium

Fig. 2 Metalinguistic labeling in the IATE database.

Another label that is used in the IATE database is “preferred”, which reflects the lexicographer’s or the terminologist’s attempt to express their judgment that a term may be intrinsically better than the others in the same term group, and this might contribute to the consistency in EU texts [2, p.

44; 4, p. 94]. For instance, the term “*offshore wind farm*” is preferred over the “*offshore wind generator park*”.

This metalinguistic evaluation labeling of terms are extremely helpful for both linguists and translators to do research of the current trends in language usage and make decisions on the appropriate use of language items. Thus, IATE is one of the key terminological resources that covers many subject fields and can be used in linguistics research and translation practices.

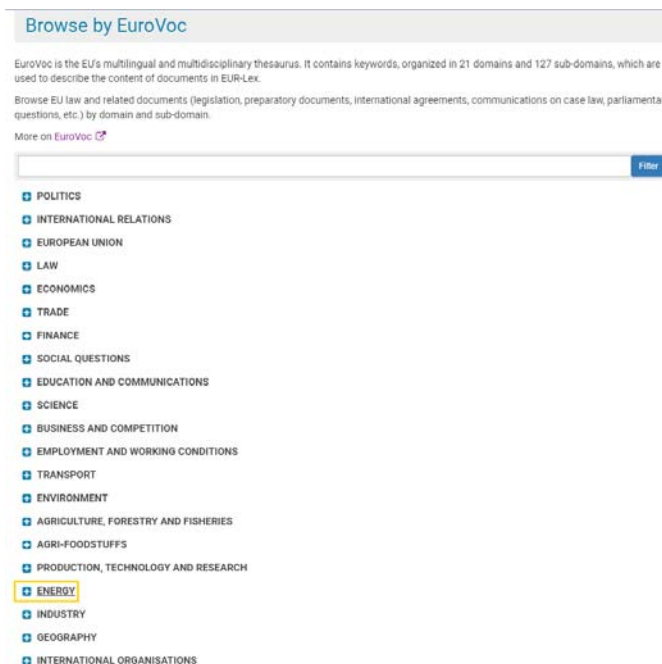


Fig. 3. 21 domains of EuroVoc thesaurus

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