International Conference
Dictionaries of Library Terminology
Selection, arrangement and presentation of lexicographic material

Abstracts

Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica
Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 28 - 29, 2000

Library terminology as the fundamental base for international cooperation - mutual understanding and background knowledge as essential prerequisites for transborder projects in the professional field

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The mother tongue became a unifying link for the arinsing national states in the early modern times.

It will lose its power for identification for the multicultural societies which are shaping more and more the different nations in Europe and also in the State of Europe as an entity. The use of the own language also for minorities will characterize as well life in big cities as well the regions in Europe. Cultural self determination will be the right for the cultural independence for all citizens inside Europe.

Although the language may lose its power as cultural and even more so as national vehicel it will serve as a medium for international communication with the obligation for each European citizen to conquer at least two languages beside his or her own one. By the technological progress especially the use of the Internet English may take the place Latin took till the beginning of the nineteenth century as language for scientists.With the growth of knowledge agreement for professional terminology will become a prerequisite for progress and development since it will be the base for international cooperation. Working together in projects will determine the growing international environment and network in most professions. Language skills and international communication will therefore determine everybody's professional, social and cultural life- international terminology will be the base for it.

Bibliotekarska terminologija kot osnova za mednarodno sodelovanje – skupni razumevanje in podlaga kot osnovna predpogoja za profesionalne projekte, ki segajo prek meja

Maternji jezik je postal sredstvo za povezovanje v nastajajočih nacionalnih državah.

Svojo identifikacijsko moč bo izgubil v multikulturnih družbah, ki se vse bolj oblikujejo znotraj različnih evropskih narodov, pa tudi znotraj Države Evrope kot celote. Uporaba lastnega jezika manjšin bo zaznamovala tako življenje v velikih mestih kot tudi v evropskih regijah. Kulturno samodoločanje bo postalo pravica kulturne neodvisnosti vseh državljanov znotraj Evrope.

Kljub temu, da bo jezik izgubil svojo moč kot kulturno in še bolj narodnostno sredstvo, pa bo rabil kot medij za mednarodno komunikacijo. Obveznost vsakega Evropejca bo obvladati vsaj dva jezika poleg lastnega. Zaradi tehnološkega napredka, še posebej uporabe interneta, bo angleščina zavzela mesto, ki ga je do začetka devetnajstega stoletja zavzemala latinščina kot jezik znanstvenikov. Z rastjo znanja bo poenotenje profesionalne terminologije postalo predpogoj za razvoj in napredek, kajti rabilo bo kot osnova za mednarodno sodelovanje. Skupno delo na projektih bo določalo rastoče mednarodno okolje in omrežje v večini poklicev. Jezikovne veščine in mednarodna komunikacija bodo torej zaznamovali poklicno, socialno in kulturno življenje vsakogar – osnova za to pa bo mednarodna terminologija.

Prescribe or explain, that is the question. Functions and form of special vocabularies

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Special vocabularies consist in various forms, going from relatively small glossaries to very big explanatory dictionaries. Both these types explain in which meaning terms are used in a given language: a glossary tells in which meaning a given term is used in a given text, and e.g. a technical dictionary of the Dutch language gives the meanings in which terms are used in Dutch. In the former case a term has just one meaning, in the latter case more than one meaning for a term is no exception.

There are many unilingual special vocabularies that fall between these two extremes. Further there exist multilingual special dictionaries, e.g. a Dutch-English technical dictionary. The glossary and the big explanatory dictionaries have clearly a function to explain the meaning of terms. All other types can have the explanatory function, but also can have a prescribing function: which term to use for a given meaning. In this case the goal of making the special vocabulary is to diminish ambiguity. A good example of a prescribing vocabulary is a standard that contains a vocabulary. Another example is a thesaurus as used in information storage and retrieval.

The problem is that many special vocabularies halt between these two options: they want to explain and to prescribe. This holds for unilingual special vocabularies but also for many bilingual and multilingual special vocabularies.
Where the alphabetical form is adequate for a explanatory dictionary, it is open question if this form is also the best for a prescribing vocabulary. In this paper the position that a thesaurus in a situation where a user is looking for the best term to use for a given concept or in a given context is more adequate.

What to do when both function are pursued? In this a case a mixed form can be adequate. In this paper such a form will be proposed.

Predpisati ali razložiti, to je vprašanje. Vloga in oblika specializiranih slovarjev

Specializirani slovarji obstojijo v različnih oblikah, od relativno kratkih glosarjev do zelo obsežnih razlagalnih slovarjev. Obe vrsti razlagata v kakšnem pomenu se uporabljajo izrazi v določenem jeziku: glosar pove v katerem pomenu je izraz uporabljen v določenem besedilu, medtem ko npr. tehnični slovar v nizozemskem jeziku podaja pomene, v katerih se izraz uporablja v nizozemščini. V prvem primeru ima izraz le en pomen, v drugem pa pogosto več kot enega.

Veliko je enojezičnih specializiranih slovarjev, ki se uvrščajo med obe skrajnosti. Poleg tega so tudi večjezični specialni slovarji, kot je npr. nizozemsko-angleški tehnični slovar. Glosar in veliki razlagalni slovar imata jasno nalogo razlaganja pomena izrazov. Vsi drugi imajo lahko razlagalno vlogo, lahko pa so tudi normativni: kateri izraz je primerno uporabiti v določenem smislu. V takem primeru je namen specializiranega slovarja v tem, da zmanjša nejasnost izražanja. Dober primer normativnega specializiranega slovarja je standard, ki vsebuje slovar. Drugi primer je tezaver, ki je uporabljen za shranjevanje in iskanje informacij.

Do težave pa pride, ko se specializirani vocabulary zaustavijo med tema dvema možnostima, ko hočejo razlagati in predpisovati. To velja tako za enojezične kot dvojezične in večjezične specializirane slovarje.

Medtem ko je abecedni red primeren za razlagalne slovarje, je še vprašanje, če je to tudi najbolje za normativne. V pričujočem članku je predstavljen predlog, da je tezaver primerjenša oblika kadar uporabnik išče najboljši izraz za določen pojem ali v določenem kontekstu.

Kaj storiti, ko želimo doseči obe vlogi? V takem primeru je lahko primerna mešana oblika. V prispevku je taka mešana oblika tudi predstavljena.

'Information' and 'library'; shifting centres of terminology

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At the heart of any discussion of library terminology, at least when this discussion is held in the English language, lies the problem of the variant, and shifting, set of concepts and meanings of the terms 'library' and 'information'.

The term 'information', in particular, has a variety of meanings in different contexts and communities of discourse, providing an excellent example of Wittgenstein's 'language game'. This implies that any terminology built around this central concept is in danger of being constructed on 'shifting sands'.

This presentation outlines, for the English language only, some of these diverse meanings of information, and their consequences for terminology. It focuses on the variant relationships between information and related concepts, particularly data and knowledge. It also includes an account of the view of information taken in the hard and soft methodologies of systems science, and well as the new discipline of 'information physics'.

From this, some remarks may be made on the changing meanings of complex terms such as 'information technology' and 'information literacy', and well as those complex terms involving 'management'; information management, knowledge management, document management etc.

A similar, though shorter, treatment will be given to terminology around the 'library' concept, particularly in view of the change toward viewing a library as an organised virtual information space, rather than a physical environment.

"Informacije" in "knjižnica"; prenos središča terminologije

V srcu vsake diskusije o bibliotekarski terminologiji, vsaj, kadar ta poteka v angleškem jeziku, leži problem različnih in spreminjajočih se konceptov in pomenov izrazov "knjižnica" in "informacije".

Izraz "informacije" ima še posebej izrazito različne pomene v različnih kontekstih in diskurzivnih skupnostih, in lahko služi kot odličen primer Wittgensteinove "jezikovne igre". To pomeni, da obstaja nevarnost, da ima vsaka terminologija, zgrajena okrog tega osrednjega koncepta, zelo majave temelje.

Prispevek prikazuje, a le za angleški jezik, nekaj teh različnih pomenov informacij in posledice v terminologiji. Osredotoča se na variantne odnose med informacijami in sorodnimi koncepti, še posebej podatki in znanjem. Upošteva tudi perspektivo informacij v trdih in mehkih metodologijah sistemske znanosti, kot tudi novo znanstveno disciplino, imenovano "informacijska fizika".

Izhajajoč od tod, lahko komentiramo spreminjanje pomena sestavljanih izrazov, kot npr. "informacijska tehnologija" in "informacijska pismenost", kot tudi tistih sestavljenih izrazov, ki vsebujejo besedo "upravljanje"; upravljanje z informacijami, upravljanje z znanjem, upravljanje z dokumenti, itn.

Podobno, a krajše bomo obravnavali terminologijo okrog izraza "knjižnica", še posebej ob upoštevanju, da se pomen knjižnice iz fizičnega okolja spreminja v smer organiziranega virtualnega informacijskega prostora.

The Icelandic Perspective on Library Terminology - Some Reflections on How a Small Language Can Survive in the Global Village of Today

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The population of Iceland will reach approximately 280.000 inhabitants in the year 2000. Icelandic, the language of this small population, is certainly a minority language, and very few people outside the country speak and/or understand it. Icelanders can therefore rarely use their own language for international communicaton purposes. However, they are very conscious of the danger of foreign influence on their native tongue. New words (neologisms) are added to the vocabulary for modern needs and old words are given new meaning rather than borrowing loanwords to any extent.

New developments in electronic databases, library terminology, systematic thesauri and dictionaries of various kinds have called for increased international or global communication between professionals and institutions in recent years. Among important steps taken within the library community are the following:

A former project on data conversion and retrospective cataloguing for the National & University Library involved a contract with the international library service agent Saztec, the vendor being responsible for supplying MARC entries for foreign (non-Icelandic) materials. Since then record entries are regularly retrieve from foreign data banks, such as OCLC, SLS, etc. These are in most cases supplied with indexing data in English, which are kept in the library system for retrieval purposes.

The compilation of Icelandic multilingual thesauri was started in late 1980's, using the thesaurus software Tinterm, later replaced with MultiTes, which supports a thesaurus web-edition. Retrospective subject indexing in Icelandic takes place at the same time as the thesaurus construction, each task aiding the other.

Online access to multilingual dictionaries of the Icelandic Language Center and direct access to university professors and other specialists has been of great support for the project, among other tools used is the translation of DDC into Icelandic, LCSH, etc. The ILC dictionaries do not yet cover all fields.

The main task for the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs Translation Centre at present is to translate acts falling under the decisions of the EEA Joint Committee and other texts related to the European Economic Area. This unit has also specialised in translating international agreements and legal texts, formal letters and other such texts where standardised vocabulary is required. The Translation Centre Dictionary contains mainly legal and technical terms, not words readily found in ordinary dictionaries. Copying and publication of the files is strictly prohibited. However, browsing of the dictionary is freely allowed.

The Multilingual Dictionary of Library Terminology, now being compiled undir the leadership of Slovenia, with contributions from at least thirteen languages will be a great asset in the world of modern knowledge. The Icelandic part of the dictionary is now in its final stages. Compilers are Audur Gestsdottir, branch librarian, and Gudrun Karlsdottir, author of this abstract and the national co-ordinator for the project. We have translated from the English version and we have also consulted a copy of the German draft. The German version has been of much help to us, whenever we have come across terms with multiple meaning. We have found much interest among those who have helped us in translating less familiar words, and we believe that the dictionary will also to some extent serve the field of preservation, bookbinding and other book and media arts. Initial financing of projects is often difficult. In order to get an overview over the overall situation within the information technology field in Iceland the Ministry of Education nominated a Committee of Specialists to evaluate the situation within special fields such as language engineering, standards, script, translations, international database search, computer talk and computer hearing, conversion of data, e.g. text converted to sound and vice versa. The committee concluded with a report in 1999, including recommendations for actions and estimated costs.

Islandska perspektiva bibliotekarske terminologije – Nekatera razmišljanja, kako lahko majhen jezik preživi v današnji globalni vasi

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V letu 2000 je populacija Islandije dosegla številko 280.000. Jezik teh ljudi, islandščina, gotovo sodi med manjše jezike, poleg tega ga govori in razume le malo ljudi zunaj islandskih meja. Posledično lahko Islandci le redko uporabljajo svoj jezik za namene mednarodnega komuniciranja. Vendar pa se zelo zavedajo nevarnosti tujega vpliva na svoj materni jezik. Nove besede (neologizme) se dodaja v besedišče za sodobne potrebe, starim pa se dodaja nove pomene, namesto izposojanja novih besed prek vseh razumnih meja.

Novi dosežki pri elektronskih podatkovnih zbirkah, bibliotekarski terminologiji, najrazličnejših sistematskih tezavrih in slovarjih v zadnjih letih kličejo po povečani globalni komunikaciji med profesionalci in ustanovami. Med pomembne korake bibliotekarske skupnosti sodi naslednje:

Nekdanji projekt konverzije podatkov in retrospektivne katalogizacije za Narodno & univerzitetno knjižnico je vključeval pogodbo z mednarodno servisno agencijo Saztec, ki je bila odgovorna za zagotavljanje MARC zapisov za tuje (ne-islandske) materiale. Vse odtlej zapise redno pridobivamo iz tujih podatkovnih bank, kot npr. OCLC, SLS. Največkrat ti zapisi vsebujejo indeksne podatke v angleškem jeziku, ki se jih hrani v knjižničnem sistemu za potrebe iskanja.

Sestava islandskega večjezičnega tezavra se je pričela konec osemdesetih let z uporabo programske opreme za tezavre Tinterm, katero je kasneje nadomestil MiltiTes, ki podpira mrežno različico tezavra. Istočasno s pripravo tezavra na Islandiji poteka retrospektivna vsebinska obdelava, obe dejavnosti pa pomagata druga drugi.

Mrežni dostop do večjezičnih slovarjev islandskega Centra za jezike in neposredni dostop do univerzitetnih profesorjev in drugih specialistov sta bila v veliko pomoč pri projektu. Med pripomočke sodi tudi prevod DDC v islandščino, LCSH, itn. Slovarji omenjenega centra še ne pokrivajo vseh področij.

Namen mednarodnih projektov, kot npr. EUS-Lex, evropska zakonodaja na mreži, je, obveščanje o veljavni zakonodaji v Evropski skupnosti in o pripravi nove zakonodaje. Stran vsebuje vse uradne jezike. Na ta način želijo evropske institucije omogočiti dostop do evropske zakonodaje širši javnosti. Poglavitna naloga prevajalskega centra islandskega zunanjega ministrstva je v tem trenutku prevod aktov s področja skupnega komiteja EEA in drugih besedil, povezanih z Evropsko gospodarsko skupnostjo. Center se je tudi specializiral za prevajanje mednarodnih dogovorov in pravnih besedil, formalnih pisem in drugih besedil, za katera je potrebna standardizirana terminologija.

Večjezični slovar bibliotekarske terminologije, katerega voditeljica je Slovenija, s prispevki najmanj trinajstih jezikov, bo velik dosežek v svetu moderne znanosti. Islandski del slovarja je v zaključni fazi. Sestavljalki sva Audur Gestsdottir, področna knjižničarka in Gudrun Karlsdottir, avtorica tega abstrakta in nacionalna koordinatorka projekta. Prevedli sva angleško verzijo, imava tudi kopijo nemškega osnutka. Ta nama je bila v veliko pomoč, kadar sva naleteli na izraze z več pomeni. Za prevod manj znanih izrazov sva dobili pomoč kolegov, ki so pokazali resnično velik interes. Prepričani sva, da bo slovar do neke mere v pomoč tudi na področju prezervacije, knjigoveštva in drugih knjižnih in medijskih umetnosti.

V začetku je financiranje projektov pogosto težavno. Z namenom, da bi pridobili pregled stanja na področju informacijske tehnologije na islandiji, je ministrstvo za izobraževanje imenovalo komite specialistov. Ta jes ovrednotil stanje na posameznih področjih, kot npr. jezikovni inženiring, standardi, nabor znakov, prevodi, iskanje po mednarodnih podatkovnih zbirkah, računalniški govor in sluh, konverzija podatkov, npr. v zvok in obratno. Dejavnost komiteja se je zaključila leta 1999 s poročilom, ki vsebuje tudi priporočila za aktivnosti in oceno stroškov.

Data model supporting the requirements of the Slovenian Dictionary of Library Terminology - capturing, processing and DTP of lexicographic records

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Following the presentation of the Slovenian Dictionary of Library Terminology the full structure of the lexicographic item in the dictionary is described, explaining the functions and forms of individual elements such as the heading, grammatical qualifiers, qualifiers denoting subject and value, definitions, semantic relations and the like. Consequently an appropriate data model has been developed to meet those requirements on all stages of the construction of the dictionary, including capturing, processing, desktop publishing and transfer of the lexicographic material to the user application. Individual issues are discussed into detail presenting challenges on the meeting point of traditional and electronic lexicography.

Podatkovni model za realizacijo zahtev slovenskega Bibliotekarskega terminološkega slovarja - zajemanje, obdelava in namizno založništvo leksikografskih podatkov

V prispevku je predstavljen slovenski Bibliotekarski terminološki slovar z opisom strukture slovarskega članka, ob tem so pojasnjene funkcije in oblike posameznih elementov kot so slovarsko geslo, zaglavje, kvalifikatorska pojasnila, razlaga, pomenske zveze in drugo. V skladu s predstavljeno strukturo in leksikografskimi zahtevami je bil oblikovan podatkovni model, ki omogoča ustrezne obdelave na vseh nivojih gradnje slovarja od zajemanja podatkov, njihove obdelave, namiznega založništva do prenosa slovarskega gradiva v uporabniški program. Obravnava posameznih rešitev predstavlja tudi nekatere izzive na stičišču tradicionalnega in elektronskega slovaropisja.

Internet Interface of the Inverse Dictionary of Slovenian Language

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In the paper an interface to the "Odzadnji slovar slovenskega jezika" by M. Hajnšek-Holz and P. Jakopin, published by the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in 1996, is discussed. The dictionary itself contains 115.000 headwords and is based on the Dictionary of Slovenian Literary Language, standard monolingual encyclopaedia of Slovenian.

Internet interface is based on NEVA, web version of the homegrown multipurpose text processing program EVA, developed in the eighties and nineties by the same author. It is possible to search using the six data fields of headword record: headword, inflectional description, part of speech, accent, vowel-consonant sequence and the number of accents, with usual wildcarding and Boolean operators.

The interface is simple and transparent, yet gives many more possibilities to access the core corpus of Slovenian words.

Spletni vmesnik Odzadnjega slovarja slovenskega jezika

V prispevku je predstavljen slovar avtorjev Milene Hajnšek-Holz in Primoža Jakopina, ki ga je leta 1996 izdala Založba Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra SAZU, v obliki, pripravljen za iskanje s pomočjo spletnih pregledovalnikov. Slovar obsega 115.000 iztočnic in temelji na Slovarju slovenskega knjižnega jezika.

Spletni vmesnik uporablja iskalnik NEVA, strežniško različico urejevalnika besedil in podatkovnih zbirk EVA, ki ga od osemdesetih let naprej razvija avtor prispevka. Iskanje je mogoče s pomočjo šestih podatkovnih polj, ki jih ima vsaka iztočnica: iztočnica sama, pregibalni opis, besednovrstna oznaka, tonemski naglas, zaporedje samoglasnikov in soglasnikov ter število naglasnih mest. Možne so uveljavljene krajšave s pomočjo zvezdice in vprašaja ter uporaba logičnih operatorjev.

Vmesnik je preprost in pregleden, omogoča pa dostop do osnovnega besednjaka slovenskega jezika na veliko novih, za bralca knjige pretežkih načinov.

Influence of English idioms on Slovenian library terminology

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The article is an attempt to show the influences of the English language on contemporary Slovene library terminology. Not regarding the terms from the area of computer science, where the influence is no doubt noticeable, we can observe that Slovene library terminology is relatively consistent. However, there are noticeable differences in the use of terms, whether Slovene or foreign, between individual authors. Two examples serve as an ilustration: texts from the leading Slovene periodical from this field, Knjižnica, wieved in ten-years intervals, and the analysis of texts processed by a stemming algorithm for Slovene language

Vpliv angleškega izrazja na slovensko bibliotekarsko terminologijo

Prispevek je poskus proučevanja vplivov angleškega jezika na sodobno slovensko bibliotekarsko terminologijo. Če izključimo termine s področja računalništva, kjer je vpliv angleščine nedvomno zelo opazen, lahko vidimo, da je slovenska bibliotekarska terminologija relativno konsistentna. Obstajajo pa velike razlike v uporabi bodisi slovenskih bodisi tujih izrazov med posameznimi avtorji. Za ilustracijo sta prikazana dva primera: besedila iz slovenske bibliotekarske revije Knjižnica in razvoj terminologije v desetletnih razmakih; in analiza nekaterih besedil, obdelanih z algoritmom za krnjenje besed.

Term - compounding issues in the Information scientific field (based on the examples of the term - forming space of the Republic of Moldova)

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The questions of the term-compounding are rather actual in ex-soviet Republics which are sovereign states now. Their national languages basically used to serve social communications but not professional needs. In this connection the Republic of Moldova is not an exeption.

When how about language was passed in 1989 the Moldovan (in fact Romanian) became state and common language. This fact accelerated the process of term-compounding in all fields of knowledge including Informational Science.

Another promotional fact in the process of term-compounding in the sphere of Informational Science is that this Science is quite young; it is dynamically attracts big quantities of words and terms into the professional language where they do get renewed.

The Romanian language in Romania always functioned in full value, despite this level of development in the field of Informational Science in 1989 did not satisfy need of professional communications. In this sense it did not effect the term-compounding process in the field of Informational Science in another Romanian speaking country which is Moldova.

While analyzing the mentioned above process in the Republic of Moldova during the last 10 years it has been divided in two periods.

The first one (1989-1995) includes interpretation of terms from Russian into Romanian, it is turned to be literal translation. The lack of the specialized dictionaries leaded to the polysemantic terms and even to their different interpretation.

The second period (1995 – till now) is characterized by use of English words. Lack of knowledge of those quite often results their wrong interpretation. There is a real danger that those English words might supplant Romanian terms from professional language.

Therefore the specific language in the sphere of Informational Science does not characterized by being complete within its terminological field.

In order to solve this project "Explanatory multilingual dictionary in the sphere of Informational Science and Library" (translated into the next languages: Romanian, Russian, English, German, French and Spanish). The aim of this is establishing of terminological database as well as dictionary in the traditional for it form. In the same time this project could be helpful for harmonization and standardization of the knowledge what were included in the mentioned above dictionary from different fields of science together with Informational Science.

Vprašanja tvorbe izrazov na področju znanstvenih informacij (na primerih področja tvorbe izrazov v republiki Moldaviji)

Vprašanja tvorbe izrazov so precej aktualna v bivših sovjetskih republikah, ki so danes suverene države. Osnovna naloga njihovih nacionalnih jezikov je bila socialna komunikacija, ne pa profesionalne potrebe. V tej zvezi Republika Moldavija ni izjema. Moldavščina (pravzaprav romunščina) je leta 1989 z zakonom postala državni skupni jezik. To dejstvo je pospešilo proces tvorbe izrazov na področju vseh znanstvenih disciplin, vključno z informatiko. Drugi razlog za hitrost tega procesa je, da gre za dokaj mlado znanost, ki dinamično privlači velike količine besed in izrazov , ki se v profesionalnem jeziku prenovijo. Romunščina je v Romuniji vedno delovala v polni meri, kljub takšni stopnji razvoja pa na področju informatike v letu 1989 ni zadovoljila

potreb profesionalne komunikacije. V tem smislu ni vplivala na proces tvorbe izrazov na področju informatike v Moldaviji, ki je druga romunsko govoreča država. Analize zgoraj omenjeni desetletni proces delijo na dve obdobji. Prvo (1989-1995) vključuje prenos izrazov iz ruščine v romunščino. To so bili dobesedni prevodi. Pomanjkanje specializiranih slovarjev je vodilo do pojava izrazov z več pomeni in celo do različnih interpretacij. Drogo obdobje (1995-danes) zaznamuje uporaba angleških besed. Pomanjkanje znanja angleščine pogosto povzroči napačne interpretacije. Obstaja resnična nevarnost, da bodo angleške besede izrinile romunske iz profesionalnega jezika. Vidimo torej, da terminologija na področju informatike ni popolna. Rašitvi tega problema je namenjen projekt "Razlagalni večjezični slovar na področju informatike in bibliotekarstva" (preveden v naslednje jezike: romunščino, ruščino, angleščino, nemščino, francoščino in španščino). Njegov namen je vzpostavitev terminološke podatkovne zbirke, kot tudi slovarja v tradicionalni obliki. Istočasno je projekt lahko pomoč v harmonizaciji in standardizaciji znanja z različnih področij, ki je vključeno v zgoraj omenjeni slovar, skupaj z informatiko.

Some problems of specialized dictionary representation in electronic form

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The paper describes a project of a Polyglot Dictionary on Library Science. The final presentation of the dictionary has to be both in electronic and printed form. The electronic form is supposed to be a main one, the printed form being produced from the electronic word database. The accent is posed to problems arising in electronic presentation of dictionary, which are further specified for different presentations, e.g., word database, Web page or CD-ROM edition.

One of described problems is that of representation. In visual form, it is necessary to show additional letters of different languages, e.g., those with diacritics, and many special characters, e.g., phonetic transcriptions. In dialog interfaces, the dictionary user meets problem of entering such symbols.

Authors describe these problems and methods of their solving proposed in the beforementioned project.

Nekaj problemov s predstavitvijo specializiranih slovarjev v elektronski obliki

Prispevek opisuje projekt večjezičnega bibliotekarskega slovarja. Slovar mora biti končno predstavljen tako v tiskani kot elektronski obliki. Osnovna naj bi bila elektronska oblika, medtem ko naj bi bila tiskana izvedena iz elektronske zbirke izrazov. Poudarek je na problemih, ki izhajajo iz elektronske poblike slovarja, ki so podrobneje predstavljeni za različne elektronske oblike, npr. zbirka podatkov, spletna stran in CD ROM.

Eden od opisanih problemov je problem predstavitven. V vizualni obliki je potrebno pokazati dodatne črke različnih jezikov, npr. diaktritični in posebni znaki, kakršni se uporabljajo pri fonetični transkripciji. V uporabniških vmesnikih mora slovar rešiti tudi problem vpisovanja takih znakov.

Avtorja v prispevku opisujeta probleme in metode za njihovo reševanje.

Presentation of Equivalents in Bi- and Multilingual Dictionaries

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Any bilingual, let alone multilingual, dictionary brings to surface not only interlingual lexical inadequacies, but also lays bare the quality of single terminologies, in our case, the quality of respective dictionaries of library terminology. Proficiency in terminology is essential for efficient professional communication, even more for translating text written in the foreign language into your own and vice versa. In preparing lexical tools, i.e. bilingual or multilingual dictionaries, needed for the purpose, understanding and proper application of principles and practices of contrastive linguistics is of vital importance. All areas of contrastive lexicology must be taken into consideration with some of them (collocations, false friends, gaps in meaning) requiring special attention. Respective examples of good vs. bad solutions for library terminology are given for selected Slovene, German, and English equivalents. The paper ends with conclusions and suggestions how to act, which means and procedures to implement, for best presentation of equivalents in terminological dictionaries.

Predstavitev ustreznic v dvojezičnih in večjezičnih slovarjih

Vsak dvojezičen, še bolj pa večjezičen, slovar, ne razkrije samo medjezičnih pojmovnih neujemanj, temveč tudi kvaliteto posameznih terminoloških slovarjev, v našem primeru slovarjev bibliotekarske terminologije. Obvladanje terminologije je bistveno za učinkovito komuniciranje v stroki, še posebno pa za prevajanje besedil iz tujega jezika v lastnega in obratno. Pri sestavi ustreznih leksikalnih orodij, tj. dvo ali večjezičnih slovarjev, je nadvse pomembno, da se primerno uporabijo načela in prakse kontrastne leksikologije. Upoštevati je treba vse njene predstavitvene možnosti, še posebej pri obravnavi kolokacij, pojmovnih vrzeli in t.i.lažnih prijateljev. Za bibliotekarsko terminologijo je navedenih nekaj primerov tovrstnih slovenskih in nemških oziroma angleških (ne)ustreznic. Sestavek se konča s sugestijami, kako zagotoviti ustrezno predstavitev ustreznic v terminoloških slovarjih.

Importance of the Dictionary of library terminology for students

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Dictionary of Library Terminology enables us proper communication in our profession. To establish how this dictionary is used by students we decided to carry out a survey on applicability of special dictionaries, particularly that of the Dictionary of Library Terminology, during the course of studies. We were interested in finding out which foreign languages the students were fluent in, as well as which foreign languages they used in dealing with the material for their studies. We also focused on some of the non-Latin scripts and tried to find out which of these the students were able to transliterate. We inquired whether they found the Dictionary of Library Terminology useful in their studies and how as well as in which particular fields of library science they used it and why. 59 students of librarianship participated in the survey.

Students agree that the Dictionary of Library Terminology should be included in their studies as obligatory study material. They use it mostly in the field of information science, dokumentalistics and cataloging but they find it useful also in writing their seminar papers and diploma degree as well as in translating. Students of librarianship display language proficiency since each of them has active or passive knowledge of a foreign language. Predominant languages are English, Croatian and German. In writing their seminar papers and diploma degree the students make use of literature written in foreign languages, and as help in translating they often consult dictionaries in printed form as well as electronic dictionaries, the latter being most commonly used in the form of dictionaries on CD-ROM. Students use general-use dictionaries as well as special dictionaries, however, almost a third of the students of librarianship does not use the Dictionary of Library Terminology.

Pomen bibliotekarskega terminološkega slovarja za študente bibliotekarstva

Bibliotekarski terminološki slovar nam omogoča pravilno komuniciranje v stroki. Da bi ugotovile, kako slovar uporabljajo študentje, sva se odločili narediti raziskavo o uporabnosti strokovnih slovarjev med študijem, predvsem bibliotekarskega terminološkega slovarja. Zanimalo naju je katere tuje jezike študentje obvladajo ter v katerih tujih jezikih uporabljajo literaturo za študij. Zanimajo naju je tudi katere nelatinske oblike pisav znajo transliterirati. Povprašali sva jih ali jim bibliotekarski terminološki slovar koristi pri študiju in kako ter na katerih področjih uporabljajo slovar in zakaj. V raziskavi je sodelovalo 59 študentov bibliotekarstva.

Študentje menijo, da je bibliotekarski terminološki slovar potrebno uvrstiti med obvezno študijsko literaturo. Študentje uporabljajo terminološki slovar predvsem na področju informatike, dokumentalistike in katalogizacije. Koristi jim pri pisanju seminarskih in diplomskih nalog ter pri prevajanju. Študentje bibliotekarstva so izredno podkovani v poznavanju tujih jezikov, saj vsak obvlada en tuj jezik aktivno oziroma pasivno. Prevladuje angleški jezik, hrvaški jezik in nemški jezik. Za pisanje seminarskih in diplomskih nalog uporabljajo študentje literaturo v tujih jezikih. Za pomoč pri prevajanju uporabljajo študentje tako tiskane kot elektronske slovarje. Najbolj uporabljena oblika elektronskih slovarjev je na CD-ROM-u. Študentje uporabljajo tako splošne kot tudi strokovne slovarje. Kar tretjina študentov bibliotekarstva ne uporablja bibliotekarskega terminološkega slovarja.

Library terminology and its impact on everyday practice

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The paper gives an overall review of the development of professional library terminology in Slovakia. The „common roots" of Czech and Slovak terminology is presented on the examples of state standards connecting with the librarianship. Paper gives the overview of specialized bi- or multilingual dictionaries used in Slovak library practice.

The beginning of the last decade of the 20th century is known as the period of opening Eastern and Central European countries to the world. This fact offers new possibilities for development of librarianship in those countries by connecting to the European and world projects. The „boom" of automation and new information technologies brings the need to expand the existing terminology. International standards (ISO - Documentation, ISBDs, library systems technical documentation, etc.) represent suitable resources for this purpose. Accepting new concepts and creating own national library terminology is one of the basic role of the national libraries because they should represent the leader in development of librarianship and whole library system in each country.

The situation in the Slovak National Library is represented on examples of translation of various kinds of materials which are inevitable for the practice of libraries in Slovakia. The translation of the manual UNIMARC Bibliographic format means the first step of accepting new concepts and philosophy of running the cataloguing in connection with automated library system. Other translations of standards have brought the new quality to the development of the librarianship - translations of ISBD recommendations, of ISO standards, of technical documentation of the automated system and of cataloguing rules. The need for creating good translation dictionaries including the definitions of concepts was evident.

The co-operation with academic institutions (academic background, linguistics...) is a crucial point. Dissemination of new knowledge and terminology is done by publishing of basic materials for librarians (standards, rules...) and during the training sessions organized by the national library and other kinds of libraries. The general understanding of the need to have well-thought-out multilingual dictionary of library terminology in Slovakia is represented by the fact that two important Slovak libraries have participated on the International Project Multilingual Dictionary of Library Terminology. The result of this project - Multilingual Dictionary of Library terminology in printed and electronic form as well - will be available this year. In December 1999, thanks to the effort of various institutions in Slovakia, the English-Slovak Dictionary of Library Terminology was published within the framework of the International Project.

The future development of library terminology in Slovakia will continue on the base of co-operation of experts from various disciplines (librarianship, linguistics, information science, etc.). They could be concentrated in a specialized working group on terminology and they should disseminate the results and outputs within library community in Slovakia.

Bibliotekarska terminologija in njen vpliv na vsakodnevno prakso

Prispevek prikazuje pregled razvoja profesionalne terminologije na Slovaškem. Skupne korenine češke in slovaške terminologije so prikazane na primerih državnih standardov, povezanih z bibliotekarstvom. Prispevek prinaša pregled specializiranih dvo- in večjezičnih slovarjev, ki se vsakodnevno uporabljajo v slovaških knjižnicah.

Pričetek zadnjega desetletja dvajsetega stoletja poznamo kot obdobje odpiranja vzhodno in srednjeevropskih držav svetu. To dejstvo ponuja nove možnosti za razvoj bibliotekarstva teh dežel s povezovanjem z evropskimi in svetovnimi projekti. Izbruh avtomatizacije in novih informacijskih tehnologij prinaša potrebo za razširitev obstoječe terminologije. Mednarodni standardi (ISO – dokumentalistika, ISBD-ji, tehnična dokumentacija

knjižničnih sistemov, itn.) predstavljajo primerne vire za ta namen. Gradnja novih konceptov in ustvarjanje lastne nacionalne terminologije je ena osnovnih nalog nacionalnih knjižnic, kajti imele naj bi vodilno vlogo v razvoju bibliotekarstva in celotnega knjižničnega sistema vsake dežele.

Stanje v slovaški nacionalni knjižnici je predstavljeno na primerih prevodov različnih vrst gradiva, ki so nepogrešljivi za knjižnično delo na slovaškem. Prevod priročnika UNIMARC Bibliographic format predstavlja prvi korak pri sprejemanju novih konceptov in filozofije izvajanja katalogizacije v povezavi z avtomatiziranim knjižničnim sistemom. Drugi prevodi standardov so razvoju bibliotekarstva dodali novo kvaliteto – prevodi priporočil ISBD, standardov ISO, tehnične dokumentacije za avtomatizirane sisteme in katalogizacijska pravila. Potreba po novih kvalitetnih prevajalnih slovarjih, vključno s definicijami konceptov, je postala očitna.

Sodelovanje z akademskimi institucijami (akademsko predznanje, lingvistika, ...) je ključnega pomena. Diseminacija novega znanja in terminologije poteka z objavljanjem osnovnega gradiva za bibliotekarje (standardov, pravil, ...) in z usposabljanjem, ki ga organizirajo nacionalna knjižnica in knjižnice drugih tipov. Na Slovaškem obstaja konsenz o potrebi dobro premišljenega večjezičnega slovarja bibliotekarske terminologije. To se najbolje kaže v dejstvu, da kar dve pomembni slovaški knjižnici sodelujeta v mednarodnem projektu večjezični slovar bibliotekarske terminologije. Rezultat tega projekta – Večjezični slovar bibliotekarske terminologije je izšel tudi v elektronski izdaji – bo na voljo v tem letu. V decembru 1999 je, zahvaljujoč prizadevanjem različnih slovaških ustanov, izšel angleško-slovaški Slovar bibliotekarske terminologije, ki je del tega mednarodnega projekta.

Prihodnji razvoj bibliotekarske terminologije na Slovaškem bo potekal na osnovi sodelovanja strokovnjakov iz različnih disciplin (bibliotekarstvo, jezikoslovje, informatika, itn.). Lahko bi jih združili v specializirano delovno skupino za terminologijo, njihova naloga pa bi bila diseminacija rezultatov in izdelkov znotraj slovaške bibliotekarske skupnosti.

Slovenian translations of ISBDs - issues in library terminology

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An overview of the origin of international standards for bibliographic description (ISBD) in the past is given, followed by the description of particularities in terminology characteristic for the descriprion of individual types of documents. Further on three generations of Slovenian translations of ISBDs are discussed - the first two translations in 1975, additional texts in 1982-1984, and the newly revised editions translated in 1997-2000. The translators are presented and a comparative survey of the differences between the editions from the point of view of terminology is given, discussing the adequacy of some solutions and pointing out a number of dilemmas still present. The paper concludes with a short presentation of a handbook dealing with the topics, comprising definitions taken from the recent Slovenian translations of ISBDs, and a glossary of terms from English original issues and Slovenian, German, French and Croat translations.

Slovenski prevodi ISBD z vidika bibliotekarske terminologije

V prispevku je podan pregled nastajanja mednarodnih standardov za bibliografski opis (ISBD), ki mu sledi opis nekaterih terminoloških posebnosti, značilnih za opis posameznih vrst dokumentov. Predstavljene so tri generacije slovenskih prevodov - prva dva prevoda leta 1975, ostala besedila v letih 1982-1984 in prevodi novih predelanih in dopolnjenih izdaj med leti 1997 in 2000, z njimi pa tudi njihovi prevajalci. S terminološkega vidika so primerjalno prikazane nekatere razlike v prevodih različnih izdaj, presoja ustreznosti nekaterih rešitev pa poudarja nekatere še nerešene dileme. V zaključku je kratka predstavitev priročnika, ki prinaša poleg navedene tematike tudi definicije iz vseh najnovejših slovenskih prevodov ISBD in glosar izrazov iz angleških izvirnikov in slovenskih, nemških, francoskih in hrvaških prevodov.

Library science terminology: new dimensions

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The global information revolution is expanding, the distinction between the printed book, or the so called Gutenberg galaxy which has been ruling and advancing the world for nearly half a millennium, and the new digital world becomes more and more evident. The flow of electronic information is increasing like an avalanche. The global network information prevails already in the USA research libraries: 30% of acquisition resources are spent for it, 13% are used for buying CD-ROMs, 57% remain for obtaining the traditional books and other paper issues. This tendency – only to a lesser degree – is observable also in the East Europe and the Baltic.

At the same time the traditional libraries are developing, a testimony to it is the recent national library construction boom in Europe. The virtual library will never replace the traditional books and libraries. Though it is indisputable that the electronic information will change the library work beyond recognition. Access to the global networks will make each library hundred times richer in information. The local networks are also growing, the borderlines between the research, public and special libraries are fading. The regional, national and transnational consortia – that is the future of libraries all over the world.

Computerisation of libraries, digitalisation of cultural heritage, modern information technologies and carriers of electronic information influence considerably the library science terminology, too. Terms of information science, especially those of its subdivision – computer science, have become an integral part of the library terminology.
Within the ten years of Latvia independence the national terminology of library science and information science has been rapidly developing. However, internationalisation tendencies are expressed quite strongly. The English language has become the main intermediary language in Latvia, ousting the historically popular German one, gradually burying in oblivion the enforced Russian one...

In accordance with the national terminological school, before to introduce a new term in Latvian, the respective concept, its content and place in the branch and related fields notional system is analysed.
There are three possibilities in creating new Latvian terms:
> 1) to choose a word which is already used in the language;
> 2) to form a new word;
> 3) to take over the term from English, or more rarely, from another language.

The library science terminology in Latvia is being worked out by the respective branch specialists and linguists at the Sub-commission of library science and bibliography terminology; the information science terminology – at the Sub-commission of information science terminology. Both these sub-commissions work within the Terminology commission at the Latvian Academy of Sciences, which is responsible for the interdisciplinary term harmonisation and approval.

Lately an active terminological work in Latvia is practised also by the Translation and Terminology Centre.
UNESCO and the European Council has declared the year 2001 to be the year of European languages. We should not forget that there is one language common to all European (and world) nations – that of science. And this language is terminological.

Nove razsežnosti bibliotekarske terminologije

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S širjenjem informacijske revolucije postaja vse očitnejša razlika med tiskano knjigo ali t.i. Gutenbergovo galaksijo, ki je svet obvladovala skoraj pol tisočletja, in novim digitalnim svetom. Tok elektronskih informacij narašča kot plaz. V ameriških znanstvenih knjižnicah že prevladujejo omrežni informacijski viri: zanje potrošijo 30 % finančnih sredstev, namenjenih nabavi, 13 % pa za nakup CD-ROM-ov in 57 % za pridobitev knjig in drugega tiskanega knjižničnega gradiva. V nekoliko manjši meri je ta tendenca opazna tudi v Vzhodni Evropi in v baltiških državah.

Obenem pa se še vedno razvijajo tudi tradicionalne knjižnice, o čemer v zadnjem času priča tudi pospešena gradnja nacionalnih knjižnic v Evropi. Virtualna knjižnica ne bo nikoli nadomestila klasičnih knjig in knjižnic.Elektronske informacije pa bodo nesporno občutno spremenile delo v knjižnicah. Dostop do svetovnih omrežij bo vsako knjižnico informacijsko stokratno obogatil. Nastajajo tudi lokalna omrežja in razmejitve med znanstvenimi, splošnimi in specialnimi knjižnicami se vedno bolj rahljajo. Prihodnost knjižnic po vsem svetu je v oblikovanju regionalnih, državnih in mednarodnih konzorcijev.

Računalniško opremljanje knjižnic, digitalizacija kulturne dediščine, moderne informacijske tehnologije in nosilci elektronskih informacij močno vplivajo tudi na bibliotekarsko terminologijo. Izrazi iz informatike, predvsem iz računalništva kot njenega ožjega področja so postali sestavni del bibliotekarske terminologije.

V desetih letih neodvisnosti sta se bibliotekarska terminologija in terminologija s področja informatike v Latviji hitro razvijala. Kljub temu se kažejo močne težnje k internacionalizaciji. Angleščina postaja glavni tuji jezik, ki spodriva nekoč priljubljeno nemščino, pa tudi vsiljeno ruščino.

V skladu z ustaljeno terminološko šolo v Latviji je pred uvedbo novega termina potrebno analizirati njegov pomen, vsebino in mesto v sistemih določene stroke in njenih sorodnih področij. Obstajajo tri možnosti:
   a) izbrati že obstoječi izraz;
   b) oblikovati nov izraz;
   c) prevzeti izraz iz angleščine ali, redkeje, iz drugega tujega jezika.

Bibliotekarsko terminologijo v Latviji razvijajo specialisti s posameznih področij in jezikoslovci v okviru komisij za bibliotekarsko in bibliografsko terminologijo ter za terminologijo s področja informatike. Obe komisiji delujeta pri Komisiji za terminologijo Letonske akademije znanosti, ki je odgovorna za interdisciplinarno usklajevanje in sprejemanje terminov. V zadnjem času se s terminologijo ukvarja tudi Center za prevajanje in terminologijo.

UNESCO in Svet Evrope sta razglasila leto 2001 za leto evropskih jezikov. Ne smemo pozabiti, da obstaja jezik, skupen vsem evropskim in drugim narodom – jezik znanosti, ki je tudi jezik terminologije.

A New IFLA Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloging Terms

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The new multilingual dictionary of cataloging terms is intended to fill a need for a dictionary in the very special field of descriptive cataloging. The need for such a dictionary became particularly apparent during the project REUSE (www.oclc.org/oclc/cataloging /reuse_project/index.htm) between the Goettingen State Library and OCLC, with Barbara Tillett (LC) and me as consultants. That study showed that a comparison of different rules does not only require a fairly good knowledge of the other language: detailed knowledge is mandatory for analysing a set of rules, even more if the analysis is meant to effect international harmonization.

The basis of the dictionary will be English. I will start with the English/German vocabulary I extracted during the AACR2 translation (in an American/German/Swiss cooperation) as a so-called translation help. I propose that the dictionary should comprise words from official documents (as AACR, the equivalent official national rules, ISBD's, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, Dublin Core etc.). The IFLA Working Group will discuss if format documents (such as MARC21) should be included. It has to be discussed as well if the dictionary should comprise only words referring to the techniques of cataloging or also the objects to be cataloged (AACR has a large amount of difficult vocabulary, e.g., in terminology for computer or reproduction techniques). The dictionary should be annotated, as in many cases the same word has different meanings in other languages (e.g., series in English and German). One or two persons in each language area should be responsible for the input. These colleagues shoul d preferably be IFLA members but this is not a mandatory condition. The goal is to cover as many of the European languages as possible. Other languages are welcome.

This very specialized dictionary could hopefully be a help when harmonizing existing rules or creating a set of really international rules.

Novi IFLA Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloging Terms

Namen novega večjezičnega slovarja katalogizacijskih izrazov je izpolniti potrebo po slovarju v zelo specifičnem okolju opisne katalogizacije. Potreba po slovarju se je pokazala še izraziteje med potekom projekta REUSE (www.oclc.org/oclc/cataloging/reuse_project/index.htm), v katerem sta sodelovali Goettingen State Library in OCLC, svetovalki pa sva bili Barbara Tillett (LC) in jaz. Študija je pokazala, da za primerjavo različnih pravil ne zadostuje le relativno dobro poznavanje drugega jezika: nujno potrebno je zelo podrobno poznavanje, kajti le tako lahko izvedemo natančno analizo nabora pravil, še posebej, če je namen analize doseči mednarodno harmonizacijo.

Osnovni jezik slovarja bo angleški. Začela bom z angleško-nemškim besediščem, ki sem ga pridobila med prevodom AACR2 (v ameriško/nemško/švicarskem sodelovanju) za pomoč pri prevajanju. Predlagam, naj slovar sestavlja besedišče iz uradnih dokumentov (kot npr. AACR, ustrezna nacionalna pravila, ISBD-ji, Funkcionalne zahteve za bibliografske zapise, Dublin Core, itn.). Delovna skupina IFLA bo razpravljala o tem, ali naj bodo vključeni tudi dokumenti o formatih (kot npr. MARC21). Poleg tega se je potrebno dogovoriti, ali naj bodo v slovarju le izrazi, ki se nanašajo na katalogizacijske tehnike, ali tudi izrazi o objektih katalogizacije (AACR vsebuje veliko količino težavnega izrazja, npr. terminologija s področja računalništva in reprodukcije). Slovar bi moral biti anotiran, ker imajo v več primerih besede različen pomen v različnih jezikih (npr. beseda series v angleščini in nemščini). Za prispevek besed v posameznem jeziku naj bi bila odgovorna ena do dve osebi. Zaželjeno je, naj bi bili sodelavci člani IFLA, vendar to ni obvezen pogoj. Cilj je pokriti kar največ evropskih jezikov. Dobrodošli so tudi drugi jeziki.

Upati je, da bi ta visoko specializirani slovar lahko pripomogel k harmonizaciji obstoječih, ali pa k pripravi resnično mednarodnih pravil.

ISTROTEXT - Pilot translator implementation at University library Bratislava

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ISTROTEXT - Interactive System for Translation of Open Texts is an experimental machine translation system implemented in the telematic environment of the University Library Bratislava. The system is free accesible via Internet and offers basic interactive tools for automatic translation using internet technologies. At present, the ISTROTEXT system consists of three bidirectional electronic dictionaries (english, german and russian), and an pilot interactive english-slovak translator based on the TRANSEN system. The translator can be accessed directly using the Netscape browser through a basic HTML or another JAVA based interface [http://istrotext.ulib.sk], or indirectly, using E-mail [preklad@istrotext.ulib.sk] or indicating the network http:// address of the target WWW page. The system is running in the SUN SOLARIS operating environment over ORACLE 8i database.

ISTROTEXT –vzpostavitev pilotskega prevajalnika v Univerzitetni knjižnici v Bratislavi

ISTROTEXT – **I**nteractive **S**ystem for **TR**anslation of **O**pen **Text**s (Interaktivni sistem za prevajanje celotnih besedil) je poskusni računalniški prevajalnik, vzpostavljen v elektronskem okolju Univerzitetne knjižnice v Bratislavi. Sistem je prosto dostopen prek interneta in ponuja osnovna interaktivna orodja za avtomatsko prevajanje z uporabo omrežne tehnologije. ISTROTEXT trenutno sestavljajo trije dvojezični elektronski slovarji (angleški, nemški in ruski) in pilotski angleško-slovaški prevajalnik, ki deluje prek sistema TRANSEN. Z uporabo Netscapovega pregledovalnika je prevajalnik dostopen neposredno prek osnovnega HTML ali drugega Javinega vmesnika (http://istrotext.ulib.sk) ali posredno prek elektronske pošte (preklad@istrotext.ulib.sk) oz. elektronskega naslova spletne strani Univerzitetne knjižnice v Bratislavi. Sistem deluje v programskem okolju SUN SOLARIS na podatkovni zbirki, zgrajeni v ORACLE 8i.

Introducing a Hungarian controlled vocabulary of library terminology: the LIS Thesaurus of the Library Science Library

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The Thesaurus can be regarded as a result and a product of the documentation work which has been taking place at the LIS Library of the Library Institute since the early sixties. The processing and indexing of journal articles made it necessary to develop a system of subject categories, later a list of subject headings, on the basis of which a thesaurus was compiled in 1976, comprising 1015 descriptors and 1000 references. The changes in librarianship and library terminology require permanent revision of the descriptors. As a result the second revised edition was published in 1987.

The third edition of the Thesaurus was compiled first as a database (named THES) in 1991, with the thesaurus-management software attached to MicroIsis 2.3. As a computer print-out the Thesaurus was published in 1992. It comprises 1144 descriptors and cca. the same amount of references. Since then a printed version has not been published but the THES database (having now 1190 records, i.e. descriptors) is regularly updated.

In the second part of the paper the structure of the Thesaurus (the volume as a whole and the preferred term entries) is presented in detail, as well as the extension and development activities which are carried out permanently. A comparison is made with other LIS thesauri, i.e. with the LISA Online User Manual and the ASIS Thesaurus of Information Science and Librarianship, using various examples. The importance of the Thesaurus as a classification tool and as a retrieval language (assisting search in our MANCI database) is stressed. Our future plans include the publication of an English version of the Thesaurus the compilation works of which are underway.

Predstavitev madžarskega kontroliranega slovarja bibliotekarske terminologije: tezaver Bibliotekarske knjižnice

Tezaver je rezultat dokumentacijskega dela, ki poteka v knjižnici Bibliotekarskega inštituta od zgodnjih 60. let. Zaradi obdelave časopisnih člankov je bilo potrebno oblikovati sistem predmetnih skupin in kasneje seznam predmetnih oznak, na osnovi katerih je leta 1976 nastal tezaver, ki je obsegal 1015 deskriptorjev in 1000 napotil. Spremembe na področju knjižničarstva in bibliotekarske terminologije zahtevajo stalno revidiranje deskriptorjev, kar je omogočilo drugo izdajo, ki je izšla leta 1987.

Tretja izdaja tezavra je začela nastajati leta 1991 kot podatkovna zbirka THES z ustrezno programsko opremo na MicroIsisu 2.3. Podatkovna zbirka je služila za pripravo tiskane izdaje leta 1992. Ta obsega 1144 deskriptorjev in približno enako število napotil. To je bila zadnja tiskana izdaja, medtem ko se podatkovna zbirka THES redno dopolnjuje in zdaj obsega 1190 zapisov.

V drugem delu prispevka je podrobneje predstavljena struktura tezavra kot celote in posameznih vpisov za sprejete izraze, opisani pa so tudi tekoči dopolnilni in razvojni postopki. Na različnih primerih je prikazana primerjava z drugimi tovrstnimi tezavri, tj. z *LISA Online User Manual* in *ASIS Thesaurus of Information Sceince and Librarianship*. Poudarjena je pomembnost tezavra kot orodja za klasifikacijo in poizvedovanje v podatkovni zbirki MANCI. V pripravi in načrtu za objavo je tudi angleška različica tezavra.

Our experiences and problems in creation of English-Czech version of Multilingual Dictionary of Library Terminology

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The needs of „information age" have strongly influenced state of knowledge in the field of library and information science and practice. Its terminology had to be widened by headwords of modern means of computer, communication and reprographic technologies, as well as by terms of informatic sociology, psychology, linguistics, semiotics, logic, mathematics, cybernetics, statistics and economics. The attitude of authors of Czech headwords was influenced and limited by factor that the basic English version was created without a participation of national authors.

We would recommend broadering the dictionary by terms from the above mentioned boarder disciplines. Nonexistence of obligatory structure of headwords including the rules of denoting synonyms, homonyms, branches of use, origin of terms (GB, USA) and abbreviations, caused nonuniformity of lexicographic database. Great disadvantage was the gradual supplying of English version in 5 parts. Our comments to some mistakes in English spelling and duplicate terms were sent tu Ljubljana. We expect, that the general project manager will send the final version to us and other members for authorization. Mehodology of Czech authors was based on using the existing standardized terminology and existing branch dictionaries. In spite of our critical remarks, we appreciate the activity of the Slovenian National and University Library in preparing multilingual dictionary for smaller European countries. The Ljubljana conference will surely help to further development of this lexicographical work.

Naše izkušnje in problemi pri ustvarjanju angleško-češke verzije Večjezičnega slovarja bibliotekarske terminologije

Potrebe "informacijske dobe" močno vplivajo na trenutno znanje na področju bibliotekarske in informacijske znanosti in stroke. Njegova terminologija se mora dopolniti z gesli o sodobnih sredstvih računalništva, komunikacij in reprografske tehnologije, kot tudi z izrazi informacijske sociologije, psihologije, lingvistike, semiotike, logike, matematike, kibernetike, statistike in ekonomije. Na odnos avtorjev čeških gesel je vplivalo in ga omejevalo dejstvo, da je bila osnovna angleška verzija pripravljena brez sodelovanja nacionalnih avtorjev.

Priporočali bi razširitev slovarja z izrazi z zgoraj omenjenih mejnih disciplin. Neobstoj obvezne strukture gesel, vključno s pravili za označevanje sinonimov, homonimov, področij uporabe, izvora izrazov (GB, USA) in kratic, je povzročil neuniformnost leksikografske podatkovne zbirke. Velika pomanjkljivost je bilo tudi dobavljanje angleške verzije v petih delih. Svoje komentarje o določenih napakah v črkovanju in podvajanju angleških izrazov smo poslali v Ljubljano. Pričakujemo, da bo glavni urednik projekta poslal končno verzijo nam in ostalim avtorjem v avtorizacijo. Osnova za metodologijo čeških avtorjev je bila uporaba obstoječe standardizirane terminologije in obstoječih specialnih slovarjev. Kljub našim kritičnim pripombam pa cenimo prizadevanja slovenske Narodne in univerzitetne knjižnice pri pripravi večjezičnega slovarja za manjše evropske dežele. Ljubljanska konferenca bo gotovo pripomogla k nadaljnjemu razvoju tega leksikografskega dela.

"Multilingual dictionary of library terminology": country report from Hungary with preliminary and parallel initiatives

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In the Hungarian library profession there has always been consensus about the need for the standardisation / unification of LIS terminology. In the past decades a number of mono- and multilingual dictionaries were compiled (most of them in the 70s and 80s). Hungarian professionals also contributed to several international initiatives (Vocabularium bibliothecarii ac supplementum Hungaricum, Terminologiceskij slovar' po informatike, Praktisches Woerterbuch fuer Bibliothekare etc.). The present projects in Hungary include both private initiatives (of LIS students and professionals) and the efforts to edit a shared electronic dictionary.

The Hungarian Library Institute (and its LIS Library with a rich collection of materials on library and information terminology in several languages) at the National Széchényi Library represented Hungary in the project. Our participation had been to a great extent motivated by the range of participants, i.e. the neighbouring countries whose situation is in many respects similar to ours, regarding their "isolated"or "small" languages and their infrequent inclusion in multilingual dictionaries.

The two translators relied on the following sources: the Vocabularium…, the Hungarian LIS thesaurus, the definitions of Hungarian standards, plus personal knowledge and expert advice. Their comments and suggestions can be summarised as follows: A major part of the work remains to be done to compile a dictionary ripe for publication. It would be reasonable to complement the present source material with terms from recent professional literature. The terms to be found in other dictionaries should be reduced to a minimum and be replaced by "living" terms. Translators (and users!) badly need context: the terms should therefore be ordered at least into broad subject categories.

'Večjezični bibliotekarski terminološki slovar': madžarsko poročilo o pripravljalnih in vzporednih dejavnostih

Madžarska knjižničarska profesionalna skupnost je vedno podpirala standardizacijo in poenotenje bibliotekarske terminologije. V zadnjih desetletjih je nastalo nekaj eno- in večjezičnih slovarjev (večina v 70. in 80. letih). Madžarski bibliotekarji so sodelovali tudi pri nekaj mednarodnih projektih (*Vocabularium bibliothecarii ac supplementum Hungaricum*, *Terminologičeskij slovar' po informatike*, *Praktisches Wörterbuch für Bibliothekare* itd.). Trenutni projekti na Madžarskem potekajo na pobudo bibliotekarjev in študentov bibliotekarstva in s sodelovanjem pri pripravi elektronskega slovarja.

V projektu sodeluje Madžarski bibliotekarski inštitut (ki ima lastno knjižnico z bogato zbirko gradiva s področja te terminologije v več jezikih) in je del madžarske nacionalne knjižnice. Za sodelovanje v projektu smo se odločili tudi zaradi udeležbe sosednjih držav, ki so v podobnem položaju glede na 'majhnost' in 'izoliranost' svojih jezikov; ti so tudi redko vključeni v večjezične slovarje.

Dva prevajalca sta poleg lastnega znanja uporabljala *Vocabularium* ..., madžarski bibliotekarski slovar in definicije iz madžarskih standardov, upoštevala pa sta tudi nasvete strokovnjakov. Ti menijo, da je potrebno še veliko dela, preden bo slovar zrel za objavo. Obstoječe gradivo bi bilo potrebno dopolniti z izrazi iz novejše strokovne literature. Izraze iz drugih slovarjev naj bi upoštevali le v minimalnem obsegu oz. jih je treba nadomestiti z izrazi iz živega jezika. Prevajalci (in seveda uporabniki) pogrešajo kontekst, zato je termine potrebno razvrstiti vsaj v širše predmetne skupine.

Polish-English Thesaurus of Information Science (PATIN)

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The Polish-English Thesaurus of Information Science (Polish acronym PATIN) is - in accordance with its title - a bilingual thesaurus. Its scope covers first of all the wide field of information science but it contains also a great portion of terminology belonging to the fields closely related with information science (library science, bibliology, archive science and computer science). The newest vocabulary concerning computer networks (i.a. Internet), hypertext, new methods of cataloguing, etc. has been taken into account. PATIN is actually presented in the form of a computer database which contains about 1400 terms and is practically complete. The database is being developed at the Institute for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information (ISTEI) in Warsaw using the fourth version of the MTM (Multi-Thesaurus Management) System. Hierarchical and associative relationships between descriptors have been introduced. All descriptors have been assigned to appropriate classes of a faceted classification which had been elaborated specially for the needs of the thesaurus in question. The application of PATIN in the Library of the ISTEI is planned. The publication of the thesaurus ia also intended. PATIN as a publication will contain i.a. following parts: introduction (presented in Polish and English), systematic part (arranged according to the above-mentioned faceted classification), alphabetical-hierarchical part, Polish-English dictionary, English-Polish dictionary, permuted index of Polish terms, permuted index of English terms.

Poljsko-angleški Thesaurus of Information Science (PATIN)

Poljsko angleški tezaver informatike (poljska kratica je PATIN) je – v skladu s svojim naslovom – dvojezični tezaver. Pokriva v prvi vrsti široko področje informatike, vključuje pa tudi velik del terminologije s področij, ki so tesno povezana z informatiko (bibliotekarstvo, bibliologija, arhivistika in računalništvo). Vključeno je tudi najnovejše izrazje s področja računalniških omrežij (npr. internet), hiperteksta, novih metod katalogizacije, itn. PATIN je predstavljen v obliki račinalniške podatkovne zbirke, ki vsebuje okrog 1400 izrazov, in je praktično zaključena. Zbirko razvija Inštitut za znanstvene, tehnične in ekonomske informacije (ISTEI) v Varšavi, pri čemer uporabljajo četrto verzijo programa MTM (Multi-Thesaurus Management) System. Uvedeni so hierarhični in asociativno odnosi med deskriptorji. Vsi deskriptorji so uvrščeni v ustrezne razrede fasetne klasifikacije, ki je razvita posebej za potrebe omenjenega slovarja. Načrtujemo vgradnjo PATIN-a v knjižnico ISTEI. Prav tako je v načrtu objava slovarja. PATIN kot publikacija bo vseboval naslednje dele: uvod (v poljščini in angleščini), sistematični del (urejen po zgoraj omenjeni fasetni klasifikaciji), abecedno-hierarhični del, poljsko-angleški slovar, angleško-poljski slovar, permutirano kazalo poljskih izrazov in permutirano kazalo angleških izrazov.

Revised and updated Dictionary of foreign words in Bulgarian language - problems of the new lexilology and its use in electronic format

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Since December 1998 I am working on a elaboration of the newest and most updated version of foreign words in modern Bulgarian languaue. The project is already finished and publication of the dictionary is due by the end of this summer. The work was carried with a team of two another colleagues linguists plus an expert with background in history and philosophy. General editor of the dictionary is Prof. Pashov from Sofia University and professional consultancy was also provided by other prominent Bulgarian linguists.

In this paper I shall expose the new challenges of modern Lexicology in Bulgarian and the expansion of foreign influences on it. Implications of the use of this dictionary in libraries also will be analysed. Problems accompanying its edition in electronic format and consecutive use in Bulgaria and abroad will be exposed.

I would be grateful for the possibility to learn more about the practical implications of such kind of dictionaries to the function of Reference sections of the Libraries and also to contact other colleagues in this interdisciplinary field.

Pregledani in posodobljeni slovar tujk v bolgarščini – problemi nove leksikologije in njena uporaba v elektronski obliki

Od decembra 1998 pripravljam najnovejšo in najbolj posodobljeno različico slovarja tujk v moderni bolgarščini. Projekt je zaključen, izdajo slovarja pa pričakujemo konec tega poletja. Delo je potekalo s sodelovanjem skupine strokovnjakov, še dveh jezikoslovcev in strokovnjaka za področje zgodovine in filozofije. Glavni urednik je prof. Pashov z Univerze v Sofiji, s profesionalnim svetovanjem pa so sodelovali tudi drugi ugledni bolgarski jezikoslovci.

V tem prispevku razgrinjam nove izzive moderne leksikologije v bolgarščini in širjenje tujih vplivov nanjo. Analizirala bom možnosti za uporabo tega slovarja v knjožnicah. Opozorila bom tudi na probleme, ki so spremljali elektronsko izdajo slovarja, ki vplivajo na njegovo uporabo v Bolgariji in izven nje.

Hvaležna bom za možnost, da izvem kaj več o praktičnih možnostih slovarjev te vrste kot referenčnega gradiva v knjižnicah, in tudi za navezavo stikov s kolegi na tem interdisciplinarnem področju.

The Lithuanian Dictionary of Library and Bibliography Terms

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The development of the Lithuanian librarianship terminology can be divided up to some periods.
The first period covers period from the 16 century when the first printed Lithuanian book was published till 1918. The most characteristic feature of the period - origin of librarianship terms and prelevance of them in the periodicals, dictionaries, etc.

The second period covers 1919-1940. It was period of intensive creation of librarianship terms which was stimulated by theoretical ideas of librarianship, as well as by practical needs of developing public libraries system and experience of the library work coming from foreign countries. Such activity of Lithuanian libraries had influence terminology and lexicography evolution.

The third period covers 1941-1986. In this period Lithuanian libraries were under Russian law and Russian language influence. At this period terminology work was carried on individual specialists which had individual interest or own academic needs. The first Lithuanian explanatory dictionary "Bibliotekine ir bibliografine terminologija" (Library and Bibliography Terminology), compiled by I. Kisinas with equivalents in Russian was published in 1956. In period between 1960s and 1980s two Lithuanian dictionaries of information science were published, too.

The fourth period has been started in 1988 and continues till now. The National Library became a centre of library terminology research and education. The compiling principles and structure of the Lithuanian Dictionary of Library and Bibliography terminology have been planned. The four thematical issues of the explanatory, multilingual dictionary were published. The librarians can use over 2000 normalized terms of cataloguing, document kind and publishing, as well as bibliography and library collections development.

Litvanski slovar bibliotekarskih in bibliografskih izrazov

Razvoj litvanskega slovarja bibliotekarske terminologije lahko razdelimo v nekaj obdobij.

Najzgodnejše obdobje pokriva čas od 16. stoletja, ko je bila objavljena prva tiskana litvanska knjga, do leta 1918. Najbolj izrazita značilnost tega obdobja – izvor bibliotekarskih izrazov in njihovo prevladovanje v periodiki, slovarjih, itn.

Drugo obdobje pokriva čas med 1919-1940. Gre za obdobje intenzivnega ustvarjanja bibliotekarskih izrazov, ki so ga spodbujale teoretične ideje bibliotekarstva, kot tudi praktične potrebe razvoja sistema javnih knjižnic in izkušnje pri knjižničnem delu, prihajajoče iz tujine. Tovrstne aktivnosti litvanskih knjižnic so vplivale na terminologijo in razvoj leksikografije.

Tretje obdobje pokriva čas med 1941-1986. V tem obdobju so bile litvanske knjižnice pod rusko zakonodajo, nanje pa je vplival tudi ruski jezik. Takrat so se s terminologijo ukvarjali posamezni strokovnjaki z individualnimi interesi ali lastnimi akademskimi potrebami. Prvi litvanski razlagalni slovar "Bibliotekine ir bibliografine terminologija", ki je vseboval tudi ruske ustreznice, je leta 1956 objavil I. Kisinas. V šestdesetih do osemdesetih letih sta bila objavljena še dva litvanska slovarja informatike.

Četrto obdobje se je pričelo leta 1988 in se nadaljuje v sedanjosti. Nacionalna knjižnica je postala center za raziskave in izobraževanje na področju bibliotekarske terminologije. Načrtujemo razvoj pravil za sestavo in strukturo litvanskega slovarja bibliotekarske in bibliološke terminologije. Objavljeni so štirje tematski zvezki razlagalnega večjezičnega slovarja. Bibliotekarji lahko uporabljajo preko 2000 normiranih izrazov s področja katalogizacije, dokumentov in založništva, kot tudi bibliografije in načrtovanja knjižničnih zbirk.

SOME RECOMMENDED PRINCIPLES USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLOSSARIES OF TERMS IN LIBRARY SCIENCE IN ENGLISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES OF INDIA

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BACKGROUND:

Language is an integral component of the communication culture of a group or community identified by their cultural practices, profession, specialization, native language etc. (e,g, physicists, librarians, priests, cooks, lingustic groups, etc.) The coverage and sophistication of the vocabulary of the communication language in a specific subject field depends on the ideas developed to meet the needs of their daily activities, and/or study, service and research in a speciality. Historical antecedents and the extent of interactions with other peoples and disciplines influence the formation ideas and their names (cf. Peter Farb).

There are over 2000 languages and dialects in use in India. One of the legacies of the British rule, from which India attained independence in 1947, is the widespread use of English in governance, education, research, media and for international communication. Since independence, for obvious reasons, there have been serious efforts by academic insitutions, government, and private sector to promote the regional languages of India. In addition to Hindi fifteen other regional languages and English are recognized as languages of communication at the national level. These languages have a rich vocabulary and literature, but mainly in the humanities, social sciences and commerce. Science, engineering and technology fields witnessed phenomenal growth during the past five decades. Library and information science (LIS) has not lagged behind. To keep up with these developments on the one hand and to promote the use of native regional languages on the other, it became necessary to prepare dictionaries and glossaries fo r the specialized fields in these languages. In field of Library Science Dr.S.R.Ranganathan initiated such programmes in the late forties..

SELECTION OF TERMS

If the vocabulary of the language of a field is already well developed, the terms for the glossary/dictionary may be drawn from the documents in that language for that field. Otherwise one could use the documents in that field in other language(s). In India, for the historical reasons mentioned above, and the fact that development in LIS and related literature have been substative and abundant in USA and UK, English language documents in LIS were the main source for terms. Dr.Ranganathan himself has coined in English several new terms especially in classification and cataloguing.

For purpose of communication (oral and written), the special terms of the subject in question have to be used with other terms of the language to form sentences, texts, etc. Obviously not all of the 'general' terms of the language need to be included in a glossary for LIS, but some may have to be selected. Some selection criteria may be as follows: (1) Exclude general terms which have the same meaning in the special field LIS also. This would include also prepositions, conjunctions, definite and indefinite artrcles, and other apparatus words. (2) Select general terms used in a special way or with special meaning, denoting a specific entity in the field (e.g. Catalogue, facet, port, portability, level, round). (3) Select the terms containing two or more words, which words individually may not be selected. Ex: May not select 'Authority' and 'List', but select 'Authority List' . (4) Select terms specifically coined for the subject, or borrowed from other disciplines, or from the vocabulary of the field in another language (e.g. Uniterm, Bench mark, ASK hypothesis). (5) Select a term formed by a combination of two or more words given a meaning in the subject different from the mere combination of the meanings of the individual component words. Ex: Chain

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

Ranganathan's Canons of Technical Terminology (1949): (1) The term should have a unique meaning; homonym should be avoided. (2) There should be consistency in the denotation of an idea in whatever combination it occurs. (3) The terms for allied ideas should be cognate, but differentiated. (4) The intended should be represented, and not any aberration of it. (5) The idea should be denoted directly and not obliquely. (6) The term is to be truly suggestive of the true function and not a mistaken one. (7) The term should be suggestive of of the true genesis of the idea denoted. Martin Scheele's rules for technical language (1961): (1) The purpose of every technical language is to ensure unequivocal linguistic comprehension of the technical field in question. (2) The use of several words for the same concept (synonyms) is to be avoided. (3) In written expression, unequivocal significance of the technical terms should take precedence over stylistic considerations. (4) Having to call

several concepts by the same word (homonym) must also be avoided. (5) Where old and established technical expressions already exist, no new term should be created if it can be avoided. Old technical language should continue to be understandable. (6) Wherever possible, technical expressions must be self-explanatory from the ordinary meaning of the words without need for closer definition.

INDIAN LANGUAGE TERMS

A term in LIS in an Indian language may be newly coined or tranlation of an equivalent term in English. However, the new term (in the Indian language) should be expressive of the totality of intent, function of the idea/concept. Example:: Reference Service is not merely referring a user to rel;evant sources of information, but a serv8ce that involves interaction of library staff with the the user in an appropriate way (implying user-friendliness), etc. It is the totality of this idea that should be conveyed in the interpretation or meaning of the corresponding term coined in the Indian language.

Sanskrit is the source language for many of the derivative terms in other Indian languages. This genesis may or may not be explicit in the derived term in the regional language. However, for LIS terms, the recommendation is to use the same or an equivalent of the Sanskrit root in deriving the term in the other Indian languages. There is a parallel in the semi-automatic creation of a dictionary of atomic energy terms in Greek using English atomic energy terms.

USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TERMS

Certain concepts, perhaps very few in library field, may be prevalent among followers of a spiritual, religious or a cultural practice, and even in respect of flora and fauna specific to a geographical area, but not outside those groups. When another group would want to learn about these special concepts, they would use the original names (terms) in the other language rather than coin their own terms. And there are also other reasons to do so. (cf. Neelameghan in ISKO publications)

STRUCTRURE OF GLOSSARY

There are advantages in categorizing into groups the terms and arrange the groups and the terms within each group in a filiatory sequence.

A glossary which combines the structure of a thesaurus has advantages.

A multilingual on-line glossary is very desirable.

The implications of these and other principles in the development of language glossaries in LIS will be elaborated with examples in the full paper.

NAKAJ PRIPOROČENIH NAČEL UPORABLJENIH PRI RAZVOJU GLOSARJEV ZA BIBLIOTEKARSTVO V ANGLEŠČINI IN DRUGIH INDIJSKIH JEZIKIH

Uvod

Jezik je sestavni del komunikacijske kulture neke skupine ali skupnosti, ki jo označuje kulturna dejavnost, poklic, specializacija, materin jezik itd. (npr. fiziki, knjižničarji, duhovniki, kuharji, jezikovne skupine itd.) Obseg in razvitost besedišča nekega jezika za sporazumevanje v določenem specializiranem področju sta odvisna od zamisli, ki so se razvile za zadovoljevanje vsakdanjih dejavnosti in/ali študija, uslug ter raziskovanja. Zgodovinski predhodniki in obseg vzajemnega sodelovanja z drugimi ljudstvi in disciplinami vplivajo na nastajanje teh zamisli in njihovih imen (glej Peter Farb).

V Indiji je v uporabi prek 2000 jezikov in narečij. Ena od dediščin britanske vlade, od katere se je Indija osamosvojila leta 1947, je velika razširjenost uporabe angleščine v državni upravi, izobraževanju, raziskovanju, medijih in pri mednarodnem sodelovanju. Vse od pridobitve neodvisnosti so si zaradi očitnih razlogov akademske in zasebne ustanove ter vlade prizadevale pospeševati uporabo regionalnih jezikov v Indiji. Poleg jezika hindi in angleščine, je na nacionalni ravni uradnih še petnajst regionalnih jezikov. Vsi ti jeziki imajo bogat besednjak in literaturo predvsem na področju humanistike, družboslovja in trgovine. Eksaktne vede, tehnika in tehnologija pa doživljajo nesluten razvoj v zadnjih petih desetletjih. Bibliotekarstvo in informatika pri tem nista zaostajala. Da bi obdržali korak z razvojem na eni strani in pospeševali uporabo domačih, regionalnih jezikov na drugi strani, je bilo potrebno pripraviti slovarje in glosarje za to področje v posameznih jezikih. Za področje bibliotekarstva je tak program zasnoval Dr. S.R. Ranganathan ob koncu štiridesetih let 20. stoletja.

Izbor izrazov

Če je besedišče nekega jezika za določeno področje že dobro razvito, lahko izraze za slovar/glosar izberemo iz publikacij v izbranem jeziku in področju. Sicer bi lahko uporabili publikacije tega področja v enem ali več

drugih jezikih. V Indiji so služile za vir publikacije v angleščini zaradi že omenjenih zgodovinskih razlogov in zato, ker je bil razvoj bibliotekarstva in informatike najhitrejši in najobilnejši v ZDA in Veliki Britaniji. Dr. Ranganathan je sam skoval nekaj novih angleških izrazov predvsem za področje klasifikacije in katalogizacije.

Zaradi sporazumevanja (ustnega in pisnega), morajo biti posebni strokovni izrazi, o katerih govorimo, uporabljeni z drugimi izrazi določenega jezika za oblikovanje stavkov, sestavkov itd. Seveda v glosar za bibliotekarstvo in informatiko ni treba vključevati vseh »splošnih« izrazov izbranega jezika, nekatere pa je potrebno vključiti. Kriteriji za izbiro so lahko naslednji: 1) Izključiti splošne pojme, ki imajo tudi v bibliotekarstvu in informatiki enak pomen. To vključuje predloge, veznike, določne in nedoločne člene ter druge funkcijske besede. 2) Izbrati splošne pojme, ki so uporabljeni na poseben način ali s posebnim pomenom ter označujejo poseben pojem v disciplini (npr. katalog, faseta). 3) Izbrati izraze, sestavljene iz dveh ali več besed, pri katerih posamezne besede niso izbrane za glosar. (npr. ne izberemo »normativno« in »datoteka«, izberemo pa »normativna datoteka«). 4) Izbrati izraze, ki so posebej skovani za izbrano disciplino, so izposojeni iz drugih disciplin ali iz drugega jezika za isto disciplino (npr. Uniterm, videokaseta). 5) Izbrati pojem, ki je sestavljen iz dveh ali več besed, pri čemer je pomen sestavljenega pojma različen od enostavne kombinacije teh besed (npr. verižno indeksiranje).

Vodilna načela za tehnično terminologijo

Ranganathanovi Predpisi za tehnično terminologijo (1949): 1) Izraz naj ima edinstven pomen; večpomenkam se izogibajmo. 2) Določeno misel moramo vedno in povsod opisovati enako, ne glede na to v kakšni kombinaciji se pojavi. 3) Izrazi za sorodne pojme naj bodo podobni, vendar različni. 4) Nameravano naj bo predstavljeno, ne pa kakršenkoli odmik od njega. 5) Ideja naj bo opredeljena neposredno, ne prikrito. 6) Izraz naj napeljuje na pravo vlogo in ne na napačno. 7) Izraz naj napeljuje na pravi razvoj pojma, ki ga označuje. Pravila Martina Scheeleja za tehnične jezike (1961): Namen vsakega tehničnega jezika je zagotoviti enoznačno jezikovno razumevanje na izbranem tehničnem področju. 2) Izogniti se je treba uporabi večih besed za isti pojem (sinonimov). 3) Pri pisanju naj ima nedvoumni pomen izrazov prednost pred slogovnimi potrebami. 4) Izogniti se je treba uporabi enega izraza za več pojmov (homonimov). 5) Kjer obstojijo stari in uveljavljeni izrazi naj se ne kuje novega. Uveljavljen tehnični jezik naj ohrani svojo razumljivost. 6) Kjerkoli je to mogoče, naj bodo tehnični izrazi razumljivi že sami po sebi, iz običajnega pomena besed in brez potrebe po natančni definiciji.

Izrazi v indijskih jezikih

Izraz iz bibliotekarstva in informatike je lahko v kateremkoli od indijskih jezikov na novo skovan ali preveden iz angleščine. Nova skovanka naj jasno izraža namen, vlogo in pojem. Npr. referenčna služba ne priskrbi uporabniku le relevantnih virov informacij, temveč vključuje tudi način komunikacije med knjižničarjem in uporabnikom (predpostavlja prijaznost do uporabnika) in pd. Celovitost tega pojma mora biti predstavljena v razlagi pomena in v na novo skovanem pojmu v indijskem jeziku.

Sanskrt je izvirni jezik za mnoge izpeljane izraze v indijskih jezikih. Razvoj posameznega izraza v regionalnem jeziku je lahko očiten ali pa tudi ne. Za izraze s področja bibliotekarstva in informatike velja priporočilo, naj se za oblikovanje novega izraza v indijskih jezikih uporablja koren enake ali sorodne besede v sanskrtu. Podobno je z uporabo angleških izrazov pri pol-avtomatskem oblikovanju slovarja za atomsko energijo v grščini.

Uporaba izrazov v tujih jezikih

Nekateri pojmi, morda maloštevilni na področju bibliotekarstva in informatike, lahko prevladujejo med privrženci kakega duhovnega, verskega ali kulturnega gibanja, tudi za opisovanje rastlinstva in živalstva na določenem geografskem območju, vendar pa to ni nujno za nečlane takih skupin. Ko bi druga skupina želela spoznati take posebne poojme, bi uporabili izvirna imena (izraze) iz druge skupine namesto da bi skovali nove. Za to pa so tudi drugi razlogi (glej Neelameghan v publikacijah ISKO).

Struktura glosarja

Kategoriziranje izrazov v skupine in znotraj skupin v smiselne nize ima svoje prednosti.

Glosar, ki vključuje lastnosti tezavra ima prav tako prednosti.

Večjezični in on-line dostopni glosar je zelo zaželjen.

Posledice teh in drugih načel pri razvoju glosarjev za bibliotekarstvo in informatiko bodo podrobneje pojasnjeni s primeri v celotnem prispevku.

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The Conference is sponsored by

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Černetova 25, Ljubljana
Odprto vsak dan od 7. do 21. ure, ob nedeljah in praznikih od 8. do 16. ure.

Pekarna Bolka & Bolka, Zg. Pirniče 27, 1211 Šmartno
pod Šmarno goro

AGE d.o.o - Promet in prodaja računalniške opreme

International Conference
Dictionaries of Library Terminology
Selection, arrangement and presentation of lexicographic material
Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 28-29, 2000