# CAT & Terminology tools ROI versus creativity

Lisbon, 6 & 7 October 2010
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Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU

### Introduction

- 1. Who we are
- 2. What we do
- 3. Our Clients & working languages
- 4. How we work: translation workflow
- 5. Tools:
  - 5.1. CAT (TWB, Nemo, & Nautil, Euramis)
  - 5.2. Terminology-oriented tools
    - 5.2.1 Consultation (Quest II, Doc Search)
    - 5.2.2. Management (IATE, Xerox TS)
    - **5.3 QA (TermCheckers)**
- 6. ROI
- 7. Conclusions

### 1. Who we are

- The Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU was established in 1994, is governed by European public law, has legal personality, is self-financed and Governed by a Management Board and a Director
- 1st mission: meet the translation needs of the other decentralised Community agencies, institutions and bodies. (50 clients)
- 2nd mission: actively participate in interinstitutional cooperation by
  - rationalising working methods
  - harmonising procedures
  - Achieving global economies of scale

### 2. What we do

#### **Translate:**

- Cutting edge technical reports
- Medical and scientific opinions
- Community trademarks and designs
- Legal texts
- Financial, accounting, budgetary documents
- Annual activity reports
- Work plans, strategic plans

736 008 pages translated in 2009 (56% outsourced to freelancers)



CEDEFOP Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

CEPOL European Police College

<u>CPVO</u> Community Plant Variety Office

EACEA Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

<u>EAR</u> European Agency for Reconstruction <u>EASA</u> European Aviation Safety Agency

ECA European Court of Auditors

ECDC European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

ECHA European Chemicals Agency
EEA European Environment Agency
EFSA European Food Safety Authority

EMCDDA European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EMEA European Medicines Agency
EMSA European Maritime Safety Agency

ENISA European Network and Information Security Agency

ERA European Railway Agency
ETF European Training Foundation

EU-OSHA European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

EUROFOUND European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

EUROJUST Eurojust

EUROPOL European Police Office

FRA European Union Agency for the Fundamental rights (former EUMC)

FRONTEX European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External

Borders

GSA European GNSS Supervisory Authority

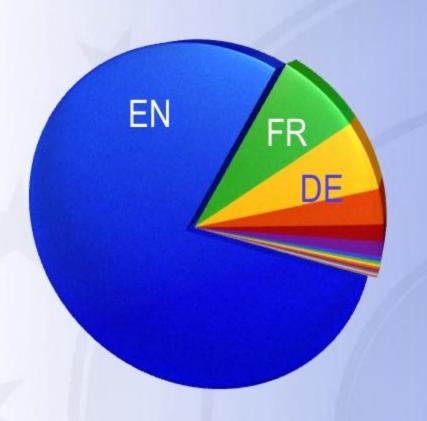
OHMI Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)

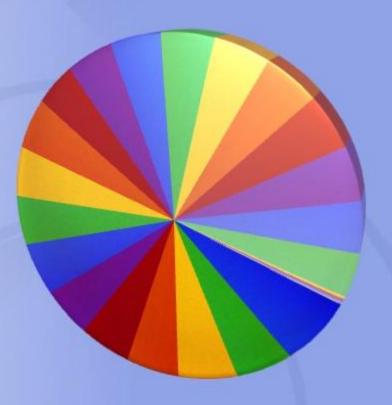
OMBUDSMAN European Ombudsman

PHEA Executive Agency for the EU Public Health Programme

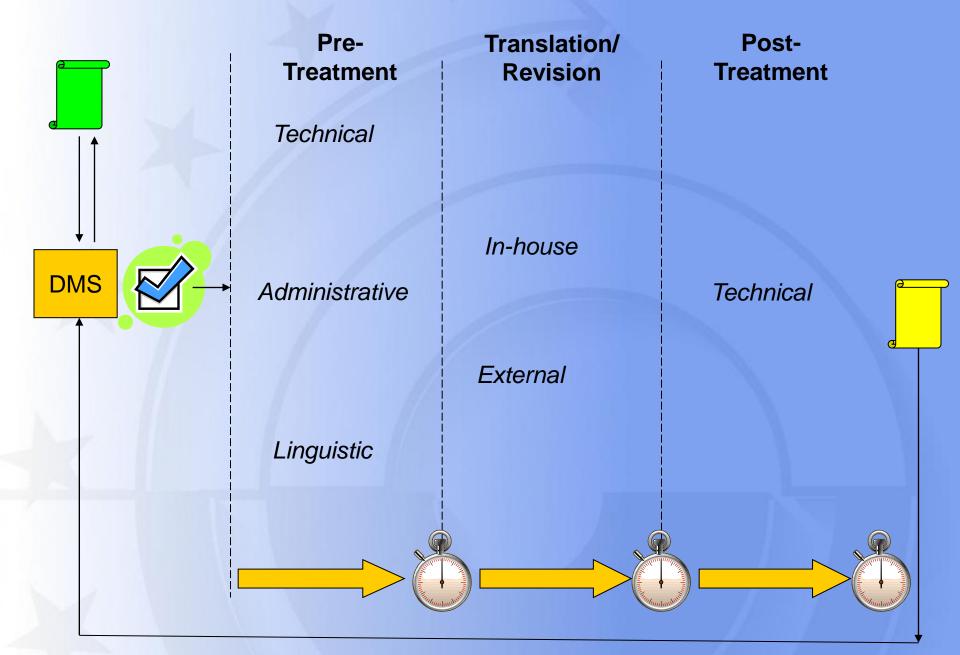
### Source languages

## Target languages





### 4. How we work-Translation Workflow



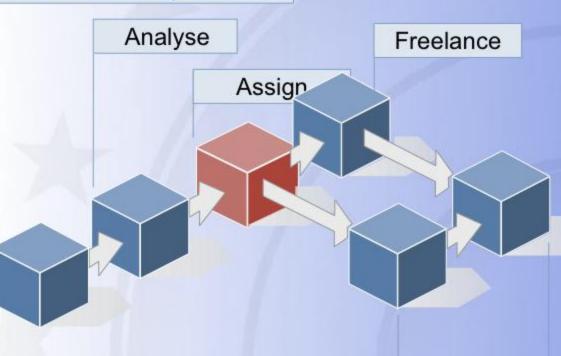
## Analyse and find reference material







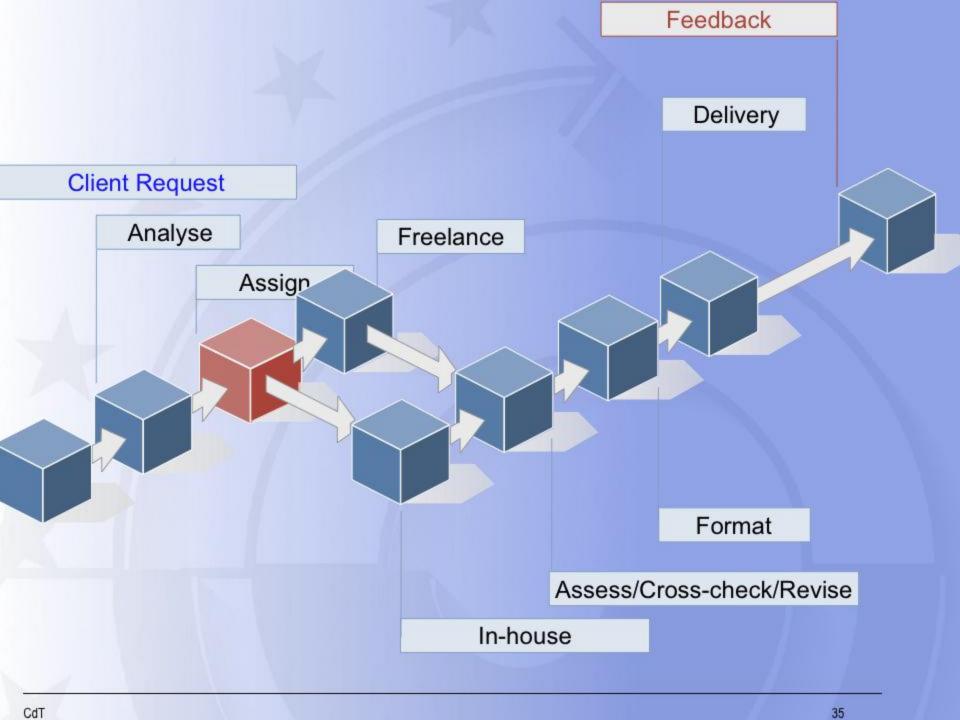
#### Client Request



Assess/Cross-check/Revise

In-house

CdT



### 5. Translator's Tools

















### **5.1. CATT: Translation Memories**

- Translator's Workbench used since 1997, Euramis since 2009
- Translation memories store sentences and their translations in a database.
- The application finds identical or similar sentences stored in the database and proposes the corresponding translations.

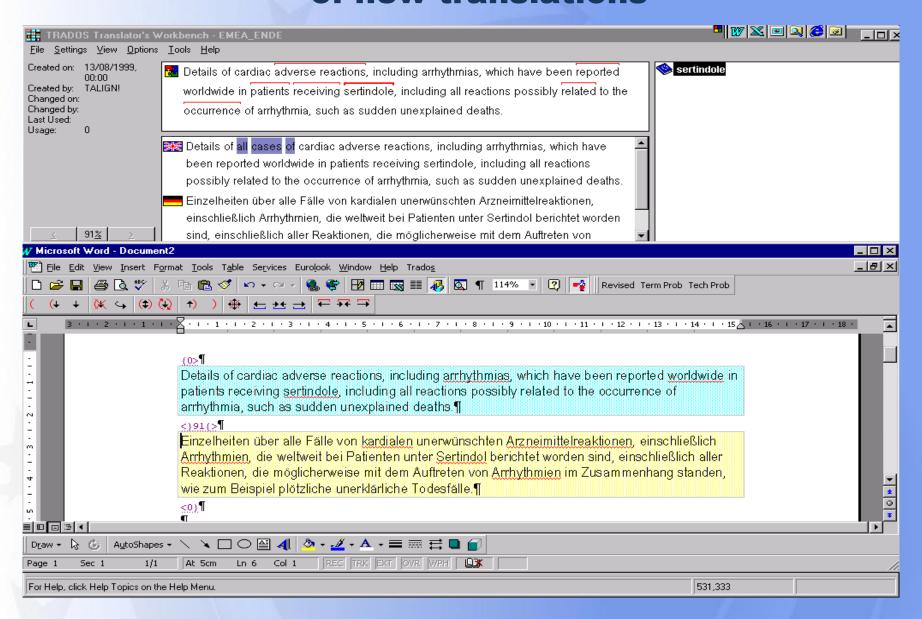
  SDL Trados

  Furamis

#### The end of all problems?

- Advantages: avoid repetitive work, ensure coherence of terminology(?) and style, gains in productivity(\$)
- Field of application: repetitive texts, subsequent versions of the same document
- Constraints: creation and management of translation memories ("alignment"), different working methods for translators, TM technology has to be integrated in workflow to be efficient

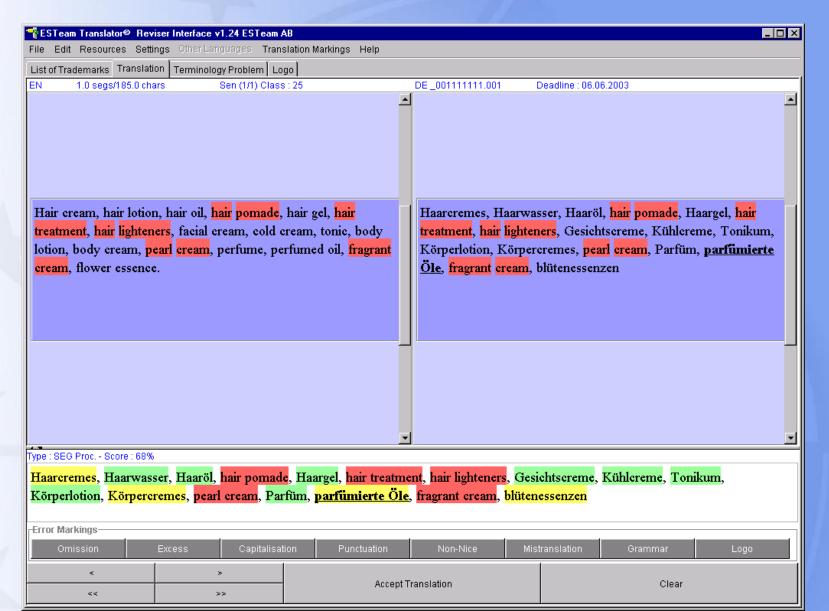
## TWB: retrieval of previous similar content + storage of new translations



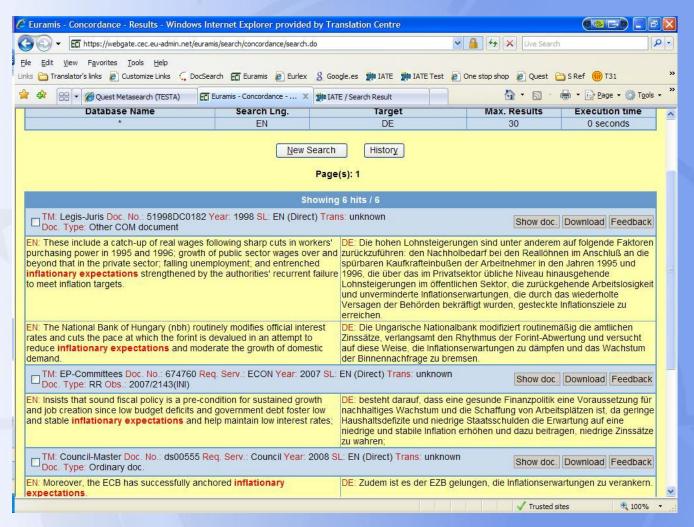
### A special case: Community Trademarks

Hair cream, hair lotion, hair oil, hair pomade, hair gel, hair treatment, hair lighteners, facial cream, cold cream, tonic, body lotion, body cream, pearl cream, perfume, perfumed oil, fragrant cream, flower essence, cologne, eau de toilette, lotion, rough and face powder, powder paste, powder cream, liquid powder cream, powder make-up, toilet powder, setting powder, blusher, rouge, lipstick, lip protecting oil, vanished cream, massage cream, peel-off mask, cleaning cream, cleaning milk, hand cream, hand lotion, eye-shadow cream, eye-shadow pencil, eye-liner cream, eye-liner pencil, eyelash grower, mascara, eye make-up cleaning cream, sunscreen oil, sun screen cream, anti-wrinkle cream, skin cream, scrub cream, fragrant lotion for shower, shower lotion, fingernail polish, talcum powder, baby powder, shaving lotion, pre-shaving lotion, aftershaving lotion, shaving cream, shaving foam, hair spray, deodorant, eyebrow pencil, false eyelashes, artificial fingernails, nail polish remover, swabs for cosmetic purposes, setting lotion, hair dye .....

# The Translator's perspective: NEMO (Trademarks) & Nautil (Designs)



### **EURAMIS Concordance**



# 5.2. Terminology oriented Tools used at CdT

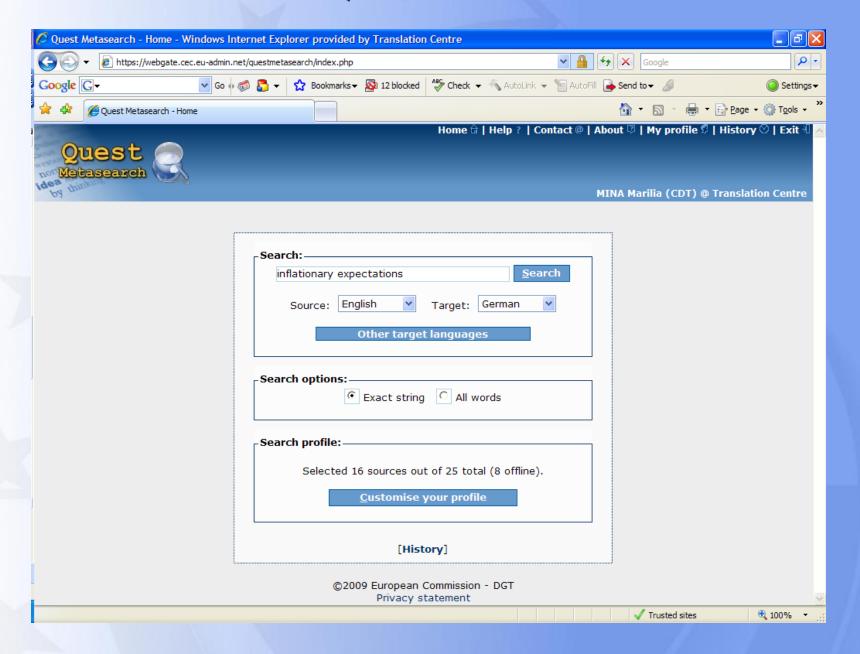
- 5.2.1. Consultation Tools (for Translators)
- 5.2.2. Terminology Management & Term Extraction (for Terminologists)
- 5.2.3. Quality Assurance/Term Checkers (for Terminologists & Translators)

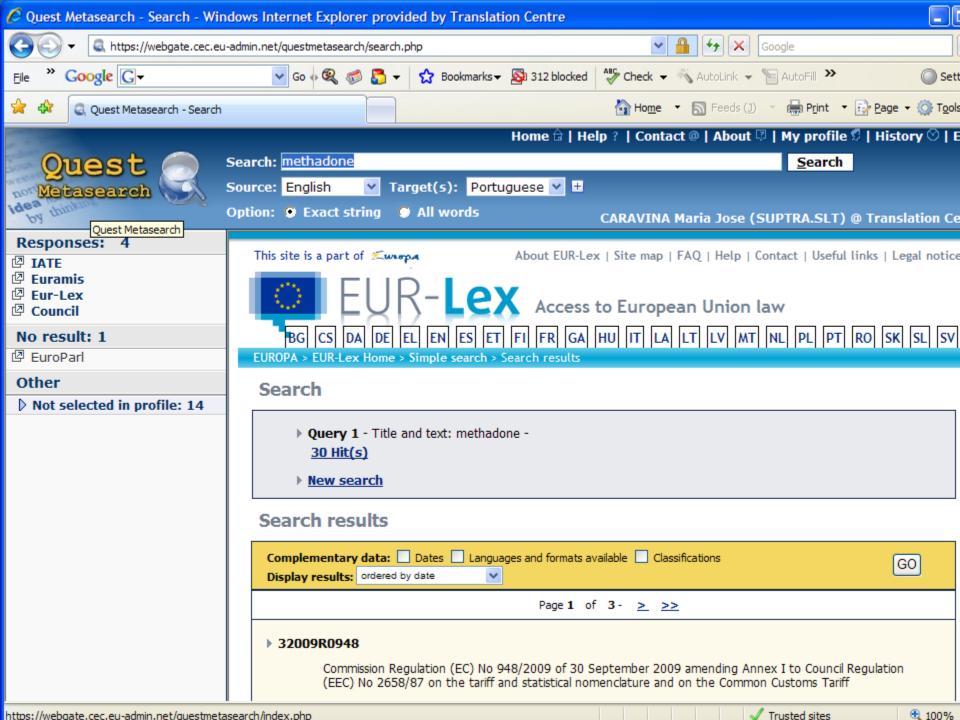
# 5.2.1. Main Consultation Tools (CdT & Interinstitutional)

Apart from translation memories (TWB, NEMO & Nautil)

- QUEST II: metasearch tool (accessible from browser and Word)
  - Resources: IATE & external terminology databases, Euramis (Concordance), EurLex, etc.
- DocSearch: CdT's internal search tool. Similar to a concordance tool that searches in CdT internal documents. Bilingual display.

### **QUEST II**





# 5.2.2. Terminology Management & Term Extraction Tools

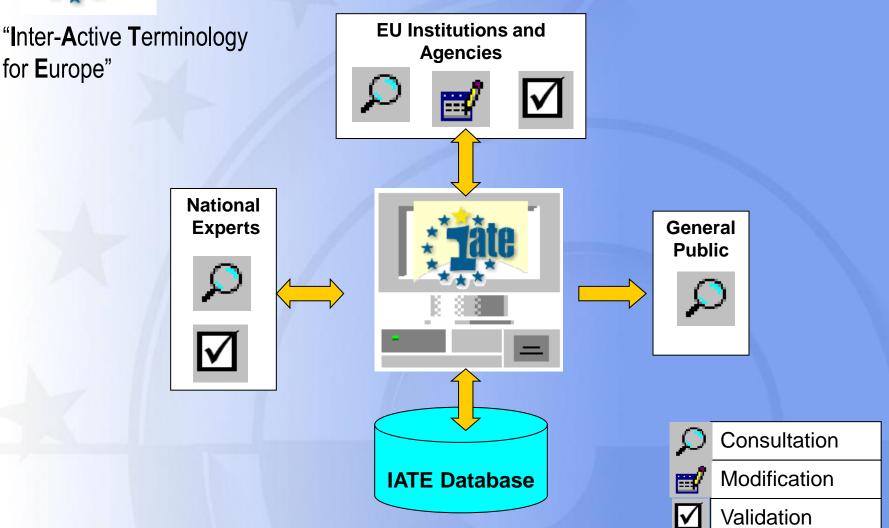
■ IATE: centralised terminology repository for all EU institutions (data management: input, editing, validation, import, export, user management)

Xerox: TermFinder/TermOrganizer used for term extraction
Allows loading aligned bilingual corpora and extracting terms with their contexts, definitions and sources

 Other tools tested/being tested (Multiterm Extract, Fodina, Multitrans, WordBee, etc.)

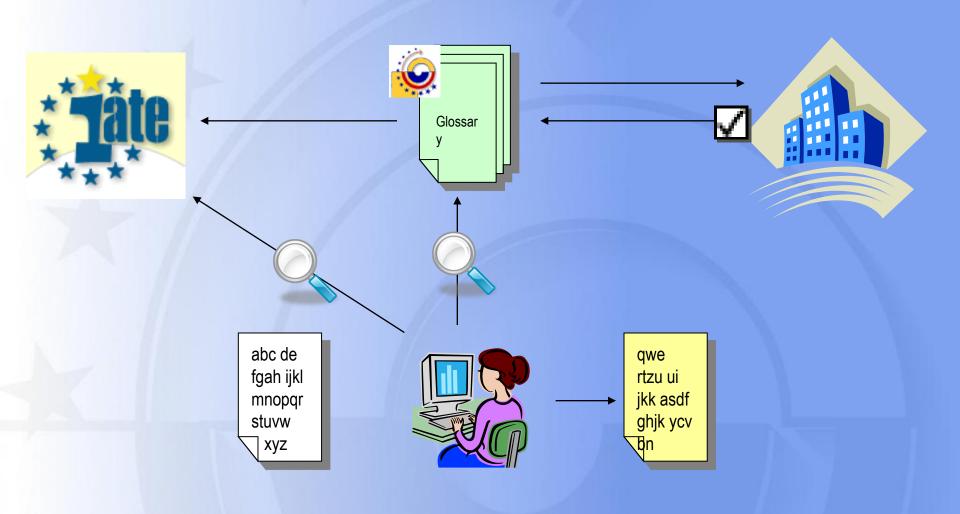


### EU's translation services database



IATE - public on 28 June 2007

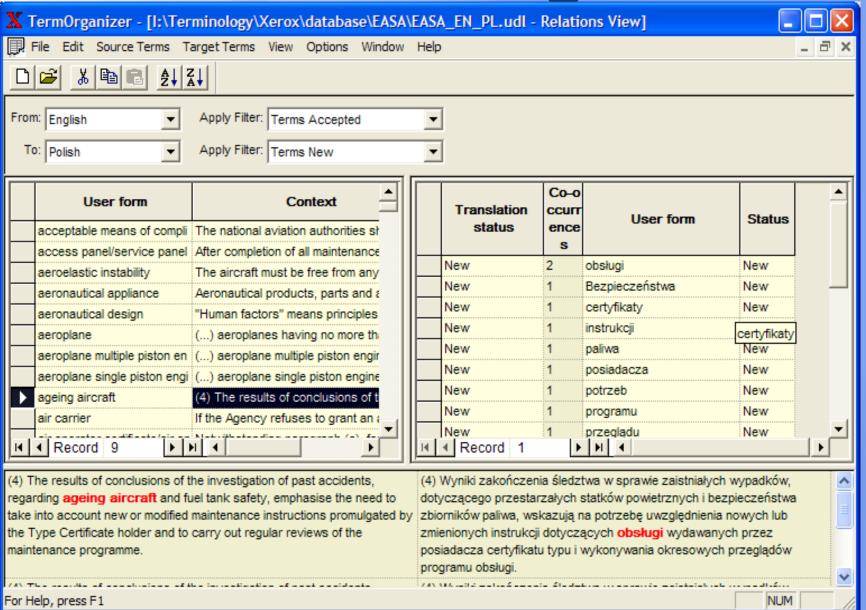
### CdT's contribution to IATE: client-specific glossaries



### **Terminology projects 2009-2010**

- **ECHA REACH:** 360 terms in IATE 22 lang.
- **ECHA BoA:** 75 terms in IATE, 22 lang.
- **EASA:** 208 terms in IATE, 22 lang.
- **EMCDDA:** 83 terms in 22 languages): completed
- FRA: 200 terms in 22 languages: Source terms selection
- **Europol:** 193 terms in 22 languages: completed
- **EU-OSHA:** 61 terms in 22 languages: completed
- **EMSA:** 260 terms approx.: EN terms definition
- **CPVO:** 150 terms approx.: Source terms selection
- FRONTEX: 40 terms: to complete in 21 languages
- **EFSA:** 200 terms in 4 languages: Starts in October
- CdT: project in 22 languages: not started

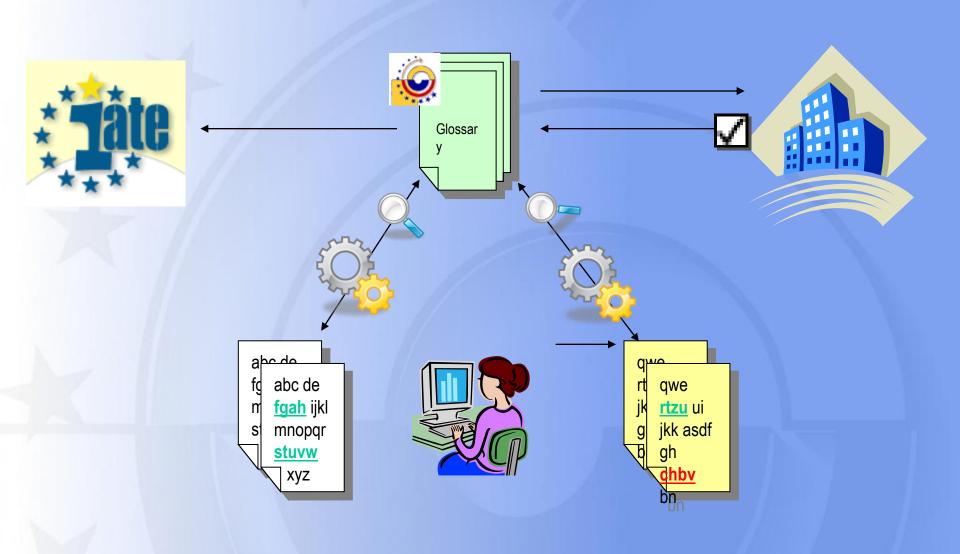
## **Xerox: TermOrganiser**



### 5.3. Quality Assurance/Term Checkers

- Purpose: ensure terminology consistency & compliance of terminology used by translators with that approved by EU Agencies
  - <u>Pre-translation stage</u>: automatic recognition & mark-up of terms from a glossary in the source text.
  - <u>Translation stage</u>: automatic detection (active segment) of terms from a glossary + concordance tools during translation.
  - Reviewing stage: automatic verification of the terminology used in a bilingual document (translated with a CAT tool) against a particular glossary.

### Automated terminology look-up / feed



### **TermChecker**

#### A.1.2.4 Exposure assessment and risk characterisation

The exposure assessment shall cover any exposure that may relate to hazards identified in the hazard assessment.

If the substance is to be classified dangerous (or PBT or vPvB) for any endpoint, an exposure assessment and fisk characterisation has to be carried out (step 5 and 6 according to REACH Armex 1). This comprises an assessment of the expected exposures under the actual or anticipated conditions of use. These exposure levels are used to characterise the risks by comparing them with the outcome of the hazard assessment.

As noted above this description of use conditions controlling the risks is the core part of an exposure scenario (ES). An ES includes operational conditions (OC) and the necessary risk management measures (RMM). If a manufacturer or importer fails to describe relevant and realistic measures that control risks for a substance in a certain use he can not cover this use in his exposure scenario, or he has to explicitly advise against that use in the safety data sheet. Exposure scenario building is likely to include dialogues i) between substance manufacturers and downstream users and ii) from downstream user to downstream users further down the chemical supply chain (see Figure A.3-1 and Figure A.3-2).

The first step in an exposure assessment will often be to describe one or more initial exposure scenarios addressing how the substance is currently used throughout the supply chain.

The second step in the exposure assessment is the exposure estimate for the different routes of exposure under the conditions of use described in this initial ES. This includes for example the estimation of concentration of the substance in indoor air at workplace or at home, the amount of substance getting into contact with skin when using an article or the concentrations of a substance to be expected in the sediments of a water course. The exposure estimation may be derived from models or from measured data. In both cases, it is key that the predicted exposure corresponds to the operational conditions and risk management measures defined in the (initial) exposure scenario.

The exposure assessment needs to cover manufacture and all identified uses of the substance and to consider all life-cycle stages resulting from the manufacture and identified uses. It needs to cover all relevant human and environmental compositions.

### 6. Conclusions

### What is the Return on Investment (ROI)?

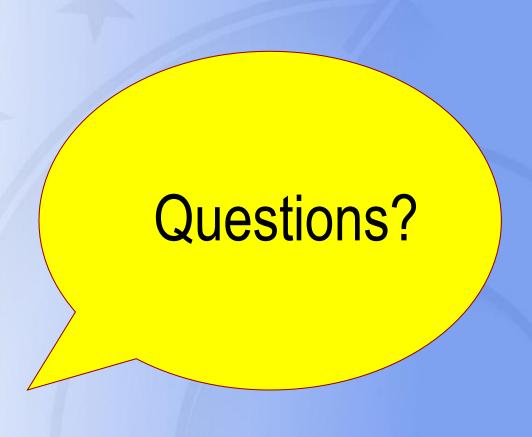
- Negative feedback expected to decrease by 10%
- Translators can trust the system so loose less time looking for terminology (cost savings)
- Protection of translators against criticism from clients as they also have to respect the terminology they approved and cannot change their mind without prior notice (gain in consistency)
- Clients are satisfied with the translation quality
- TM & terminology databases up to date both internally and externally (same resources shared internally and externally – harmonisation) ...

### But...

- Imposing standardised client-specific terminology conflicts with translators' concept of "freedom of expression" & leaves little margin for innovation
- Majority of translators see the point and accept this new approach; however a minority fights against this checkers/tools/mandatory terminology
- Can we deal with revisions in different domains in the same time without serious risks of mixing up everything?
- How can we help translators without hurting their feelings?

Where does ROI stop and creativity starts?

Thank you for your attention!



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