

LANGUAGE ASLING TECHNOLOGY

Translating and the Computer

TC43 Online 16-17-18 November 2021

THE POWER OF ISO STANDARDS

Dolores R. Guiñazú & Gabriela Escarrá, ISO 27001 Auditors

Agenda

Part 1: ISO 17100 / ISO 20771

Part 2: ISO 18587/ISO 12616 - ISO 26162

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What is ISO?

What is a standard?



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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address:

* social imbalances
* develop a sustainable economy, and
*slow the rate of climate change

We need the cooperation of public and private partners, and the use of all available tools, including international standards and conformity assessment.



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QUALITY?

What does it mean in your business?

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WHY THE STANDARDS?

ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System



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ISO 17100



1. OBJECT & SCOPE
2. TERMS & DEFINITIONS
3. RESOURCES
4. PROCESSES - PRE-PRODUCTION
5. PRODUCTION PROCESSES
6. POSPRODUCTION PROCESSES

6 INFORMATIVE ANNEXES

6 Chapters



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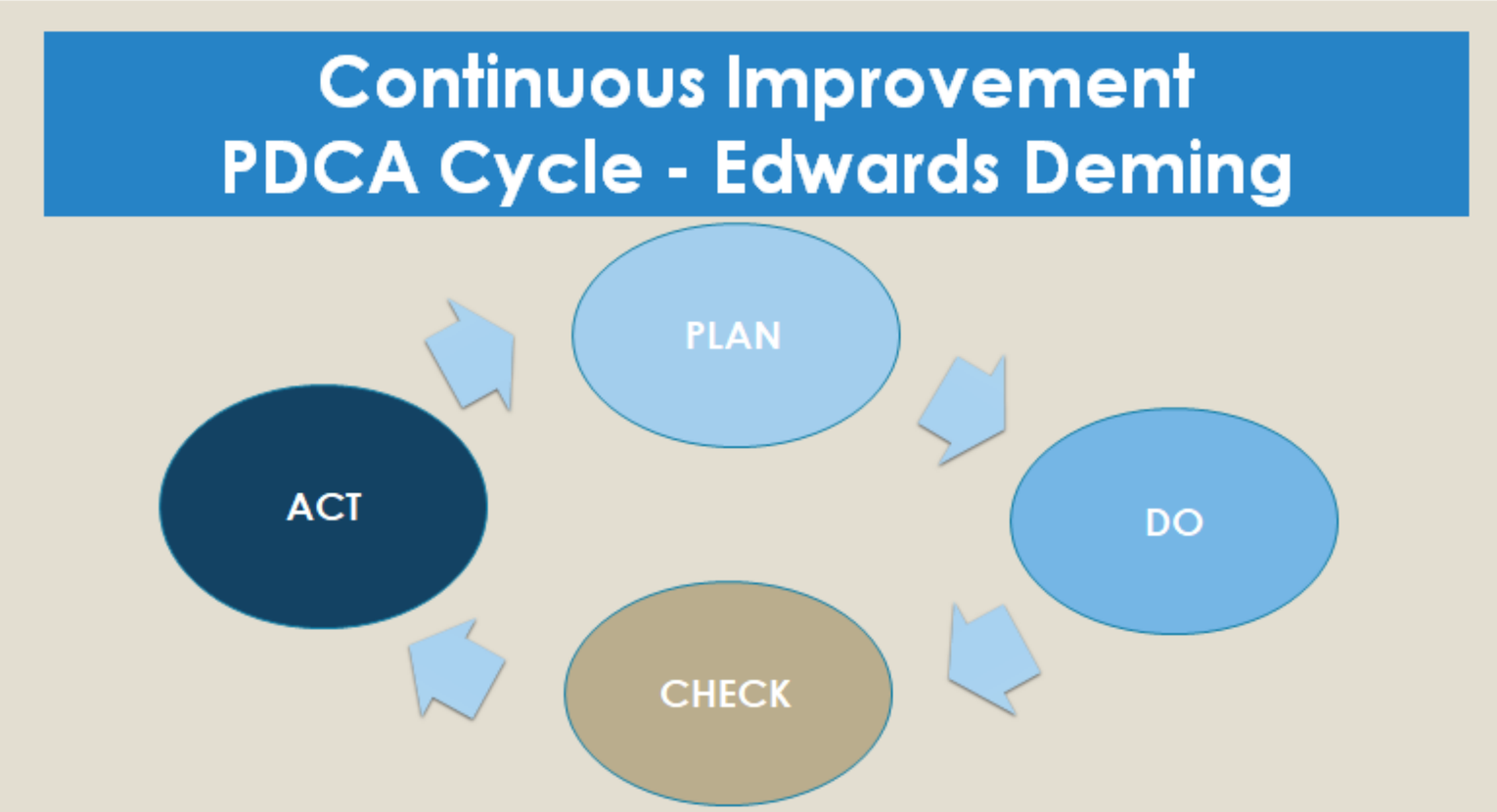
Standards in Translation



“The totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs.”

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ISO 17100:2015



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ISO 20771 - Legal Requirements

A specialization covering law-related or legal specialists field translation

Specific competences & a very professional approach

Confidentiality & Ethical requirements

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TOOLS FOR OUR JOB



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ISO 18587:2017

POST-EDITING PROCESS - GENERAL

- It is used to meet the needs of an increasing demand
- It is a viable solution in a very tight timeframe and with a reduced budget
- No MT output is equal to human output
- MT systems not included: Provisions start with the delivery of MT output and the beginning of PE

TSPs can

- 1) improve translation productivity
- 2) improve turnaround times
- 3) remain competitive

Scope: ISO 18587 is only applicable to content processed by MT Systems and is intended to be used by

1) TSPs
2) their clients
3) post-editors

- Post-editing (vs. Translation): 3 texts (source, MT output, final target)
- Full (standard) and Light (Annex B) Post-editing
- Human (standard) or Automatic (Annex E)
- Post-editing environments: 1) MT only
  2) MT + TM

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ISO 18587:2017

Based on ISO 17100:2017

1. Scope
2. Normative references
3. Terms and Definitions
4. Post-editing process
5. Competences and qualifications of post-editors
6. Requirements of full-post editing

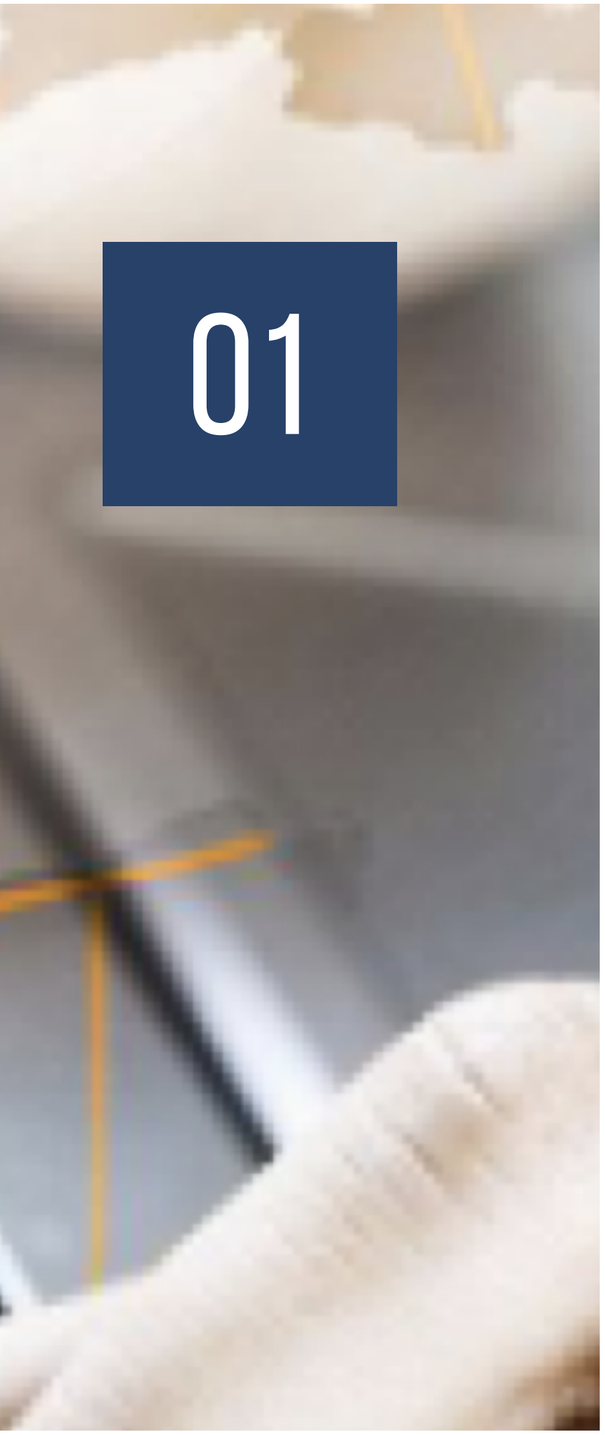
Annex A: Post-editor training (Informative)

Annex B: Light post-editing (Informative)

Annex C: Pre-editing (Informative)

Annex D: Client-TSP agreements and project specifications (Informative)

Annex E: Automatic Post-editing (Informative)



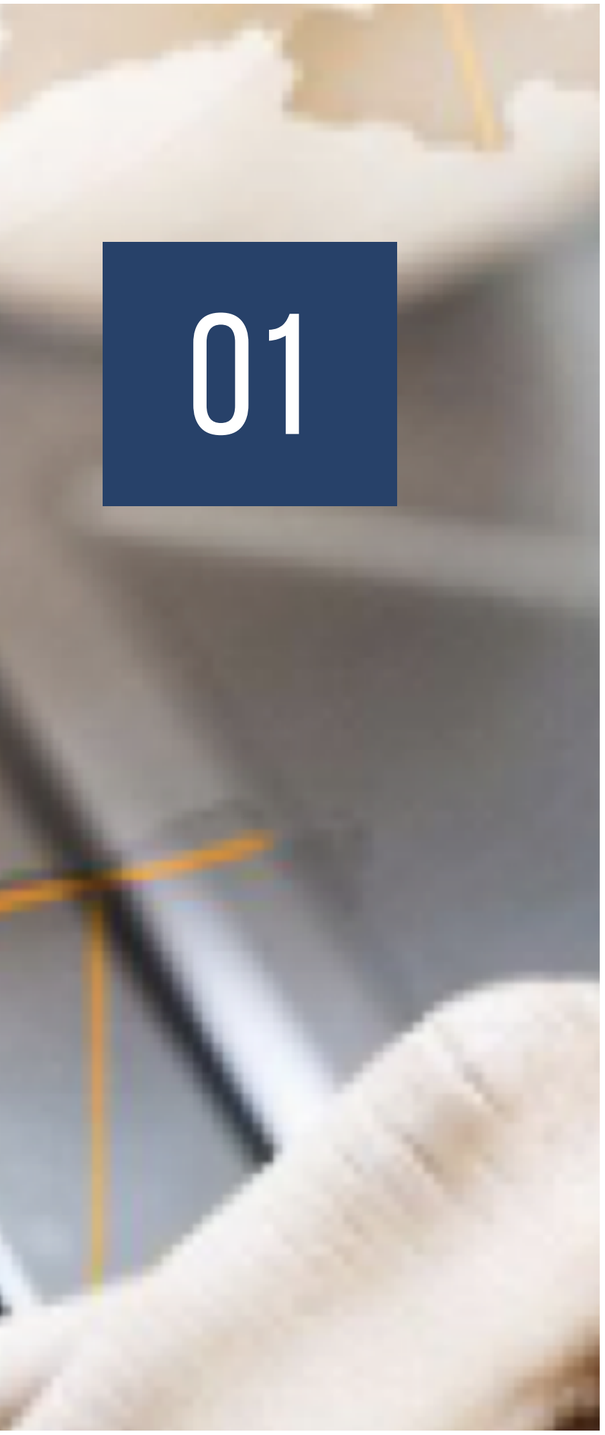
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ISO 18587:2017

PRE-PRODUCTION

- Is source suitable for MT + PE? (MT system, language pair, domain, and style)
- Pre-editing (Annex C)
- TSP-Client Agreement (Annex D) (contractual/non-contractual)- in writing (letter, fax or email)
  - including commercial terms + project specifications
  - Deviations? (all parties + amendment)
- TSPs shall provide project specifications + reference material

- TSPs shall ensure requirements (quality, level, target audience) are identified, documented, and accessible to post-editors.



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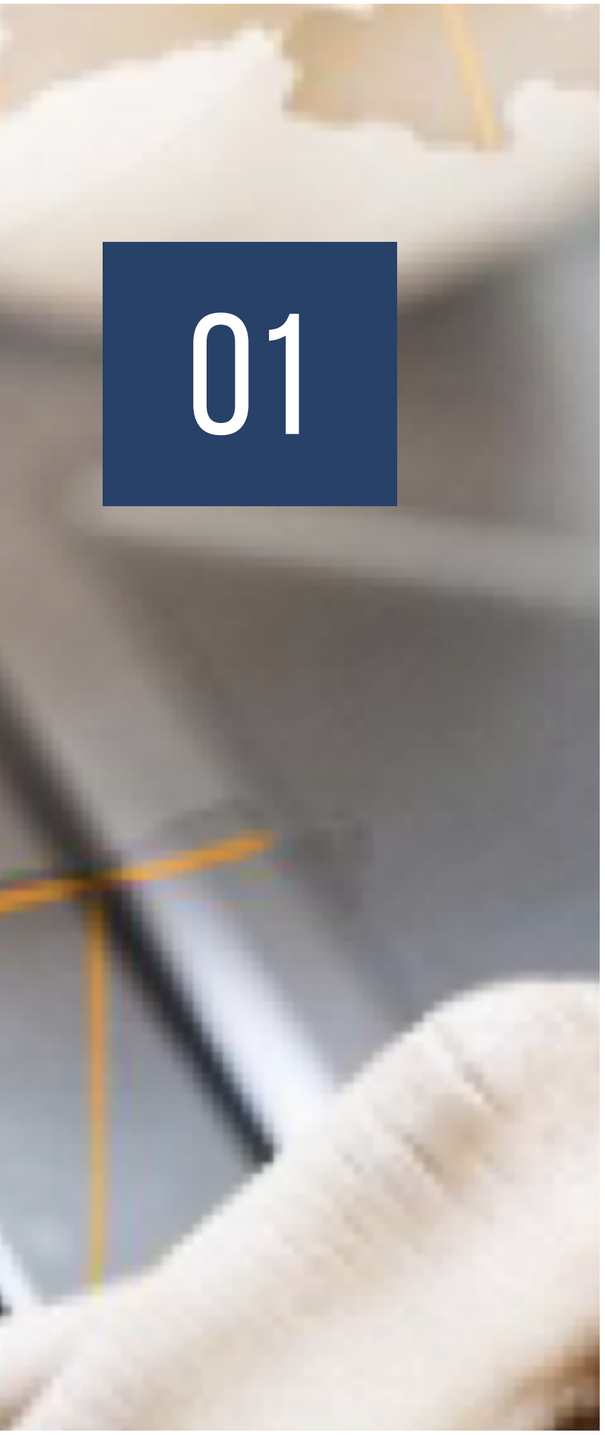
ISO 18587:2017
ANNEX C

PRE-PRODUCTION - PRE-EDITING

It consists in:
- checking source language content and format
- tagging texts such as proper names, addresses, brand names

It means modifying the source language content before MT to:
- facilitate the process
- improve raw translation output quality
- reduce the post-editor´s workload

It is recommended for documents to be translated into many languages



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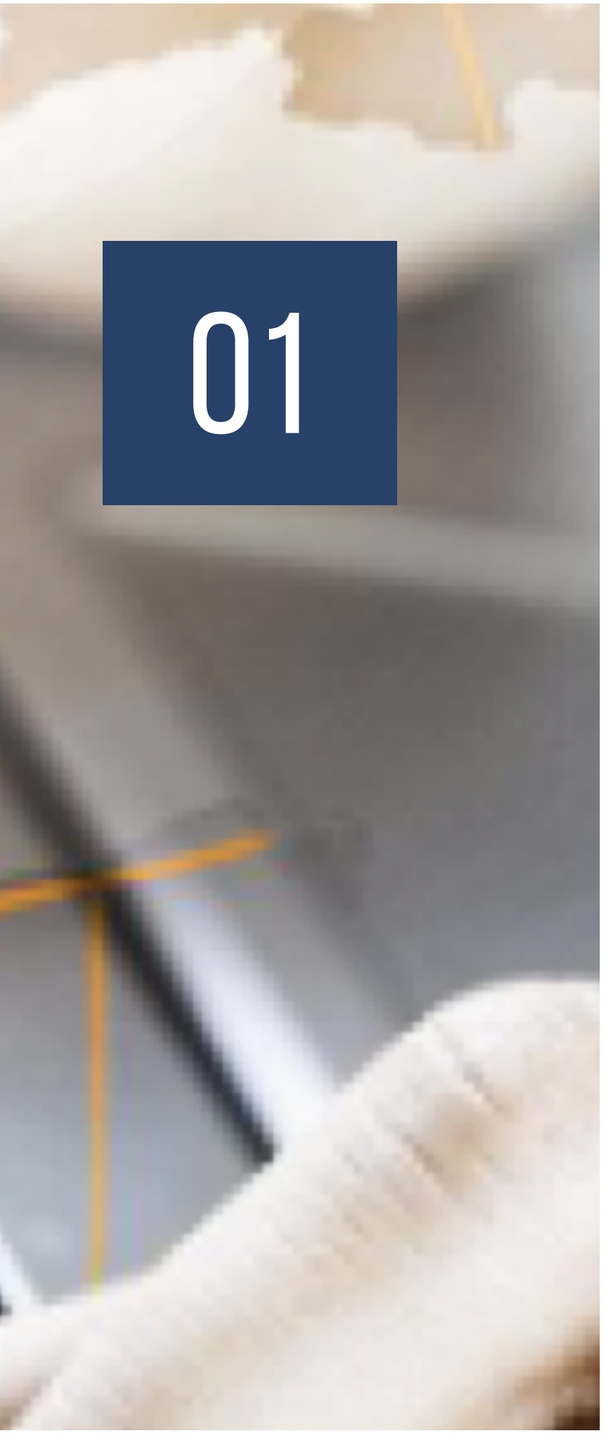
ISO 18587:2017
ANNEX D

CLIENT-TSP AGREEMENT
COMMERCIAL TERMS + PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

Agreements are subject to national legislation

Commercial Terms

a) confidentiality and non-disclosure
b) copyright on deliverables
c) terms of payment
d) warranties
e) liability
f) dispute resolution procedure
g) choice of governing law



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ISO 18587:2017
ANNEX D

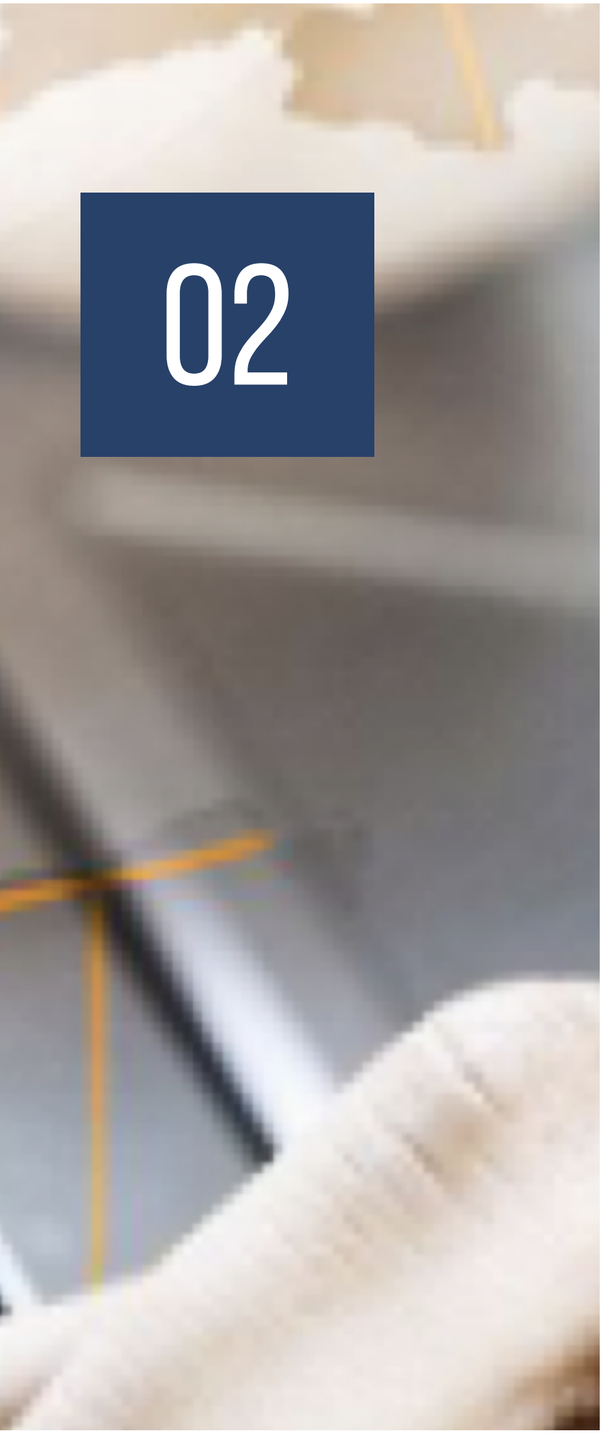
CLIENT-TSP AGREEMENT
COMMERCIAL TERMS + PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

Project Specifications

a) scope of service: standard and value-added services
b) workplace requirements
c) project schedule and delivery dates
d) quotation (including currency)
e) linguistic specification
f) languages
g) audience; purpose
h) semantic accuracy (terminology) and fluency (syntax, lexical cohesion, spelling, etc.)

Additional Specifications

a) use of technology
b) materials to be provided by the client
c) communication during production and post-production step
d) delivery method
e) type of translation



02

ISO 18587:2017

PRODUCTION

POST-EDITING OBJECTIVES

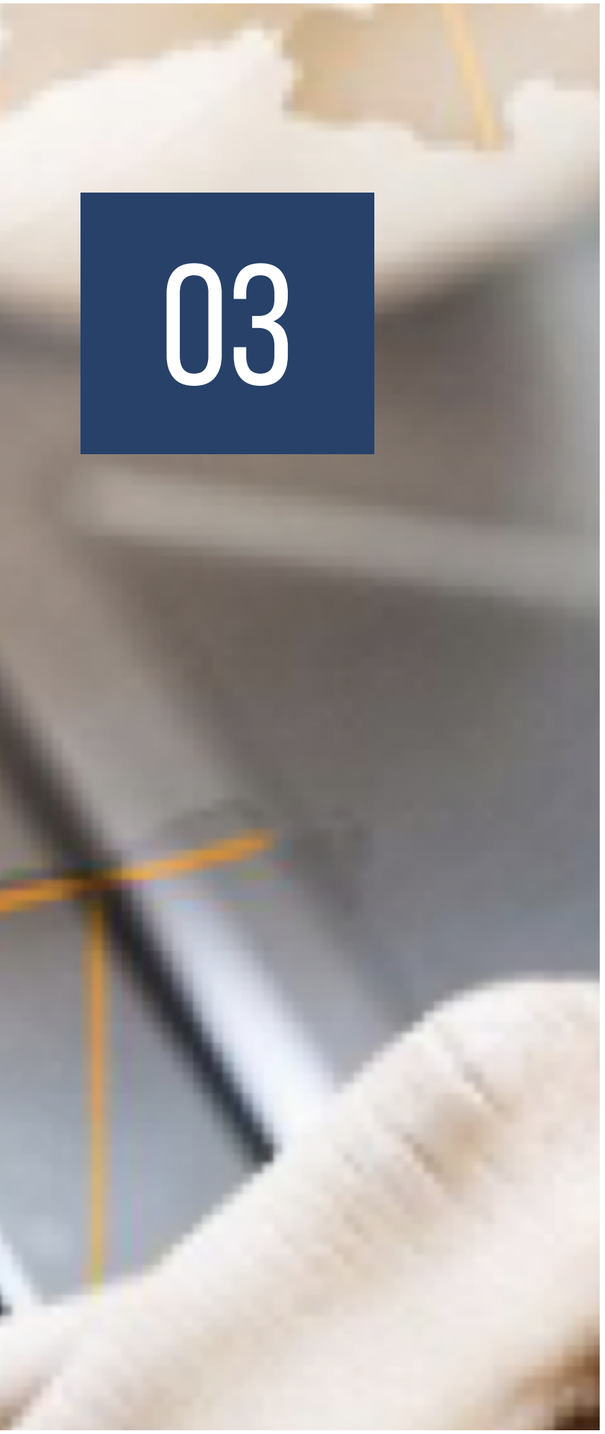
The TSP shall ensure that post-editors meet the following objectives:

1) comprehensibility
2) correspondence of source and target
3) compliance with requirements and specifications

POST-EDITING REQUIREMENTS

The TSP shall ensure post-editors meet the following requirements:

a) terminological/lexical consistency + compliance with domain terminology;
b) syntax, spelling, punctuation, diacritics, special symbols and abbreviations and other orthographical conventions of the target language;
c) compliance with any applicable standards;
d) correct formatting;
e) suitability for the target audience and for the purpose of the target language content;
f) compliance with client–TSP agreements.



03

ISO 18587:2017

POST-PRODUCTION

- Final verification (against specifications) + delivery
- Feedback (input to improve MT systems and PE process)

ISO 12616:2021
Translation-oriented terminography

The quality of a translation can be measured partly in terms of

- **linguistic elements, such as style and grammar, and**
- **the accurate use of the terminology involved.**

Scope: It specifies requirements and recommendations related to fundamentals of translation-oriented terminography for producing sound bilingual or multilingual terminology collections.

It provides guidelines to enable translators and translation support staff to

- **record,**
- **maintain, and**
- **quickly and easily retrieve terminological information in connection with**
- **translation work.**

It deals with the main tasks, skills, processes, and technologies for translation-oriented terminography practiced by terminology w ork in low-complexity settings as part of non-terminological activities.

ISO 12616
Translation-oriented terminography

Terminologists and Terminology workers

A **terminology worker** might be a translator, project manager, or technical communicator, and might work as a single-person enterprise, for a language service provider, or in-house at a company or other organization.

Terminologists and **terminology workers** share the same basic skill set; however, terminologists have broader knowledge and competencies.

Gabriela Escarrá & Dolores R. Guiñazú, ISO 27001 Auditors

ISO 12616
Translation-oriented terminography

Scenario for a Terminology Worker

A client produces documentation in a particular subject field in a source language and asks a translator to translate a variety of interrelated documents.

When no terminology is provided, the translator should recognize that it would be beneficial to document the terminology found during translation work to maintain consistency across documents in the target language.

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ISO 12616
Translation-oriented terminography

Translators have always had a need to record terminological information for later use.

An organized collection of terminological information

- makes it possible for translators to keep track of and reuse the terminology, and
- facilitates the cooperation between individuals or teams of translators.

Translators dealing with specialized texts face an increasing need to record and retrieve terminological information, as it saves time and allows them to work more efficiently.

ISO 12616
Translation-oriented terminography
Benefits

Terminography facilitates translation by enabling translators
- to record and systematize terminology,
- to use terminology consistently over time, and
- to deal more efficiently with multiple languages.

By recording terminological information systematically, translators can:
- enhance their performance,
- improve text quality, and
- increase productivity.

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ISO 26162-1:2019
Management of terminology resources — Terminology databases — Part 1: Design

- Terminology database design principles to enable maximum efficiency and quality in terminology work.
- Creating, processing, and using high-quality terminology.
- The intended audiences of this document are terminologists, translators, interpreters, technical communicators, language planners, subject field experts, and terminology management system developers.
- Terminology database design for distributed, multilingual terminology management. It can also be used for designing smaller solutions.

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THANK YOU!

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