
**Management of terminology
resources —
Terminology databases —**

**Part 3:
Content**

*Gestion des ressources terminologiques — Bases de données
terminologiques —*

Partie 3: Contenu





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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Management of terminology resources*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 26162 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Managers, educators and terminology database maintenance authorities conduct both periodic and continuous evaluation of terminology databases containing concept entries for a number of purposes:

- quality assurance-related validation of terminological data collections in business, government and non-governmental organizations;
- formative assessment and summative evaluation and feedback in training and educational environments.

ISO 26162-1 and ISO 26162-2 specify design principles and software considerations for modelling terminology databases (termbases). ISO 26162-1 establishes the general principles of termbase design as outlined in core ISO/TC 37 standards, such as ISO 704, which, among other topics, treats general principles for concept entry content and structure, term identification, basic principles for modelling concept systems and a range of other areas associated with terminology work. ISO 26162-1 also encourages conformity to the terminological metamodel as outlined in ISO 16642. It describes the role that data categories play in modelling terminological data and sets down basic principles for ensuring and evaluating the quality of data stored in termbases, such as data granularity, elementarity and modelling variance. These criteria comprise fundamental benchmarks against which to measure the quality and reliability of terminological data. ISO 26162-2 relates the principles outlined in ISO 26162-1 to the implementation of database design with respect to software and user interface considerations, together with pragmatic workflow implementations in terminology management environments.

This document provides guidance for defining procedures for ensuring high-quality content in terminological data collections designed to meet documentation needs in a range of environments involving, for instance, translation, interpreting and technical communication. Conformity to this document can strengthen processes designed to support a quality management system, such as ISO 9001, and the related auditing procedures in a translation, interpreting or technical communication environment. An error typology is presented in the framework of an overall evaluation model, with generic (non-standardized) options for creating a concept entry evaluation model, depending on the needs of users and of the sponsoring organization.

[Annexes A](#) to [C](#) provide pragmatic advice on error evaluation practice. [Annex A](#) describes the creation of scoring models reflecting the error typology described in [Clause 6](#), allowing for design variations depending on organization needs. For instance, a given scoring model can form the basis for a score card used for students and trainees, which is likely to be different from a score card used for a major enterprise or a national term bank.

[Annex B](#) presents a sample term entry. [Annex C](#) presents a sample evaluation model that can be adopted or adapted to meet the needs of terminologists, individuals working as freelancers or in companies, governmental organizations and NGOs. The values in this evaluation model can be used to create a scoring method, with the understanding that actual scoring practice is likely to vary according to specifications and user needs.

