COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 35647
Name: Terminology and lexicography
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (English)	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	2	First quarter
1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	2	First quarter
1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation: German	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	2	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (English)	Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	COMPULSORY
1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)	Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	COMPULSORY
1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation: German	Auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge	COMPULSORY

COORDINATION

SANMARTIN SAEZ JULIA

SUMMARY

The subject is part of the auxiliary theoretical and practical knowledge, together with the subjects of *ICT applied to translation, Documentation for translators, Traductology* and *Pragmatics and Interlinguistic Mediation*. Its instrumental nature makes it essential for the successful development of other subjects, particularly those related to specialized translations.

Thus, this subject meets the demands of the specialized translation labor market; for this reason, its objective is for students to reach a high degree of autonomy in the mastery of the existing lexicographical and terminological sources and resources necessary to carry out specialized translations. In addition, it enables students to master the basic concepts and theoretical developments of the two disciplines, as well as to carry out their practical application as a working tool.

N.B.: The language assigned to each group is understood to be the language of instruction, although both Language A languages and various foreign languages may be used or taken into consideration during classes.

This Guide promotes sensitivity towards clear and accessible language in terms of terminology and de-terminologisation in order to promote equal access to specialised discourse. It therefore particularly addresses SDG 4, Quality Education, and SDG 10, Reducing inequalities.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No specific previous knowledge is required.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1009 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (English)

Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.

Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.

Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.

Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.

Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.

Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.

Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay

audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal relations.

1010 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation (French)

Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.

Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.

Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.

Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.

Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.

Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.

Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal

relations.

1011 - Degree in Translation and Interlinguistic Mediation: German

Apply information and communication technologies and computer tools to translation and linguistic mediation.

Compare and analyse the constituents of one's own language with those of other languages, in order to apply them to translation and linguistic mediation.

Design and manage projects in the academic or professional field of translation and linguistic mediation.

Know, use and create terminological databases and lexicographic tools that are significant for translation and linguistic mediation.

Know the main translation techniques and standards in their socio-cultural context.

Master documentation techniques for translation and linguistic and cultural mediation.

Master new information and communication technologies applied to translation and linguistic mediation.

Show ethical commitment in the field of translation and linguistic mediation as regards gender equality, equal opportunities, the values of the culture of peace and democratic values and environmental and sustainability issues, and have an understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity and multiculturalism.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

Work as a team in the environment of translation and linguistic mediation and develop interpersonal relations.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Lexicography. The dictionary as a tool in translation

1.1. Lexicography as a discipline and its relationship with lexicology.
1.2. Essential concepts: dictionary and dictionary typology
1.3. Macrostructure of the general monolingual and bilingual dictionary. Lemma and lemmatisation. Nomenclature
1.4. Macrostructure of the general monolingual and bilingual dictionary. Pluriverbal units (compounds, locutions and collocations) and phraseology in translation. Combinatorial dictionaries
1.5. Microstructure of the general monolingual and bilingual dictionary. Article order
1.5.1. First statement. Pronunciation, example, syntagmatic and paradigmatic information.
1.5.2. Second statement. Definition or equivalence. Typology of definitions and outline of definition.

2. Lexicography. Linguistic variation, the dictionary and its application in translation

2.1. Linguistic variation. Lexicographic markup in the general dictionary versus the partial dictionary.
2.2. Diatopic markup in the general dictionary and the geolectal dictionary
2.3. Diaphasic and diastratic markup in the general dictionary and the slang and colloquial lexicon dictionary
2.4. Diatopic diatopic markup in the general dictionary and the speciality dictionary

3. Specialised discourse and terminology in translation

3.1. The functional register: specialist speaker and receivers. Specialised texts: discursive genres. Vertical and horizontal dimension of the speciality.
3.2. The term as a polyhedral unit (concept, denomination and communication) versus the word: general and specialised lexicon.
3.2.1. Naming. Word formation procedures and neologisms.
3.2.2. Concepts. Concept maps. Terminological definition
3.2.3. Relationship between denomination and concept: conceptual and denominative variation versus univocity. From General Terminological Theory to Communicative Terminological Theory.
3.3. Descriptive and prescriptive terminology. Standards and standardisation organisations. TERMCAT and TERMINESP

4. Analysis of terms in context

4.1. Scientific field. The abstract of scientific journals
4.2. Health field. The package leaflet. De-terminologisation
4.3. Tourism. The tourism website and regulations
4.4. Legal-administrative field. Clear language

5. Terminology methodology and practice: terminography

5.1. Translation and terminology: levels of involvement
5.2. Foundations and principles. Types of terminological work: punctual and systematic. Delimitation and stages
5.3. Working and reference materials. Documentation. Comparable corpus. Thesaurus and terminology databases
5.4. IT tools: corpus management and terminology managers
5.5. Terminology cards and glossaries

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To know the theoretical and practical foundations of the analysis, creation and use of lexicographic sources.
- To Know the theoretical and practical fundamentals of the analysis, creation and use of terminology sources.
- To Be able to consult terminology databases as translation tools.
- To be able to create glossaries and terminological works.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00
Total hours	**60,00**

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	20,00
Preparation of lessons	25,00
Preparation for assessment activities	45,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	**90,00**

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Theoretical classes will be combined with practical classes in the classroom. In addition, the student will carry out activities and readings outside the classroom. More specifically, in the classes some aspects of the syllabus will be explained (with a deductive method) and various activities and tasks will be developed, such as the recognition of terminological units in various texts and their analysis (formal and conceptual) (with an inductive method). The classroom teaching will be complemented with the development of

practices and, if considered, with critical and reflective readings on the subject.

EVALUATION

Assessment type
1) Delivery of the practicals on the dates indicated throughout the course. 30%
2) A final theoretical-practical test in which the knowledge acquired through the explanations, readings and practicals will be evaluated, as well as the skills acquired in the use of terminological and lexicographical resources. 70%

If a 3.5 is not reached in the final exam, it will not be averaged and, consequently, the mark for the practices will not be added to the final grade.

The activities can be recovered in the second call if the sum of all the grades of the activities, obtained in the first call, does not exceed 1.5. In this case, the following can be recovered: a) the activities that have not been presented in the first call; b) the activities that do not exceed half of their score, that is to say, an activity valued at 1 point can be recovered when it does not exceed 0.5.

The general grading system will follow the regulations of the Universitat de València approved by the Consell de Govern on May 30, 2017. ACGUV 108/2017.

Spelling and grammatical correctness will be required both in the examination and in the practical exercises. Each spelling, typographical or grammatical error will result in a reduction of the mark obtained, which may even lead to failure.

Intellectual honesty is vital in academic communities and for the fair assessment of students' work. All work submitted for this course must be the student's own original work. Assignments involving fraudulent collaboration will not be accepted, in accordance with the "Protocol on dealing with fraudulent practices at the University of Valencia", approved by the Governing Council on 14 July 2020. ACGIV 123/2020. The use of artificial intelligence tools shall comply with the provisions of the "Guidelines for the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI) in teaching and assessment activities at the University of Valencia" or any regulations that may replace them.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES. BASIC

- CABRÉ, M.ªTeresa (1992*). La terminologia. La teoria, els mètodes, les aplicacions*. Empúries. Trad. cast*.: La terminología. Teoría, metodología y aplicaciones*, Antàrtida.
- CALVI, M.ª Vittoria *et al.* (2023). *Las lenguas de especialidad en español*. Carocci. 2ªedición
- FRANQUESA I BONET, Ester (1997). L*a terminologia. Un mirall del món.* Editorial UOC.

- GONZALO GARCÍA, Consuelo y GARCÍA YEBRA, Valentín (2000). *Documentación, terminología y traducción*. Editorial Síntesis.
- MEDINA GUERRA, M.ª Antonia (coord.) (2001). *Lexicografía española*. Ariel. [primera parte]
- RAFEL I FONTANALS, Joaquim (2005). *Lexicografia*. Editorial UOC.

REFERENCES. ADDITIONAL

- AINAUD, Jordi, ESPUNYA, Anna & PUJOL, Dídac (2003). *Manual de traducció anglès-català.*Eumo, cap. 6 El lèxic
- ALCARAZ, Enrique *et al*. (eds.) (2007.) *Las lenguas profesionales y académicas.* Ariel.
- ALBEROLA, Patricia *et al* (1996). *Comunicar la ciència*. Bullent.
- ARNTZ, Reiner y PICHT, Heriber (1995). *Introducción a la terminología*. Germán Sánchez Ruipérez.
- AUGER, Pierre y ROUSSEAU, Louis (1984). *Metodologia de la recerca terminològica.* Trad. i adaptació de M. T. Cabré. Generalitat de Catalunya.
- CIAPUSCIO, Guiomar (2003). *Textos especializados y terminología.* IULA.
- FELBER, Helmut y PITCH, Heribert (1984). *Métodos de terminografía y principios básicos de investigación terminológica*. CSIC.
- GARCÍA PALACIOS, Joaquín y FUENTES MORÁN, M.ª Teresa (eds.) (2002). *Texto, terminología y traducción.* Ediciones Almar.
- GUERRERO RAMOS, Gloria y PÉREZ LAGOS, Manuel (coords.) (2002). *Panorama actual de la terminología*. Comares.
- GUERRERO RAMOS, Gloria y PÉREZ LAGOS, Manuel (coords.) (2020): *Terminología, neología y traducción*. Comares.
- GUTIÉRREZ RODILLA, Bertha (2005). *El lenguaje de las ciencias*. Gredos.
- LERAT, Pierre (1997): Las lenguas especializadas. Ariel Lingüística.
- MARQUET, Lluís (1971, 1979, 1985). *Novetat i llenguatge*. Barcino.
- MARQUET, Lluís (1993). *El llenguatge científic i tècnic.* Associació d¿Enginyers Industrials de Catalunya.
- MONTERO, Silvia *et al.* (2011). *Terminología para traductores e intérpretes: una perspectiva integrada.* Tragacanto.
- PAVEL, Silvia y NOLET, Diane (2002). *Manual de Terminología.* Ministerio de obras públicas, Canadá. Disponible en <http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2011/tpsgc-pwgsc/S53-28-2001-spa.pdf>.
- TERMCAT (2006). *Recerca terminológica. El dossier de normalització*. Eumo editorial