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Development of a Multilingual Risk Management Glossary (MLRMG)

Summary

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- The MLRMG, which stems from the work done by the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Committee of Experts from 1998 to 2002, has existed since December 2007 for five languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Romanian), thanks to the support of the European Commission, as a work package of WIN (Wide Information Network for Risk Management) under the EU's sixth framework programme: www.win-eu.org. To facilitate understanding, communication, drafting and translation, the glossary includes for the said languages over 220 key terms with over 400 referenced definitions, the necessary basic grammatical and semantic information and over 1 400 set terms. 80% of the vocabulary consists of multiple-word terms and ready-made phrases for expressing the complexity of crisis and risk situations. The glossary is preceded by an alphabetical and conceptual index, which follows the agreed risk management cycle:
 - A. Estimation du risque et technologie / Risk assessment and technology
 - B. Perception publique, planification, prévision et alerte / Public awareness, planning, forecasting and warning
 - C0. Évènements, équipements et interventions: termes généraux / Events, equipment, operations: general terms
 - C1. Incendie: évènement, équipements et interventions / Fire: event, equipment, operations
 - C2. Inondation: évènements, équipements et interventions / Flood: event, equipment, operations
 - C3. Déversement d'hydrocarbures: évènement, équipements et interventions / Oil spill: event, equipment, operations.

The following demonstration concerns the Word version (Word: www.win-eu.org) and the database electronic version (MultiTerm: <http://131.130.164.2:8080> MultiTerm “guest”, “guest”), as well as the preprint paper version for French-speaking users. Particular attention will be paid to the indexes, bibliography and complementary electronic tools for e-learning and ontological research. In conclusion, a call will be made to extend the glossary, in terms both of themes (earthquakes, environment, etc) and of languages (EU national languages and other key languages such as Arabic, Russian and Chinese, etc) with a view to harmonising standards for protecting human beings, property and the environment, while not forgetting the industrial and humanitarian impacts of European and global safety co-operation.

1. Subject: Presentation of the Multilingual Risk Management Glossary (MLRMG) for English, French, German, Spanish and Romanian within WIN (Wide Information Network for Risk Management), under the EU's sixth framework programme (2004-2007), and its various versions and electronic tools. (DOC1) On behalf of my partners, I am grateful to be able to do so here, as the EUR-OPA Agreement lay behind the relevant research and its publications and work provided a substantial database.

2. Objective: To facilitate understanding and communication concerning risk management C(G(R)), R=P(D), drafting and translation of specific texts and discourse; to create scientific and technological tools in line with the current expectations of linguistic science, risk science and the information society; giving priority to the multilingual verbalisation of risk knowledge and know-how.

3. Content: Risk language in its natural mix of general language and specialist language (HLI). Vocabulary extracted (terms and terminological expressions) semi-automatically from 14 000 pages of scientific, technical, administrative and specialist press corpora; selection for each of the five languages of over 220 key terms with over 400 referenced definitions, the necessary basic grammatical and semantic information and over 1 400 set terms, ready-made phrases, with the addition of the necessary basic grammatical and semantic information:

hazard vs hazard analysis, hazard assessment, hazard identification, hazard map, environmental hazard, natural hazard, flood hazard map; to improve hazard detection, to reduce the hazard, to remove the hazard; hazard is threatening vital interests and essential needs, the entire body of entries being validated by experts and listed in accordance with the agreed risk management cycle (DOC2):

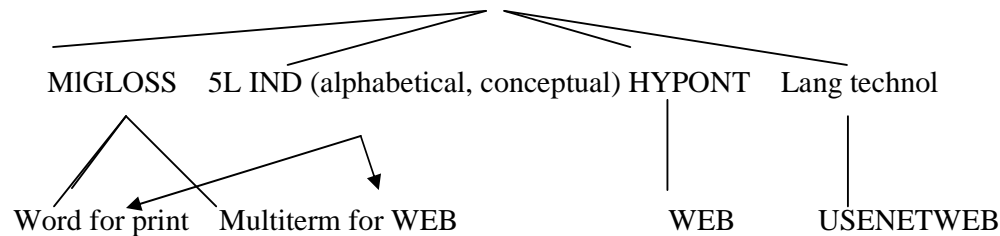
- Pre-event (A. assessment and technology, B. public awareness)
- Events, equipment, operations (C0. fire, C1. floods, C3. oil spill).

Vocabulary is more philosophical, logical, ethical and technological in A., more administrative and sociological in B., and more pragmatic and technical in C.

4. Material available:

- Word version: www.win-eu.org for English-speaking users (DOC 1);
- Electronic version in MultiTerm database: <http://131.130.164.2:8080> (DOC 3)
- Preprint version for French-speaking users, Alsace Region, 2007 (DOC 4)
- Appendices: approx. 100 pages of alphabetical and conceptual indexes for each of the five languages as source language (DOC5), multilingual bibliography (DOC6) and complementary electronic tools for e-learning and ontological research.
- Print version under preparation in the Collection de dictionnaires spécialisés, Maison des Dictionnaires, Paris.

5. HLI: lexico- & terminography based on linguistic information & risk knowledge



6. Risk Management Data Modelling Services in WEB Implementation (pdf) win-eu.org

6.1. USENET (Strasbourg & Essen): e-learning tool where ready-mades in RM language become ready-to-use vocabulary in RM situations; corpus driven from electronic corpus: 450 million words (En), 1.8 billion words (Ger).

6.2. HYPERTEXT tool (Strasbourg & Chemnitz): for conceptual research & application according to semantic frames of protection scenarios.

6.3. ONTOLOGY tool (Strasbourg & Vienna) from Risk Cognition to Risk Communication via semantic structurations, logical operations & conceptual systems.

6.4. XML INDEXES MULTH-VIENNA in contact with GLOBAWARE & CRONOS

Methodology: active & passive dictionary; macro-, medio- & microstructure according to new lexicography (Copenhagen, Tübingen, Paris); ono- and semasiological; combinatory vocabulary (Mel'cuk).

7. Ex Garticles (DOC 7-9) *fire propagation model; high river discharge... flood; offshore drilling.*

8. Conclusion: call for thematic extension (earthquakes, environment, etc) and linguistic extension (EU national languages and other key languages such as Arabic, Russian and Chinese, etc, additional texts, reports on trials).