Electronic versus Book Form

This is the electronic version of the hard copy dictionary of the same title, available since 1996 and costing $90 at the time. Since the CD is more expensive, the question comes down to whether it is quicker to look up a word in a book or on the computer. You may have the book on a shelf among several others and have to locate it, or you may know just where you last put it, or you may have it at your side with other references required for the work at hand. If you are to use the CD, it must have been previously installed, and then you actually have to have the disk in the drive. That may mean taking out the disk you were just using, finding the Routledge CD, inserting it, and waiting for it to come up on the screen. Is that any faster than opening your book dictionary? There are some dictionaries (Stedman’s Medical, for example) that you can load and place a short cut to on your desktop or in your word processing program so that they are always instantly available.

The next point to consider is whether your source document is hard copy or in electronic form. If it is hard copy and you wish to look up a term on the CD, you will have to write the word in a box in order to find it. If you are lucky enough to receive your source document in electronic form, you can just highlight the term you want and access the CD, where the word will automatically show up highlighted and with its translations—or at least that is the ideal. In this case, you actually have to copy and paste the term into the look-up box, but that is better than having to type it in. Then you hit Return, and if the term is absent you can scan the neighboring terms for possibilities. If you find what you need, you can highlight, copy and, paste the translation to the Windows Clipboard and from thence into your document. It is convenient to have the dictionary open so you can switch back and forth between it and your document. Often it is just as fast to remember the term and switch to your translation and type it in.

There is a physical advantage, however, to dictionaries on CD-ROM. They are the solution to the space problem in your office. My shelves are bulging with volumes, and I am fast getting a supply of CD-ROM dictionaries that take up only about one-sixth the space of tomes, depending on the size of the volume. Happily, it will be longer before you become a victim of the Peter principle, but unhappily, as your collection grows, you will have to alphabetize or otherwise sort your CDs to be able to pull out the disk you need when you need it without pulling out your hair also.

British versus American English / Canadian versus Parisian French

Because this is a British publication, one expects to find a slant toward British terms; and it is indeed noticeable. We find, for example, *immeuble commercial* translated only as *trading estate*, with no indication that this is not the U.S. term (often *industrial park*). Similarly, one would expect some differences between Continental and Canadian French, but in a brief search, none were found.

Lexicon

See the table of comparison. The results show relatively little difference overall among the three dictionaries, with *Termium* only slightly in the lead and Routledge and *Le Grand Dictionnaire terminologique* tied right behind it. The obvious conclusion is that a translator needs as many dictionaries as he can afford, for no single one can satisfy all needs.

Some INCOTERMS are included, but are not so identified; from the list of 13 INCOTERMS 2000, *FCA* (*free carrier ...named place*) and *CFR* (*cost and freight ...named port of destination*) are not given. If you attempt a search on a term and give the wrong field (i.e., *import-export* instead of *transport*), you will come up blank. Lesson: Don’t fill in the field.

There are many acronyms and initialisms, alphabetized in the main alphabetical listing and therefore easy to find. Where applicable, the equivalent acronym is given. For example, *E/S* (*entrée/sortie*) = *I/O* (*input/output*). Where there is no equivalent, the expansion is given: *AC* = *assurance-chômage* and the translation: *unemployment insurance*. 
In the Appendix, which is accessible from a Tab present in the Search window, there are a number of useful indexes, which, however, are not included in the search capabilities. I tried commodity exchange (even uppercased) and came up blank, whereas there are at least three of them listed under Exchanges (Amex, Mid-America, Manchester). Other lists are of job titles and countries. Examples of commercial correspondence are included and instructions on how to read the dictionary entries, along with lists of abbreviations used.

**Table 1: A Comparison of Terms Found**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product Loss Assessment</strong></th>
<th>Routledge</th>
<th>Termium</th>
<th>LeGranDic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agréages, rejeté aux (rejected at the inspection)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agréeur, expert- (expert/inspector)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arreté a la somme de (set at the sum of)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dégât</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissociant, se (broken down)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourchette, oscilient sur une</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frais de T/P (transport?)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>induites, pertes (consequential losses)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.O. (main d’oeuvre)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manutention</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapport d’expertise</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>récupération</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Score (Yes/No ratio)</strong></td>
<td>5/7</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agreement to Transfer Business Assets</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achalandage</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contrat d’abonnement (floating contract)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contre lettre—Black’s</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Definition only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dommageables, conséquences</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>droit de préemption (right of first refusal)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menues dépenses</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modalités (terms and conditions)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation (profit-sharing)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Score</strong></td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>5/3</td>
<td>4/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same results for both documents: Termium with a slight lead; Routledge and Le Gran Dictionnaire essentially tied.

*Participation as profit-sharing* is the only case where Routledge alone had the term.

**Other Content**

In the Appendix, which is accessible from a Tab present in the Search window, there are a number of useful indexes, which, however, are not included in the search capabilities. I tried commodity exchange (even uppercased) and came up blank, whereas there are at least three of them listed under Exchanges (Amex, Mid-America, Manchester). Other lists are of job titles and countries. Examples of commercial correspondence are included and instructions on how to read the dictionary entries, along with lists of abbreviations used.
As for filler, words not specific to the fields covered by the dictionary, there seem to be a certain number. Examples are *imperméable* for waterproof, *physicien* for physicist, *physiquement* for physically, *axe d’éjection* for knockout axle (sounds British).

**Ease of Use: The Mechanics**

For an untechnically-trained user, the interface appears quite simple, actually reminiscent of *Le Grand Dictionnaire Terminologique*. One starts by choosing either the English or the French index. The only installation problem experienced was with the name of the directory where the program installs itself. It automatically creates a directory called *rtd* on the C: drive. I wanted to change the name of the directory to *Routledge* as a reminder to myself. When I did so, the program no longer worked, since it was unable to find itself. So I changed the name back to *rtd*, but it still didn’t work and I had to reinstall.

Personal annotations are possible. Keyboard shortcuts are provided. There are network versions available. The manual is detailed, clear, and in both languages. About the search capability, experimenting led to the conclusion that one can search on entries only, but not other text.

**Conclusion**

Would I buy it? Yes, for it has a wealth of information. Would I choose the CD over the hard copy? Yes, as a space saver if my library were overflowing its shelves, if I wanted the search capability, and/or if I could afford the extra cost.

**Lexikon medizinisch-wissenschaftlicher Abkürzungen**

*Author:*  
Rolf Heister

*Publisher:*  
Stuttgart/New York: Schattauer

*Publication Date:*  

*ISBN:*  
3-7945-1843-8

*Reviewed by:*  
Leon McMorrow

The first edition in this series appeared in 1979 and it has been updated every five to seven years, which is ideal for a fast-changing field with a strong tendency toward use of abbreviations.

About 20,000 acronyms and abbreviations are included. Type is clear and easy to scan. A few alphabetized end pages are provided to list one’s own findings or additions.

Entries with a choice of expansions are listed separately. This has both advantages and disadvantages. For example, under CP we find 28 entries spread over two pages. One has to be patient enough to check all of them when searching. It does help that the expansions are given in alphabetical order. My preference is for the method that includes all expansions listed in alphabetical order under a single entry, although this may not be as legible as some readers would like.

I used this dictionary as a standard desk reference for about two to three months of regular German-English translation work, and checked several hundred references from medical and scientific literature spanning the period from 1961 through 1998. The results for me were excellent.

The dictionary includes both German and the more common English abbreviations; this represents the state-of-the-art in current German medical writing, where either system or a mixture of both may be expected. When an English abbreviation is included, both the German expansion and German translation are given. However, the dictionary does not give both German and English expansions when the same abbreviation is used in both languages. For example, HIV receives the German expansion only: Human-Immunkmangel-Virus (the word *Human* here is a Latin derivative, not a representation of the English). Therefore, it is not locked into “saying everything known,” as one sometimes finds in German reference works.

An extremely useful inclusion for medical translators is that of abbreviations from related fields, which are frequently not included in standard German medical dictionaries such as *Pschyrembel*. Biochemistry, molecular biology, and physics are well served. For example, I needed the pharmaceutical NAP (N-Acetyl-D,L-penicillamin) and not the neurology NAP (Nervenaktionspotential) or biochemical NAP (nucleic acid phosphate). The dictionary had all three and more. In the pharmaceutical field, it also provided the frequently encountered B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia) and NF (Norme Française and National Formulary—that is class!).

After three months of use, no major deficiencies appeared. I did not find PS (Plasmaspiegel/blood plasma profile, in laboratory medicine) or ZR (Zählrate/ count rate, in radiology), but these may be very “localized” abbreviations, all too common in medical literature. Only sustained use over time and a variety of documents will test the dictionary’s full value, but for now I am very satisfied.
February 2000

Multicultural Spanish Dictionary
Publisher: Schreiber Publishing
Publication Date: 1999
ISBN: 1-887563-45-8
Price: $24.95
Reviewed by: Tom West

The Multicultural Spanish Dictionary is a wonderful idea gone badly awry. It purports to be a guide on how Spanish differs from country to country. For example, the cover shows the word “grocery” and allegedly tells how this is said in Spanish in Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Venezuela, etc. The author apparently compiled the book by submitting a list of English terms to one speaker of Spanish from each Spanish-speaking country, except Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Paraguay. Although it is questionable whether a lexicographer should rely on a single native speaker from each country and omit four countries that have unique terminology of their own, if these problems in methodology were the only problems with the book, it would still be enormously useful. Unfortunately, however, the manner in which it was compiled is simply where this book’s problems begin.

In the first place, the author appears to have overlooked the fact that if you ask two native speakers, each from a different country, how to say something in Spanish, their answers may vary simply because the answers are synonyms, not regionalisms. This is precisely what happened on many occasions in this book. For example, when asked how to say “wrong,” most of the informants said “equivocado,” but the person from Colombia said “erróneo,” and the informants from Puerto Rico and Spain said “incorrecto.” The book implies that “incorrecto” is a Puerto Ricanism for the standard “equivocado,” but in fact, all three of these words are used throughout the Spanish-speaking world. They are simply synonyms. “Delicious” is another example. The dictionary suggests that Argentines and Puerto Ricans say “rico,” Peruvians say “exquisito,” and everyone else says “delicioso.” Again, this is nonsense. All three terms—rico, exquisito, and delicioso—are synonymous and are used in all Spanish-speaking countries. “Tasty” is given as “rico” in Argentina, Colombia, and Spain, and as “sabroso” everywhere else—but in reality everyone uses both terms. The list could go on and on. This failure to distinguish regionalisms from synonyms makes the book practically useless to a nonnative speaker of Spanish, who will not always know whether terms are synonymous or regionalisms in Spanish (which is precisely why he needs a reliable “multicultural Spanish dictionary”).

However, the errors do not stop there. The next problem is that the author failed to ensure that all informants understood the English term in the same way. Take the word “vest,” for example. All of the informants but one understood “vest” to mean “an article of clothing that men wear in a three-piece suit,” which is what it means in American English, and translated it as “chaqueta.” The Argentine informant, on the other hand, understood it to mean “undershirt,” which is what it means in British English, where our “vest” is called a “waistcoat.” Accordingly, she translated it as “camiseta, musculosa.” The Multicultural Spanish Dictionary implies that “vest” in the American sense is “chaqueta” everywhere but in Argentina. Another example is the word “iris,” which the book suggests is “lirio” everywhere but Venezuela, where it is “iris.” In fact, however, the flower “iris” is called “lirio” throughout the Spanish-speaking world, whereas the part of the eye that is called the “iris” is “iris” throughout the Spanish-speaking world. This is not a case of regionalisms, but of the informants understanding the English word in two different ways. Yet another example is “jacket,” which some informants took to mean “a garment you wear when it’s cold” (chaqueta), while others took it to mean what we also call a “sports jacket” (saco). The dictionary implies that chaqueta and saco mean the same thing, but they do not. As far as I know, there are no speakers of Spanish who refer to a jacket in the sense of the garment used for cold weather as “saco,” which always means the jacket that is part of a suit.

The next problem with the book is very poor editing. Here are some examples of the spelling errors found: “echado a perder” (should be “hechado a perder”); “clauadista” (should be “clavadista”—apparently someone’s handwriting was hard to read); “enagüa” (should be “enagua”); “crecimientu” (should be “crecimiento”); “betarra” (should be “betarra”). What is worse is that sometimes the book implies that a Spanish word is spelled one way in one country and another way in another, when in fact, one of the informants simply made a spelling error. For example, “spine” is given as “espinazo” in
Colombia and “espinaso” in Spain (the correct spelling is “espinazo”). “Armpit” is given as “zobaco” in the Dominican Republic and “sobaco” in Panama (the correct spelling is “sobaco”). “Yellow jacket” is given as “avispa” everywhere but Cuba and Panama, where it is supposedly “abisa” (in fact, however, the correct spelling is “avispa”).

Then there are some flat-out translation errors. “Carjack” (spelled “car jack” in the dictionary, which makes it look like the tool used to lift a car when a tire goes flat, rather than the crime where a car is stolen while the owner is in it—which is what the author means) is translated as “asaltar con violencia” (Mexico) and “raptar” (Bolivia), neither of which conveys the real meaning of “to carjack.” “Stuntman” is awkwardly translated as “aquel que realiza los trucos.” Among the translations of “to encrypt” in the computer sense is “ocultar,” which is certainly a suspicious translation of that word (normally “cifrar” or “codificar”).

Finally, the book omits many terms that do vary widely from country to country (such as the words for “drinking straw” or “cheat sheet”), while including others that do not (such as the adjectives discussed above). It also fails to alert a native speaker to the sexual overtones that a perfectly innocent word in his country can have elsewhere. In short, this book is far too shoddily compiled to be of much use to anyone. Fortunately, ATA members have access to the meticulous research that Andre Moskowitz has done in this field. He has been publishing his findings in the proceedings of our conferences for the past four or five years. We can only hope that Andre’s work will eventually be compiled in dictionary format, and that his book will replace the one under review.
It doesn’t seem that long ago that we were asking each other how to say “scanner” in Spanish. Today, “escáner” rolls off my tongue as though I’d been saying it forever. As we all know, our language flows fast, evolving as we speak.

According to the Manual de Español Urgente, we live in a time of great linguistic instability, so I am pleased to note the arrival of The Writer’s Reference Guide to Spanish. The authors clarify their approach immediately, saying in the opening sentence: “This volume was prepared in order to meet the demand for a guide, in English, for writers and editors working in the Spanish language.” I would add that this book could also provide substantial assistance to those who are seriously attempting to learn, or re-learn, Spanish as a second language.

There already are, of course, several Spanish style manuals, and some are referred to—and deferred to—in this new work. But this one is in English, and takes the position that “...the nonnative speaker coming from English will have many doubts that do not occur to native speakers.”

The Guide is structured along familiar lines and covers the following areas: language basics, language conventions, Spanish-language forms of classical authors’ names, literary and grammatical terminology, linguistic terminology, biblical names and allusions, and a nimble dictionary of grammatical and lexical doubts. The material is clearly presented and uses good examples that reveal a comfortable familiarity with the Spanish-speaking world.

The section on gender and number is careful to explain the differences between Peninsular and Latin American forms, and instructs us on how to use foreign words that have entered Spanish. “Babysitters,” “hooligans,” and “managers” can be either masculine or feminine, but we refer to “la beautiful people,” “el homo sapiens,” and “la jet-set.” This chapter will be very helpful to those who would like to order more than one beefsteak, cocktail, or yogurt in Spanish. As a translator, I particularly enjoyed the list of “plurals that are found in prepositional and verbal expressions,” because each phrase is accompanied by an English equivalent. I’m always interested in colloquial ways to say things like “to compliment,” or “in spite of all the obstacles.” And I appreciate gaining a deeper understanding of the subtle shades of meaning submerged between “de todas maneras” and “de todos modos.” Speaking of meaning, there are nearly 30 pages of detailed explanation on the use of prefixes and suffixes.

Copy editors will appreciate the section on bibliography preparation as well as the many lists of, for example, titles for nobility, religion, academia, and so on. A fairly extensive professions and occupations chapter lists a variety of career paths, such as “defensor del pueblo” for “ombudsman” and the charming “ferroviario” for “railroad worker.” But it doesn’t list “canillita,” the word for a young newspaper vendor in the Río de la Plata region. The geographical terms chapter is also rewarding, especially the section that deals with nationality and “other place” identifiers. While not exhaustive, the list includes both “borinqueno” and “puertorriqueño,” and the next time I listen to Rodrigo’s Concierto de Aranjuez, I’ll know that people from that part of Spain are called “ribereños.” There are also about 20 pages of abbreviations, which are always handy to have around. We always want more, of course, so perhaps in a future edition this chapter might be expanded to include English equivalents.

The arrival of this book says a great deal about the state of the Anglo-Hispanic world I inhabit. The most remarkable feature of this publication is, I think, that it is written in English. This represents a perceptible adjustment in English-speaking circles vis-à-vis the growing Hispanic presence in the United States. Kudos to all those involved for recognizing this, and for a job well done.
Many translators from and into French have found Termium® to be their first reference source when seeking an equivalent to a new term. This product is one of a new breed that is a development of the traditional dictionary. It is not just a glossary, a term implying very limited subject matter, nor is it the content of a printed dictionary in electronic format. A good indication of what it is would perhaps be the term “database,” and actually, the sources in each language from which the terms are taken can be accessed if desired.

The producers of Termium®, the Translation Bureau of Government Services in Canada, first introduced the translating public to their in-house tool by leasing it. We either had to pay an annual fee to use the disk or pay a heavy price to own it. After several years, to our mutual benefit, the disk was made available for purchase at a lower and more reasonable price. I bought the 1996 CD-ROM when it was issued and found it to be an essential resource.

The 1999 version has a new, easier-to-use interface that is now true Windows. As a matter of fact, it is somewhat similar to the interface on the other popular French database Le Grand dictionnaire terminologique, formerly called Le Doc, and to Stedman’s medical dictionaries. With an industry standard, it is becoming quicker to access a desired term as the learning curve flattens out.

Other improvements to Termium® include a 40 percent renewal of terms out of a total of three million–more than 200,000 new terms, 100,000 new records (the contextual source of each term), and more than 80,000 changes to existing records.

The most notable of all the innovations is a different version called Termium Plus®. In addition to the features mentioned above, it includes a style guide, thesaurus, and a reference on Canadian style.

On the “title page” of The Canadian Style, we find a curious copyright that is new to me: Copyright © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (1997). An example of its content is the section on geographical names. In a bilingual country such as Canada, the choice of a geographic name can be problematic. The government established a committee on geographical names that issued the following guidelines:

- The official form of a geographical name is the one adopted by the provincial or federal authorities in whose jurisdiction an entity lies. This name can be found in the Gazetteer of Canada.

- Certain geographical names of pan-Canadian significance have well-known official forms in both English and French.

- All other geographical names have only one official form, which is the one to be used on federal maps in either official language.

- In documents, it is permissible to translate the generic portion of names of geographical features, that is, the portion that indicates the nature of the entity (Lake in “Arrow Lake”), but not the specific portion that names the entity (Arrow in “Arrow Lake”).

- Names of inhabited places retain their official form in both English and French texts, e.g., Montréal (Que.), Saint John (N.B.), and St. John’s (Nfld.).

The style guide, Le guide du rédacteur, is a useful tool for translators into French. It contains helpful information on abbreviations, capitalization, punctuation usage, and an index.

The Lexique analogique provides many choices, especially for words that are commonly used and challenging to translate. For example, under English framework, there are 10 French words, such as cadre, squelette, armature, and a cross-reference to five other English headwords, such as environment and background.

As a new service to translators, Termium Plus® has been made available on the Internet for a price. There was a free trial period last year, but my information shows a subscription price for unlimited access ranging from $25 (in the U.S.) monthly to $225 yearly. There are, however, four publications available at no charge on their Internet site:
The main difference between Termium Plus® on the Internet and on CD-ROM is that, in addition to being updated monthly, the Internet version contains 50,000 Spanish equivalents. Perhaps in the not too distant future the Canadian Translation Bureau will make the Internet version available at no cost to us. In the meantime, the CD-ROM version is an essential resource for a freelance translator.

Termium Plus®
Produced by:
Translation Bureau of the Public Works and Government Services of Canada (Ottawa Ontario K1A 0S5, Canada). On the Internet at http://www.translationbureau.gc.ca
Reviewed by:
Françoise Herrmann

If you pledge allegiance to the brightly colored and sweet world of Macintosh, you are in for a special treat from the Translation Bureau of the Public Works and Government Services of Canada: Termium Plus®. This is Internet-based Termium®. Though you may initially be a little disappointed to hear that the long-awaited August 1999 Termium® CD-ROM update is only available for DOS/Windows users, there are, in fact, some clearly significant advantages to Internet-based Termium® (termed appropriately Termium Plus®) for all users.

This is first reflected in the price structure. Internet-based Termium Plus® is offered on a subscription basis. For individuals, the yearly subscription rate is $225 (plus tax), or slightly more on a monthly basis ($25, plus tax). And on a subscription basis, Termium Plus® offers more than the CD-ROM version. Where Termium® CD-ROM users deplored lapses in updating promises every year, Internet Termium® users now have access to a newly updated Termium Plus® every month. The Canadian Translation Bureau database is “swept” every month to include new and modified records, which provides a perfect design solution for keeping up with the terminological frontier. And in addition to this unprecedented technological-terminological match, Termium Plus® users also have access to 50,000 terms in Spanish (unavailable on the CD-ROM version) and three style manuals. Are you still disappointed?

Access to the Internet-based Termium Plus® occurs via your Internet service provider, an Internet browser, an account name, and password. So the first step for access (once the aforementioned has been secured) is to bookmark the address

| Table 1 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| English           | Joint and Connections | French            |
|                   | (Construction)     | Joints et assemblages | Clouterie et visserie |
|                   | Metal Fasteners    |                     |                     |
|                   | Rough Carpentry    |                     |                     |
| Toenailing        | $                | clouage en biais $  | Clavazón inclinada $ |
| Toe nailing       | $                | CORRECT, MASC      | CORRECT, MASCULINO  |
| skew nailing      | $                | clouage oblique $  | clavazón oblicua $  |
| tusk nailing      | $                | MASC               | MASCULINO           |
| Angle nailing     | $                |                     |                     |
| DEF—The technique of driving a nail at an angle to join two pieces of lumber. $ | DEF—Clouage par enfoncement de clous en biais pour fixer l’extrémité d’un membre et dissimuler ainsi les clous, notamment dans les planchers et les lambris. $ | DEF—Clavazón inclinada. Término utilizado en carpintería para referirse a la clavazón oblicua. $ |

© Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada

1999-10-19
www.termium.com, which takes you to the Termium® home page, where you click on the consultation link for access to Termium Plus®. Following successful login with your userID and password, a split screen will appear where the left frame is designed for searching and the right frame displays the search results (i.e., the contents of the records searched). This split screen design, combining both search and result functions on a single display, offers much navigational improvement compared to the separate, toggle display design of the previous CD-ROM version. In addition, a choice of one of three languages for the interface is available with a single click.

Besides these much-improved navigational aspects, and any potential Internet-related risks such as downtime, how does Termium Plus® fulfill its primary purpose as a tool for assisting translators in keeping pace with the speed and movement of terminological developments?

If you are a freelancer specializing in medical translation and the project flow suddenly hiccups, you may occasionally find yourself accepting projects in other domains. If this is the case, and you are having trouble with “purified polypeptides” and “reverse transcriptase” methods of cloning, Termium® is tried and tested (positive) for the related fields of biochemistry and microbiology. You may also experience real trouble with “toenailing” when it comes to “bricolage” or more serious construction projects. Mercifully, Termium Plus® can also help with the coarser anatomy of house-building. The record for “toenailing” displays the information shown in Table 1.

This information, which is presented in a fairly typical format, supplies, in addition to glossing by domain, a definition of the term and, in this case, glossing and indexing in all three languages: French, Spanish, and English. This is to say that Termium® continues to supply a wealth of fingertip assistance when translating, where many specialized (and heavy) monolingual and bilingual dictionaries would be needed. Occasionally, and these instances are rare, there are “no-hits,” but you may also qualify (in exchange for a break in subscription fees) to participate in building Termium® by submitting records for inclusion in the database.

In supplying monthly updates, Termium Plus® seeks to keep abreast of terminology. How is this achieved? There are 40 full-time terminologists working on researching and updating terminology for Termium® at the Canadian Translation Bureau, and there are 800 active translators also creating records. This alone provides a glimpse of the scope and structure of the project. In terms of movement and change, this translated into 224,000 newly archived terms between the 1996 and 1999 Termium® versions, and 83,000 modified records (canceled records for dated terms, modifications for updated terms, and added information). For the monthly Termium Plus® sweeps, the breakdown is as follows: on average, 3,280 records are uploaded each month, 5,380 are modified, and 1,320 are deleted. Compared to the 95-year turnaround time between the monolingual Petit Larousse editions and the 10-year turnaround between the bilingual Robert and Collins editions, this is quite spectacular.

There is an interesting twist in one of the purposes of Termium® development. Termium®’s conservative streak seeks to standardize translations, and at best to serve as “THE definitive” or uniformizing source of translations. However, in choosing the Internet and computer technology as its progressive ally, a very opposing and far less defeating challenge is being met. Termium® is actually endeavoring to keep up with the movement and speed of change in terminological development. This is an interesting case of linguistic Darwinism (the survival of change), and a wonderful tribute to linguistic theory of the 20th century, whose very essence arose in an effort to provide systematic, descriptive alternatives to prescription. Thus, translators of French, and Spanish to a lesser degree, are indeed privileged to participate in, and share, the fruits of the Canadian Translation Bureau’s labor: a model and unique method of archiving terminology and assisting with translation activity.

Happy Termium Plus® using and building!
I always like to “test drive” a dictionary before making any pronouncements about it, so it was a rare stroke of good fortune to have received this dictionary, and then in short order to have gotten a job tailor-made to this subject matter! I am happy to report that my test drive of this dictionary resulted in a feeling of “Fahrvergnügnen!!”

There is always a certain efficiency in working with a good, highly specialized dictionary. Not only are filler words absent, but the translator is also not forced to wade through a seemingly endless enumeration of various meanings for a headword in fields as diverse as nuclear energy, papermaking, automotive engineering, and other areas totally unrelated to the task at hand. Of course, words do have many meanings, and even within the construction field there are words that must be translated differently depending upon whether, for example, they might fall into the narrower areas of waste water treatment, electricity, or building machinery, and so forth. In such cases, the Routledge German Dictionary of Construction breaks the entry down according to domain and provides the appropriate translations for each. Subject area labels are presented in alphabetical order so that the user can efficiently skim down to the area they are seeking (of course, after familiarizing themselves with the subject area labels in the front of the dictionary).

The professional lexicographer’s hand can be seen in this reference work. It provides more useful grammatical information than many other dictionaries on the market. Genders are given for German nouns as headwords as well as for the German translations of English entries. Parts of speech are labeled. Words that fall into two or more parts-of-speech categories are differentiated and designated by number. Verbs are marked transitive or intransitive.

Another very nice feature of this dictionary is that both abbreviations and their expansions appear in the alphabetized headwords and are translated in full at each occurrence, so that the translator is not forced to do two look-ups, one to find the abbreviation and another to find out the meaning of the underlying abbreviation—a maddening feature of many other dictionaries.

The Routledge German Dictionary of Construction is handy, with its German-English and English-German sections packaged in one convenient volume. By necessity, this format means that coverage must be limited. Nonetheless, its 25,000 entries in each language do a good job overall of covering construction terminology.

There are areas where the coverage is thinner than others, as the introduction candidly notes with respect to environmental issues. For example, although “sick building syndrome” is included, “asbestos abatement” is not. Zoning is another area that seems to have received short shrift. As for construction law, it would be a good idea to consult a legal dictionary to fill in the gaps.

There are some surprises with respect to what vocabulary words are included and what are not. For example, “hammer” is included, but “Phillips-head screw” and “monkey wrench” are not. Similarly “grüne Wiese” is notably absent, despite all the new construction that has been going on in the Neue Bundesländer. In the zoning and planning area “Bauamt,” “Gemeindeamt,” “Anwohner,” and “Grundwasserspiegel” are missing. On the construction law side, “performance bond” and “sealed bid” are missing.

But these minor quibbles aside, there is much to recommend about the Routledge German Dictionary of Construction. Having the German-English/English-German in one volume permits easy cross-checking. Its coverage is good. Major areas are covered, and while it limits itself to only 25,000 entries, it contains many items that are not found in larger construction dictionaries. And the option of a convenient CD-ROM version is a real boon for those who have already embraced 21st-century technology at their translator work stations.
This is the best of the ATA Scholarly Monograph Series that I have seen. Perhaps the reason is that it is so full of useful and interesting material for the practicing medical translator and interpreter. The monographs in this volume are also well-edited and proofread.

Henry Fischbach, the editor, has long enjoyed a preeminent position in the area of medical translation. I remember sitting next to him many years ago at an ATA Annual Conference seminar introducing Medline to translators, and feeling great awe to briefly converse with him and receive a dictionary recommendation. While in his introduction to this volume he laments its brevity, it does exemplify the old saying, “Good things come in small packages.”

The articles are grouped into three parts. “Historical and Cultural Aspects of Medical Translation” includes four articles: by Leon McMorrow on the Greco-Roman mold in medical writing; Henri Van Hoof on medical translation in Japan; Jack Segura on Spanish medical terminology; and another by Van Hoof comparing English and French medical terms.

“The Medical Translator in Training” has three: by Marla O’Neill, M.D., on the question of medically-trained linguists versus linguistically-trained medical professionals; Hannelore Lee-Jahnke on training for German; and María Gonzáez Davies on training for medical translation in Spain.

“The Medical Translator at Work” includes four: by Barbara Reeves-Ellington on how to improve mistranslations and distortions of meaning; Verónica Albin on adapting medical information for low-literacy audiences; Sally Robertson interviewing medical translator Ted Crump; and Clove Lynch on medical terminology resources.

Such riches to be mined! The articles and introduction include references and bibliographies, outstanding among which is Ted Crump’s, which suggests working titles for the Slavic, German, and Romance languages.

There is certainly “something for everybody” here. In particular, the historical-cultural articles contain revelations for beginning medical translators. And even for experienced translators there are new insights. Even if a translator “knows” what is being said, perhaps he never actually thought about it. For example, McMorrow tells us in his excellent brief history of medical language that the use of Latin continues unabated in the Nomina Anatomica, but to a lesser extent in the names of bacteria and plants. Van Hoof’s article comparing French and English has countless practical examples for choosing the correct term. The author assures us that the subtleties of medical translation require every bit as much translation knowledge as literary translation; it is not just a question of dictionary terminology.

Albin writes on dealing with instructional texts. She explains why medical interpreters and translators need to educate the patient in technical terms rather than talk down to them using lay terms. Lay terms usually have more than one meaning and often lead to confusion. Yet technical terms can be used with simplified texts. A fascinating bonus, Albin gives us is examples from the category of paired words that are reversed in Spanish and English, such as true/false = falso verdadero, soap and water = agua y jabón, hot and cold = frío y caliente. I would like to comment that the linguistic force at work here seems to be euphony rather than meaning. In each language, the longer or more strongly accented term takes final position.

It’s a shame I can’t ramble on about each article. I do feel compelled to call attention to Robert’s interview with Ted Crump, who tells us all about the department he heads, the translation unit, at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda. Of special interest to freelance medical translators is the revelation that when occasionally more translators are needed, it is through The Translators and Interpreters Guild that they are obtained.

After all this enthusiasm, what can we criticize in this volume? Very little.

Only one typo surfaced, where two lines of text were repeated (pp. 112-113) —a great improvement from at least one previous volume in the series. Fischbach’s introduction essentially consists of summaries of each monograph. And finally, Van Hoof’s excellent, I could say marvelous, article on French gives references no later than 1986, which perhaps date it somewhat.

All in all, this slim volume of monographs by respected world figures on medical translation will benefit all medical translators and even interpreters, regardless of language (provided that one of them is English, of course). And it is enjoyable in the bargain.
The Hungarian Treasury of Words was published with support from the National Scientific Research Foundation of Hungary. It contains 25,500 vocabulary entries with 42,300 synonyms, for a total of 80,600 words.

Every vocabulary entry is printed in bold letters, with the part of speech (e.g., noun, verb) given in parenthesis right after the word. If there are two possibilities for the part of speech, then either appear in the same parentheses or there are two entries. For example:

red (noun, adjective); jackass I. (noun), jackass II. (adjective).

If there are several meanings for the same vocabulary entry, then the synonym-groups are separated by an empty diamond sign (◊). If the antonym is available, it comes after the synonyms and continues with the synonyms of the antonym. Following the antonyms, the idiom for the original vocabulary entry is given.

We are both Hungarian translators. We use this book extensively in our work and are very satisfied with the number and variety of words, synonyms, antonyms, and idioms it provides.

Gabor Kiss, the dictionary’s editor, has a rather unusual background (not to mention the fact that he owns hundreds of dictionaries). His first degree was in computer mathematics. For his second degree, he pursued his true dream, linguistics. While still in school, he was already employed by the Hungarian Academy of Science Linguistic Institute. The Institute had just purchased its first computer at that time, so a linguistic student with a degree in computer programming was exactly what was needed. He was on the team that developed the Russian and the Hungarian-speaking computers. He then moved on to work on the big Hungarian literary dictionaries.

To provide some perspective on the evolution of reference works for the Hungarian language, here is a bit of history. The first dictionary that contained the Hungarian language was published in Vienna in 1538. It was a six-language (Latin-Italian-French-Czech-Hungarian-German) dictionary that printed the words according to concepts, and not in alphabetical order. Most Hungarian dictionaries, from the earliest days on, have a beehive on their cover pages to show that the words were collected as bees collect honey.

New dictionaries were assembled from those that came before, adding new words/concepts and giving new meanings to old words as the language developed. Even today, Hungarian continues to change, which sometimes leads to disagreement over meaning. Take the reviewers of this dictionary for example. Helen is 10 years younger than John, but even in those short 10 years there have been changes to the meanings of several words. This leads to occasional differences of opinion between us. For instance, the other day the Hungarian word esszencia (essence) came up. For Helen, it meant a concentrate from which housewives made liquor, rum, or druggists made perfume. However, for John, the word meant concentrated vinegar. According to the dictionary, Helen’s interpretation was listed first and John’s second.

Many new words continue to be added to the Hungarian language as a result of Hungary’s status as one of the newly liberated countries. For example, Web page, Website, software, environmentalist, shopping mall, and many more.
Slang dictionaries, student talk, soldier talk, and idioms all have their rightful places in the Hungarian Treasury of Words. Kiss used 19 single-language dictionaries, seven two-language ones, as well as two idiom and proverb collections in his research while compiling this dictionary.

A unique feature of this single-language dictionary in Hungarian is that it provides antonyms for about half the words. The other half is missing, as the concept of antonyms is not very widespread and can be controversial. For instance, many would name “window” as an antonym for “door,” though that is not really an antonym, but only a word in the same circle of concepts. For “sky,” some would name “earth,” others “water.”

The idioms given make the dictionary colorful, but in a thesaurus-sense, most of the time one would not be able to use a sentence instead of a word to express a concept.

The Hungarian Treasury of Words is also available on CD-ROM. Two companies have produced a CD-ROM for the Budapest Book Festival: the Scriptum Rt. in Szeged, and the MorphoLogic Kft. in Budapest. Both programs contain the same material, only their user-interface is different.

For example, let’s look at the word “horse.” How many idioms can we find with this word? The CD-ROM brings up 84 different versions. Of course on paper, we would have to go through a lot of pages to find them because they all come under different vocabulary entries. For example, “he eats as much as a horse” would come up in connection with “big eater,” while “it’s worth as much as a horseshoe on a dead horse,” would come up under “superfluous,” and so on. Using the CD-ROM version, we can bring up all 84 varieties at the click of the mouse.

The most important use of this dictionary is to monitor the precise, colorful, and correct use of the Hungarian language. This is going to be increasingly important, especially since Hungary is going to become a member of the European Union. Language is the carrier of culture and it is important to keep the identity of the language alive.

Both of us wholeheartedly recommend this dictionary. It is available in Hungary and at all Hungarian bookstores in the U.S. and Canada, and can be ordered using the information above from any bookstore or individual.

**Random House Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language (CD-ROM)**

*Publisher:* Random House  
*Price:* $28  
*Reviewed by:* Robert France

The Random House Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language on CD-ROM is not a hot-off-the-press, just released product; it has been around for a time, and some of you are already using it. For me, however, it came onto the scene only in February of this year, and in the brief time since then, I have found it to be astonishingly useful. Much more so than I ever would have imagined.

It is not my first CD-ROM dictionary. Several months ago, based on a favorable review in the Chronicle, I purchased a somewhat costly bilingual technical tome (Routledge), whose contents represented a great improvement over my previous technical dictionary, more than justifying its cost. But the real revelation was the tremendous ease of use and the time saved. With the dictionary open, a quick toggle provides instant access to the desired information. However, I generally open it only when working on a technical document, or when an unfamiliar technical term pops up in some other kind of text.

Nevertheless, it brought me to the realization that I want to eventually have as many dictionaries as possible on my hard disk, with any or all them open simultaneously in Windows, placing all sorts of essential reference material just a toggle away.

Having come to this realization, the first thing I looked for was an off-the-shelf monolingual English-language CD-ROM dictionary. At a local general market bookstore, I found the Random House, priced at $28. Random House having long been my favorite English-language dictionary of the printed persuasion, I bought the CD-ROM with no further ado. Several weeks later, my old faithful printed Random House is still permanently open on a table next to my desk, but more as decor than as an active duty reference book. Virtually overnight, it became extinct, turning into a dinosaur because it simply cannot compete with the CD-ROM version. The latter is so useful that I automatically open it every time I turn on my computer. Thus, it is always available, just a toggle away, and I consult it far more often than I used to consult the print version. At first, I was concerned that the CD-ROM version might not be as complete in either the number of entries or depth of detail, but to date I have found it just as complete in every respect. As a result, I click on it at the slightest need or whim: to explore a meaning, double-check a doubt, look for a synonym in a context other than the MS-Word thesaurus, or just out of simple curiosity about some word or another.

In sum, it is a treasure to have and use, and one which I recommend to every Chronicle reader. As translators, we ATA members are, ipso facto, dictionary-oriented people, but beyond the value it can have in your daily work, I recommend it to you
for your families and friends, and for your children or grandchildren still in school. I think this particular technological won-
der is one of the most effective ways that has ever come along to steer the computer-but-not dictionary-oriented student into frequent contact with the dictionary, and thence on to an ever richer command of the language.

Since the above review was prepared, the reviewer has obtained the *Clave Diccionario de Uso del Español Actual* on CD-ROM. Without going into detail, it seems both comprehensive and easy to use. Besides the basic dictionary, it contains a number of other highly useful sections.
Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000

Reviewed by:
Françoise Herrmann
ISBN:
2-03-301-200-X
Price:
$59.95
Available in Canada from:
Messageries ADP, 1751 Richardson, Montreal, Quebec H3K 1G6 Canada

Le Petit Larousse Illustré is a dictionary that I remember consulting prior to knowing how to read. The new Petit Larousse Illustré 2000 continues to fascinate me with its crisp, sharp, true color, and wonderfully detailed 3,800 illustrations, including 289 maps, 80 antiques reproductions and photographs, and 1,500 pictures; some stand-alone but most are designated to explain and clarify the meanings of words. When not using the illustrations of Le Petit Larousse 2000 to better understand what a term refers to in translation, I still love to just leaf through this dictionary to discover the story that the illustrations tell.

There are, for example, as a tribute to the new millennium, a series of full-page, illustrated historical synopses. For example, one synopsis details objects that have changed the course of history, from needle to cell phone and CD-ROMS, through paper, forks, and bicycles. Additional synopses provide the history of ships, trains, cars, airplanes, spacecraft, and communications (from the drum to the World Wide Web), each of whose development across time makes you wonder whether the Stone Age is not simply repeating itself.

Similarly, there are a full-page historical synopses of the arts in the twentieth century: painting and sculpture, architecture, film, literature and music, including an entire page dedicated to jazz and another separate page dedicated to rock, folk, blues, and soul music. You may, of course, bemoan the exclusion of one of your favorite artists. For example, both Keith Harring and Georgia O’Keeffe are missing in the synopsis on painting, and you will definitely think it is “outrageous” to have omitted small and brilliant independent filmmakers in the section on film. However, when looking at it from a less judgmental perspective (after all, this is a French-language monolingual and encyclopedic dictionary, in contrast to a dictionary of twentieth-century art), it does provide a lavish and laser-sharp, true color tour of the artistic highlights of the past century, as carefully and admiringly selected by the editorial staff of the Petit Larousse Illustré 2000.

Add to this, two sections containing more beautiful botanical and zoological full-page plates illustrating flowers and trees, fruits and vegetables, butterflies and insects, sea algae, fish and crustaceans, reptiles, eggs, feathers, birds, and mammals. These illustrations will point out creatures and foliage that you may never have imagined existed. Conversely, these sections also contain the terms for those species you commonly find in your garden, public park, or local fish market.

And finally, there are the equally colorful, clear, and sharp figures, drawings, pictures, and photos that mingle with the text of every page, to zoom you in and out of the meanings of terms. So that if you really want a succinct and clear visual explanation of the structure and function of the laser beam, for example, or if you are not quite sure how different skeletal muscles are in comparison to heart muscles, you will find these in Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000.

In sum, Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000 contains a treasure of illustrations that supply both invaluable help for circumcribing meanings, and a bonus of aesthetic pleasure.

Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000, like the previous edition of my childhood, is perhaps only “petit” (small) in comparison to the Encyclopedia Britannica. It is five-inches thick, weighs 5.5 pounds, and contains 1,785 pages. There are still two main sections in Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000: an illustrated, monolingual French-language dictionary (constituting approximately two-thirds of the dictionary), and an illustrated dictionary of proper nouns (or encyclopedia), where, if you like, you can check out the names of all your favorite streets in Paris, or, if you are not sure whether Mme de Staël was a writer or a painter, you can find out.

The monolingual French-language section is useful to translators on several important counts. First, for the illustrations that mingle with the text to supply additional visual explanation. For example, if you are unsure what a “setter” (Irish setter) or a “teckel” (dachshund) look like, or a “bouleau” (birch tree) and a “cèdre” (cedar), or where the cryogenic stage is located on a space launcher, or the striking difference between a Roman and Gothic column, you can find out.

Secondly, and equally important, Le Petit Larousse Illustré 2000 is useful as a monolingual language dictionary that includes considerable breadth of technical terms, in contrast to both literary listing and in-depth specialization. Thus, you will find both
illustrated and defined the major terms referring to: varied artifacts such as turbines, speakers, windows, cameras, tires, and construction frameworks; the manufacture of products such as bread, wine, and beer; the industrial processes of such products as paper, oil, lumber, and electricity; the anatomy of the hand, neck, and the eye; or the physiological processes of immunity, digestion, and kidney function. Although this work contains a wide breadth and wealth of terminology, translators specializing in one area will no doubt find the lists of terms incomplete for their particular domain. Thus, Le Petit Larousse Illustre 2000 stands out as an excellent reference for general and unspecialized translations.

Le Petit Larousse Illustre 2000 is also useful as it supplies, in addition to word definitions in the monolingual language section, small encyclopedic reference articles for words that lend themselves to such archiving. Thus, you will find encyclopedic articles for such terms as “or” (gold), “marée” (tide), or “écologie” (ecology). And finally, the monolingual language section is particularly useful with its welcome inclusion of terms from French used outside of France (for example, in Canada, Africa, Switzerland, and Belgium) as well as imported Anglo-Saxon terms. Thus, you will find the terms “magaziner” (to shop in Quebec) and “flat” (a flat in the U.S. and Belgium). And you will find Anglo-Saxon terms such as “ice cream,” “cookie,” “hamburger,” “fun,” and “Kleenex” (trademarked paper tissue), as well as “e-mail” with an official recommendation: “emél.” Add to that, updated terminology arising out of the New Economy, such as “caméoscope” (camcorder), “manche à balai” (joy-stick), “organiseur” (electronic organizer), “cédérom” (CD-ROM), and “Tchatche” (online chat), and Le Petit Larousse Illustre 2000 will assist you with language use that is now current.

As for the proper noun, or encyclopedic section, this section provides, in addition to the monolingual language dictionary, a useful reference to just about any commonly used non-specialized language reference along with illustrations giving additional explanation and detail. Try it! If you are unsure whether Jean-Michel Folon is a French or a Belgian artist, you can find out. If you are wondering which part of France the “Finistère” refers to, you will find a small map supplying you with details, and the same is true for the “Landes,” “Languedoc-Rousillon,” “Orne,” or “Picardie” regions of France. Alternatively, you may wonder which countries are considered “Francophone” (French-speaking), and again you can find out. The encyclopedic section was designed to regroup all the terms that do not fit in a language dictionary, but whose knowledge is nonetheless essential to speakers of French. And this is a goal that is most generously achieved.

Finally, nestled between both the encyclopedic and monolingual language dictionary sections, there is a famed “pink section.” This section (unlike the Financial Times!) offers a small listing of proverbs, Latin and foreign expressions, and historical quotes. That is, just in case you always wondered what “Veni, vidi, vici” meant or “Fiat Lux!” or “Carpe diem!” for that matter.

Le Petit Larousse Illustre 2000 is a dictionary that I have used all of my literate life. With the publication of the Y2K edition, I would be tempted to say that this is a dictionary for all seasons. However, as a translator, I recommend it as an excellent and wealthy, general encyclopedic, visual, and French monolingual dictionary reference tool; and, as ever, one that offers special aesthetic pleasure.
Routledge French Dictionary of Environmental Technology
Dictionnaire anglais du génie de l'environnement

Publisher: Routledge, London and New York
Publication Date: 1997
Reviewed By: Patricia Bobeck

Specialty: Environment
Bilingual French/English dictionary
No. of pages: 261, about 130 pages for each language.
No. of entries: Approximately 20,000 in each language; well balanced between the languages.

Type and quality of binding: Very good
Quality of paper: Good
Typeface and legibility: Type is a little small for the over-40 set. Good contrast of bold, regular, and italic type.

Convenience of lookup: Good; boldface entries make it easy.
Grammatical information is limited to gender for nouns, transitive and intransitive for verbs. Contains no pronunciation information.

Contextual information: Good use of small capital font to indicate technical field.
Acronyms are spelled out in each language and the acronym in the other language is provided.

Appendices: None
Illustrations: None

Percent of filler words: Very few, if any
Accuracy: Appears to be good. No errata page.

The publisher claims that the dictionary covers the topics of air, water, soil, and noise pollution, solid waste management, wastewater, drinking water, and renewable energy.

Actually, the subject of water should be divided into two subjects: surface water and groundwater. A review of a few terms from most subject areas indicates that coverage varies by subject. There is good coverage of wastewater treatment methods and analytical methods, and fair coverage of groundwater, soil contamination, drinking water, and solid waste management. I did not research the topics of renewable energy or air and noise pollution. Very few of the Environmental Protection Agency acronyms commonly used in the U.S. are included.
In summary, this dictionary is a good first attempt to cover this broad subject. A future edition that rounds out coverage of all subjects advertised would be a welcome improvement.

**Table 1:** The following terms and their acronyms were researched in the English-French section of the dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term Found</th>
<th>Acronym Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboveground storage tank (AST)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate danger to life and health (IDLH)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inductively coupled plasma (ICP)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpoint source (NPS)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase-separated hydrocarbons (PSH)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil vapor extractions (SVE)</td>
<td>*yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maximum daily load (TMDL)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pump and treat | yes |
Air sparging | yes |
Soil boring | no |
Blow count | no |
Cone penetrometer | no |
Well screen | no |
Slurry wall | no |
Natural attenuation | no |
Combustible gas meter | no |
Flue gas recirculation | no |

*yes = found as “nonpoint pollution”
Elsevier’s Dictionary of Drug Traffic Terms (In English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German)

Author: Ninon Illanes
Publisher: Elsevier
Publication Date: 1997
ISBN: 0-444-81937-1

Price and Where Available: $215.50
Currently available through online bookstores and from the publishers. Also on CD-ROM for $228.50

Reviewed by: Arlene Kelly

Specialty or field: The focus covers the drug trade and allied fields, such as chemical ingredients, designer drugs, and terminology for recovery and rehabilitation, law enforcement, attempts at international regulation, control, and money laundering, and legal proceedings (including a broad range of slang).

Type of Work: Multilingual dictionary languages: English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German.

Number of Pages: 568, plus 10 introductory; 4,608 terms.

Type and quality of binding: Hardcover, sturdy.

Quality of paper and print: Very good quality paper and printing. Totally legible.

Convenience of look-up: Each entry is number-specific and synonyms are grouped together under one main number. The synonyms appear independently with the specific numeric reference. The principal listing in English serves as the basic guide for all the other languages.

Terms sought: Since my specialty is Portuguese, and the reason I bought the dictionary in the first place is its inclusion in this dictionary, my comments will be primarily geared toward that language. Some of the terms I sought appeared with complete equivalents; in English: mule, money laundering, angel dust, ghb, ecstasy, crash; in Portuguese: neve (snow); beata (roach).

A few of those English drug-related terms that were found could have been rounded out better. For example: tracks (could have mentioned needles); paraphernalia (too restricted—drug equipment can include items unrelated to injecting); buzz (not only connected with heroin, but also cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol); blunt (yes, but the term can also mean a fat cigarette made only with marijuana); bundle (perhaps specific to Massachusetts, but a bundle equals 10 packets of heroin). Of the English terms I sought, only two did not appear: jackpot and brownie (in Massachusetts, it equals five bundles or 50 packets). Three terms I chose for Portuguese did not appear: pedra (crack), muamba (dope or contraband), and bia (short for beata [roach]).

Since I went over this dictionary’s entries for Portuguese in detail, I am able to say that there are about 40 entries with questionable or slight errors. For example, spelling mistakes, of which I discovered a few in English: husle for hustle; effasive for evasive; trail instead of trial (twice); treasure instead of treasury. I also found a few errors in Portuguese: ganar for ganhar; viziado for viciado; and at least once, the author’s origins may have overshadowed his knowledge when he included reexamen as an English verb when it appears to be Spanish for reexamination. (These are not all the errors found; however, there were not very many more.)
Legal phrases generally were well done, yet some appeared to be more literal than meaningful. For example, *Jurado* should have been included for “juror” and “so help me God” would have been rendered better as *perante Deus* rather than the literal *que Deus me ajude!* Another literal translation was “fruit salad” (a mixture of drugs) as *salada de frutas*, which really can be said as *coqueitil*. One idiomatic expression took on a slightly different sense when “call *(v)* the shots” (to be *(v)* in command, and generally not just in terms of firing shots) was rendered as *dar as ordens de disparar*, or “give *(v)* the orders to fire.” When one considers the rather large number of well done and complete entries, these critiques are minimal out of a total just over 4,600 terms.

One anomaly that occasionally accompanied Portuguese vocabulary was the abbreviation Mx, for Mexico. Although there may be some Brazilians visiting Mexico, I rather doubt Portuguese has become a widely used language there. Actually, I would have preferred more specific information concerning countries and regions where terms are most common. Although Spain was included, Portugal, Cape Verde, Angola, and Mozambique were not mentioned in the list of abbreviations. French usage can vary from Paris to Marseilles and Senegal or Guinea. All of these distinctions would be in an ideal dictionary.

*Grammatical information:* verbs are distinguished and some information on gender of nouns is included.

*Contextual and encyclopedic information:* Occasionally country-specific and sometimes misleading. Most people who would use this dictionary realize that Portuguese is not a Mexican language.

*Appendix—tables and illustrations:* There is an alphabetical listing for each language at the end of the book; no tables nor illustrations.

Before buying a single dictionary for $215.50, one must seriously weigh the advantages and disadvantages. Those who have an agency connection and deal with medical translation and interpreting in the languages covered may want to investigate the CD-ROM alternative where 11 titles, including this one, are available for a 12-month lease at $197. Overall, *Elsevier’s Dictionary of Drug Traffic Terms* has benefitted from an enormous compilation—generally very well done—of drug terms of every ilk and by bringing in the other areas of law enforcement, chemistry, and international organizations. The few inconsistencies should not diminish the intrinsic value of this book, although the price does give one pause for thought. Some of the terms are just exotic enough not to be found easily elsewhere.

*Michaelis Moderno Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa*

*Editor:* Weiszflog, Walter

*Publisher:* Melhoramentos de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

*Publication Date:* 1998

*ISBN:* 85-06-02759-4

*Price:* $66.95 (Luso-Brazilian Books)

*Reviewed by:* Daniel Tomlinson

As stated in its preface, this single-volume, general-subject, monolingual dictionary of the Portuguese language took 84 specialized professionals 10 years to compile. It contains some 200,000 entries and subentries, including several grammatical features in the appendices, such as accentuation rules, proper usage of the “crase,” syllable division, punctuation marks, capitalization, forms of address, fine points of pronunciation, and others. The binding, paper, and print size are standard and adequate. It is somewhat bulky to wield being 8 1/2” by 11” and 3” thick, but with 2,259 pages, with three columns per page, it offers a world of information.

The entries are easy to follow and begin with a very limited etymology. Multiple meanings for an entry are numbered in bold and easily distinguished. An abbreviation is provided in italic type before any meaning that is particular to a given field. About 100 different fields are identified in the abbreviation index, including, among others, cytology, labor law, geodesics, and parapsychology. This can save time when searching for a meaning in a particular type of document (for example, legal-Dir., Biology-Biol.). Entries also include register indicators, such as: *chulo, lusitanismo, regionalismo* (the name of the region is included in parenthesis), and *giria*. Also, an example is occasionally given from a renowned author. Idiomatic expressions
and combinations of the entry word with other words are listed alphabetically in italic type, along with the new meaning and helpful cross-referencing. For example, consulting “transitar em julgado” sends you to “passar em julgado,” instead of repeating the definition.

I have found this volume to be a valuable addition to my research library. The sparseness of etymological information is probably its main flaw. Nevertheless, words not present in smaller bilingual dictionaries are usually included here, and, with the definition in the source language and the original context, you can usually find an adequate equivalent in the target language for a given term. As a brief test, I looked up 23 terms taken from a small, monolingual Portuguese legal dictionary. I was surprised to find all but one in this dictionary (the word “homestead” in English). Most were marked in italic print as legal terms, and the meanings were concise and consistent with the legal dictionary.
One of these two dictionaries, both by the same author and publisher, will be of little or no use to legal translators. The other could be considered a “must have” for legal translators into English, especially those who work from more than one language. The first book is called *Bieber’s Dictionary of Legal Citations*, but it is not a book that would help you if you encounter a legal citation and do not know what it means. Instead, it is a book that tells you how to cite your sources when you are drafting legal documents in English.

For example, let’s say that you are writing a brief to be filed with the United States Supreme Court and want to cite an article you read in the *New York State Bar Journal*. Simply open this book to the letter “N,” and under “New York State Bar Journal” you will find the correct abbreviation: N.Y.St.B.J. Of course, translators do not draft briefs—they translate them, and thus would presumably not need to know how to abbreviate a source like this. What translators do need to know is what on earth the abbreviation “N.Y.St.B.J.” means if they come across it in a document they are translating. Unfortunately, this dictionary does not work in that direction. In other words, there is no list of abbreviations and what they mean. It is strictly a dictionary of sources (laws, journals, etc.) and how to abbreviate their titles. This means that the book, while extremely useful to lawyers and legal scholars, is not useful to translators.

The other book, *World Dictionary of Legal Abbreviations*, is a dream come true for a translator translating a foreign legal document that is chock full of abbreviations. The book is a two-volume looseleaf set, and contains Australian, English, French, Italian, German, Portuguese, Spanish and, Israeli abbreviations (the latter in English only). The Portuguese section contains abbreviations from both Brazil and Portugal, and the French section contains abbreviations from France, Belgium, and Canada. The largest section in the book, which is devoted to legal abbreviations from Spanish-speaking countries, contains not only the expansion of the abbreviation in Spanish, but also English translations of the expansion. Some of the translations can be improved upon, to be sure, and the book’s insistence on translating the word “ley” in the names of laws (e.g., Ley de Minas) as “law” (e.g., Mining Law) instead of the more correct “act” (e.g., Mining Act) is a minor annoyance, but combined with the Internet, this book can be a powerful tool in solving the conundrums posed by the many abbreviations that litter most legal documents.

The 15 articles, called “case studies,” contained in this new publication are designed to “serve as a casebook for those already working in the industry, or those seeking to enter it” (p. xiv). Each of the five sections offers real-world insights gained from dealing with the numerous intricacies involved in cross-cultural adaptation, globalization and localization, terminology management, large-scale project management, quality metrics for translation, controlled authoring, and language automation (i.e., machine translation).

Contributors to the volume include representatives from Microsoft Corporation, Schneider Automation, Hewlett-Packard, Time Latin America, Ericsson Language Services, Harvard Translation Services, Inc., and Logos Corporation, plus other authors who have extensive know-how in their respective fields. As the book’s subtitle indicates, these case studies indeed provide “cutting-edge strategies for going multilingual in a global age.”

Although this volume, like previous ones in the Series, has obviously taken a couple of years to prepare, its contents remain quite current for the most part. All of the case studies are very informative and useful. Despite the fact that I have over 25 years of experience as a technical translator, I learned a great deal from reading them. However, I got the most out of three studies in particular: the story about how managing product localization costs at Microsoft has evolved over the years; the case study describing quality metrics implemented by a Dutch translation company; and editor Robert Sprung’s own discussion of the problems (and solutions) involved in translating for regulated industries. In the latter case, I am sure that many translators (including this reviewer), translation companies, and their clients have frequently found themselves coping with the many challenges involved in ensuring that translation/localization services can be provided in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective manner. These challenges, and oftentimes obstacles, include unreasonably short delivery schedules, lack of standardized procedures, coordination problems (especially at the client-review stage), quality control, communications, and conflicting priorities, to name just a few of the potential, and often real, stumbling blocks. Readers of this Series volume will, I believe, find solutions for dealing with many unresolved problems, as well as ideas for improving existing situations. In short, every one of the case studies has something valuable to offer.

Finally, it’s interesting to note that this volume represents a departure from previous ones in that it is available as both a perfect-bound paperback book with a colorful cover and the familiar solid blue hardcover (apparently an effort to offer the book at a lower price). Unfortunately, however, the binding of the paperback version is not totally perfect, at least not in the copy I read, because several pages popped loose from the spine during the very first reading, despite reasonably careful handling (i.e., I did not intentionally “crack” the spine). Nevertheless, this Series volume should be a bestseller, especially at a price of $24.95 for the paperback version and $50 ($30 for ATA members) for the hardcover edition.
The Oxford Dictionary for Writers & Editors, 2nd edition
Editor and Compiler: R. M. Ritter
Publisher: Oxford University Press: New York
Publication date: 2000
ISBN: 0-19-866239-4
Price: $24.95 (cloth)
Reviewed by: Kathy Bork

- Monolingual dictionary. 404 + xii pages. Stitched.
- Ease of reading: high.
- Typeface: headword, cross-references, abbreviations, parts of speech derived from headword set in boldface Arial (a sans serif font); entry text set in regular Swift (a serif font), ragged right.
- Nonglossy, fairly heavy paper, but no indication of whether it’s acid-free.
- Contents: editor’s note; how to use this dictionary; list of abbreviations [used in definitions]; dictionary; mathematical and logical symbols appendix; proofreading marks appendix [divided into marks used within lines of text or in the margins]; transliteration tables [Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, and Russian]; and diacritics, accents, and special sorts [for expanded Latin alphabet].
- Overall evaluation: good. Note, however, that almost any widely used dictionary (e.g., Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate) provides almost everything this one does (except perhaps the purely “British” terms) and much more.

Useful Features
Especially useful features include the following:
- Parentheses indicate “discipline, context, or language [of] the headword” or describe “some special aspect of its spelling, formation, or use.” The gender and case of foreign words not assimilated into English are given.
- “Restricted usages,” that is, usages “limited to a specific geographical area...register (e.g., colloq., derog., sl.), or field of activity (e.g., gram., her., math.)” are noted.
- British and U.S. English variants and other geographical restrictions are differentiated.
- Users are told whether to italicize or add accents to words that have come into English from another language, for example, “hotelier a hotel-keeper (not ital., no accent).”
- Users are told what to watch for with frequently misspelled words, for example, “its possessive pronoun (no apos.)”; “accommodat/e, -ion (two c’s, two m’s).”
- Country of origin (if it’s not obvious from the name itself and if the organization is not British) of acronyms and initialisms is given, for example, “AAU (U.S.) Amateur Athletic Union.”
- There are a number of very brief biographical entries that include dates of birth and death and terms of office, if appropriate. There is no explanation of how the editor determined whom to include, however.

Problems
The following could prove troublesome:
- There is no pronunciation guide (although this might not be a problem for writers and editors).
- There is no syllabification guide.
- Spelling notes are too cut and dried, for example, “foetus use fe-”; “litchi use lychee.” Spelling variations are often determined by house style. Of course, if this dictionary is the one that determines your house style, it’s not a problem.
Feast or Famine
by Per N. Dohler
per@triacom.com

When I first started translating dental material back around 1984, the only German<>English dental dictionary was a bright green volume with some 15,000 terms by Herbert Bucksch. It had come out in 1970 and had been reprinted in 1978—an ancient tome. A new edition, as a cheerful bookshop assistant told me at the time, was planned for 1985, but no such luck.

What did come out in 1985 was the second edition of a quadrilingual glossary by the International Dental Federation. With its approximately 11,000 entries, it was useful as far as it went. It was also to remain the last German<>English dental publication for almost a decade and a half.

Then in 1999 and 2000, the validity of the feast-or-famine principle was once again shown. Within a year, we suddenly had two new German<>English dental dictionaries. Hooray!

Thieme Leximed Wörterbuch
Zahnmedizin/Dictionary of Dentistry
(English-German/German-English)
Authors:
Peter Reuter, Christine Reuter
Publisher:
Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart: New York
Publication date:
1999
ISBN:
3-13-117311-4
Price:
EUR 75.67 (approx. $70)
Availability:
German online booksellers such as amazon.de, buecher.de, buch.de, or bol.de. It does not actually seem to be available at major U.S. online booksellers, although some of them list it. No CD-ROM or online edition is available.

Reviewed by:
Per N. Dohler (per@triacom.com)

This book is an offspring of the huge medical terminology database compiled in the 1990s by Peter Reuter and Christine Reuter. That database has already given rise to several general medical dictionaries and CD-ROMs.

The English-to-German and German-to-English parts of the Reuter/Reuter are combined in one volume. The dictionary aims to cover dental terms that are of importance “in the office and in the hospital, but also in dental studies and teaching as well as research.” This effort has yielded a dictionary of 680 pages (9x6½ inches) plus about 60 pages of (nice) ancillary material (explanations, anatomical color plates, weights and measures, conversion tables for temperature, and anatomical tables).

It claims more than 70,000 entries with 200,000 translations. By contrast with the earliest volume in this Reuter/Reuter series, the quality of the paper and binding is good. The reader’s eyes would have loved a slightly larger type, but that would have made the dictionary heavier.

Entries are listed in the Anglo-Saxon lexicographic tradition, that is, under the main entry “bite” or “Biss” we find a cluster of compounds, phrases, and collocations that have “bite” or “Biss” as a central element. This arrangement will be familiar to most Americans, while Germans will catch on quickly to the utility of this method.

Another deviation from the German lexicographic tradition is that its emphasis is on U.S. terminology, and the spellings are U.S. as well (no “colour” anywhere).

The syllabification of all headwords is marked. Parts of speech are also noted, as are dental fields (e.g., epidem., histol., etc.). German words are marked for gender or transitive/intransitive as appropriate. In the English-to-German section, the pronunciations of the main English entries are given throughout. There is no hint as to German pronunciation (I would agree they are largely dispensable), but irregular forms (e.g., plurals) are given. The German is given in the pre-reform spelling.

Wörterbuch der Zahnmedizin und Zahntechnik (German-English/English-German)
Author:
Herbert Bucksch
Publisher:
The second new dental dictionary is the long-awaited Bucksch that just about everyone had given up hope of ever seeing: A completely revised successor to the 1970/1978 Bucksch, the English-to-German and German-to-English parts of this dictionary are combined in one volume. The dictionary aims to cover dentistry and its more technical sibling, dental technology. It has 997 pages (8x5½ inches). It claims more than 40,000 entries. The quality of the paper and binding is good.

Entries are listed in the German lexicographic tradition, that is, largely in strict alphabetical order of compounds, phrases, and collocations, with links included for many terms. The dictionary contains a large amount of sometimes extensive encyclopedic background information in italics, which will endear this work to translators with limited experience in the dental field. Most of these explanations are given in English in both parts of the dictionary, although some, usually shorter ones, are in German (I have not been able to detect a pattern). Sometimes there are independent English and German comments on the same term. The Bucksch intentionally includes some obsolete technical terms (“because they are important for the comprehension of the development in dental science”).

Syllabification or pronunciation information is not given. Genders of the German words are given throughout. The German is given in the pre-reform spelling. Primary English spellings are British, with American variants given.

Since there is no viable alternative, those working in the field barely need to be convinced that they have to get at least one of these two books. We are lucky in that, after a long hiatus, we finally have two largish dictionaries that are more than word lists and fairly reliable.

Do we have to get both? It looks as if we have to. There is surprisingly little overlap. Reuter/Reuter has more of a “medical” orientation, while Bucksch has more of a “technical” orientation. Still, dentistry more than many other medical fields being a perfect blend of these two, the discrepancy is surprising. For example, the German prefix “Doppel-” (double) can be the first part of a rather eclectic collection of compounds (see Table 1).

Only two matches in Doppela through Doppelb suggest that what one cannot find in one dictionary one might find in the other—and indeed, this is often the case, as I often noticed in my work. But neither of the two dictionaries is truly exhaustive, despite the many entries for a fairly specialized field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reuter/Reuter</th>
<th>Bucksch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doppelabdruck</td>
<td>Doppelarbeitsplatz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelabdruckverfahren</td>
<td>Doppelarbeitstisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelabformung</td>
<td>doppelarmig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelabformverfahren</td>
<td>doppelarmige Klammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doppelbildung</strong></td>
<td><strong>doppelarmige Klammer mit Endaufleger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doppelbiss</strong></td>
<td><strong>Doppelarmklemme</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelblindexperiment</td>
<td>Doppel(band)matrize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelblindstudie</td>
<td>Doppelbehälter-(Ab)Strahlgerät</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelblindversuch</td>
<td>Doppelbild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelbrechung</td>
<td><strong>Doppelbildung</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppelbrechend</td>
<td><strong>Doppelbiss</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doppelbogen nach Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doppelbogenklammer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I selected a haphazard handful of terms from a German index of keywords for dental articles written between 1995 and 1998 and tried to find them in the two dictionaries. Here is the result: (X= found; – = not found; comment = related word that was found fairly easily). This list was not compiled in any scientific manner. It is an impressionistic view (see Table 2).

The result obscures a feature of Reuter/Reuter: that the dictionary contains many general medical terms also found in general medical dictionaries. This gives Reuter/Reuter less focus than Bucksch and explains why, when consulted mainly on strictly dental terms, Bucksch may yield more hits than Reuter/Reuter despite having fewer entries. This is an impression I have had in my work as well.

My recommendation is to buy both dictionaries. They are good. I believe both to be reasonably reliable terminologically. There are few typos (I am too little of a pedant to take notes of these things), and I have not come across any major blunders. The dictionaries go far beyond simple word-to-word equations. They often complement each other. At the current exchange rate, price should not be a serious obstacle. (I believe that translators who do not invest in essential tools should not be running a translation business.)

If a medical translator only has occasional dental texts to do and already has a respectable collection of general medical dictionaries, I would spring for the Bucksch first—even though it is more expensive—because it is more likely to have those terms that may not be found in general medical dictionaries. If neither dental nor medical translations are your mainstay and you run into a dental text you cannot turn down and cannot find anyone else for—we all know how that goes—then Reuter/Reuter would be the better choice for being more inclusive.

For dental translation work, monolingual dictionaries remain indispensable: Lautenbach, Wörterbuch Zahnmedizin for German (a very comprehensive tome that came out in 1992 for which English has no match) and Bucher’s Clinical Dental Terminology plus Harty’s Concise Illustrated Dental Dictionary and Heinemann Dental Dictionary for English.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Reuter/Reuter</th>
<th>Bucksch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angle-Klasse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton-Diskrepanz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Bolton-Nasion-Ebene, Bolton-Punkt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braiding-Technik</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distanzhülse</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Distanzbüchse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgewise-Technik</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endo-Paro-Läsion</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freiendprothese</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gußlunker</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Lunker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohllopturator</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implantatgetragen</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper-Jumper</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keramikinlay</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lappenoperation</td>
<td>Lappen</td>
<td>Lappenchirurgie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetanker</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nd:YAG-Laser</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE-Legierung</td>
<td>Nichtedelmetalllegierung</td>
<td>NEM-Legierung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckellflaschensyndrom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoplastik</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAR-Index</td>
<td>Parodontalindex</td>
<td>Parodontalindex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rezessionstherapie</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riegelgeschiebe</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinuselevation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verschiebelappen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vollkeramikkrone</td>
<td>Keramikkrone, Vollkrone</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weichlot</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurzelkanalaußbereitung</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurzelspitze</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>