



Terminology and Dbpedia: Back to basics?

GUADALUPE AGUADO DE CEA

lupe@fi.upm.es

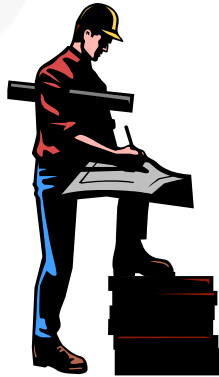
Ontology Engineering Group

<http://www.oeg-upm.net/>

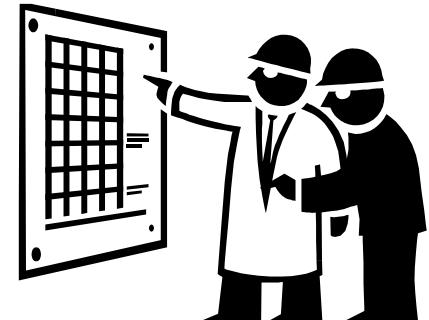
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

- Introduction
- Wikipedia as a resource for translators and terminologists
- Dbpedia: exploring a new field for (computer-based) terminology
- Open challenges and concluding remarks

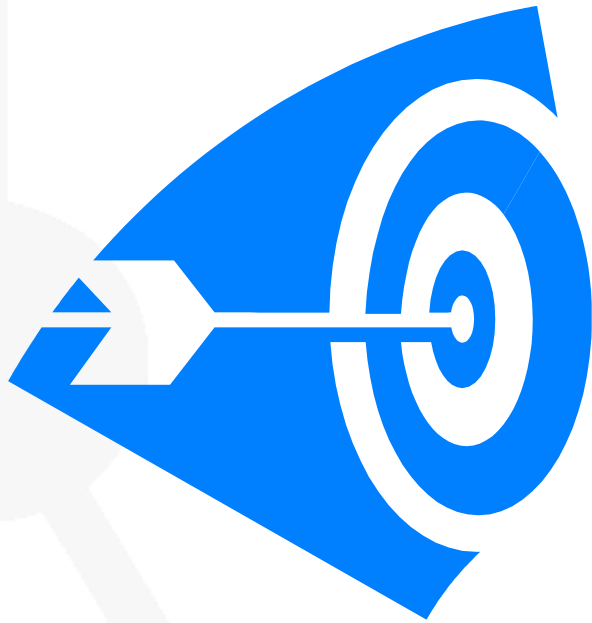
- First stage: Terminology driven by pragmatic aims



**New discoveries,
new terms needed**

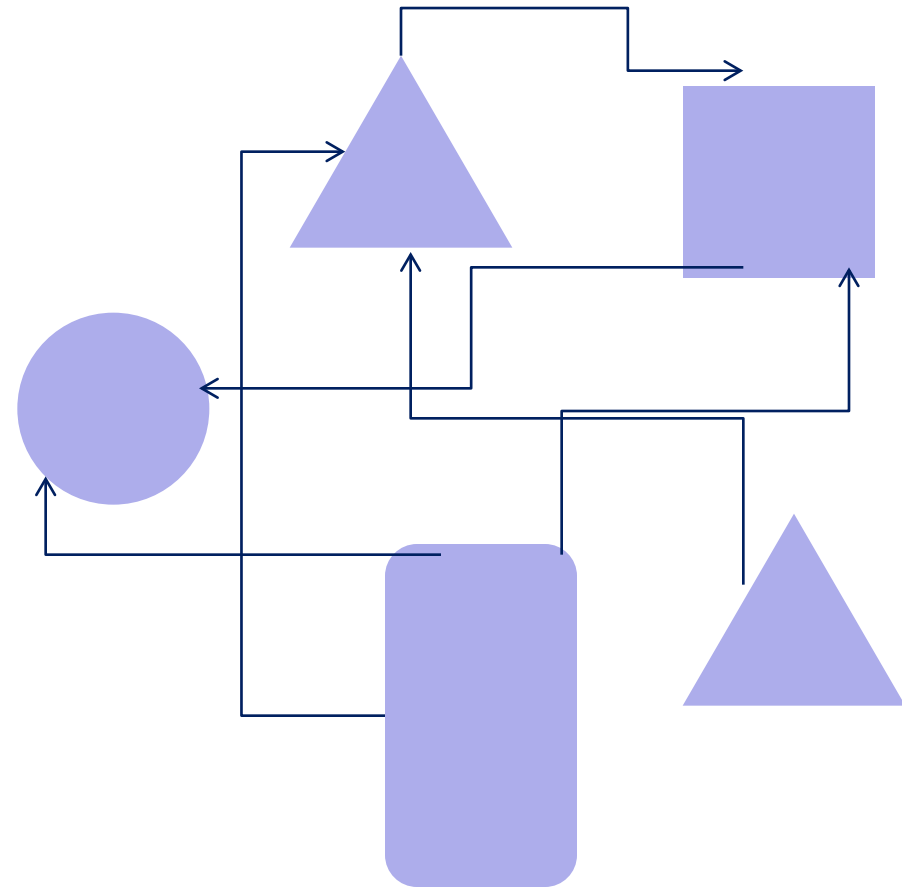


Univocity



Unambiguous
terms

Conceptual relations
and construction of
concept systems



Important issues in the first stage

- Economic motivations
- International communication
- ISO TC 37 Committee, 1952
- Knowledge transfer



Is standardization important today?

- Other International workgroups
 - W3C
 - CEN, CENELEC, IEEE,
- Language: OWL, RDFS
- Metadata and specifications
- Terminologies: SKOS, FOAF
- Ontologies: CYC, SIMPLE,
-



Second stage

- *L'aménagement linguistique*, 1976
 - Sager, 1990, Assal/Gaudin 1991, Cabré 1993, Gambier 1994, Gaudin 2007
- Dictionary Building (Delisle 2008)
- Language planning in Spain:
 - Systematic coining terms
 - TermCat '84, Cabré 1993, Colomer, 2011
 - UZEI, '86: Euskalterm
 - Termigal: '96



- Sociopolitical reasons:
 - Increase in the number of countries in EU
 - Increase in the number of Translation Schools
 - Terminology was included in syllabuses
- Linguistic reasons
 - Dominant theories:
 - **Cognitivism**, Lakoff ('80), Langacker ('87) ...
 - **Systemic-functional linguistics** (Halliday, '85)
 - In **translation**: Hatim and Mason, ('90) Nord ('97) ...
 - In **terminology**: Temmermann (2000), Montero & Faber. (2008) ...

- Third stage
 - Corpus-based studies
 - Great development of technological tools applied to different tasks:
 - Terminology extraction
 - Ontology building
 - Definition enrichment
 - Pattern-based relations
 -
 - Collaboration between terminologists and technicians:
 - Bourigault/Jacquemin/L'Homme, 2001
 - Condamines et al, 2005
 - Temmerman & Kerremans 2003



Etymology

-*pedia* -> child, *paideia*

Pediatría (es)

Pediatrics (en)

Pédiatrique (fr)

Pädiatrie (de)

Evolution

- Online ED: reference work arranged alphabetically 1640
- Webster's: course of general education

- Multilingual, web-based, free-content encyclopedia project
- Open editable model

Interlanguage links

Based on interlanguage mappings and infoboxes

Material safety data sheet

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"MSDS" redirects here. For the video game, see *MapleStory DS*.

A **material safety data sheet (MSDS)**, **safety data sheet (SDS)**,^[1] or **product safety data sheet (PSDS)** is an important component of **product stewardship** and **occupational safety and health**. It is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner and includes information such as physical data (**melting point**, **boiling point**, **flash point** etc.), **toxicity**, **health effects**, **first aid**, **reactivity**, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures. MSDS formats can vary from source to source within a country depending on national requirements.

SDSs are a widely used system for cataloging information on **chemicals**, **chemical compounds**, and **chemical mixtures**. SDS information may include instructions for the safe use and potential **hazards** associated with a particular material or product. The **data sheets** can be found anywhere where chemicals are being used.

There is also a duty to properly label substances on the basis of physico-chemical, health and/or environmental risk. Labels can include hazard symbols such as the **European Union standard** black diagonal cross on an orange background, used to denote a harmful substance.

An SDS for a substance is not primarily intended for use by the general consumer, focusing instead on the hazards of working with the material in an occupational setting.

In some jurisdictions, the SDS is required to state the chemical's risks, safety, and effect on the environment.

IATE - Resultados de la búsqueda - Mozilla Firefox

español (es)

Pantalla de búsqueda Ayuda

material safety data sheet Buscar

en > fr (área temática: Cualquier área temática, tipo de búsqueda: Cualquiera)

Resultado 1-2 de 2 para material safety data sheet

Tecnología y reglamentación técnica, Química [COM] [Ficha completa](#)

	material safety data sheet	★★★★★	+
EN	SDS (Preferred)	★★★★★	+
	MSDS	★★★★★	+
	safety data sheet (Preferred)	★★★★★	+
FR	fiche de données de sécurité	★★★★★	+
	FDS	★★★★★	+

Ciencias naturales y aplicadas [EP] [Ficha completa](#)

EN	MSDS	★★★★★	
	Material Safety Data Sheet	★★★★★	+
FR	base de données sur la sécurité des substances	★★★★★	+
	MSDS	★★★★★	

1

en > fr material safety data sheet Buscar

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Spliceosome in Wikipedia

Crear una cuenta

Spliceosome - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Mo...
Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas
W Spliceosome - Wikipedia, the free encycl... +
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spliceosome DISCUSSION



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The Free Encyclopedia

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Featured content
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Splicéosome

Le **splicéosome**, appelé particule d'**épissage** (en anglais, *splicing*), est un complexe dynamique de particules ribonucléoprotéiques (composées d'**ARN** et de **protéines**) et localisé dans le **noyau** des **cellules**. Son rôle est d'assurer l'excision des **introns**, des régions non-codantes de l'**ARN pré-messagers** et la suture des **exons**, qui correspondent aux parties codantes. C'est une étape essentielle du processus de maturation des ARN messagers, un mécanisme conservé chez tous les organismes **eucaryotes**.

Le splicéosome est en général composé de cinq particules ribonucléoprotéiques, appelées **snRNP**. Pour la majorité des introns nucléaires, les snRNP composant le splicéosome sont appelées U1, U2, U4, U5 et U6. Elles s'assemblent sur l'intron suivant un mécanisme précis et catalysent les différentes étapes de la réaction d'épissage.

Sommaire [masquer]

- 1 Rôle
- 2 Composition
- 3 Mécanisme
- 4 Voir aussi

Rôle [modifier]

Très souvent chez les **eucaryotes**, on trouve au milieu des chaînes codantes d'ARN (les exons), des portions non-codantes, les introns, qui ne contiennent aucune information permettant la **traduction** de la protéine. Ces introns doivent être enlevés de l'ARN pré-messager et les exons doivent ensuite être suturés, un processus qu'on appelle l'**épissage**. L'ARN pré-messager contient des signaux spécifiques dans sa séquence qui permettent de réaliser ce processus : à l'intérieur de l'intron doivent figurer un site d'**épissage** en 3', un site d'épissage en 5' et un point de branchement. Le site d'épissage 5' ou site donneur comprend très souvent une **séquence GU** à l'extrémité 5' de l'intron. Le site d'épissage en 3' ou site accepteur d'épissage se termine presque toujours avec une séquence AG. En amont de l'extrémité AG se trouve une région riche en **pyrimidines** (C et U), le tractus polypyrimidine. En amont du tractus polypyrimidine est situé le point de branchement, qui comprend une **adénine**.

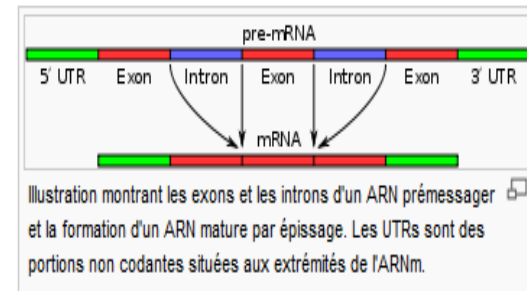


Illustration montrant les exons et les introns d'un ARN pré-messager et la formation d'un ARN mature par épissage. Les UTRs sont des portions non codantes situées aux extrémités de l'ARNm.

Lola Flores - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

Correo :: Entrada Noticias de FACU... Recibidos (18.932... Online Etymology ... Real Academia Es... IATE - Resultados... W Lola Flores - W... herzlich - traducci...

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lola_Flores

Lola Flores

Birth name María de los Dolores Flores Ruiz

Also known as *La Faraona*

Born 21 January 1923
Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

Died 16 May 1995 (aged 72)
Madrid, Spain

Genres *Andalusian folklore*

Occupations *Singer*

Instruments *Voice, castanets*

Years active 1939–1994

singer and actress **Rosario Flores**.


Lola Flores died of **breast cancer** in 1995, aged 72, and was buried in the **Cem** her distraught 33-year-old son, Antonio Flores, committed suicide by overdosin In 2007, the biography *Lola, la película* was made. The movie describes her ear

References [edit]

Datos generales

Nombre real María Dolores Flores Ruiz

Nacimiento 21 de enero de 1923
Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz,  España

Muerte 16 de mayo de 1995 (72 años)
Alcobendas, Madrid,  España

Cónyuge Antonio González

Hijos

- Lolita Flores (1958)
- Antonio Flores (1961-1995)
- Rosario Flores (1964)

Ocupación *Bailaora, cantante y actriz*

Información artística

Otros nombres "La Faraona"

Género(s) Flamenco

Instrumento(s) Voz

Período de actividad 1939-1995

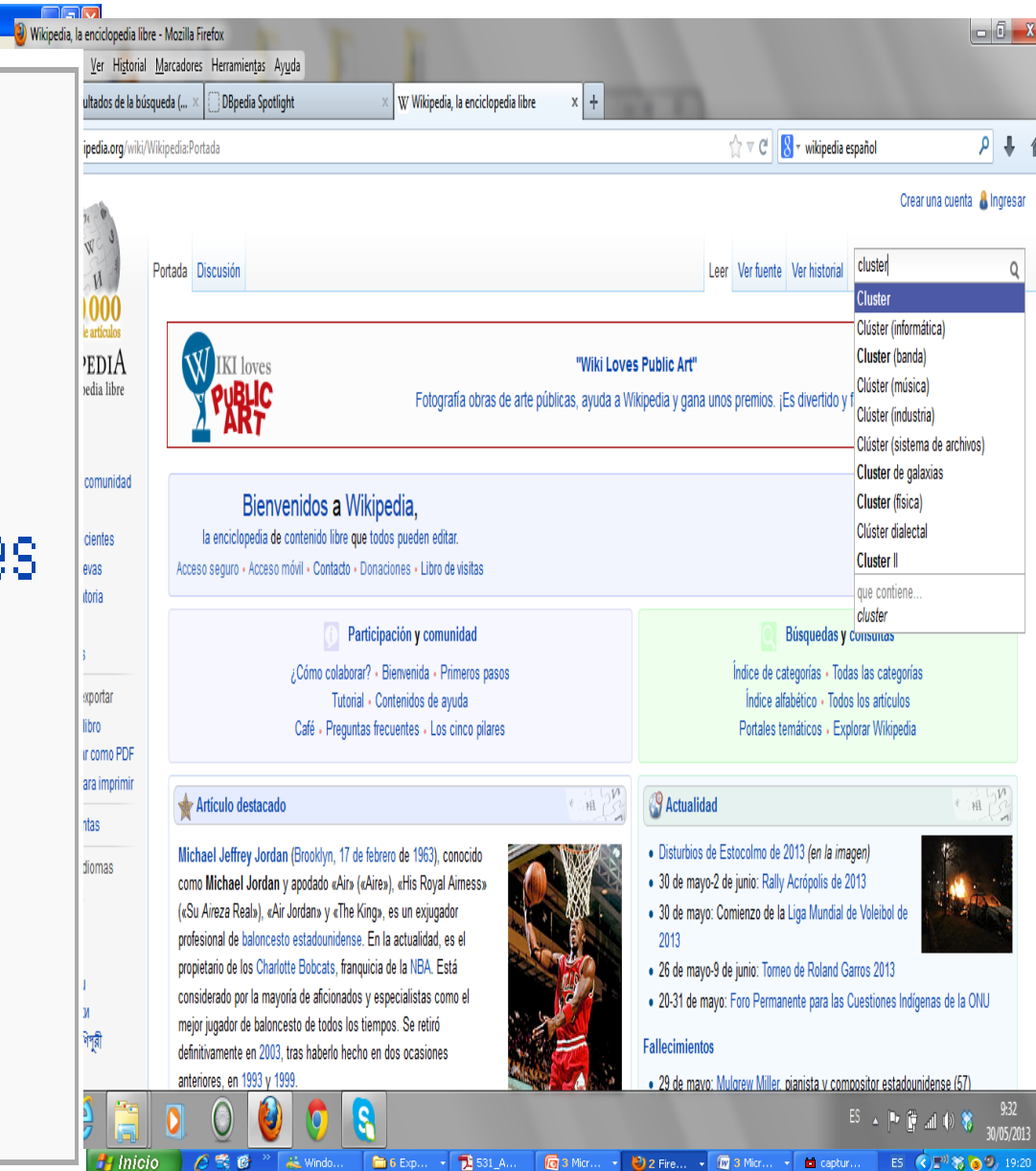
Web

Sitio web lolaflor.es.net

Ficha [Lola Flores en IMDb](#)

Contents [hide]

- 1 In science
- 2 In astrophysics
- 3 In biology and health sciences
- 4 In computing
- 5 In art
- 6 In engineering
- 7 Other



Peer-to-peer - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre - Mozilla Firefox

es.wikipedia.org/wiki/P2P

Peer-to-peer

(Redirigido desde «P2P»)

Una **red peer-to-peer**, **red de pares**, **red entre iguales**, **red entre pares** o **red punto a punto** (**P2P**, por sus siglas en inglés) es una **red de computadoras** en la que todos o algunos aspectos funcionan sin **clientes** ni **servidores** fijos, sino una serie de **nodos** que se comportan como iguales entre sí. Es decir, actúan simultáneamente como clientes y servidores respecto a los demás nodos de la red. Las redes P2P permiten el intercambio directo de información, en cualquier formato, entre los ordenadores interconectados.

Normalmente este tipo de redes se implementan como **redes superpuestas** construidas en la capa de aplicación de redes públicas como Internet.

El hecho de que sirvan para compartir e intercambiar información de forma directa entre dos o más usuarios ha propiciado que parte de los usuarios lo utilicen para intercambiar archivos cuyo contenido está sujeto a las leyes de **copyright**, lo que ha generado una gran polémica entre defensores y detractores de estos sistemas.

Las redes **peer-to-peer** aprovechan, administran y optimizan el uso del **ancho de banda** de los demás usuarios de la red por medio de la conectividad entre los mismos, y obtienen así más rendimiento en las conexiones y transferencias que con algunos métodos centralizados convencionales, donde una cantidad relativamente pequeña de servidores provee el total del ancho de banda y recursos compartidos para un servicio o aplicación.

Dichas redes son útiles para diversos propósitos. A menudo se usan para compartir ficheros (archivos) de cualquier tipo (por ejemplo, audio, video o software). Este tipo de red también suele usarse en telefonía **VoIP** para hacer más eficiente la transmisión de datos en **tiempo real**.

La eficacia de los nodos en el enlace y transmisión de datos puede variar según su configuración local (**cortafuegos**, **NAT**, **ruteadores**, etc.), velocidad de proceso, disponibilidad de **ancho de banda** de su conexión a la red y capacidad de almacenamiento en disco.



Ejemplo de una red basada en peer-to-peer.

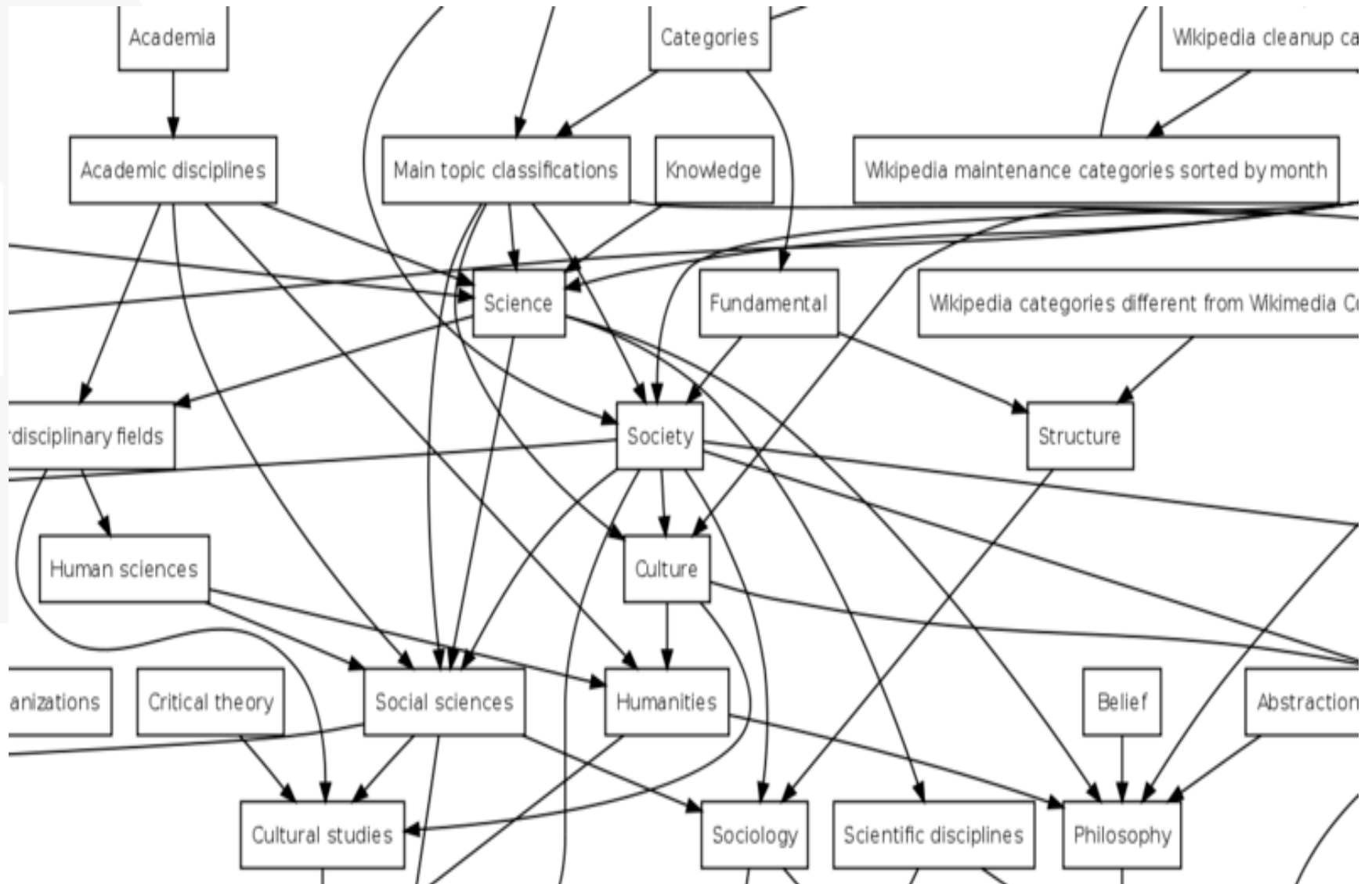
Índice [ocultar]

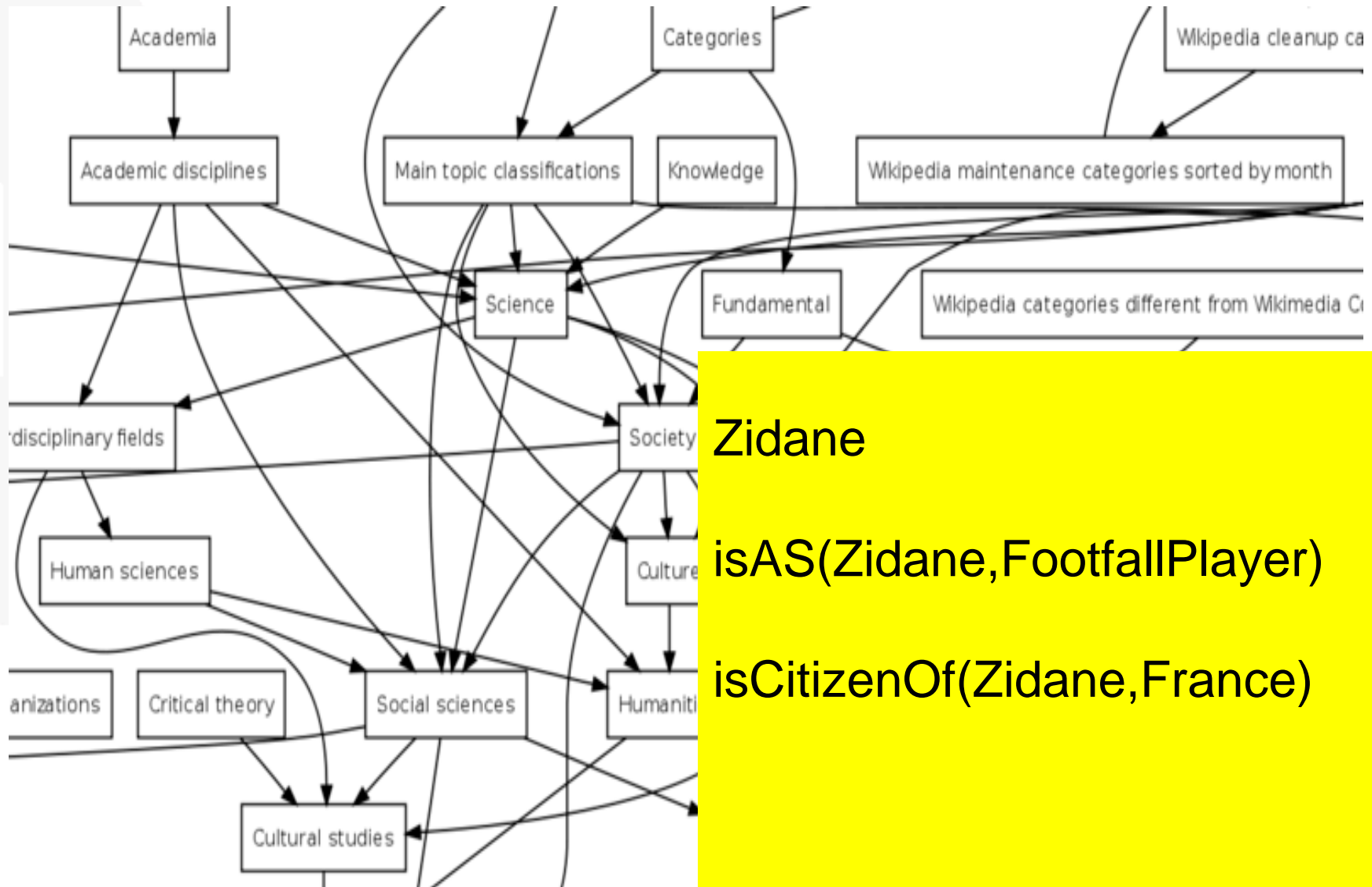
- 1 Aplicaciones de las redes P2P
- 2 Características

Red de pares: **Y**
Red entre iguales: **Y**
Red entre pares: **Y**
Red punto a punto: **N**
P2P: **Y**

Pair á pair : **Y**

- General subject outlines (outlines of knowledge)
 - Academic disciplines
 - Figurative system of human knowledge
 - Propædia Outline of Knowledge
 - Subject classification systems
 - Academic classification systems
 - Fields of doctoral studies (United States)
 - Joint Academic Classification of Subjects
 - Library classification systems
 - Colon classification
 - Cutter Expansive Classification
 - Bliss bibliographic classification
 - Dewey Decimal classes
 - Library of Congress Classification
 - Universal Decimal Classification





Zidane

isAS(Zidane, FootballPlayer)

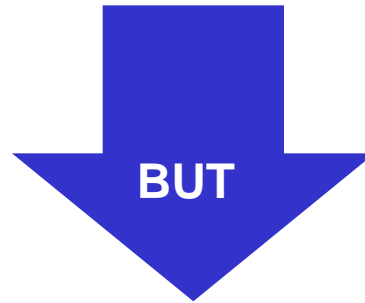
isCitizenOf(Zidane, France)



It is an **ontology** that contains almost 4 (3.77) million “things” including

- Persons, places
- creative works (music albums, films and video games)
- organizations such as companies and educational institutions)
- Species and more than 5,000 diseases,

- Provide consensual knowledge
- Reused and shared across software applications and by groups of people



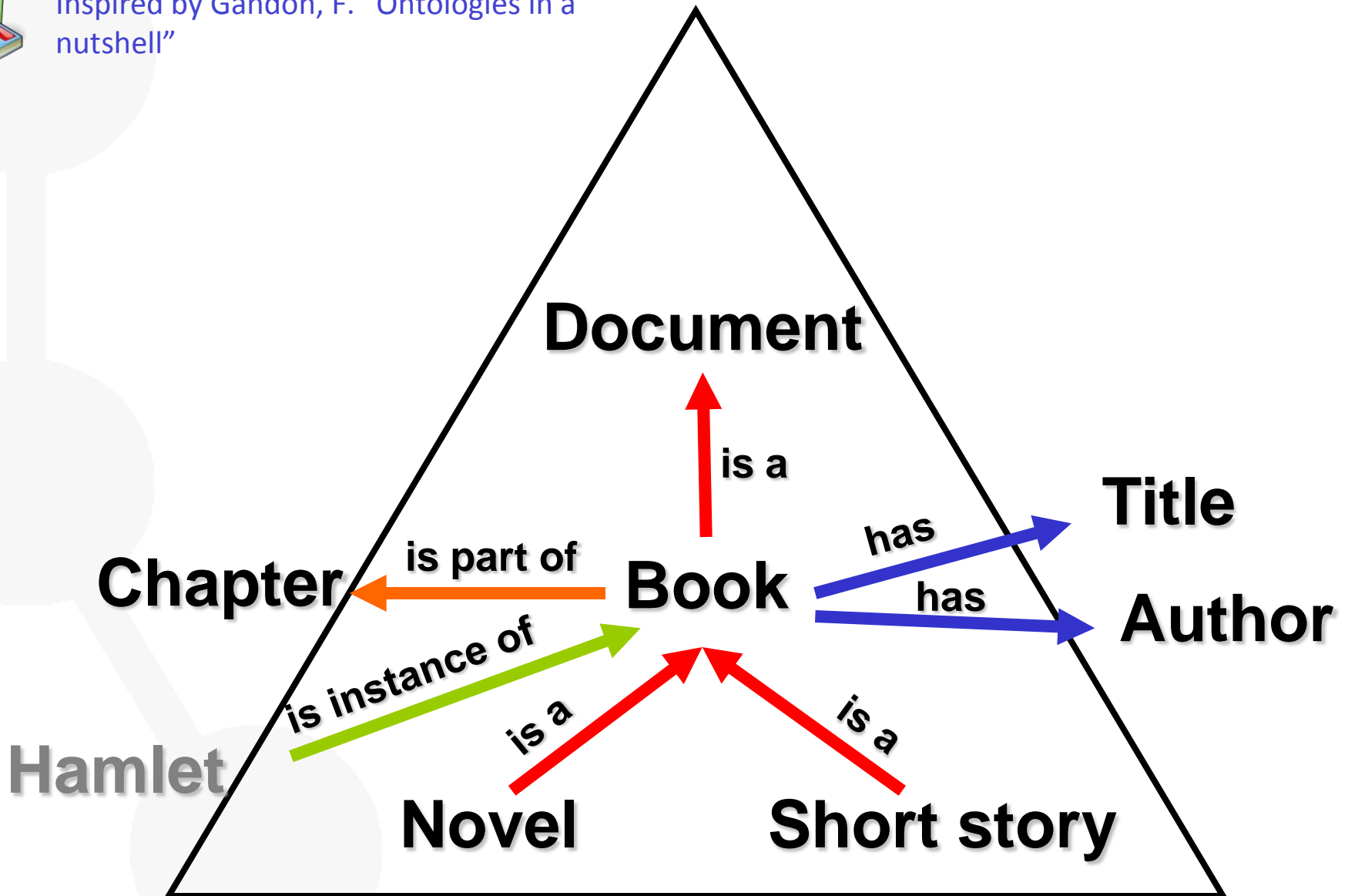
- Generated from the English Wikipedia
- Conceptualization initially in one language
- Certain problems with other languages
 - mismatches between concepts
 - Different granularity
 - Different conceptualizations

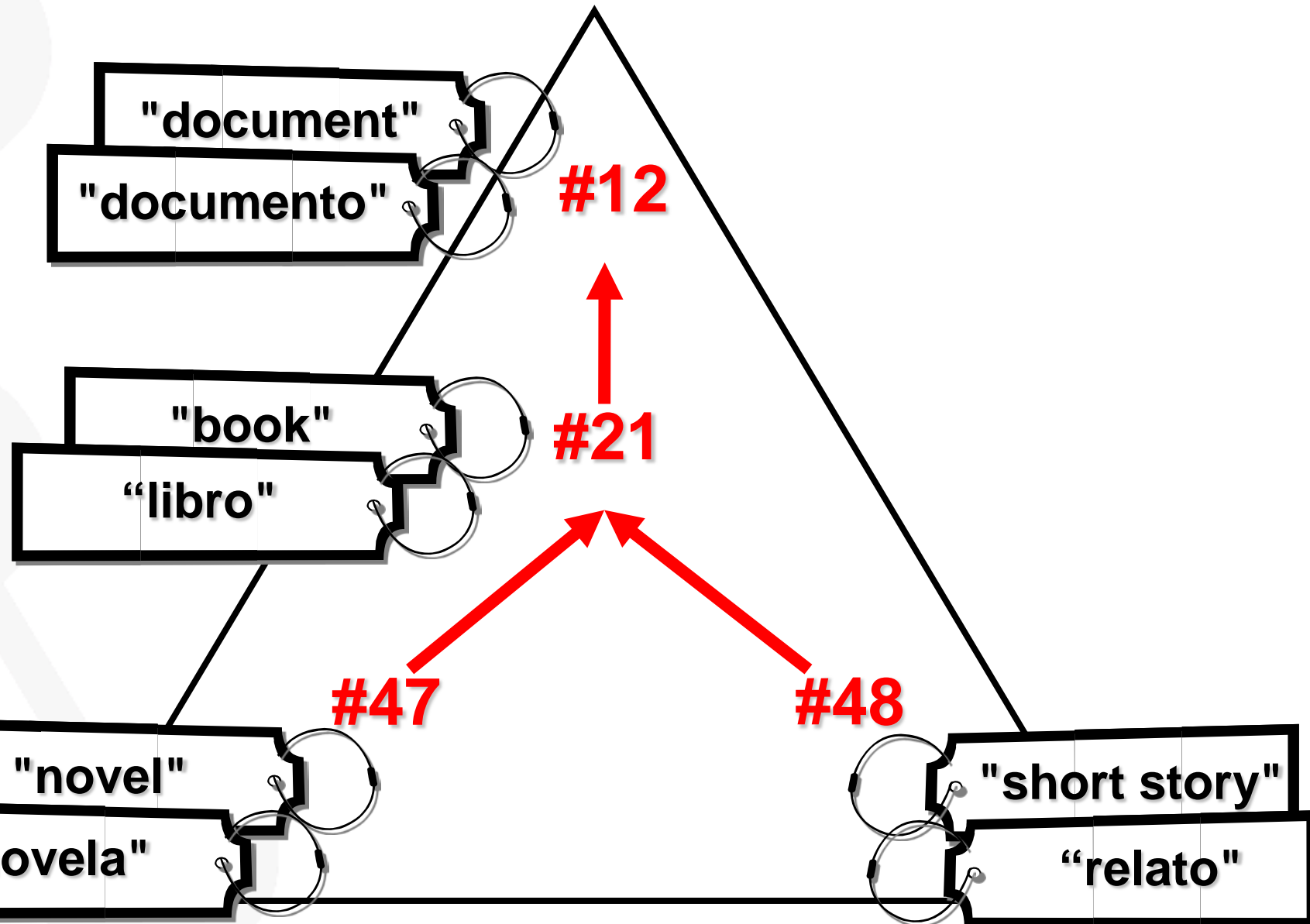
- A machine readable **markup language** such as XML
- **Metadata**, set of data that gives information about other data -> to exchange data among machines and understandable by humans.
- **A common language**, OWL, that expands RDFS, to express ontologies.

Example of a “toy” domain ontology

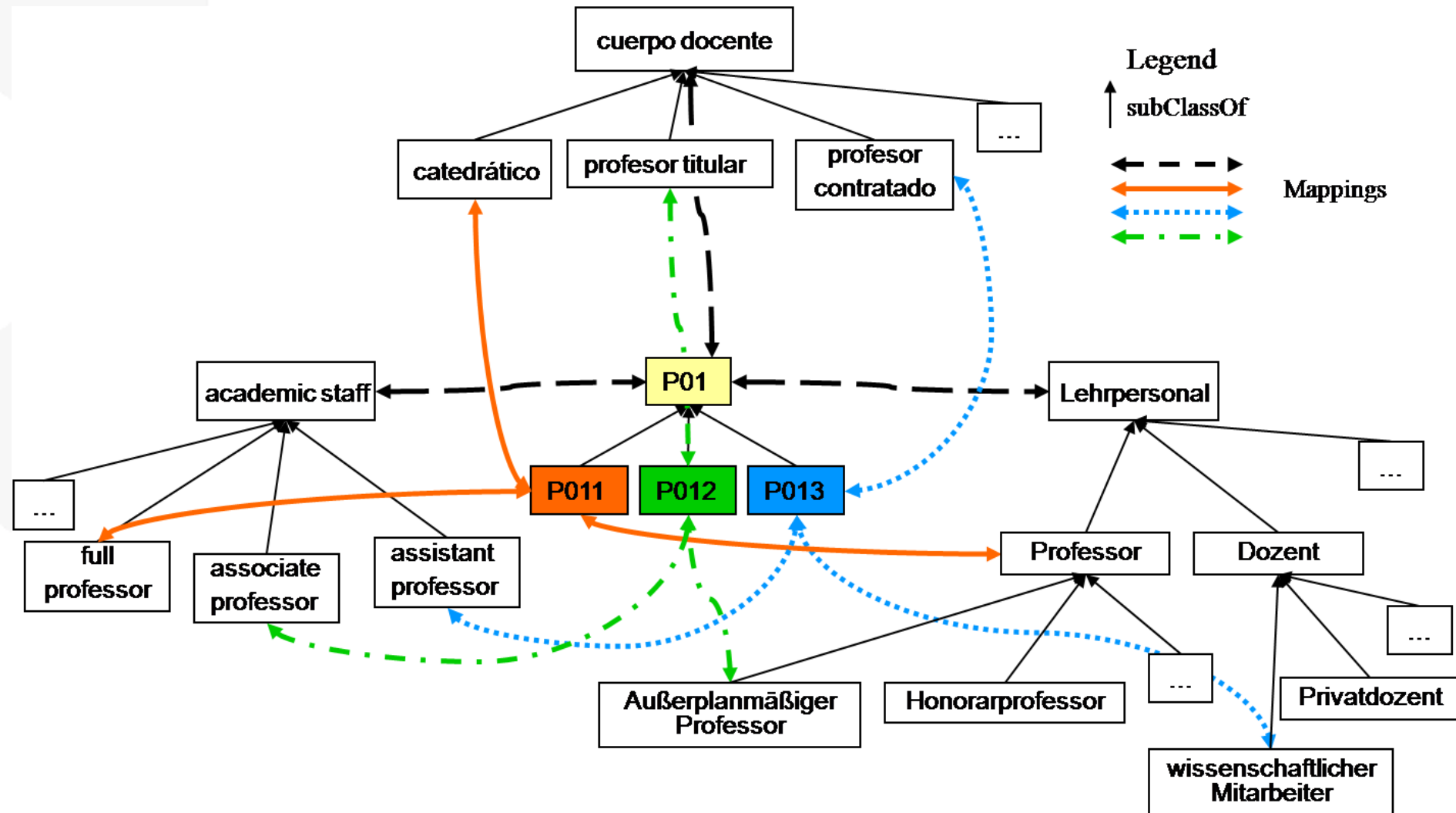


Inspired by Gandon, F. “Ontologies in a nutshell”





Example: culturally-influenced domain



Splicing in Dbpedia

About: http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Splicing - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

About: http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/S... +

es.dbpedia.org/page/Splicing wikipedia

is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageRedirects of

- dbpedia:Ayuste
- dbpedia:Empalme_(genética)
- dbpedia:Corte_y_empalme

is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink of

- dbpedia:Núcleo_celular
- dbpedia:Intrón
- dbpedia:Exón
- dbpedia:Adenoviridae
- dbpedia:ARN_mensajero
- dbpedia:Polimorfismo_de_nucleótido_simple
- dbpedia:Orthomyxoviridae
- dbpedia:Micro_ARN
- dbpedia:Mutación
- dbpedia:Hipótesis_del_mundo_de_ARN
- dbpedia:Splicing_alternativo
- dbpedia:Splicing_de_ARN
- dbpedia:Homocistinuria
- dbpedia:Espliceosoma
- dbpedia:Receptor_de_linfocitos_T
- dbpedia:Promotor_mínimo
- dbpedia:Predicción_de_genes
- dbpedia:Recombinación_V(D)J
- dbpedia:Mutación_genética
- dbpedia:Degradación_del_ARN_mensajero_mediada_por_mutación_terminadora
- dbpedia:Complejo_exosoma
- dbpedia:Enfermedad_de_Pick
- dbpedia:Ingeniería_genética_humana
- dbpedia:Cultivo_de_células_de_insecto
- dbpedia:FSHB
- dbpedia:Fosforilasa_kinasa
- dbpedia:Wikiproyecto:Ilustración/Taller_gráfico/Peticiones/Archivo_3
- dbpedia:Ayuste
- dbpedia:Empalme_(genética)
- dbpedia:Corte_y_empalme

Browse using: [OpenLink Data Explorer](#) | [Zitgist Data Viewer](#) | [Marbles](#) | [DISCO](#) | [Tabulator](#) Raw Data in: [CSV](#) | [RDF](#) ([N-Triples](#) [N3/Turtle](#) [JSON](#) [XML](#)) | [OData](#) ([Atom](#) [JSON](#)) | [Microdata](#) ([JSON](#) [HTML](#)) | [JSON-LD](#) [About](#)

POWERED BY VIRTUOSO LINKINGOPENDATA W3C SPARQL OPEN DATA W3C XHTML + RDFa

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ES 15:47 31/05/2013

How can Dbpedia be exploited by terminologists?

- Non- experts
 - A lot of work is required to complete other languages infoboxes
 - Mappings between languages are needed
 - Dbpedia provides tooos to edit these mappings
- Applying NLP techniques
 - Question answering
 - Discourse strategies to create new queries
 - More user-friendly interfaces in NLP

dbpedia.org/page/Saturn

About: <http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Saturno>About: [http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Sombrero Saturno](http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Sombrero_Saturno)An Entity of Type : [Thing](#), from Named Graph : <http://es.dbpedia.org>, within Data Space : es.dbpedia.org

Property	Value
dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Sombrero_de_teja
is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageDisambiguates of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Saturno
is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Capelo dbpedia:Saturno

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/ http://www.solarviews.com/eng/saturn.htm http://www.flickr.com/photos/vontornier/
dbpprop:adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saturnian, Cronian
dbpprop:align	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> right
dbpprop:angularSize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 (xsd:integer)
dbpprop:argPeri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 336 (xsd:integer)
dbpprop:ascNode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 114 (xsd:integer)
dbpprop:atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yes
dbpprop:atmosphereComposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~96% hydrogen ~3% helium ~0.4% methane
dbpprop:avgSpeed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.69
dbpprop:axialTilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 (xsd:integer)
dbpprop:b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar System/Saturn
dbpprop:caption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saturn in natural color, photographed by the Cassini spacecraft The rings of Saturn are the most prominent feature of this image False-color UV image of Saturn's north pole
dbpprop:chdwidth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 (xsd:integer)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Zatuno dbpedia:Saturno_(Buenos_Aires) dbpedia:Sombrero_Saturno dbpedia:Saturn
is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageDisambiguates of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Saturn
is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageWikiLink of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Viento dbpedia:Febe_(satélite) dbpedia:Ojo_(ciclón) dbpedia:Archipiélago_de_las_Berlingas dbpedia:Universo_matemático dbpedia:Reyes_Demonio_(personajes_de_Digimon) dbpedia:Dead_Space_2 dbpedia:29P/Schwassmann-Wachmann dbpedia:El_mañana_es_ayer_(Star_Trek:_La_serie_original) dbpedia:Yo_Mudd_(Star_Trek:_La_serie_original) dbpedia:Omega_Supreme dbpedia:Máquina_autoreplicante

<http://es.dbpedia.org/Wiki.jsp?page=Acknowledgement>

- Extracting Name Entities:

<http://dbpedia-spotlight.github.io/demo>

- Question- answering systems

- <http://dbpedia.inria.fr/qakis>

- NL queries in Spanish

Name Entities extraction

Confidence:

Language:

Annotation score:

☐ n-best candidates

First documented in the 13th century, [Berlin](#) was the capital of the Kingdom of [Prussia](#) (1701–1918), the [German Empire](#) (1871–1918), the [Weimar Republic](#) (1919–33) and the [Third Reich](#) (1933–45). [Berlin](#) in the 1920s was the third largest [municipality](#) in the world. After [World War II](#), the city became divided into [East Berlin](#) -- the capital of [East Germany](#) -- and [West Berlin](#), a [West German exclave](#) surrounded by the [Berlin Wall](#) from 1961–89. Following [German reunification](#) in 1990, the city regained its status as the capital of [Germany](#), hosting 147 foreign embassies.

Only showing the types: DBpedia:Name

This web service can be used via <http://spotlight.sztaki.hu:2222/rest>.

You should know:

- This interface has been tested with Firefox 6.0.2 and Chromium 12.0.
- We have a cute [bookmarklet](#) that you should try out!

Question-answering application

SPARQL2NL Demo x W3 RDF Vocabulary Description Language... x Red Temática - Maratón creación en... x QAKIS x Question_Answering_Paper_Last_Rev... x +

dbpedia.inria.fr/qakis/

Get answers Clear

DBpedia EN examples

DBpedia FR examples

DBpedia DE examples

Examples: Give me all movies directed by Benicio del Toro.
Who was the successor of Maximiliano Silerio Esparza?
How tall is Margaret Simpson?
[Who created the hymn La Marseillaise?](#)
What is the time zone of Portugal?
What is the capital of Kosovo?
What is the birth name of Zadie Smith?
When did Johnny Douglas die?

Your asked: Who created the hymn La Marseillaise?

Pattern matching:
typed question: [Person] created the hymn [Thing] ?
had a best match with pattern:
with score 3.0

The query generated is:

```
select distinct *  
where {  
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/La_Marseillaise> <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/a  
bstrack> ?v .  
} limit 20
```

result

1 "La Marseillaise" is the national anthem of France. The song, originally titled "Chant de guerre pour l'Armée du Rhin" ("War Song for the Army of the Rhine") was written and composed by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle in 1792. The French National Convention adopted it as the Republic's anthem in 1795. The song is the first example of the "European march" anthemic style. The anthem's evocative melody and lyrics have led to its widespread use as a song of revolution and its incorporation into many pieces of classical and popular music.

demo -- contact@dbpedia.fr

dbpedia.inria.fr/qakis/#

Fondazione Bruno Kessler Inria INVENTEURS DU MONDE NUMÉRIQUE

SPARQL2NL Demo - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

SPARQL2NL Demo x RDF Vocabulary D... x Microsoft Word - ... x W Lola Flores - Wiki... x W.wiki.dbpedia.org ... x Red Temática - M... x W Category:Infobox ... x http://d...AKIS.htm x Question_Answeri... x

sparql2nl.aksw.org/demo

Enter your SPARQL query:

```
PREFIX res: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>

SELECT DISTINCT ?person
WHERE
{
  ?person <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> dbo:Person
  {
    ?person dbo:occupation res:Writer
  }
  UNION
  {
    ?person dbo:occupation res:Surfing
  }
  ?person dbo:birthDate ?date
}
```

Translate

Translation

ENGLISH

This query retrieves distinct people such that their birth dates is later than 1950 and their occupation is Writer or Surfing.

DBpedia

Run

DBpedia

Query result

PERSON
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Claudio_Fragasso
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Miquel_Sviuco
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Kim_Wayans
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Justin_Berfield
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Victor_Davis_Hanson
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Franco_Amurri
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Nick_Bakay

Explain

Explanations

CITEC

AKSW

ES 0:18 30/05/2013

Some queries in Spanish

ES dbpedia: QADL-2-Q1-Q10 - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

Correo :: Resultados de la búsqueda (...) ES dbpedia: QADL-2-Q1-Q10

es.dbpedia.org/Wiki.jsp?page=QADL-2-Q1-Q10#section-QADL-2-Q1-Q10-GiveMeAllFemaleRussianAstronauts

Google

"Fuller Earle Callaway, III"@en
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Martin_Scorsese
"Jonathan Wiedemann"@en

X esDBpedia SPARQL Query #

"¿Con quién está casada la hija de Ingrid Bergman?"
se podría traducir como

```
PREFIX dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX esdbp: <http://es.dbpedia.org/property/>
PREFIX esres: <http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT DISTINCT ?uri WHERE {
  esres:Ingrid_Bergman dbo:child ?child .
  ?child esdbp:cónyuge ?uri .
}
```

que tiene por resultado

uri
http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/David_Lynch
http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Martin_Scorsese
http://es.dbpedia.org/resource/Gary_Oldman
"Jon Wiedemann"@es

(cuatro entradas en lugar de las 5 de la versión inglesa)
hay que notar que si en lugar de dbo:child pongo esdbp:hijos NO obtengo ningún resultado, y que si en lugar de esdbp:cónyuge pongo dbo:spouse obtengo 3 resultados (las uris de David Lynch, Martin Scorsese y Gary_Oldman). El motivo...

Q#4 Which river does the Brooklyn Bridge cross?

ES 9:05 30/05/2013

Concluding remarks and open challenges

- Evolution of Terminology according to needs, theories and users
- Nowadays, need of developing new tools to exploit available information
- Collaboration between technicians and linguists is needed
- Integratation of linguistic, communicative, cognitive and knowldge representation with the economic, industrial technological and professional needs in communication.
- New representation models have developed that try to integrate more terminological information: W3C-, Ontolex



Terminology and Dbpedia: Back to basics?

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