

Title of presentation	ISO/TC 37 Language and terminology considering ‘communicative functioning constraints’ - New technical frontiers for ICT & AT and applications
	<p>Dr. Christian Galinski, Director, International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm); Twinned Secretary of ISO/TC 37 Language and terminology</p> <p>Christian Galinski studied information science 1967-1971 (at that time focusing on information and documentation as well as applied linguistics) and oriental studies 1967-1979 (focusing on Japanese and Chinese studies), including field research in Japan 1971-1973.</p> <p>1976-1980 he was the manager of a business consultancy and language services company. 1980 he joined Infoterm as senior expert and in 1986 he became the director of Infoterm and Secretary of ISO/TC 37 at that time called “Terminology (principles and co-ordination)”.</p> <p>In the framework of Infoterm and under the auspices of UNESCO terminology-related activities were developed, institutions and organizations were established, a publication program implemented, and numerous projects carried out in cooperation with UNESCO and European institutions.</p> <p>Over the years ISO/TC 37 developed towards its present size covering five sub-committees and published 65 standards - changing its name via “Terminology and other language and content resources” to “Language and terminology” (2017) which covers the whole range of interhuman communication in all its modalities - increasingly supported by the ICTs and specifically also by assistive technology (AT).</p>
Abstract of presentation	<p>The presentation will cover three topics: how to find information on eAccessibility related standards, user interface requirements for persons with speech and language impairments, ISO/TC 37 “Language and terminology” standards taking speech and language impairment into account.</p> <p>Recommendation 2016 concerning standards on eAccessibility and eInclusion addresses critical issues identified in conferences, initiatives and projects dealing with eAccessibility and eInclusion and related topics concerning the difficulties faced by system developers, their customers, health care providers and end-users when trying to find and apply pertinent standards. Based on this Recommendation AAATE decided to revive its SIG “Standardization” with the aim to find ways and means to solve problems addressed in Recommendation 2016.</p> <p>Many ICT systems process content which somewhere needs to be presented to users some of whom may have a speech or language impairment. According to standard ITU-T F.791 “An accessible interface</p>

does not automatically imply content accessibility.” Therefore, some communication content must be prepared with content accessibility in mind, in order to be technically accessible through the interfaces. The respective specifications are becoming major requirements for ICT systems used in the public domain and beyond.

After endorsing Recommendation 2016, ISO/TC 37 “Language and terminology” recognized that some of its own standards need extension towards taking content accessibility into account. This refers to its standards on language coding, identification of language varieties (including the dimension of “performance anomalies”), interpreting-related standards, etc. This is relevant among others for the development of multilingual help agents, dialogue-based navigation or human-robot interaction, etc.