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TERMS ABOUT ARTIFICIAL CAVES IN UIS CAVER'S MULTI-LINGUAL DICTIONARY

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Abstract

UIS (Union International de Spéléologie) has been working since many years on the Caver's Dictionary, that so far includes about 340 words in 24 different languages. Some of the terms are also related to artificial caves, but in the last years it has been pointed out the need to add more specific terms dealing with man-made cavities in the dictionary. At this aim, the Working Group on the Caver's Dictionary (part of the UIS Informatics Commission) needs help from anybody who is related with artificial caves, in order to discuss about new terms.

Keywords: Speleology, Artificial Cavities, UIS Cavers Multi Lingual Dictionary.

Riassunto

La UIS (Unione Internazionale di Speleologia) lavora da anni sul dizionario speleologico che comprende finora circa 340 parole in 24 diverse lingue. Alcuni dei termini sono legati anche alle grotte con grado parziale di artificialità, ma negli ultimi anni è emersa la necessità di aggiungere nel dizionario termini più specifici per le cavità artificiali. A questo scopo il gruppo di lavoro sul dizionario (che fa parte della Commissione Informatica UIS) ha bisogno della collaborazione di chi si occupa di cavità artificiali, per poter discutere sull'inserimento dei nuovi termini.

Parole chiave: Speleologia, cavità artificiali, dizionario speleologico multilingue UIS.

At the website address: <http://www.uisic.uis-speleo.org/lexuni.html> the UIS Caver's Multi-Lingual Dictionary is available (Fig. 1). This may be accessed and controlled, to check if terms about artificial cavities are missing, and eventually to ask about their inclusion.

The UIS on-line multi-lingual dictionary of caving and speleological terms is a «living» dictionary, in the sense that it is constantly updated, as an international joint effort among speleologists. Everyone is invited to participate - this could range from just correcting a mis-spelling to contributing to the dictionary with a whole new language.

To get the ball rolling with a solid starting point, the original Chairman of the Working Group ATTILA KOSA updated his existing hardcopy publication *The Caver's Living Dictionary*, and this data was used for the initial web pages. This work covered Hungarian, French, German and English. To make it easier to maintain, all the words are stored in a database which is used to automatically generate the updated web pages.

Of course, many other workers have contributed significantly in this field - see the list of references. We are hoping that some of these other authors will be able to join in and make this a truly international on-line joint effort, and so rapidly increase its usefulness to all of us.

While there will always be a place for hardcopy versions, some of the advantages of this on-line version are:

- it is readily available to all cavers and karst workers around the world;
- it is always up-to-date, without the effort and expense associated with the reprinting of a paper edition;
- it can be downloaded for off-line searching when not on the Internet;
- there is rapid turnaround for additions and corrections;
- it represents an opportunity for all interested cavers

around the world to participate in its construction;

- it has negligible publication costs;
 - on-line text searching means that alphabetically sorted versions for each language do not have to be produced - one version is sufficient, regardless of how many languages are included in the Dictionary.
- Further languages will be added as they become available, and eventually it is planned to link the words to *definitions* in their respective language, thus making it a real dictionary.

Recently, Ukrainian and Russian languages have been added, thus bringing the total to 24 languages. As usual, further additions and improvements to the Dictionary are very welcome.

Sadly, the Dictionary's original pioneer and Chairman, ATTILA KOSA from Hungary, died on 20th October 2003. His hard work and that of his collaborators had brought the Dictionary up to eight languages - English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish. In June 2005 the new Chairman (MLADEN GARASIC from Croatia) was nominated, and took over the work. He is now co-ordinating the activities regarding the Dictionary, as Chairman of the *Caver's Dictionary Working Group* of the Informatics Commission of the International Union of Speleology.

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International Union of Speleology

The Caver's Multi-Lingual Dictionary

Working Group Chairman: Mladen GARAŠIĆ
20-Mar-2014 Edition 16.

An International joint effort of the *Caver's Dictionary*
Working Group of the [Informatics Commission](#) of the [UIS](#).

Being multi-lingual, and with multiple terms per language, the list cannot effectively be arranged in alphabetical order. Therefore it is grouped into numbered **concepts** - collections of words with the same meaning. New concepts are simply added at the end. So to find the word you want, use your browser's *Text Search* facility <Ctrl-F>. Then use it again <F3> to find any further occurrences. Text size can be changed by <Ctrl-plus> or <Ctrl-minus>.

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0:
en: English: This Concept 0 is only for testing your browser's characters; all sample characters here should agree with their description here; encoding: UTF-8.
bg: Bulgarian: ъ = Cyrillic small letter be (bent-over b); ѝ = Cyrillic small letter short i (reversed N with breve); ш = Cyrillic small letter shcha (inverted m with tail)
de: German: ö = o-diaeresis; ß = sharp-s (Beta)
es: Spanish: ñ = n-tilde
fa: Farsi/Persian: پ = Arabic letter peh (wide u with 3 dots under); گ = Arabic letter gaf (open right-sloping b with bar above)
fr: French: è = e-grave; ê = e-circumflex
gr: Greek: α = Alpha; Δ = Delta
hr: Croatian: š = s-caron; ž = z-caron; ć = c-acute; č = c-caron; đ = d-stroke
hu: Hungarian: ô = o-double-acute; ü = u-double-acute
id: Bahasa Indonesian: Uses unaccented Latin-1 characters like English.
it: Italian: à = a-grave
ja: Japanese: 三 = E reversed left to right; 田 = square with cross inside; ノ = right-leaning curved stroke
ko: Korean: E = E over T; 0 = 0 followed by a vertical line.
la: Latin: Uses unaccented Latin-1 characters like English.
lt: Lithuanian: è = e with dot above; a = a with tail (Ogonek); i = i with tail.
nl: Dutch: ë = e-diaeresis; î = i-diaeresis.
pl: Polish: ł = small L with stroke; ę = small e with tail; ż = small z with dot above
pt: Portuguese: ã = a-tilde
ro: Romanian: ș = s-cedilla; â = a-breve
ru: Russian: ш = Cyrillic small letter Shcha (w with tail); я = Cyrillic small letter Ya (reversed R)
se: Swedish: å = a-ring; ä = a-diaeresis; ö = o-diaeresis.
sl: Slovenian: š = s-caron (small v above); ž = z-caron; č = c-caron
sr: Serbian: ъ = Cyrillic small letter be (bent-over b); ѝ = Cyrillic small letter i (reversed N); ш = Cyrillic small letter sha (inverted m)
uk: Ukrainian: ш = Cyrillic small letter Shcha (w with tail); я = Cyrillic small letter Ya (reversed R)

Fig. 1: website <http://www.uisic.uis-speleo.org/lexuni.html> screenshot.

Fig. 1 schermata del sito <http://www.uisic.uis-speleo.org/lexuni.html>.

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