



**International
Standard**

ISO 20539

**Translation, interpreting and
related technology — Vocabulary**

*Traduction, interprétation et technologies apparentées —
Vocabulaire*

**Second edition
2023-12**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Translation, interpreting and related technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20539:2019), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- new terminological entries arising from the publication of new and revised International Standards in the fields of translation, interpreting and related technology have been added;
- some terminological entries have been updated.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is intended to provide a description of concepts used in International Standards on translation, interpreting and related technologies. Some of the concepts in these domains are referred to in different ways by practitioners. It is not expected that these differences will disappear in the short term. However, it is likely that in the long term, consistency in terms and definitions across the related International Standards will have a standardizing effect in practice.

Information within terminological entries in this document has been structured in accordance with ISO 10241-1, and concepts have been grouped, as far as was possible, according to thematic order, as defined in ISO 1087:2019, 3.7.11. Related concepts are grouped together under subheadings. The subheadings are:

- key concepts;
- concepts common to translation and interpreting;
- concepts relating to translation;
- concepts relating to interpreting;
- concepts relating to technology.

The last subheading is divided into two parts: technology relating to translation and that relating to interpreting.

An effort has been made to avoid using terms without having defined the relevant concept first. This is to ensure that the reader does not come across a term for the first time within the definition of another concept, with no clear understanding of it. For example, “floor” is defined before the term is used in the definition of “language distribution”.

For the convenience of readers, an index is provided at the end of this document, in which all terms are listed alphabetically, with their relevant terminological entry numbers.

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Translation, interpreting and related technology — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms for International Standards on translation, interpreting and related technology.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Key concepts

3.1.1

language

systematic use of voice, characters, symbols or signs by which to communicate

3.1.2

content

information in any form

EXAMPLE *Text (3.3.1), audio, video.*

3.1.3

source language

language (3.1.1) from which content (3.1.2) is translated (3.1.8) or interpreted (3.1.10)

3.1.4

target language

language (3.1.1) into which content (3.1.2) is translated (3.1.8) or interpreted (3.1.10)

3.1.5

source language content

content (3.1.2) to be translated (3.1.8) or interpreted (3.1.10)

3.1.6

target language content

content (3.1.2) translated (3.1.8) or interpreted (3.1.10) from a source language (3.1.3)

3.1.7

signed language

language (3.1.1) which uses a combination of hand shapes, orientation and movement of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions

3.1.8

translate

render *source language content* (3.1.5) into *target language content* (3.1.6) in written form or *signed language* (3.1.7)

3.1.9

translation

rendering *source language content* (3.1.5) into *target language content* (3.1.6) in written form or *signed language* (3.1.7)

3.1.10

interpret

render spoken or signed information from a *source language* (3.1.3) into a *target language* (3.1.4) in spoken or signed form, conveying both the meaning and *language register* (3.2.2) of the *source language content* (3.1.5)

3.1.11

interpreting

interpretation

rendering spoken or signed information from a *source language* (3.1.3) into a *target language* (3.1.4) in spoken or signed form, conveying both the meaning and *language register* (3.2.2) of the *source language content* (3.1.5)

3.1.12

translator

person who *translates* (3.1.8)

3.1.13

interpreter

person who *interprets* (3.1.10)

3.2 Concepts common to translation and interpreting

3.2.1

domain

sphere of knowledge or activity

Note 1 to entry: A domain can have its own culture, social context and linguistic characteristics.

3.2.2

language register

language (3.1.1) variety used for a particular purpose or in an event of language use, depending on the type of situation, especially its degree of formality

Note 1 to entry: A person usually has more than one language register in their linguistic repertoire and can vary their use of language register according to their perception of what is appropriate for different purposes or *domains* (3.2.1).

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 20694:2018, 3.3, modified — The wording “An individual usually has” has been changed to “A person usually has”, “verbal repertoire” has been changed to “linguistic repertoire” and the word “language” has been added before “register” in Note 1 to entry.]

3.2.3

language proficiency

ability of a person to understand or communicate in a given *language* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: Language proficiency generally refers to speaking, listening, reading and writing skills.

3.2.4

competence

ability to apply knowledge, experience and skills to achieve intended results

3.2.5

qualification

demonstrated education, training and work experience, where applicable

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 17024:2012, 3.7]

3.2.6

continuing professional development

CPD

continuing education

maintaining, improving or increasing knowledge and skills related to a professional activity

3.2.7

authorization

third-party attestation of a person's right to provide a specialized service

3.2.8

end user

person or group of persons that ultimately uses a service

3.2.9

client

customer

person, or organization, who enters into a formal agreement for the provision of a service

Note 1 to entry: The formal agreement can, for example, take the form of a contract or an interdepartmental service agreement between units of an organization.

Note 2 to entry: The client can be the *end user* (3.2.8), but this does not have to be the case.

3.3 Concepts relating to translation

3.3.1

text

content (3.1.2) in written form

3.3.2

document

information and the medium on which it is contained

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.8.5, modified — The Example and notes to entry have been removed.]

3.3.3

translation output

result of *translation* (3.1.9)

3.3.4

translation service

production and delivery of *target language content* (3.1.6) according to specifications issued by a *client* (3.2.9)

3.3.5

translation service provider

TSP

person or organization that performs a *translation service* (3.3.4)

3.3.6

translation workflow

sequence of activities required to produce *target language content* (3.1.6)

3.3.7

review

monolingual editing

examination of the entire *target language content* (3.1.6) to ensure its *domain* (3.2.1) accuracy

3.3.8

reviewer

person who performs *review* (3.3.7)

3.3.9

revision

bilingual editing

examination of the entire *target language content* (3.1.6) against the *source language content* (3.1.5) to ensure linguistic accuracy and faithfulness to the source language content

3.3.10

reviser

person who performs *revision* (3.3.9)

3.3.11

check

translator's (3.1.12) examination of *target language content* (3.1.6) upon completion of *translation* (3.1.9)

3.3.12

proofread

examine the final *target language content* (3.1.6) and apply *corrections* (3.3.18) before submission to the *client* (3.2.9)

3.3.13

proofreader

person who *proofreads* (3.3.12)

3.3.14

process

set of interrelated and interacting activities performed in order to achieve an objective

3.3.15

project

unique *process* (3.3.14), consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates, undertaken to achieve an objective conforming to specific requirements, including the constraints of time, cost and resources

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.4.2, modified — The notes to entry have been removed.]

3.3.16

project management

planning, organizing, monitoring, controlling and reporting of all aspects of a *project* (3.3.15) to achieve the project objectives

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.3.12, modified — The wording “and the motivation of all those involved in it” has been removed.]

3.3.17

project manager

PM

person responsible for *project management* (3.3.16)

3.3.18

correction

action to eliminate an error

Note 1 to entry: In *translation* (3.1.9), corrections are made when errors are detected during a *check* (3.3.11), or when errors are reported by a *reviser* (3.3.10), *reviewer* (3.3.8), *proofreader* (3.3.13) or *client* (3.2.9).

3.3.19

corrective action

action to eliminate the cause of a failure to comply with a requirement in the *process* (3.3.14) of *translation* (3.1.9), with a view to preventing recurrence

3.3.20

verification

action taken to determine whether specifications have been fulfilled

3.3.21

style guide

set of editing and formatting instructions

3.3.22

specialist field

area of expertise of a person

3.3.23

legal translation

translation (3.1.9) of *legal texts* (3.3.1)

3.3.24

legal translator

translator (3.1.12) who is qualified to provide *legal translation* (3.3.23)

Note 1 to entry: Legal translators can be required to be authorized by law.

3.3.25

authorized legal translator

legal translator (3.3.24) who has been granted *authorization* (3.2.7) by a court or government body

3.3.26

locale

geographic region in which people use linguistic, cultural and technical conventions specific to that region

3.3.27

localization

adaption of products and services for distinct *locales* (3.3.26)

3.3.28

locale convention

accepted usage or standard practice in a *locale* (3.3.26), which is generally expected to apply

Note 1 to entry: This may include date or time formatting rules.

3.4 Concepts relating to interpreting

3.4.1

spoken language

language (3.1.1) expressed orally

3.4.2

spoken language interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) between two *spoken languages* (3.4.1)

3.4.3

signed language interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) between two *signed languages* (3.1.7) or between a signed language and a *spoken language* (3.4.1)

3.4.4

signed language interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) who performs *signed language interpreting* (3.4.3)

3.4.5

speaker

person addressing others using *spoken language* (3.4.1)

3.4.6

signer

person addressing others using *signed language* (3.1.7)

3.4.7

working language

language (3.1.1) from or into which an *interpreter* (3.1.13) is qualified to *interpret* (3.1.10)

Note 1 to entry: An interpreter's working languages are classified as 'A' language (3.4.8), 'B' language (3.4.9) or 'C' language (3.4.10).

3.4.8

'A' language

primary *language* (3.1.1) or its strict equivalent of which the *interpreter* (3.1.13) has complete command and into which the interpreter *interprets* (3.1.10) from all their other 'A' languages, 'B' languages (3.4.9) or 'C' languages (3.4.10)

3.4.9

'B' language

language (3.1.1) in which the *interpreter* (3.1.13) is proficient, but which is not their primary language or its strict equivalent

Note 1 to entry: An interpreter *interprets* (3.1.10) into this language from one or more other languages.

3.4.10

'C' language

language (3.1.1) from which the *interpreter* (3.1.13) *interprets* (3.1.10) into their 'A' languages (3.4.8) or 'B' languages (3.4.9)

Note 1 to entry: An interpreter can have more than one 'A' language, 'B' language or 'C' language.

3.4.11

mode

established method for the delivery of *spoken language interpreting* (3.4.2) and *signed language interpreting* (3.4.3)

3.4.12

simultaneous interpreting

mode (3.4.11) of *interpreting* (3.1.11) performed while a *speaker* (3.4.5) or *signer* (3.4.6) is still speaking or signing

3.4.13

consecutive interpreting

mode (3.4.11) of *interpreting* (3.1.11) performed after the *speaker* (3.4.5) or *signer* (3.4.6) pauses

Note 1 to entry: *Interpreters* (3.1.13) can use *note-taking* (3.4.14) to help in rendering lengthy passages.

3.4.14

note-taking

technique in *consecutive interpreting* (3.4.13) used by *interpreters* (3.1.13) for remembering, conceptualizing and summarizing information

Note 1 to entry: Note-taking is highly individual and can involve a mixture of symbols, abbreviations, words and diagrams.

3.4.15

whispered interpreting

chuchotage

simultaneous interpreting (3.4.12) where the *interpreter* (3.1.13) speaks very quietly in close proximity to *participants* (3.4.33)

Note 1 to entry: Whispered interpreting is used for *interpreting* (3.1.11) to a very small number of listeners, ideally one or two.

Note 2 to entry: *Headphones* (3.5.2.34) and a *wireless* (3.5.2.40) receiver can be used if the interpreter is performing *relay interpreting* (3.4.18) or if the volume of the *sound reinforcement system* (3.5.2.24) transmitting the *speaker* (3.4.5) is very low or at zero.

3.4.16

distance interpreting

remote interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) of a *speaker* (3.4.5) or *signer* (3.4.6) in a different location from that of the *interpreter* (3.1.13), enabled by information and communications technology

3.4.17

sight translation

sight interpreting

rendering written *source language content* (3.1.5) into the *target language* (3.1.4) in the form of *spoken language* (3.4.1) or *signed language* (3.1.7)

3.4.18

relay interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) in which the *source language content* (3.1.5) is another *interpreter's* (3.1.13) rendition

3.4.19

double relay interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) in which the *source language content* (3.1.5) is *relay interpreting* (3.4.18)

3.4.20

interpreting service provider

ISP

interpreter (3.1.13) or organization making *interpreting* (3.1.11) available to a *client* (3.2.9)

3.4.21

conference interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) used for multilingual communication at technical, political, scientific and other formal meetings

3.4.22

conference interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) who is qualified to perform *conference interpreting* (3.4.21)

3.4.23

conference interpreting service provider

CISP

interpreter (3.1.13) or organization making *conference interpreting* (3.4.21) available to a *client* (3.2.9)

EXAMPLE Individual *conference interpreter* (3.4.22), *consultant interpreter* (3.4.24), government department, international organization.

3.4.24

consultant interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) who provides consultancy services and *conference interpreting* (3.4.21)

3.4.25

legal interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) at *communicative settings* (3.4.31) related to the law

3.4.26

legal interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) who is qualified to provide *legal interpreting* (3.4.25)

Note 1 to entry: Legal interpreters can be required to be authorized by law.

3.4.27

community interpreting

public service interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) that enables people to access services available to society as a whole, and which they would otherwise be unable to access owing to a *language* (3.1.1) barrier

3.4.28

community interpreter

public service interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) qualified to perform *community interpreting* (3.4.27)

3.4.29

healthcare interpreting

medical interpreting

interpreting (3.1.11) of health-related communication between patients, accompanying persons and treatment providers, or administrators, who do not use the same *language* (3.1.1)

3.4.30

healthcare interpreter

medical interpreter

interpreter (3.1.13) who is qualified to provide *healthcare interpreting* (3.4.29)

Note 1 to entry: Healthcare interpreters can be required to be authorized.

3.4.31

communicative setting

environment where an interaction between interlocutors takes place

3.4.32

communicative event

encounter between two or more parties during which information is transmitted

3.4.33

participant

person who takes an active part in a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.4.34

chairperson

participant (3.4.33) who is in charge of conducting the proceedings at a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.4.35

moderator

person responsible for facilitating interaction between people at a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.4.36

audience

group of listeners or spectators at a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.4.37

protocol

rule, official procedure or common practice that guides the conduct of members of a profession

3.4.38

availability enquiry

request for information about whether an *interpreter* (3.1.13) is free to accept an assignment from a *client* (3.2.9) on a specific date or dates

3.4.39

option

offer of an assignment to an *interpreter* (3.1.13) subject to confirmation

3.4.40

firm offer

proposal of an assignment which, when accepted, creates a binding commitment between the *interpreter* (3.1.13) and the *client* (3.2.9)

3.5 Concepts relating to technology

3.5.1 Concepts relating to translation technology

3.5.1.1

human translation

translation (3.1.9) performed by a *translator* (3.1.12)

3.5.1.2

natural language

NL
written *language* (3.1.1), *signed language* (3.1.7) or *spoken language* (3.4.1) used in communication between humans

Note 1 to entry: Languages which are not natural languages include programming languages used for writing computer programs.

3.5.1.3

controlled natural language

controlled language

CNL

natural language (3.5.1.2) whose grammar and vocabulary have been artificially restricted in order to reduce or eliminate ambiguity and complexity

3.5.1.4

computer-aided translation tool

CAT tool

software application used to support *human translation* (3.5.1.1)

3.5.1.5

computer-aided translation

CAT

translation (3.1.9) carried out using *computer-aided translation tools* (3.5.1.4)

3.5.1.6

translation memory

TM

digital repository used to store and retrieve previously *translated* (3.1.8) *target language content* (3.1.6) matched with *source language content* (3.1.5)

3.5.1.7

segment

unit of *text* (3.3.1) resulting from the splitting of text according to predefined rules

3.5.1.8

machine translation

MT

automated *translation* (3.1.9) of *content* (3.1.2) from one *natural language* (3.5.1.2) to another using software

3.5.1.9

machine translation system

MT system

technology used to perform *machine translation* (3.5.1.8)

3.5.1.10

machine translation output

MT output

result of *machine translation* (3.5.1.8)

3.5.1.11

post-edit

edit and correct *machine translation output* (3.5.1.10)

3.5.1.12

post-editor

person who *post-edits* (3.5.1.11)

3.5.1.13

post-editing

editing and correcting *machine translation output* (3.5.1.10)

3.5.1.14

full post-editing

post-editing (3.5.1.13) to obtain *translation output* (3.3.3) comparable to that obtained by *human translation* (3.5.1.1)

3.5.1.15

translation management system

TMS

software for managing a *translation* (3.1.9) *project* (3.3.15)

3.5.2 Concepts relating to interpreting technology

3.5.2.1

booth

simultaneous interpreting booth

self-contained unit enclosing the *interpreter's* (3.1.13) workspace

Note 1 to entry: One of the purposes of booths is to provide insulation, both from the noise transmitted from the booth's external environment into the booth itself and vice versa, and from noise passing from one booth to another.

3.5.2.2

permanent booth

permanent simultaneous interpreting booth

booth (3.5.2.1) structurally integrated into a facility

3.5.2.3

mobile booth

mobile simultaneous interpreting booth

free-standing *booth* (3.5.2.1) assembled from modular components which can be transported and set up at a variety of facilities

3.5.2.4

signal

detectable transmitted energy that is used to carry information

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14776-153:2015, 3.1.87]

3.5.2.5

control booth

room from which technical equipment and the quality of audio and video *signals* (3.5.2.4) are managed

3.5.2.6

portable interpreting system

lightweight equipment with battery-operated components used in *simultaneous interpreting* (3.4.12) allowing the *interpreter* (3.1.13) and *participants* (3.4.33) to move around

3.5.2.7

simultaneous interpreting delivery platform

SIDP

virtual environment used in *simultaneous interpreting* (3.4.12) for managing the processing of audio and video *signals* (3.5.2.4) during the transmission of information from *speakers* (3.4.5) or *signers* (3.4.6) to distant *interpreters* (3.1.13) and the interpreters' renditions to a distant *audience* (3.4.36)

3.5.2.8

interpreter interface

equipment containing controls used by the *interpreter* (3.1.13) to facilitate *simultaneous interpreting* (3.4.12)

EXAMPLE Controls for listening, viewing, speaking, signing.

3.5.2.9

hard console

interpreter console

interpreter interface (3.5.2.8) containing physical controls for listening and speaking

3.5.2.10

soft console

interpreter interface (3.5.2.8) which runs on a computer or portable IT device and has onscreen controls

3.5.2.11

auxiliary input

audio input other than input from *microphones* (3.5.2.30)

3.5.2.12

floor

audio output of *conference system* (3.5.2.18) or *simultaneous interpreting delivery platform* (3.5.2.7) conveying *auxiliary input* (3.5.2.11) and input from *microphones* (3.5.2.30), excluding input originating from *interpreters* (3.1.13) *interpreting* (3.1.11) from a *spoken language* (3.4.1)

3.5.2.13

incoming channel

electric circuit serving as a path for an audio or video *signal* (3.5.2.4) to an *interpreter interface* (3.5.2.8)

3.5.2.14

outgoing channel

electric circuit serving as a path for an audio or video *signal* (3.5.2.4) from an *interpreter's* (3.1.13) *microphone* (3.5.2.30) or camera which, when activated by the interpreter, transmits the interpreter's *interpreting* (3.1.11)

Note 1 to entry: Each *language* (3.1.1) in which interpreting is provided at a conference is allocated an outgoing channel.

3.5.2.15

channel partner

one of two or more *interpreters* (3.1.13) whose *interpreting* (3.1.11) is transmitted by the same *outgoing channel* (3.5.2.14)

3.5.2.16

relay status

indication of the source of an *interpreter interface's* (3.5.2.8) *incoming channel* (3.5.2.13)

Note 1 to entry: This source can be the *floor* (3.5.2.12), *direct interpreting* (3.1.11), *relay interpreting* (3.4.18) or *double relay interpreting* (3.4.19).

3.5.2.17

system

combination of interacting elements organized to achieve a given objective

3.5.2.18

conference system

system (3.5.2.17) that controls technical equipment used to conduct a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.5.2.19

central controller

equipment which directs the operation of the *conference system* (3.5.2.18) and the *systems* (3.5.2.17) and devices connected to it

3.5.2.20

discussion unit

electronic device serving a *participant* (3.4.33) to speak at a *communicative event* (3.4.32)

3.5.2.21

discussion system

system (3.5.2.17) that controls *discussion units* (3.5.2.20)

3.5.2.22

sound

form of energy that moves through media in waves of pressure

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 16976-7:2023, 3.1.5]

3.5.2.23

latency

time delay between the sending of a *signal* (3.5.2.4) from one device and its reception by another device

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 27790:2009, 3.40]

3.5.2.24

sound reinforcement system

speech reinforcement system

public address system

system (3.5.2.17) that amplifies *sound* (3.5.2.22)

3.5.2.25

language distribution

transmission of the *floor* (3.5.2.12) and *interpreted* (3.1.10) speech to the *participants* (3.4.33) and *audience* (3.4.36)

3.5.2.26

interpreting equipment

apparatus for use by an *interpreter* (3.1.13) when *interpreting* (3.1.11)

3.5.2.27

interpreting system

combination of *interpreting equipment* (3.5.2.26) and *system* (3.5.2.17) for *language distribution* (3.5.2.25)

Note 1 to entry: An interpreting system can require the use of *booths* (3.5.2.1) conforming to ISO 17651-1 or ISO 17651-2, equipped with *interpreter interfaces* (3.5.2.8) conforming to ISO 20109, or a *portable interpreting system* (3.5.2.6) conforming to ISO 20109.

3.5.2.28

webcasting

web streaming

transmitting video and audio data across a network to an *audience* (3.4.36)

3.5.2.29

transducer

device that converts one type of energy to another

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 19130-2:2014, 4.78]

3.5.2.30

microphone

transducer (3.5.2.29) which converts *sound* (3.5.2.22) into an electrical *signal* (3.5.2.4)

3.5.2.31

loudspeaker

transducer (3.5.2.29) which converts an electrical *signal* (3.5.2.4) into *sound* (3.5.2.22) that is loud enough to be heard at a distance

3.5.2.32

amplifier

electronic device which converts a small *signal* (3.5.2.4) to a larger signal

[SOURCE: ISO 5577:2017, 5.1.5, modified — Note 1 to entry has been removed.]

3.5.2.33

audio mixing device

equipment for combining, routing and changing the gain, volume, timbre and dynamics of analogue or digital *signals* (3.5.2.4), summing them to produce one or more combined output signals

3.5.2.34

headphone

transducer (3.5.2.29) which converts an electrical *signal* (3.5.2.4) into *sound* (3.5.2.22), designed to be worn close to the ear

3.5.2.35

earclip headphone

earshell headphone

one-ear *headphone* (3.5.2.34) designed to be worn attached to the ear

3.5.2.36

in-ear headphone

headphone (3.5.2.34) designed to be worn inside the ear

3.5.2.37

headset

one or two *headphones* (3.5.2.34) combined with a *microphone* (3.5.2.30)

3.5.2.38

induction loop

system (3.5.2.17) which transmits an audio *signal* (3.5.2.4) directly to a hearing aid

Note 1 to entry: The audio signal is transmitted via a magnetic field, greatly reducing background noise, reverberation and other acoustic distortions in order to improve the clarity of sound.

3.5.2.39

wired

employing cables and connectors for the transfer of *signals* (3.5.2.4) and data

3.5.2.40

wireless

without cables and connectors for the transfer of *signals* (3.5.2.4) and data

3.5.2.41

screen

display surface on which nonpermanent images can appear

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2126028, modified — The wording “display images” has been changed to “images”, the word “may” has been changed to “can”, and both notes to entry have been removed.]

3.5.2.42

window

display window

area with visible boundaries that presents a view of a software object or through which a user conducts a dialogue with a computer *system* (3.5.2.17)

3.5.2.43

video display

electronic device which represents information in a visual form

3.5.2.44

overlay

substitution of part of an image by another image

3.5.2.45

chromakey

digital technique to replace a block of colour in a video image with another colour or an image

Note 1 to entry: The initial colour is often blue or green.

3.5.2.46

technician

person responsible for the availability and maintenance of technical equipment

3.5.2.47

operator

person responsible for the operation of technical equipment