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***Upholstery Terminology:
Creating an Italian-English Term Base***

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Ai miei nonni,
per avermi insegnato la resilienza.

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Introduction

The growing globalization and internationalization of recent years have increased the demand for translation and localization in order to meet the needs of commercial and social exchanges all over the world. The market of translation and interpreting industries is developing fast, generating huge amount of profits. Today more than ever, communication and interaction must be clear because they are involved in strategic fields such as politics, economics, and social life. Ambiguity cannot be tolerated as it could threaten important economic and political relations. In this scenario, terminology plays a crucial role in regulating communication to avoid misunderstandings between the parties involved in the exchange. In particular, specialized terminology organizes, standardizes and/or linguistically plans concepts of a specialized subject fields allowing communication and specialized translation.

Specialized translation is not an easy task because the translator needs a deep knowledge of the special subject field and its terminology. Specialized languages are subcodes of the general language that are used by experts to communicate inside a specialized domain. Only by studying and analyzing the lexicon and the terminology, can the translator deliver the right message for the technical domain in question. This is why it is so important to have access to high quality terminology resources such as databases and glossaries in order to produce a high quality specialized translation.

Having developed an interest for terminology and owing to its significant role in translation for special languages, I have decided to devote this work to the creation of a field-specific terminological data base. The choice of upholstery as subject field for the project was not accidental. I have decided to focus on this specific domain due to my familiar background in the discipline, as my grandfather has been an upholsterer for almost 70 years. Growing close to an artisanal business of such type, I was able to notice that Italian manufacturing goods, especially handmade furniture, are very much appreciated abroad. Made in Italy products are exported all over the world every day, and this causes the need for translation and localization in different languages of various type of materials such as product sheets, websites and brochures.

Despite the economic importance of upholstery terminology, it is still hard to find accessible and adequate resources for this specialized terminology. Especially because the majority of Italian companies working in furniture and upholstery are still family-run or small business and therefore do not have a standardized vocabulary. One of the purposes of this dissertation is to shed light on terminology as an essential practice in the language studies in order to produce quality translation. This work aims to contribute to the creation and spreading of good quality terminological resources that can be used from experts and translators to enhance their practice and build constructive knowledge.

In order to do this, in Chapter One I will focus on the birth of terminology as a discipline and its struggle for acknowledgment in the scientific field. For long time, terminology has not been recognized as an independent discipline, and even in recent years some scholars believe that terminology is not to be considered a totally autonomous field. Then, this Chapter will describe the main working methods and different approaches that characterized this discipline throughout the years. Lastly, Chapter One will give an overview on the organizational aspects of the discipline and on how countries and agencies manage terminological work.

Chapter Two will deal with the relationship between the two fields of terminology and translation and how terminological work can be an effective tool in the translation of specialized text. After this, I will describe briefly the features that characterize a Special Language, namely the importance of specific lexicon and terminology. The final part of Chapter Two will try to give a brief explanation of corpus linguistics and corpora as a tool for terminological activity. Thanks to corpus based analysis we can study great collections of texts belonging to a specialized field and extract terminological information from them.

After this theoretic introduction, Chapter Three will focus on the background work for the terminological project. First, an overview of the field of Upholstery will be carried out, focusing on the history of upholstery from ancient time to today. After that, the second section of the third chapter will explain the documentation stage, that is the search for background material and documents to build the specialized upholstery corpus. Then, I will explain how term extraction is implemented thanks to the aid of a software for corpus analysis, i.e. Sketch Engine. The final section of this chapter will cover the

creation and compilation of the terminological record, focusing on the data categories that can make up a term entry and the one that were selected for this particular project.

Finally, Chapter Four will contain the compiled term entries arranged according to their concept field. Each Italian term entry will be displayed on the side of its English equivalent. The second section of this chapter will include the reference material used for the compilation of the entries, such as glossaries, specialized dictionaries, field-specific websites and manuals. The last part of this chapter will consist in an analysis of the terminological entries, showing interesting results and the challenges encountered during the compilation process.

Chapter 1

1.1 An introduction to terminology

In a world that is constantly changing, the growth of globalization and internationalization are boosting a demand for a multilingual and multicultural society. The market is global, and companies need to approach their local markets in their customer's language and culture in order to be successful. Nowadays, communication has a political and strategic function and ambiguity cannot be tolerated as it could threaten important exchanges. The demand for multilingual documents and translation is rapidly growing and as a consequence the language industry and the language technology are developing too. More and more documents are translated, localized and published, and the number of languages in which documents are being made accessible increases day by day.

This positive take reflects on the market related to translation, which is worth billions and grows exponentially every year. One of the fastest developing industries in the world is translation and interpreting industry, with a 30% of annual growth potential. All over the world the translation market generates huge profits and countries, organization and companies invest a considerable amount of money on translation and interpreting services: the European Union spends €1.1 billion a year on these services. It could seem a lot of money, but these are minimal costs compared to the losses that these companies and organizations would undergo if they chose to stick to their native language (Sager 1990).

For human society, words are the most important vehicle of meaning and they are essential to communication. This is the reason why terminology plays such an important role in communication and is used in many different fields from different communication agents. Ambiguous terminology could bring to communication losses and cause damage in the exchange between institutions and parties. Conceptual systems and terminology are country-specific, and even company-specific. Terms differ from place to place and it is of vital importance to avoid misunderstanding in the process of translation, adaptation and localization. In this multilingual and multicultural scenario, specialized terminology plays a crucial part: it allows to understand concepts inside a specific field making

communication possible. For this reason, terminology is not just essential for translation, but also for all those economic, scientific, political and social activities that need specialized communication (Sager 1990).

1.2.1 The birth of terminology

Terminology is the discipline that regards the study and the compilation of specialized terms. This field of study is not new, but just in the twentieth century it has acquired a scientific orientation developing consistent methodology, principles and strong bases, and now it is widely recognized as a socially and politically important activity. Although terminology has just recently acquired a scientific status, we can find works about this subject that dates back to the eighteenth century. In particular, in the scientific fields of chemistry, botany and zoology, scholars and specialist have always shown an interest in giving name to scientific concepts.

In an age in which scientific knowledge was spreading internationally, scientists felt the need for a set of rules for the formulation of new terminology. At the end of the nineteenth century, new scientific discoveries required the naming of new concept and the scientific community needed to agree on the terms to be used. In response to these requirements, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the first international association of standardization, was founded in Missouri in 1904. In this period, the discipline of terminology belonged to scientists, engineers and technicians, while linguistics and social scientist did not payed much attention to the field until the 1950s (Cabré 1999).

The development of theoretical and applied terminology at the end of the 20th century was the result of a social need. The radical set of changes that happened between the beginning of the 19th century and the end of the 20th century deeply affected society, politics, economics and technology. This period is referred to as new civilization and brought cultural changes in two main areas: technology and the value of information. These transformations affected language and communication too. The growing importance of written communication brought to the need for language standardization and to a consequent consolidation of national languages.

Even today, terminology is still affected by the continuous changes of society. Due to new achievements in technology and science, innovative concepts and fields which

require new names have appeared. The way in which humans communicate is changing because of technology, therefore the vocabulary of these languages requires constant renovation. New fields of activity are appearing, and more and more people need to be employed in the language industry. The exchanges of products and knowledge brought about by globalization created a need for multilingualism and terminology standardization. The great mass of information data requires large and up-to-date databases to store them.

Mass communication and mass media are spreading terminology creating an interaction between general and specialized language. Terms become fluid and shift from popular to specialized context and vice versa. Because of this continuous transformation of language governments intervene to ensure standardization of terminology through the work of qualified organizations. One of the most important institutions is ISO, the International Organization for Standardization, which develops and publishes International Standards (Cabr  1999).

1.2.2 Terminology: an historical overview

Terminology as we intend it today, started to take form around the 1930s thanks to the work of E. W ster, who structured the working method and studied principles and methodology for processing terminological data. At the beginning of his studies, W ster focused mostly on practical terminological activity, because he wanted to use terminology as an instrument to fight against ambiguous communication. W ster himself attributed the intellectual “paternity” of the theoretical basis of terminology to four scholars who contributed to the growth of the discipline: the German A. Schloman, the Swiss F. de Saussure, the Russian E. Dresen, and the English J.E. Holmstrom (Edo Marz  2009).

As already mentioned, the development of modern terminology started in the 1930s and according to Auger (1988) it can be divided into four main stages. The first stage he detected goes from 1930 to 1960. This original stage was characterized by the preparation of methods for the systematic formation of terms. Lotte and W ster produced the first theoretical texts in this period.

The structuring of the field happened in the second stage from 1960 to 1975. In this period, the development of computers and documentation techniques brought major

innovations in the field of terminology. At this time, the first databanks appeared, and the International Organization of Terminology started to coordinate the principles of terminology and the standardization of terms.

The third stage that goes from 1975 to 1985 is called the boom. In this period the role of terminology in the modernization of language became prominent. Personal computer became accessible to the masses and terminology projects and language planning changed the perspectives of terminological work and data management.

The last stage that started in 1985 up to the present is considered the moment of expansion. Computer science is the driving force of the change in the terminology field. New tools and software are now available to terminologists, this makes the terminological activity easier, faster and more efficient. In addition, the global market and the growth of the language industries raised the profile of terminology as a well-established discipline (Cabr  1999; Edo Marz  2009).

1.3 Terminology: an independent discipline

Although international conventions and standards about the guiding principles of terminology have been reached, this discipline still changes across countries because the objectives and methods of it are influenced by the political, socio-economical and linguistic situation (Rondeau, Sager 1986 in Cabr  1999). For this reason, some specialists do not consider terminology as a theoretical subject but a practice that deals with social needs and that is influenced by politics and economics. For others, on the contrary, terminology is to be considered as a true scientific discipline that has borrowed some of its foundations from other subjects in order to build a specific field (Cabr  1999).

The reasons for these contradictory views go back to the 18th and 19th centuries. In those years, when terminological practice started to expand, there was still no theoretical foundation and scholars were not interested about the nature of concepts and the formation of terms. At first, the need to provide solutions to terminological problems encouraged practical experience. Only later, the knowledge acquired to practice brought to a development in the theoretical framework of terminology.

W ster considered terminology an interdisciplinary field related to linguistics, logic, ontology and computer science. Besides these correlations with other disciplines, he believed in the autonomy of terminology autonomy. In fact, terminology and

linguistics differ in their approach, their methodology and even in the object of study. Terminology and logics share an interest in concepts and in the way concepts are related to each other. Ontology and terminology are both interested in the nature of things in the physical world. Finally, computer science and terminology have a mutual relationship: computer science is essential to terminology as it provides a way to store and retrieve information in a very efficient way; terminology is used by information science to order concepts and allow information retrieval.

According to Cabré (1999) there is another aspect that cannot be separated from terminology: its close relation with the technical and special subject fields that it manages. Communication, science and technology need terminology to order and standardize the concepts and the terms of each special language. Being at the service of other disciplines, terminology took great advantage from the progresses of technology and science. The growing need for specialized communication among communities of experts resulted in a development of terminology as a discipline.

Even at the end of the 20th centuries, there still were conflicting views about terminology as a discipline. According to Dubuc (1985), despite its well-defined aim, that is to satisfy the expressive needs of the users, terminology remained a mainly empirical activity. In his view, terminology still needed to develop theoretical research and improve the process of recognition, analysis and creation of terms in order to be considered a science in the field of linguistics (Dubuc 1985, in Cabré 1999).

A later position taken by Sager (1990) acknowledges the theoretical foundations of terminology as a base for the practice of the terminological discipline. According to Sager, the long history of terminological methodologies requires a “theoretical foundation that justifies its distinctive nature” (Sager 1990). While not recognizing terminology an independent discipline for the lack of epistemology, Sager acknowledges that terminology has its own principle and methods in order to achieve its purpose, i.e. assist communication among experts.

1.4 Working methods in terminology

Following the work of Auger (1988), we can divide terminology processing into three major orientations according to their objectives. The first approach, terminology adapted to the linguistic system, is linguistic and was developed inside the schools of Vienna,

Prague and Moscow. The Vienna or Austrian School was born thanks to the work of Wüster and adopted the principle and methodologies developed in his *The General Theory of Terminology*. This school is relevant for its efforts towards the standardization of terms and concepts. The Vienna school developed from the needs of field specialists to create standardized terminology and ensure communication among experts. This framework is mostly used in central and northern Europe.

The Czech school of terminology was based on the functional linguistics of the Prague school of linguistics. This school focused on the structural and functional description of special languages, and on the standardization of languages and terminologies. In the view of Czech school, special languages are considered a professional style and terms are the units that make it up.

The Russian School was founded by Lotte and Čaplygin but was also influenced by Wüster's work. It focused on the standardization of concepts and terms in consideration of the problems related to the multilingualism in the former Soviet Union.

The three schools of terminology are all based on linguistics and shares an interest in the standardization of terms and concepts. Their collaboration has established the foundation of modern terminology and they are still today the main forces behind language planning (Cabré 1999).

The second approach detected by Auger is translation-oriented terminology. This orientation focuses on the establishment of terminological equivalents and fosters the creation of terminological databanks. It is mostly developed in multilingual areas or countries and it builds the foundations for terminological activity of multilingual organizations such as UN, UNESCO, EU, and FAO.

The last orientation in terminology is the approach concerned with language planning. Its purpose is to create a stable language through policies carried out by official bodies. This activity focuses on creating an up-to-date and coherent terminology, this aim is achieved through the replacement of imported terminology in favor of word-formation in the native language.

1.5 The functions of terminology

According to Goffin (1985), what distinguish terminology from other subdisciplines of linguistics is that the purpose of terminological work is not the language itself. In fact,

terminology operates inside the special field of knowledge and it cannot be separated from its context and its application. This is why terminology can truly operate only in connection to special language and specialized communication. The theory and practice of terminology present a variety of different approaches. Cabré (1999) identified that there are four different points of view that brought to different terminological methods and applications. Linguists see terminology as part of the lexicon; subject field specialists needs terminology to express and communicate as it reflects the conceptual organization of the special subject. For end-users terminology is a set of communication units; and language planners see terminology as an area of language that requires continuous maintenance.

From this point of view, we can distinguish two main groups of terminology users. The first group includes users of terminology for communication. For this group, terminology has a communicative dimension and it is a tool for interaction. We can divide people that use terminology for communication into two other categories: direct users and intermediaries. Direct users are the subject field experts for whom terminology is a fundamental tool for communication. Subject field specialists are mostly interested in terminology as a tool for naming concepts in a clear way to avoid ambiguity. Terminology intermediaries are translators, technical writers, interpreters and other language professionals who use terminology in their work. These language specialists use glossaries, terminological databases, and specialized dictionary in their technical writing or translation in order to facilitate communication (Cabré 1999).

The second major group of users consist of terminology specialists such as terminologists, terminographers, language planners, neologists and information scientists. For them, terminology has a linguistic dimension and it is the target of their work. These experts take care of the compilation, processing and creation of terms; therefore, they must be both specialized in language and in the specific subject field.

1.6 Different approaches in terminology

The emergence of terminology as an independent field of study and activity was a direct response to the need for technological development in modern society. Even today, society's needs are the driving force for the progress of the discipline. Knowing that terminology is at the core of specialized communication, developed countries have

established institutions and committees for the regulation and control of technical terminology. Also developing countries, are starting to promote the creation and unification of specialized terminology as a means to have access to the industrialized world, which exchanges knowledge and communicates through specialized terminology.

Nonetheless, terminological activity is not always the same, but it develops according to circumstances and context. For this reason, terminology is organized differently in each country. For example, in Quebec, terminology is mainly contrastive because it is born in a bilingual context and it is essential for the implementation of governmental policies (Cabr  1999: 14-15).

The diffusion of terminological practice and the work of organizations and institutions have brought to the creation of specific areas of influence, each of which can represent a specific orientation of the discipline. According to Auger (1988), we can identify three main orientations with different objectives and different types of terminological activity. The first orientation is the central and northern European approach. It is mostly known for Infoterm, the International Information Centre for Terminology created by UNESCO in 1971 inside the UNISIST program. Another approach is the one adopted by multilingual translation departments in federal and international institutions, e.g. the UN or the EU, or federal governments, e.g. Canada. The third, and last, approach is taken by government agencies in countries that carry out language standardization like Quebec.

Cabr  (1999: 15-20) analyzed these approaches and highlighted that they differ in the priorities of their activity, in their methodology, in the agencies in charge of terminological work, in the products that result from their work, and in the way they interact with other disciplines. The central European school of terminology prioritizes standardization of the scientific and technical fields because its goal is effective communication among experts. On the contrary, the translation-oriented approach and language planning approach need to focus on all areas of knowledge because they have the purpose of aid translation and provide standardized terminology.

In these approaches, the methodology changes according to the possibilities of the environment and the goal of terminological work. In case of terminology for the standardization of terms, committees of specialists carry out the process of standardization choosing the adequate term among available variants to designate each

concept. In contrast, as regards terminology oriented towards language planning, the choice among alternative terms is not accepted as its aim is to support and extend the use of the language. In order to be active and prolific, a language needs the terminology to be used in all circumstances. This is the reason why countries which depend economically and technologically on other countries must rely on neology to have a complete vocabulary; while countries that work directly with science and technology just compile and standardize the terminology produced in their own language.

The agencies involved in the terminological process depend on the functions of terminology. Research teams are composed and organized differently according to the purpose of the terminological practice and the nature of the environment. In particular, the role of subject field specialists changes in relation to the type of work. As regards the central and northern European approach, field experts are the major players in systematic terminology. Their role is to develop methodology, training, research and standardization with the support of linguists specialized in terminology and terminography. As for the terminology oriented towards language planning, specialists act as support for linguists, who are the real protagonist of this approach. This type of terminology focuses on more general areas of knowledge and does not require a specialized formal structure. However, experts are involved in the terminological process and they help linguists with questions about concept structures, naming, and designation.

Another feature that changes according to the terminological approach is the product of terminology. Terminology that is addressed to specialists, who know the subject field very well, usually has very precise definitions and little redundancy, as requested by ISO directions. In contrast, when the end users of terminology are varied or not well-defined, it is very important to present the term collection in a clear way. For example, in case of language standardization activity, the terminological product must be adapted to each specific group of target users.

Finally, the three approaches vary on the way they interact with other disciplines. On the one hand, in the central and northern European view, the terminological practice relates to other disciplines such as logic, computer science, communication theory, and information technology. In this framework, terminological work consists on the study and representation of concepts and on the designation of terms to enable efficient specialized communication. On the other hand, in the approach of language standardization,

terminology is considered part of applied linguistics as it is a special part of lexicon and has a practical object and purpose (Cabré 1999: 18-20).

1.7 Organizational aspects of terminology

The study of the organization of terminology cannot be separated from the organization of the various aspects that compose the discipline and the agencies that take responsibility for each stage of the terminological process. Those countries in which terminology plays an important socio-political role, need to organize their terminological activity according to their political structure, their purposes, and their resources. The agencies in charge of terminology must be coordinate various aspects: the planning, coordination and management of terminological resources; terminological research; standardization of terms; diffusion of standardized terms; implementation of terminology among experts; training in terminology.

In order to obtain a properly organized terminological work, tasks and responsibilities should be distributed among the most suitable agencies for each activity. Even in countries which have terminology centers that deal with terminological work, some activities should be managed outside these organizations. For example, terminological research should be conducted by centers of research activity, and training of terminology specialists should be provided by centers of higher education.

Many countries interested in terminological work have specialized centers for terminological research and management. The institutionalization of terminological activity favors a better cooperation and coordination among the agencies involved in the process and it allows a better management of economic and human resources, given the significant costs required by terminology. In addition, terminological activity gains proper legitimacy and authority if it is carried out by the government (Cabré 1999: 21).

Even though institutionalized terminological centers are crucial to terminological work, they cannot operate without the collaboration non-governmental agencies such as universities and private centers that operate in the specialized subject field. Terminology is an active practice which needs the involvement of the end-users and direct speakers in order to be efficient. This is the reason why, end-users are welcome to take part in terminological research and planning, and academic institutions and private businesses are involved in the organization of the terminological process.

The examination of the use of language in modern society shows a contradictory phenomenon. While English is spreading as an international language for technical and scientific exchanges, many countries are encouraging the use of national language in all contexts. This contradiction reflects also in terminology, where the use of specialized vocabulary reduces the subjectivity, but the nature of terms expresses the subjective view of a certain culture. Nowadays, the advancement in technological resources and the need to reduce the costs of the practice have fostered international cooperation. In order to efficiently develop information and communication, countries and individuals have started to cooperate in various ways. They exchange terminological, documentary and background information. They share research and preparation of multilingual terminology and databases, software and tools for terminological management. Institutions cooperate for the protection of linguistic minorities and for the education of terminology professionals.

The global cooperation of agencies has promoted the establishment of international associations that support the exchange of information such as Infoterm (International Information Centre for Terminology), founded by UNESCO in 1971. Also, official bodies have created multilingual terminological databases that are accessible by all users. One example of this is EURODICAUTUM, the data bank of the European Union that was intended to be a useful tool inside the organization and then became a reference point even outside EU. In addition, international communication has fostered new connections between countries that share the same language or that have similar characteristics. For example, French-speaking countries across the world have united under the RINT (Réseau International de Néologie et Terminologie) to ensure the diffusion of terminological research and activity within the Francophone world. The same happened for Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries and for Arabic-speaking countries who respectively founded the Red Iberoamericana de Terminología (RIT) and ARABATERM. Finally, the international cooperation inside the terminological discipline has encouraged the creation of joint programs in terminology training and the production of *Terminology*, the International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Issues in Specialized Communication published by John Benjamins in Amsterdam (Cabré 1999: 22-24).

Chapter 2

2.1.1 Terminology and translation: two disciplines in connection

The disciplines of translation and terminology share some of their crucial features and they are connected in many ways. Maria Teresa Cabré, professor of Terminology and Linguistics at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), has examined the relationship between translation and terminology in detail from the perspective of specialized translation in her paper *Terminology and Translation* (Cabré 2011). One of the characteristics they share is that both disciplines are based on language, which is the means of communication that allows individuals to interact and express themselves. Furthermore, both translation and terminology are interdisciplinary fields, which means that they are defined in relation to other fields from which they take a set of concepts. In particular, terminology and translation take their foundational principles from the cognitive, linguistic and communicative sciences. Finally, they share a long tradition as applied subjects, but they have just recently been recognized as scientific disciplines. Due to this late acknowledgement, both disciplines have tried to affirm their position as independent subjects by placing emphasis of their differences from other fields of knowledge.

Despite their connection, these two subjects are to be considered two independent and different fields of knowledge. First of all, their objects are different: while translation focuses on the study of the translation process and the analysis of source and target texts, terminology deals with the lexical form and content which represents knowledge as it is organized in the specialists' minds.

The purposes of the two disciplines are also different. The aim of translation is to convey the semantic and pragmatic structure in a language that is different from the original language of the source text. Terminology deals with the collection of specialized terminology in order to compile terms and produce terminological resources such as databases (termbases), glossaries, vocabularies, and dictionaries. Translation experts, other professionals in language services, field experts but also lay people, will be able to access these resources and use them in their activities or for information purposes.

Lastly, the relationship between terminology and translation is not symmetrical and equally balanced. On the one hand, a specialized translator needs terminology in order to produce an adequate translated text. Experts use terms in their texts that could not be understood by non-experts without the support of terminological work. On the other hand, terminology is not subject to translation. In practical terminological work terms are to be extracted from original texts naturally produced by specialists in real communicative situations. The only exception when translated text are used as a source for terminological documentation is when there is no other document on that subject in the language under examination.

2.1.2 Terminology as a tool for translation

Together with specialists and experts, translators and interpreters make use of terminology in their work of mediation. From the point of view of translation, terminology is considered as an instrument that provides the information that the translator needs to produce an adequate text. Multilingual terminological activity assists technical translators in their work: conveying the content of the source text in an idiomatic form in target language. To do this, technical translators need to be familiar with the subject field. Terminology can be useful for translators in order to obtain information and gain knowledge about the special domain of the source text. As terms are related to each other through different types of relationships, translators can acquire knowledge of the field by learning its terminology. Thanks to terminology, translators are able to organize their knowledge about the field and they acquire the terms to understand and communicate efficiently the lexical units of the special language. When the translators have to find an equivalent, investigate the meaning of a term or select the best term among numerous options, they can rely on terminology (Cabré 2011; Cabré 1999: 47-48).

When referring to terminology in relation to translation we can make a distinction between two different approaches according to the needs of the translator: terminology for translation, and terminology in translation. On the one hand, terminology for translation focuses on creating glossaries and resources that can be used by translators as an aid during their activity. This approach is called systematic terminology work. Terminology for translators needs to include information about the equivalent term(s) in

other languages, their context of use, and information about the concept to ensure a good correlation between form and content (Cabré 1999).

On the other hand, in case of terminology in translation the translators do research about ad hoc terminology according to the translation they are working at. Translators use reference works to acquire information about the special terminology they need the translations. These reference works include monolingual and bilingual specialized dictionaries, glossaries and termbases. Translators might also consult experts and specialists of the field in order to obtain information about the adequate terminology.

Unfortunately, in some cases, terminological resources are not sufficient to satisfy the translators' need for information. The reason for this could be found in the lack of terminology in the language of translation (TL), but it is more frequently due to a shortage of updated and revised terminological databases (Cabré 2011: 6). In such cases, translators become active agents in terminological work and they prepare terminology to find equivalents for those terms that are not listed in the available data banks and dictionaries (Cabré 1999: 47-48).

Despite the importance of terminology for translation, it is still hard to find accessible and adequate resources for specialized terminology. One of the purposes of this dissertation is to shed light on terminology as an essential practice in the language studies in order to produce quality translation. This work aims to contribute to the creation and spreading of good quality terminological resources that can be used from experts and translators to enhance their practice and build constructive knowledge.

2.2 Specialized Translation and Language for Special Purposes

Languages are made of subcodes consisting of a set of specific unit and rules that all speakers know. The use that speakers make of these subcodes changes according to their needs and the communicative situation. The set of units and rules shared by the majority of the speakers of a language forms the general or common language. By contrast, a special languages are a set of subcodes which are characterized by a specific subject field, a type of interlocutor, a specific situation, or a type of exchange (Cabré 1999: 58-59). Through specialized languages we are able to convey specialized knowledge.

According to Cortelazzo (2000: 25-36), a special language is a functional variety of a natural language, which depends on a field of knowledge or on expert activities. A

special language is used by a small group of speakers and it is a sub-variety of a natural language. Therefore, it meets the communication and referential needs of a specific specialized domain. These specific domains of knowledge have to express and convey specific communicative needs. Referential needs indicate the items belonging to that field of knowledge using terms, and specialized vocabulary. Other communicative needs aim to promote something, inform or persuade the reader; these tasks are achieved with stylistic choices. Therefore, it is important to see more in detail some important aspects in the translation process: lexis, content, phraseology, style, context and cultural context.

Lexis and terminology are very important in special languages due to the specific meaning that the term acquires according to its special domain and its specific context. In technical and specific domains, it is extremely important to convey the right meaning: this is achieved by studying and analyzing lexis and terminology. Furthermore, terminology is also useful to achieve the objectives that characterize a good specialized text. A technical text should present three main relevant features. First, it must be concise to avoid the risk information distortion. Then, it must be precise to ensure a quality technical communication among experts. Finally, it must be appropriate to the communicative situation, adapting in relation to the topic, the interlocutors, and their level of knowledge. Thanks to the compilation and the standardization of terminology we are able to meet these requirements of concision, precision and suitability.

Another essential feature of LSP is the content of the text. It is crucial for the translator of a specialized text to master the concepts and have a deep understanding and knowledge of the specific subject. This is why non-experts like translators who deal with specialized texts, generally have to prepare themselves to become 'mini-experts' in the subject field of that specialized domain (Bowker and Pearson 2002:38). The use of an idiomatic phraseology is fundamental to translation. In LSP phraseology this is even more complex as it combines both collocation/colligation and expression of the natural target language and the collocations/colligations and recurrent expressions of the specialized language. The style of a text depends on the stylistic conventions present in that domain and that language. For example, a legal text in English will not have the same appearance and layout as a legal text in Italian due to their different stylistic conventions. The context where the target text will be collocated can change the mode of a text and its level of

specificity. For example, the use of the right collocation can vary depending on the type of text and public we address.

In conclusion, a translator of specialized texts has to adapt the text according to the cultural context of the target audience. In order to deal with all these aspects, the translator can rely on some resources that will help him/her to work faster and more systematically. These resources are monolingual, bilingual, specialized dictionaries and thesaurus, glossaries and Termbases (TB), Translation Memories (TM), Machine Translation (MT), websites and corpora.

2.3 An introduction to Corpus Linguistics

Over the last few decades, the world of translation and translation studies have greatly changed due to the huge transformations brought about by the technological revolution of the XX century. The globalization and the diffusion of internet generated new needs of multilingual communication, therefore the professions linked to translation underwent a transformation too. Thanks to the latest informatics tools, translators can now use new translation approaches. Computer Assisted Translation (CAT), and Machine Translation (MT) are just some of the introductions that disrupted the old concept of translation and the job of professional translators. Nowadays, the translators have to deal with new tasks and professions which requires them to have interdisciplinary competences in domains such as languages, cultures, communication, but also technology.

Translation is not merely an act of faithful reproduction, but it is an act of careful and conscious manufacture of a new text, which involves selection of terminology, assemblage of terms and structuration of contents (Tymoczko and Gentzler, 2002: xxi). World languages display a wide variety of phonemes, structures and vocabulary. Therefore, it is impossible to express exactly the same meaning in translation (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009:7). This applies especially to those specific domains that present a specific language used by the experts of the field.

Lexis, terminology, phraseology, style, context and cultural context are some of the more important aspects to be considered and analyzed in the translation process. A good translator has to use proper resources in order to carry out a good linguistic analysis and deliver the correct message for that specific situation. One of the methods to carry out linguistics analysis is corpus linguistics, which involves the use of specialized software

to investigate the frequency of a given phenomenon inside a collection of texts. Due to the relevance in the analysis of lexicon and terminology, corpus linguistics has gained strong importance in the field of Language for Special Purposes (LSP) or Special Languages.

2.3.1 An introduction to corpora

In the field of linguistics, the term 'corpus' defines a body of text. There are many definitions of corpus. According to Bower and Pearson (2002: 9-10) a corpus is "a large collection of authentic texts that have been gathered in electronic form according to a specific set of criteria". Another definition states that a corpus is "a large and principled collection of natural texts" (Biber et al. 1998: 12). A more recent definition by Olohan (2016: 27) defines a corpus as "an electronic collection of texts, compiled according to some organizing principles". We see that a recurring term in the definition of a corpus is "authentic" or "natural". A corpus has to be authentic and naturally occurring, this means that the texts belonging to the corpus must be produced naturally and not created or obtained as a response to a specific stimulus. As regards the dimension of a corpus it depends on the purpose for which the corpus was built. Bowker and Pearson say that a corpus should approximately contain "a greater number of texts than you would be able to easily collect and read in printed form" (2002: 10). Therefore, the size of a corpus could vary from a few hundreds of thousands to a billion words.

Corpora find application in many fields such as Natural Language Processing, lexicography, language teaching, and discourse analysis. Corpora are also a useful tool in the support of translation activities. In linguistics, the main methodological reference on corpora is Corpus Linguistics (CL), which is defined as a set of methods and tools (corpora and software which allow their analysis) to perform linguistic analysis. The theoretical presupposition that lay the foundations for the use of corpora in linguistics analysis finds its origin in the academic tradition going back to John R. Firth's studies and develops in the work of other scholars, including Michael Halliday and John Sinclair.

Corpus linguistics focuses its analysis on authentic linguistic production that is spontaneously produced in real situations by the members of a linguistic community. This type of empiric research contrasts with the idea of language as an abstract entity non-related to the context. In corpus linguistics, sentences must be naturally produced and

analyzed in relation to their context. Analysis is based on the actual use of the language by native speakers and empiric evidence is prioritized over the subjective intuition of the researcher. Language is a tool for social interaction, and this is the reason why the socio-cultural context is so important.

Each linguistic production is the result of precise choices, and a natural language reflects the linguistic choices of the members of the linguistic community. A corpus allows researchers to consider a great number of linguistic productions and linguistic choices at the same time. In addition, using a software we can measure and count the frequency of use of choices and linguistic elements. With quantitative analysis, qualitative observations and the interpretation of data, we can extract useful information about the tendency in the use of many linguistic elements, like the use of terminology, active or passive voice and idiomatic expressions. The spread of computers allowed the digitalization and systematic analyses of great amount of textual data, which would have been impossible to analyze manually. Consequently, statistical methods to manage, describe, and extract information from the frequency data of a corpus have become more and more widespread.

McEnery and Wilson (2001) gave another definition of corpus that reflects even better the theoretical presupposition of corpus linguistics. According to these scholars, a corpus is a collection of texts selected and organized following specific criteria, in order to be used as a representative sample of the language or of a variety of language. There are two statistic concepts that are useful to describe what representative means. The first term is the term population, which in statistics is used to describe the subjects of a particular study, everything or everyone who is the subject of a statistical observation. The second term is sample, which refers to a set of data collected from the larger set of the population used to represent the population in the study. In the analysis of language or a linguistic variety, the population is formed by the language or the linguistic variety itself. It is a potentially limitless population and it is impossible to consider it entirely. Therefore, it is necessary to extract a corpus, a finite sample, a portion from which we try to reconstruct the properties of the entire language or linguistic variety we want to analyze.

The representativeness is the main criterion in the collection of texts for a corpus. To be representative a corpus has to represent a language or a language variety in

conformity with the aspects that we are taking into account. In terms of linguistic phenomena that are going to be analyzed, the corpus has to present the same features (qualitative aspect) with the same frequency (quantitative aspect) of the language or linguistic variety taken into consideration. Representativeness allows to extend the linguistic properties of the corpus to the whole population. It is important to say that the representativeness of a corpus is relative and depends on the type of corpus, on its function and on the linguistics aspects that are going to be analyzed.

The planning and creation of a corpus needs to consider the representativeness, the dimension (number of words), the number of different texts, the balance, the type of unity of analysis (extracts or complete texts). In practical terms the researcher has to retrieve the texts, manage the sampling and selection of texts, manage copyright and licenses, and organize the texts into subsections.

There are many types of corpora depending on the types of investigation researchers want to carry out. The characteristics of a corpus used for linguistic research or as an aid in translation practice can vary significantly. Still, there are some types of corpus that are particularly prominent and that are used as a reference (Bowker and Pearson 2002:11). General or reference corpora aim at representing a language or variety as a whole, while specialized corpora represent a subset of language. Corpora can differ on modality, they can be spoken, written or mixed (there are also multimedia corpora with audio-video material), usually reference corpora contain both written and spoken language. A corpus can be synchronic or diachronic, it can contain texts belonging to the same historical period, or texts of different historical periods in order to do research on phenomena changing over time. We can produce a monolingual, bilingual or multilingual corpus. Multilingual corpora could be comparable meaning they contains texts produced in similar situation, or parallel corpora if the texts are one the translation of the other. There are also corpora of native speakers (L1) or of language learners (L2), these last one can be used to do research for language learning. Corpora can be static, or dynamic, i.e. that are modified over time to be always updated.

Some important concepts to be defined in corpus linguistics are occurrence, token, type, word form, lemma, and PoS. Occurrence is the recurrence of one linguistic element in a text, if a word in a text recurs three times, it has three occurrences. A Token is the smallest unit that each corpus divides to. Typically, each word form and punctuation is a

separate token. Therefore, corpora contain more tokens than words. Token is an individual occurrence of a linguistic unit in speech or writing. This is contrasted with type that is an abstract class or category of linguistic item or unit. Type is different from the number of actual occurrences that are referred to as tokens. In the sentence “a rose is a rose is a rose” we count eight tokens but only three types. A word form refers to one of the word forms that a lemma can take, for example the lemma *eat* can take these word forms *eat*, *ate*, *eaten*, *eats*, *eating*. Lemma is the basic form of a word, typically the form found in dictionaries and used as reference for the other word forms. Thanks to the process of lemmatization, a corpus can be searched for a lemma so that the result include all forms of the word, e.g. searching for the lemma *eat* will find all the word forms *eat*, *ate*, *eaten*, *eats*, *eating*. POS (Parts of Speech) are noun, adjective, verb, adverb etc. This classification is frequently used in corpus linguistics because it is possible make this analysis automatically. POS tagging is the process through which an automatic tool called POS tagger marks each token with a tag labelling it with information about the part of speech but also morphological and grammatical information.

A corpus could also contain more than just textual information. A corpus may contain additional information about the words that form that collection of texts. In annotated corpora, some kind of linguistic analysis has already been performed on the texts, and the information about the analysis is coded and paired to each word or expression in the corpus. Some types of common annotations are POS tag (which attaches information about the part of speech), lemma (which lemmatizes each word form reducing it to its lemma), and syntactic parsing (which recognizes a sentence and assigns a syntactic structure to it).

2.3.2 Corpus based analysis

In the field of linguistic studies, corpus-based analysis can be carried out in two ways. We could do research online, for example using the Web as a corpus or creating an online database selecting the texts we are interested about. Another method is to locally create a corpus by collecting and downloading a selection of texts and analyzing them with the appropriate software; examples of some of these software are AntConc, Wordsmith Tools, and Sketch Engine.

The first kind of analysis we can carry out with a corpus is that of concordances. Concordances are a vertical reading method, which enables users to visualize a list of all examples of the search word or phrase found in a corpus, with its linguistic context around it. This type of format is called KWIC (Key Word In Context), where the key word is the search word, and the context is what surrounds it. This method allows to see all the occurrences of the search word to understand its use and look for recurrent patterns.

A frequency list displays the words (types) occurring in a corpus along with the number of times each word appears (frequency). Usually words are sorted from the more frequent to the less frequent. Typically, the most frequent words into a corpus are prepositions, determinants and conjunctions. These are function words, which do not have a proper lexical content and could be irrelevant to the corpus-based analysis. For this reason, these words are normally excluded from the analysis thanks to a software function called stoplist. All the words that are frequent but non relevant to the analysis are put in the stoplist and the software will not consider them anymore. In this way, the result of the analysis will not be distorted by the presence of function words.

Another function that can be performed using a software for corpus analysis is lemmatization. By uploading a lemmatization list on the software, it is possible to do a lemmatization and display the frequency of lemmas instead of word forms. The software will add up all the word forms belonging to the same lemma to calculate the frequency of lemmas.

Thanks to corpus linguistics we can also study collocation. Collocation is a lexical phenomenon that expresses the tendency for two words to occur together. Collocation are useful to detect idiomatic and recurrent expression. Collocations can have different strength, which means that they can have more or less tendency to co-occur together. In corpus linguistics the strength of a collocation is statistically measured, this process is carried out through a software.

Another type of analysis that can be carried out with a software is the cluster analysis which can detect multiword expressions which recur in the corpus. Clusters, also called n-gram, are groups of adjacent words in the text. The researcher can set the number of words forming the cluster (two or more words) and the corpus analysis software will identify all the cluster in the corpus and list them according to their frequency.

One more feature that can be analyzed in a corpus, and the most relevant to terminological work, are keywords, meaning the words that appear more frequently in the focus corpus than in the reference corpus. The software can compare the frequency of all words of the focus corpus with the words of the reference corpus. Through statistic measuring the software identifies how “unusual” the frequencies of the focus corpus are if compared to the reference corpus, and it makes a list of keywords sorted according to their degree of keyness.

These keywords are in fact the specialized terms that characterize the subject field of our corpus. Corpus linguistics has made the extraction of terminology much more efficient. Thanks to the work of specific software for corpus analysis, we can now extract the relevant terminology from a body of specialized texts in just few seconds, always keeping track of their context of use.

Chapter 3

3.1 An introduction to upholstery

Upholstery is the process of providing furniture and seats with padding, springs, webbing, and fabric or leather covers. The word upholstery comes from the XV century word ‘upholdester’, formed by the combination of the diminutive suffix ‘-ster’, and the obsolete Middle English noun ‘upholder’, which meant ‘dealer in small goods’, derived from ‘upholden’, meaning “to repair, uphold, keep from falling or sinking” (Online Etymology Dictionary 2020). The history of furniture and upholstery dates back to ancient time. In fact, archeological findings have recovered some well-preserved pieces of furniture from ancient Egyptian tombs. Also, tomb paintings portray Egyptian people using chairs, stools, beds, couches, tables and other pieces of furniture.

The major development of this art happened in France in the 7th century, when draperies and fabrics started to be used as a décor for churches, cathedrals, mansions and stately homes. In the UK, The Worshipful Company of Upholders of the City of London was established on the 1st March 1360 and incorporated by a Royal Charter granted by King Charles II in 1626. The pieces made by this company consist in the first documented use of upholstery in the UK. In Italy, the art of upholstery began to flourish in the 15th century, when the rich bourgeoisie started to furnish their homes with elegant curtains, draperies, blankets, and cushions.

Between the 16th and 17th centuries, experimentation with upholstery techniques brought to the development of headboards and the invention of coil springs. During the 18th and 19th centuries, we saw the rise of a number of influential personalities in interior design and architecture and upholstery became the elaborated and comfortable furniture we know today. Also, the industrial revolution brought many innovations in the field thanks to new machines that made the process of furniture making faster and cheaper.

Thanks to the advancement in materials science, during the 20th century new materials like synthetic fibers, plywood, plastic, and polyurethane foam started to be used in the manufacturing of upholstered furniture. These innovations improved the traditional techniques and allowed the creation of extremely comfortable and durable objects. This

same period is considered the most flourishing phase for interior design: many of the timeless pieces designed by Bauhaus artist are still in production today.

In recent years, mass production, consumerism and waste have made furniture much more affordable but also less valuable and sustainable. In this globalized scenario, in which every product must be produced at low costs at the expense of quality, Italy remains a country where the artisanship of handmade products still resists and the label “Made in Italy” is still a guarantee of prestige and quality. Italian manufacturing industry is well-known and appreciated all over the world. Goods and products from Italy are exported worldwide, and this brings about an always increasing need for translation and localization in different languages of documents, websites, technical sheets, magazines, catalogues, and other type of materials.

Today, many Italian companies working in the furniture and upholstery field are still family-run businesses or small enterprises all over Italy. Therefore, it is difficult to have a standardized upholstery language and an harmonized vocabulary. Moreover, because of the nature of artisanal workshops, a great part of the terminology of the field still presents a strong influence of Italian regional dialects.

The technical area of furniture and upholstery is still not totally acknowledged as a subject field, therefore it lacks support material and official documentation about its terminology and special language. This work aims to shed light on this technical language and make research to start the creation of a real and efficient support for translators and other professionals that operates in this field, to provide them the instruments to communicate internationally in an easier and more effective way.

3.2 The documentation stage

The processing and managing of terminology requires the use of source material for the various phases of the activity. Terminological documentation usually includes the research of two main types documents: the reference works about the aspects of the projects, and the specific documents that compose the material basis of the project.

Reference material includes the documents that carry information about the theoretical, methodological, practical or bibliographical aspects. Terminologists use these documents to obtain background information on the subject field, which regards the conceptual system, the system of designation, and other aspects related to the technical

activity of the specialized domain. Thanks to the examination of this information, terminologists are able to acquire knowledge of the subject field and structure the system of concepts. These documents could cover various aspects of the terminological work, such as documentation, subject field, and methodology. Reference material also includes the documents on terms, i.e. specialized dictionaries and existing databases. These terminological resources can be useful to resolve linguistic problems such as the use of a term, its spelling, its meaning, its equivalents, or its alternatives. Only after having acquired these background information, which provide them with expertise in terminology and in the subject field, can terminologists begin the terminographic process (Cabré 1999).

Specific materials on the special subject field are the core of terminographic work. In fact, terms are extracted from oral and written technical communication of experts. Texts made by professionals of the field includes the terminology chosen by experts themselves, that is the suitable terminology for their special language. This source material will build the document corpus that will be used by the terminologist to extract the list of terms. These documents must achieve some quality standards in order to ensure a solid and valuable foundation for the terminological project. This specific material must be representative of the specialized field, up-to-date and explicit to ensure the correct retrieval of information (Cabré 1999).

3.2.1 Background material

The study for this terminographic project started with the collection of background material in order to acquire information about the subject field of upholstery. The first step in background research is searching the web for appropriate sources of knowledge. In this preliminary phase we acquire knowledge on the topic, understand the structure of knowledge of the field, and start to identify terms and the relations that connect them.

In this phase of the project, I looked for blogs, websites, encyclopedias and manuals about furniture and upholstery. From blogs and company websites, I collected some general information about the field. These resources are mainly aimed at the general public, therefore the language here is less specialized. Processes and concepts are described in a general way without exploring the complex details of upholstery manufacture.

From this preliminary search, I was able to notice that the technical field of upholstery does not present a lot a literature if compared to other sectors, such as the fashion or textile industries. Nonetheless, since upholstery can be considered an interdisciplinary field that combines knowledge about textiles, woodworking, interior design, furniture making and leather processing, I expanded my research to these correlated fields of knowledge. This multidimensional investigation allowed me to obtain a more complete and exhaustive information of the field of upholstery.

After having studied some general documents about upholstery, I searched the web for existing terminological resources like dictionaries and glossaries. As observed before, glossaries on upholstery were hard to find, therefore I looked for terminological resources regarding the correlated fields mentioned above. One of the most interesting tool for my work was Lexicool (www.lexicool.com) an online utility for linguists, translators and interpreters that aims at finding and classifying bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and glossaries published freely on the Net. On this website, many terminological databases and glossaries can be found, organized by field of application. Here I found several monolingual and multilingual dictionaries on textile, wood, architecture, leather and furniture published by academic institutions, organization, cooperatives, and private companies operating in these fields. Other useful terminological resources about the subject were *A Short Dictionary of Furniture*, by John Gloag (1952), which provides a thorough introduction on furniture and design, and contains a quite complete monolingual dictionary on furniture. Another useful dictionary was the *Dictionary of Architecture and Interior Design* by Mary Gilliat (2012), which covers in detail the terminology of interior décor from floors to lighting, with a section dedicated to furniture and upholstery.

Other resources I examined to gain experience of this field of knowledge were online encyclopedias. In particular, I studied the English entry for ‘upholstery’ on Wikipedia and the respective Italian article for ‘tappezzeria’. Another important support for the Anglophone world is *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but unfortunately the article for ‘upholstery’ was not very rich in information. Even less exhaustive was the Italian *Enciclopedia Treccani*, which did not present any article for ‘tappezzeria’. Information acquired from encyclopedias can be useful to understand the general subject of a discipline, its history and the main processes and work tools. In this respect, Wikipedia articles were fairly exhaustive in describing the main types of upholstery, the tools and

the materials used in this craft. Overall, looking for general information about upholstery on the web was not very easy. From this we can deduce that the subject of Upholstery as a technical field of knowledge is still not really recognized on an institutional level.

3.2.1 The extraction corpus

After the collection of background material, the project proceeded with the selection of the texts that would compose the extraction corpus. For this bilingual terminological project, I decided to create two comparable corpora with similar and comparable texts belonging to the subject field of upholstery and furniture. The two collections of Italian and English texts were then used as terminological source for the extraction of the specialized terms.

The types of text that were included in the collection needed to be a representative sample of the special language of upholstery. To meet this requirement, I decided to include various types of texts that were different according to genre, register and tenor. The first type of texts that were included in the collection were interior design and furniture magazines, some aimed at the general public, such as *Elle Decoration*, and other aimed at professionals in the field, such as *The Sleeper*, a leading magazine for hotel design, development and architecture. Then, some catalogues of furniture and upholstery companies, such as Ikea or Divani&Divani, were included in the corpus. The collection of texts also features a selection of products sheets extracted from websites like Artemest, an Italian e-commerce platform that sells a collection of handmade Italian furniture. The last, most interesting material that was included in the extraction corpus consisted in upholstery manuals and handbooks addressing the professionals and artisans of the field.

These manuals contains the detailed descriptions of upholstery materials, tools, and techniques. For this reason, these texts resulted to be the most precious asset for this project. In particular, for the English corpus I selected two handbooks: *The Upholsterer's Handbook* (Fulton & Weston 2004) and *Spruce: A Step-by-Step Guide to Upholstery and Design* (Brown 2013). The Italian manual that was selected is *Tecnica e arte della tappezzeria*, a collection of traditional upholstery techniques created in 2006 by Luigi Gallinaro with the collaboration of Confartigianato. While the other material was available in digital format, this manual was only accessible in paper format and it needed to be converted into a pdf file in order to be processed by the linguistic analysis software

with the other documents of the corpus. Therefore, the text had to be converted to digital format by means of an OCR software, which is able to recognize the printed character and transform them into machine-encoded text. This part of the process was really time consuming, but necessary for the following stage of term extraction with the help of a software.

3.3 Term extraction stage

The software selected for the extraction of terminology is Sketch Engine, a corpus manager and text analysis software developed by Lexical Computing Limited since 2003. Sketch Engine offers 500 corpora in more than 90 languages, working with more than 20 writing systems. The software is used by linguists, lexicographers, translators, terminologists, students, teachers, and historians thanks to the multiple functions it offers. The features of this software are: Word Sketch, Word Sketch difference, Bilingual Word Sketch, Word lists, Thesaurus, Term extraction, Concordancer, Trends, Corpus Architect, n-grams, CQL, WebBootCaT, CAT integration, and Tick Box Lexicography. In particular, some of these are very useful for terminological work and have been essential for this project.

The first Sketch Engine feature that is useful for terminology is Corpus Architect, which allows to create a corpus from the Web or from uploaded texts, and manage it to carry out specific analysis. Thanks to this function, I was able to upload the documents selected for the extraction corpus and create two specialized corpora, one for the Italian language and one for English.

Term extraction is the second function of Sketch Engine that I used for the project. This feature allows researchers to automatically extract terminology from texts according to frequency count and other linguistic criteria. After having set these criteria on the Sketch Engine interface, we can proceed with the extraction of keywords and multi-word terms from the specialized corpus we uploaded earlier. Thanks to a comparison with a reference corpus, which is a corpus of general language, the software is able to detect the specialized terms that are specific of that subject field, in our case the field of upholstery and furniture. When the software has performed the extraction, we are able to download a list of keywords and multi-words in multiple formats according to our preference: .xls, .xml, .csv, or .pdf.

The lists of Italian and English needed revision in order to select the terms that were truly useful for the project and relevant to the topic of upholstery. Some terms containing typos and non-alphanumeric symbols needed to be deleted from the lists. These errors that were present in some documents of the corpus might have been due to formatting problems.

After having selected the significant Italian and English terms, the two lists were compared to search for equivalents. Through the parallel evaluation of the two lists of terms, we can start matching the terms with their equivalents. For the majority of the Italian terms, the English equivalent was already present in the English term list, but this was not always true. For those terms that did not present any equivalent, a further research has been made to find other texts in which the missing terminological equivalent was present. These texts were then added to the corpus to enlarge it and make it more complete.

3.4 The terminological record: creation and compilation

The purpose of terminographic activity is to create terminological databases that contain all the information about the terms belonging to a specialized field of knowledge. For this reason, termbases are a useful resource both for field specialists, for translators, and for the general public. In particular, translators need to have access to a large set of data stored in these databases such as phraseology, contexts, and texts segments. The storage of all this information must respect some predefined formats and include some specific data categories in each terminological entry. The information inserted in the term entry should come from authoritative sources whenever possible. If the translator is not able to find reliable documentation, s/he should cooperate with field specialists to fill those knowledge gaps (Pitar 2011).

The basic unit of a terminological database is the terminological entry, which is the foundation, the instrument and the purpose of terminographic work. Each term entry consists of data categories that are organized according to different criteria. The structure of the term entry should guarantee that it records, processes and retrieves all terminological information. To ensure the fulfillment of all these requirements we can rely on the guidelines for the creation of the terminological entry offered by BS ISO

12616:2002, the international norm on translation-oriented terminography, which says that:

The information recorded in a terminological entry is subdivided into data categories that consist of data elements. Each type of information should be represented in an individual data category. In a translation environment, term-related data categories will be recorded for at least two languages.

According to ISO standards about the compilation of terminology, every terminological entry should include at least three basic data categories: the main entry term, the input date and the source. Other information is optional and can be added according to the specific needs of the terminographic project if the translator or the team of translator require it.

The categories that make up the terminological entry can be subdivided into data categories for terms and term-related information, data categories related to concept description, and administrative data categories. In the next sections, I shall describe in detail the categories that constitute the three sections of the term entry and we will see which of those data categories were included in the terminological entry for this particular project.

3.4.1 Data categories for terms and term-related information

This set of data categories include all information related to the term such information about types of terms, grammar, usage and term status. Data categories for types of terms is one of the most important set of categories in most systems and it includes main entry terms, synonyms, abbreviated or full forms, variants, symbols, formulae, phraseological units and standard texts segments. In the entry for the upholstery terminological database I decided to include only some of these categories and omit others that were not relevant to the project in question. The first data category is the main entry term, which is the most important and the only mandatory category among those listed above. It can be referred to as main entry term or only as term, and it can consist of a single word term or a multi-word term that designate a single concept. Other categories included in the term entry for this project are synonyms, full and abbreviated forms, orthographic variants, phraseological units and collocation. Data categories such as symbols and formulae were not included in here because they apply to scientific fields such as chemistry or mathematics, but are not relevant to the subject field of upholstery.

The second set of data categories about the term carry grammatical information such as part of speech, grammatical gender, grammatical number, and noun class. These data are particularly important because they allow translators to avoid the reference to other sources like dictionaries. The entry for the upholstery database includes the categories of part of speech and the grammatical gender, which are relevant information especially if we plan to use our terminology database as tool for machine translation.

The third set of categories are those that gather information about usage and they are optional. Usage note, geographical usage, temporal qualifier and proprietary restriction give explanatory notions on the use of the term. The fourth set of categories is the one regarding the status of the term in the terminological data collection. Information about the term status is useful to indicate if the term has been approved, accepted or applied in a given context. This information is connected to normative and other authorization and therefore it was not the focus of this particular project and was not included. The last group of data category carries information about the equivalence of terms in other languages and additional information such as the degree of equivalence, directionality, and reliability code. The only category included in the entry for this project was the equivalent term.

3.4.2 Data categories related to concept description

This group of data categories supplies information for the classification of concepts through the definition of subject fields and subfields. In fact, this category allows to indicate the area of knowledge of each specific term record. This kind of information is particularly useful to do specific research inside a large terminology database and to help the translators to find the adequate equivalent to use when equivalents change from one industry to the other or from one domain to the other.

Other sets of categories that relate to the concept are definition, explanation, context and figure. According to the ISO standard on translation-oriented terminography, a definition is the statement that describes a concept and allows its distinction from other concepts. The explanation can be useful to clarify the concept in a way that is easier to understand, but it could also be included in the definition. The context shows an example of the term in the text in which it occurs, this information is useful for translator to understand the meaning and the usage of the term. Lastly the figure includes some graphic

material such as diagrams or pictures that can be used as an aid to illustrate a concept. It is important to always include at least one concept-related category such as a definition, an explanation or a context, as this increases the reliability of the term entry. In the creation of this database, the term entry, the definition and the context were included.

3.4.3 Administrative data categories

This set of categories include information such as input date, modification date and approval date. These data are essential in terminological entries because they give information about the time in which the entry was created and modified. Another group of categories to be featured in the entry are responsibilities. These data give credit to the inputters who created the entries, the updaters who modified it and the approvers who revised and approved it. Another administrative information that can be included in the entry is the subset identifier. This category is useful to identify the entries that are specific to a customer or project. A customer identifier or a project identifier can be associated to the term in the entry to make easier for translators to retrieve information about clients and projects.

Other important categories are language symbol, entry identifier, cross-reference and source. Language symbols are fundamental for multilingual terminological resources to identify the language of each term according to the language codes standardized by ISO 639. The entry identifier is a code that labels the terminological record to ensure easy maintenance and manage of the entry. The cross-reference is useful to direct the reader to a different position in the database to link two or more correlated entries. The last information to be included in this section of the entry is the source, which is a bibliographical information related to a document or a resource. It is recommended to include source reference for all the information in the entry. These references could include dictionaries, encyclopedias, terminological databases, specialized documents, textbooks, websites, articles, and more. Sources are very important because the reliability of much information featured in the entry depends on them. In this terminological project the input date, the author, the project subset, the language symbol, the entry identifier and the source were included in the terminological entries that will be listed in full in the next section.

Chapter 4

4.1 Term entries

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	divano (Callegaris 2019)	sofa (Brown 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	divano in	sofa in
DEFINITION	Termine che deriva dal persiano <i>diwan</i> , cioè un sedile per più persone, che con il tempo venne dotato anche di schienale e braccioli. La sua origine va anche ricercata nella cassapanca rinascimentale, già dotata di schienale e braccioli. Oggi rappresenta una seduta per più persone, imbottita e con cuscini, usato in sale, salotti e altri ambienti di soggiorno. (Arredamento Online 2015)	In present form, a sofa is an upholstered seat for more than one person, with two solid arms and a back in a variety of shapes and lengths. (Gilliatt 2012; Marlo Furniture 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	I nostri divani danno senso e ordine alla liberazione della vostra fantasia. Avete a disposizione un mondo ricchissimo di combinazioni, materiali di grande qualità e resistenza, colori per farlo. Tutti i divani sono personalizzabili. (Callegaris 2019: 204)	One reason why this sofa is so comfortable is because of the coil springs in the seat. If you've read through projects 1 and 3, you're well acquainted with coils. This sofa will be a true test of our spring-tying skills as we tie a larger number of springs with an edge wire. (Brown 2013)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	Divano Chesterfield, Love Seat	Chesterfield, Love Seat
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	letto, panca, poltrona, pouf, sedia, sgabello, chaise-longue	bed, bench, armchair, pouf, chair, stool, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Sofà" è usato come sinonimo di "divano".	"Couch" is a synonym for sofa, preferred in American and Canadian English. It also slightly less formal. (Wordreference Forum 2020)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	sofà (Diotti 2020)	couch (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
NOTE	uncommon	regional, informal
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Quando si tratta di scegliere un divano in pelle, non ci sono regole da seguire. Una volta definite le dimensioni e le misure, il modello e il numero di posti, arriva il momento di considerare tre elementi indispensabili: i tipi di pelle, le lavorazioni e la resa estetica. Quanto a tipologia, nella nostra collezione troverai divani in pelle pieno fiore, fiore corretto, liscio o nabuccato; sofà in pelle anilina di grande prestigio, accuratamente selezionata e rifinita a mano; imbottiti in pelle smerigliata o abrasivata, anche trattata per aumentare la resistenza all'usura o la protezione all'acqua. In breve: il catalogo è ampio e hai solo l'imbarazzo della scelta. (Diotti 2020)	The sofa plays a key role in our homes. In a tribute to this comfy and essential piece of furniture, six designers (including Terence Woodgate and Matthew Hilton) are each creating a couch for 'Sofa in Sight', a display organised by retailer and modern upholstery specialist SCP. (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	divano chesterfield (Vama Divani 2020a)	chesterfield (Burch 2018)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	adapted loan word	common
FULL FORM		chesterfield sofa
PHRASEOLOGY	divano chesterfield in	
DEFINITION	Modello classico inglese di divano che risale al 18° secolo. È caratterizzato da una seduta piuttosto bassa e schienale e braccioli di pari altezza. Il divano chesterfield ha solitamente un fusto realizzato in legno massello e ed è interamente rivestito in pelle, con lavorazione capitonné su braccioli e spalliera. (Divano Chesterfield, 2012)	A nineteenth-century sofa named after English peer Lord Chesterfield. It is usually upholstered in leather, with deep buttoning, low back, and high arms. (Gilliatt 2012; Timeless Chesterfields 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	In un salotto dallo stile ottocentesco non può mancare un divano chesterfield 3 posti, che regala al soggiorno un pezzo di storia della tappezzeria. (Vama Divani 2020a)	A quintessential Chesterfield is upholstered in a dark leather, with deep button tufting all over and nailhead trim. More modern takes on the sofa typically lighten up the hefty original with velvet or other cloth upholstery, taller legs, and a slimmer back and arms. (Burch 2018)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	divano	sofa
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	love seat	loveseat
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	Il divano Chesterfield può anche essere definito con l'abbreviazione "Chester".	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	chester	
NOTE	uncommon	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	England lo abbiamo creato ispirandoci al divano chesterfield originale inglese del XVII secolo, rendendo omaggio a questo pezzo di storia della tappezzeria made in UK. La differenza sostanziale rispetto al chester “standard” sta nel frontale del bracciolo rifinito senza bordino e contornato da chiodi in ottone battuti a mano come nella vecchia tradizione britannica. (Vama Divani 2020b)	
TERM		Chesterfield sofa
CATEGORY		Full form
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT		The Chesterfield sofa is a distinctly recognizable furniture design—its high arms, and tufted leather upholstery the most notable features—that has been around for nearly 300 years. (Burch 2018)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	divano love seat (Promemoria 2020)	love seat (Heath 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	adapted loan word	common
ORTHOGRAPIC VARIANTS	loveseat	loveseat
DEFINITION	Termine inglese che indica un piccolo divano due posti. (Gilliatt 2012)	An upholstered two-seater sofa or settee. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Grosvenor è un divano che fa parte della collezione "The London Collection", frutto della collaborazione con David Collins Studio e omaggio all'eleganza dei più importanti giardini di Londra. Il divano loveseat ha una base in faggio marrone e rivestimento in tessuto. (Promemoria 2020)	A loveseat is wider than an armchair and narrower than a standard sofa, making it the ideal piece of furniture for either a small room, a smaller space such as an alcove, or tricky corners. (Heath 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	divano	sofa
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	divano chesterfield	chesterfield
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	In Italia il termine "loveseat" non è molto diffuso nel linguaggio comune. Spesso questo tipo di divano viene semplicemente definito "divano due posti".	The term "two-seater sofa" is a synonym of "loveseat".
TERM	divano due posti (Westwing 2020b)	two-seater sofa
NOTE	non-specialized	common
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il divano a due posti può rispondere diversi stili d'arredo in base al suo design: nella selezione troverai sofà dagli echi retrò, dal look contemporaneo o più classico. In pelle per uno salotto industrial, in velluto per un interno glam o in tessuto per uno spazio d'ispirazione scandi: il divano due posti crea ovunque un nido accogliente che esprime la personalità di chi vive lo spazio. (Westwing 2020b)	If you're looking for practicality, comfort and style, then look no further. Our small but mighty, two seater sofas provide the perfect space to relax in, whether you're cuddling up with company or stretching out in solitude. (DFS 2020)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	letto (Gallinaro 2006)	bed (Brown 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
DEFINITION	Mobile costituito generalmente da un fusto e da rete elastica o cassone a molle atto a sostenere un materasso. Il cassone e la testiera possono essere imbottiti e rivestiti in tessuto, pelle o altro materiale. (Hoepli 2020a)	A permanent structure or arrangement for sleeping on, or for the sake of rest. In some form or other it constitutes a regular article of household furniture. The name designate the whole structure in its most elaborate form, which can be made in various materials and upholstered in leather or fabric. (OED Online 2019a)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Roberto Lazzeroni disegna linee morbide e femminili nel progettare un letto che unisce con naturalezza passato e contemporaneità. Il letto Bluemoon caratterizza lo spazio notte in un'atmosfera raffinata ed evocativa. (Poltrona Frau 2020b)	The imposing and elegant frame of this double bed is a sophisticated example of modern decor. Resting on wooden feet with a dark ebony matte finish, the bed is upholstered in Rubelli "Spritz" fabric in the Argilla hue with Breva leather inserts in Creta color, with pipings in Keiffer by Rubelli "Gabardine" fabric. Made for a 180 x 200 cm mattress (not included), this frame will perfectly complement the K-Bedside Table. (Artemest 2020n)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	divano, panca, poltrona, pouf, sedia, sgabello, chaise-longue	sofa, bench, armchair, pouf, chair, stool, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	panca (Elle Decor IT 2018)	bench (Sleeper 2019b)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	panca in	bench in
DEFINITION	Nell'ambito dell'arredamento di interni la panca è una seduta costituita da un asse orizzontale sostenuto da quattro piedi o da due montanti laterali. La panca può essere essenziale e monocromatica o imbottita. (Treccani 2020a; Archiproducts 2020b)	A bench is a long seat of wood or metal that two or more people can sit on. In home decor, benches can also be upholstered in materials such fabrics and leather. (Collins Dictionary 2020a)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Da sinistra, un tubo metallico senza soluzione di continuità crea la struttura della panca Angui firmata Aytm, con seduta in velluto (aytm.dk); schienale maxi con corde intrecciate per la poltroncina Nef disegnata da Patrick Norguet per Emu, in alluminio (emu.it); forme avvolgenti per la poltrona Fil Noir ideata da Christophe Delcourt per Minotti, con struttura tubolare in metallo nero dai dettagli oro, scocca rivestita in tessuto e schienale interno rimovibile in nabuk (minotti.com). (Elle Decor IT 2018)	The OVO collection by Foster & Partners comprises tables, storage units, benches and stools, as well as new upholstered models. The OVO stools and bar chair are available in three heights, while an upholstered bench comes in a standard width or as a hallway bench, or together with a wider version. A new ebonised finish presents a contrast to the existing oak and American walnut options, which can be paired with cognac or dark brown leather. (Sleeper 2019b: 156)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	divano, letto, poltrona, pouf, sedia, sgabello, chaise-longue	sofa, bed, armchair, pouf, chair, stool, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	poltrona (Gallinaro 2006)	armchair (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	poltrona in	armchair in
DEFINITION	La poltrona è una seduta ampia e comoda, per una sola persona, fornita di schienale e braccioli. Può avere struttura in metallo o in legno ed è solitamente imbottita e rivestita in vari materiali. È usata come elemento d'arredo in salotti, ambienti di soggiorno, sale d'attesa e simili. (Treccani 2020b; Archiproducts 2020c)	A chair, typically a large and comfortable one, with side supports for a person's arms. Usually upholstered in various materials such as fabric or leather. It can have a metal or wooden structure. (OED Online 2020a)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	I divani, la poltrona e il pouf Arcadia hanno il fusto in legno di faggio. Il rivestimento è in Pelle Frau®. Anche i piedi di ogni elemento sono disponibili sia in faggio rivestito di Pelle Frau®, nello stesso colore prescelto per la composizione ordinata, sia in alluminio lucido o con finitura "canna di fucile". (Poltrona Frau 2020a)	This elegant armchair was designed by Giovanni Luca Ferreri and features a minimalist structure in ebony wood that is highlighted around the edges with inserts in polished stainless steel. The seat and back cushions, along with the two bolster pillows, are covered with a light-gray fabric that strikingly complements the dark hue of the wooden structure. (Artemest 2020f)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	bergère	bergère
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	divano, letto, panca, pouf, sedia, sgabello, chaise-longue	sofa, bed, bench, pouf, chair, stool, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	poltrona bergère (Archiproducts 2020d)	bergère (Artemest 2020o)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	loan word	loan word
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	bergere	
SHORT FORM	bergère	
FULL FORM		bergère armchair, bergère chair
PHRASEOLOGY	bergère in	bergère in
DEFINITION	Tipo di poltrona entrato in uso alla corte di Luigi XV intorno al 1720, elemento caratteristico dell'arredamento di quel secolo e del successivo; nella forma più comune è piuttosto bassa, con i braccioli lievemente divaricati, comodamente imbottita per tutta l'estensione della spalliera e dei braccioli, spesso fornita di un grande cuscino mobile. (Treccani 2020c)	An eighteenth-century French armchair with a wide seat and closed sides. It usually has an exposed frame and upholstered back and sides. It was first introduced during the Régence period as a welcome alternative to the grandly uncomfortable chairs of the Louis XIV period. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	TANKA è una poltrona bergere imbottita in velluto con schienale alto e base girevole in metallo verniciato, disegnata da Maurizio Manzoni per ENNE. (Archiproducts 2020d)	Merging traditional lines with a vintage allure, this bergère-style armchair exudes comfort and sophistication with an inviting silhouette. Upholstered with a modern acid-green micro-velvet, this armchair features a tall, winged back with tufted finishing on the inside of the backrest. The minimal armrests and feet, cabriole-style in front and angled in the back, are handcrafted of dark cherry wood (rosewood or black upon request). (Artemest 2020o)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	poltrona	armchair
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	sedia (Gallinaro 2006)	chair (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	sedia in	
DEFINITION	Seduta per una sola persona, costituita da un sedile, o piano orizzontale, fornito di spalliera. La forma del sedile, dei piedi o gambe possono variare. Il sedile può essere costituito da un semplice piano di legno, oppure da una impagliatura di paglia o di speciali canne intrecciate, o anche da un cuscino di stoffa o cuoio imbottito o a molle. La spalliera, spesso analoga come materiale al sedile, può essere piena o consistere in due montanti laterali con una o più traverse orizzontali di collegamento. (Treccani 2020d)	A seat for one person (always implying more or less of comfort and ease); now the common name for the movable four-legged seat with a rest for the back. It usually has a wooden or metal frame, the seat and the back can be upholstered in various materials. (OED Online 2020b)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Nei sedili di sedie e poltrone, dove vengono applicate delle molle, l'incinghiatura verrà eseguita nella parte al di sotto del telaio, che ne costituisce il sedile. prima di iniziare L'incinghiatura sui sedili molleggiati occorrerà pensare preventivamente quante molle saranno necessarie e studiarne la disposizione per far sì che le stesse abbiano ad appoggiare in croceo in quadrato. (Gallinaro 2006)	This elegant pair of salon chairs , circa early twentieth century, have graceful shaped legs at the back and front and ornate carvings on the chair back. The black lacquer that has been applied at some stage in the chairs' history lends them a rather glamorous appearance. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	sedia sdraio, chaise longue	deck chair, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	divano, letto, panca, pouf, poltrona, sgabello, chaise-longue	sofa, bed, bench, pouf, armchair, stool, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	sedia sdraio (Archiproducts 2020e)	deckchair (Artemest 2020p)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	sedia a sdraio	deck chair
SHORT FORM	sdraio	
PHRASEOLOGY	sedia sdraio in	
DEFINITION	Sedia pieghevole costituita da un'armatura di legno o di metallo a inclinazione regolabile e da una seduta in tela resistente o in materiale plastico in cui potersi sdraiare. In arredi di lusso, può essere realizzata in materiali pregiati come pelle e tessuti. (Treccani 2020e)	A chair with a light folding wooden or metal frame, from which a continuous seat and back of strong material is slung. In high-end furniture, deckchairs can feature fine materials such as leather, fabric and solid wood. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Tra le sedie sdraio in legno la sedia sdraio Venezia è la più classica ed utilizzata. Le sedie sdraio venezia in legno di teak sono adatte alla spiaggia e al giardino inoltre queste sedie sdraio pieghevoli in legno vengono fornite complete di tela, disponibile in vari colori. Struttura in legno di teak, nella versione standard con finitura Fine Sanded. La tela è in colore Ecrù, altri colori e tessuti su richiesta. (Archiproducts 2020e)	Innovative and refined this deckchair introduces the first cashmere for outdoor use. Entirely covered with embroidered suede, the structure is made of stainless steel and it features a handy back pocket. The cushion, padded with Tecnorev, is upholstered with a soft and warm cashmere safe for outdoors. (Artemest 2020p)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	sedia	chair
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	chaise-longue	chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	Sdraio (Archiexpo 2020b)	
NOTE	common	
PHRASEOLOGY	Sdraio in	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La sdraio Copacabana grazie alla sua larghezza, al suo design contemporaneo e ai braccioli strutturati, offre un comfort ineguagliabile. Lo schienale s'inclina a seconda della posizione adottata e del punto su cui poggia il peso del corpo. (Archiexpo 2020b)	
REGISTER	Specialized	
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	
DATE	29.02.2020	

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	chaise-longue (Poltrona Frau 2020c)	chaise-longue (Artemest 2020l)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	loan word	loan word
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	chaise longue	chaise lounge
PHRASEOLOGY	chaise-longue in	
DEFINITION	Poltrona da riposo con spalliera molto inclinata all'indietro e sedile prolungato per l'appoggio delle gambe; di norma imbottita. Fu largamente utilizzata in Francia nel 18° sec. come letto da riposo. La chaise-longue può essere costituita anche da pezzi separabili. Il modello di Le Corbusier e C. Perriand (1920) è un'icona del design contemporaneo. (Treccani 2020f)	Chaise longue, (French: "long chair",)plural Chaise Longues, a long seat for reclining on. Developed in the 18th century, it closely resembled the daybed of the late 17th century, but with an extension of the seat beyond the front of the arms. Some chaise longues, said to be brisée, or broken, were divided into two or three parts, thus forming a chair and stool, sometimes with a separate footrest. (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2011)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La struttura portante della chaise-longue Byron, leggera e stabile, si ispira al linguaggio di precisione dell'arte orafa. Le sofisticate lavorazioni di carpenteria combinano massello di frassino e acciaio inox come impeccabili meccanismi di un orologio. Sulla struttura si adagia la seduta in morbida pelle, che traccia la linea ideale per un prolungato relax. (Poltrona Frau 2020c)	The Justinien chaise longue will bring an entirely new level of luxury to any classic or modern decor in your home. The base is upholstered in leather, while the padded seat, armrests and kidney-rest cushion are covered with velvet. The backrest is upholstered in premium silk brocade with the option of adding elegant tassels. Other colors available. (Artemest 2020l)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	divano, letto, panca, pouf, poltrona, sgabello, sedia	sofa, bed, bench, pouf, armchair, stool, chair
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	sgabello (Poltrona Frau 2020d)	stool (Artemest 2020q)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	sgabello in	
DEFINITION	Sedile di legno, di metallo o di altro materiale rigido, senza spalliera e braccioli, con il piano della stessa altezza di una sedia o più alto. A volte può designare un sedile con spalliera più alto di una normale sedia. È spesso usato in locali pubblici. La seduta può essere imbottita e rivestita con materiali diversi. (Treccani 2020g)	A piece of furniture consisting in its simplest form of a piece of wood for a seat set upon legs, usually three or four in number, to raise it from the ground. Usually it has no supporting arms or back. The term stool can also refer to a seat with backrest but higher than a normal chair. (OED Online 2020c)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il designer Claudio Silvestrin dà una nuova interpretazione dello sgabello da bar: Le Spighe. Il poggiapiedi si protende a sbalzo a partire dal sedile e il disco morbido della seduta sembra galleggiare sopra al seggiolino in legno di noce americano. Il risultato è uno sgabello di grande fascino, elegante nelle proporzioni e ricercato nei materiali, ideale in contesti pubblici e privati. (Poltrona Frau 2020d)	This exquisite stool is part of the Joe collection, introduced at Milan Design Week 2018. Versatile and elegant, this will be an eye-catching piece in a contemporary living room, study, or entryway, where it can be combined with other items in the same series. Its comfortable hexagonal cushion is upholstered in a deep red fabric that strikingly complements the black enamel finish of the wood insert that supports it and the brushed brass of the three triangular legs at the bottom. (Artemest 2020q)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	Mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	poggiapiedi, pouf	footstool, pouf
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	divano, letto, panca, pouf, poltrona, sedia, chaise-longue	sofa, bed, bench, pouf, armchair, chair, chaise-longue
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	poggiapiedi (Callegaris 2019)	footstool (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	appoggiapiedi	foot stool
PHRASEOLOGY	poggiapiedi in	
DEFINITION	Sgabello su cui si appoggiano i piedi quando si è seduti, per avere una posizione di maggiore riposo. (Treccani 2020h)	A low stool, used originally to increase the comfort of those seated in the rather high chairs of the 16th and 17th centuries. They became very elaborate in form during the 19th century, and sometimes contained a small receptacle with a hinged lid. (Gloag 2013)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Lazy, design by Michele Menescardi Poltrona con scocca realizzata in poliuretano schiumato a freddo, rivestita in tessuto o pelle, dotata di cuscini poggiaresi e basamento in legno massello di frassino o in metallo. Poggiatesta opzionale con contrappeso nella parte posteriore. Poggiapiedi abbinato. Disponibile anche con basamento in metallo dotato di meccanismo basculante e girevole.(Callegaris 2019: 203)	New pieces of furniture are also introduced, simple round footstools upholstered in two different treatments, headboards and screens are made from scratch and covered in sumptuous, vibrant fabrics, and vintage pieces such as an original G Plan chair are stripped of their old velour and recovered in soft, pebble-coloured leather. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	sgabello	stool
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	pouf	pouf
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS		The term "footrest" can be used to indicate a footstool, but it is a more general term that designate any type of object on which you can rest your feet.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM		footrest
NOTE		common
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT		Inspired by Middle Eastern aesthetics blended with Western contemporary chic, the Aladino Footrest is a charming and inviting addition to a living room or lounge. Featuring a glistening silver leaf finish, the footrest is upholstered in Tiffany blue velvet and accented with faux leather buttons. The footrest is handcrafted by skilled artisans in Italy's Veneto region. (Artemest 2020s)
REGISTER		Specialized
AUTHOR		Alice Nalesso
DATE		29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	pouf (Poltrona Frau 2020e)	pouf (Artemest 2020r)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	loan word
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	puf, puff	pouffe
PHRASEOLOGY	pouf in	
DEFINITION	Tipo di sgabello basso, comparso negli arredi della fine del sec. 19°, caratterizzato dal sedile imbottito e rivestito di materiali diversi. Correntemente, il termine si riferisce a uno sgabello completamente imbottito. Solitamente è di forma cilindrica ma può anche essere quadrato o di altre forme. (Treccani 2020i)	A French term in universal use for a low upholstered stool. It is usually round but it can come in different shapes. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il designer ha progettato questa collezione (poltrona, pouf, tavolino e laptray) pensando a un mondo sempre più connesso, dove il confine tra spazio domestico e luogo di lavoro è meno definibile. (Poltrona Frau 2020e)	Boasting a timeless design and an elegant allure that will enrich any decor, this pouf is a versatile object of functional decor that will be a refined companion to both entertaining and lounging. The structure in wood is padded with polyurethane foam and boasts a half-circular section, completely upholstered with beige leather and accented with inserts in metal with a bright gold finish. The cover can also be in a textured fabric and the metal can also have a champagne or rose gold finish, please ask the Concierge. (Artemest 2020r)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture	Upholstered furniture
RELATED TERMS	sgabello	stool
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	poggiapiedi	footstool
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	seduta (Callegaris 2019)	seat (Brown 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	seduta in	
DEFINITION	Parte di un elemento di arredamento, sopra la quale ci si siede. Per metonimia può anche indicare l'intero elemento d'arredo concepito per sedersi. Seduta è a tutti gli effetti un sinonimo di sedile. (Wikipedia 2018)	That part of a piece of furniture upon which its occupant sits. It is usually cushioned and upholstered. It can also designate the whole piece of furniture adapted or used for sitting upon. (OED Online 2020d)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Margot, design by Archirivolto Sedia con base a quattro gambe in legno e seduta realizzata a cinghie elastiche e rivestita in tessuto o in pelle, personalizzata da cuciture decorative perimetrali in tinta. (Callegaris 2019: 160)	One reason why this sofa is so comfortable is because of the coil springs in the seat. If you've read through projects 1 and 3, you're well acquainted with coils. This sofa will be a true test of our spring-tying skills as we tie a larger number of springs with an edge wire. (Brown 2013)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	bracciolo, fusto, gamba, schienale, testiera, poggiapiedi, poggiatesta	armrest, frame, leg, backrest, headboard, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Sedile" può essere usato come sinonimo di seduta.	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	sedile	
NOTE	common	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Foyer, design by Edi & Paolo Ciani Sedia imbottita in multistrato curvato e dal morbido sedile in tessuto o in vera pelle con struttura a cinghie elastiche, supportato da basamento in legno a quattro gambe conificate. (Calligaris 2019: 158)	
REGISTER	Specialized	
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	
DATE	29.02.2020	

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	bracciolo (Callegaris 2019)	armrest (Artemest 2020h)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	bracciolo in	
DEFINITION	Elemento di sostegno o appoggio delle braccia ai lati di una poltrona o di un seggiolone (talvolta anche di alcuni tipi di sedie). Può essere lasciato scoperto mostrando l'elemento strutturale in legno o metallo, o imbottito e rivestito con materiali diversi. (Treccani 2020j)	The armrests on a chair are the two pieces on either side that support your arms when you are sitting down. (Collins Dictionary 2020b)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Alma, design by Bernhardt e Vella Poltrona girevole caratterizzata dall'unione del basamento, scocca e braccioli in una unica entità e dalla cucitura decorativa che segue il profilo dello schienale. (Callegaris 2019: 202)	This classic armchair boasts elegant charm and subtle sophistication. Its structure in oak wood is stained in wenge with a matte finish and includes the feet, with the front ones rising up and curving to create the armrests. (Artemest 2020h)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, fusto, gamba, schienale, testiera, poggiatesta, poggiatesta	seat, frame, leg, backrest, headboard, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	fusto (Gallinaro 2006)	frame (Artemest 2020e)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	fusto in	frame in
DEFINITION	Armatura, ossatura di mobili imbottiti, realizzata solitamente in metallo e/o legno. (Treccani 2020k)	The frame of a piece of furniture is the arrangement of wooden, metal, or plastic bars between which other material is fitted, and which give the object its strength and shape. (Collins Dictionary 2020c)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Osservare che il fusto di legno sia ben costruito, che non si muova negli incastri per difetto di incollaggio, in questo caso è bene non piantare chiodi perché si apporterebbe un danno maggiore, ma ricorrere, invece, all'opera del falegname assemblatore. Il falegname è sempre utile vicino al tappezziere specialmente quando si tratta di eseguire imbottiture a fusti che richiedono di essere modificati seguendo il criterio personale del tappezziere stesso. (Gallinaro 2006: 68)	This iconic set designed between 1955 and 1956 is still an unparalleled example of modern design. Both the ottoman and the swivel armchair feature a rosewood frame with a warm cherry (shown) or black-lacquered finish. The leather upholstery and the polyurethane rubber padding contribute to the set's comfort, aided by the wide backrest and armrests.
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, gamba, schienale, testiera, poggiatesta	seat, armrest, leg, backrest, headboard, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Struttura" può essere usato come sinonimo di fusto per indicare l'elemento strutturale di un mobile imbottito.	
REGISTER	Specialized	
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	
DATE	29.02.2020	

TERM	struttura	
NOTE	common	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Rosemary, design by Archirivolto Sedia con struttura in legno, scocca imbottita dallo schienale alto caratterizzato da due ali superiori flessibili e rivestita in velluto o in pelle. (Callegaris 2019: 161)	
REGISTER	Specialized	
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	
DATE	29.02.2020	

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	gamba (Gallinaro 2006)	leg (Artemest 2020e)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	gamba in	leg in
DEFINITION	Ciascuno degli elementi con cui alcuni mobili e altri oggetti poggiano su un piano. Posso essere realizzate in materiali come legno o metallo, e avere forme diverse e stili caratteristici. (Treccani 2020i)	The legs of a table, chair, or other piece of furniture are the parts that rest on the floor and support the furniture's weight. They are usually made in wood or metal and come in different shapes and styles. (Collins Dictionary 2020d)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Margot, design by Archirivolto Sedia con base a quattro gambe in legno e seduta realizzata a cinghie elastiche e rivestita in tessuto o in pelle, personalizzata da cuciture decorative perimetrali in tinta. (Callegaris 2019: 160)	This Art Deco chair features classy bentwood armrests, modern embroidery on black and white linen twill and wooden legs. The upholstery is made of natural materials: jute, metal springing, vegetal horsehair and cotton wadding. The item doesn't need any assembly as it is delivered to your home in one piece. (Artemest 2020m)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, fusto, schienale, testiera, poggiatesta, poggiatesta	seat, armrest, frame, backrest, headboard, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	schienale (Gallinaro 2006)	backrest (Artemest 2020e)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
DEFINITION	Parte di un sedile a cui si appoggia la schiena. Può essere realizzato con diversi materiali strutturali ed è solitamente imbottito e rivestito. (Hoepli 2020b)	The backrest of a seat or chair is the part which you rest your back on. It can be made in wood or metal and it is usually upholstered. (Collins Dictionary 2020d)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Rosemary, design by Archirivolto Sedia con struttura in legno, scocca imbottita dallo schienale alto caratterizzato da due ali superiori flessibili e rivestita in velluto o in pelle. (Callegaris 2019: 161)	The Justinien chaise longue will bring an entirely new level of luxury to any classic or modern decor in your home. The base is upholstered in leather, while the padded seat, armrests and kidney-rest cushion are covered with velvet. The backrest is upholstered in premium silk brocade with the option of adding elegant tassels. Other colors available. (Artemest 2020l)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, fusto, gamba, testiera, poggiatesta	seat, armrest, frame, leg, headboard, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Spalliera" può essere usato come sinonimo di schienale.	
TERM	spalliera (Callegaris 2019)	
NOTE	uncommon	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Gala, design by Busetti Garuti Redaelli Sedia realizzata in tubo di metallo nero od ottone, con spalliera in metallo rettangolare e seduta imbottita in velluto o vera pelle con cinghie elastiche. (Callegaris 2019: 158)	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	testiera (Gallinaro 2006)	headboard (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
DEFINITION	<p>La spalliera del letto che corrisponde alla posizione della testa del dormiente. Ha funzione decorativa e di sostegno. In genere è abbinata a tutta la struttura del letto al cui interno si celano i piedini e la rete, ma potrebbe però essere anche realizzata in assenza della struttura perimetrale.</p> <p>Quasi tutte le testiere classiche sono composte da una struttura in legno a vista, a doghe o piena, oppure rivestite da una imbottitura in tessuto. (Treccani 2020m; Dress Your Home 2014)</p>	<p>The headboard is a piece of furniture that attaches to the head of a bed. In the past, they were useful to isolate from cold and therefore were made of wood.</p> <p>Today, headboards chiefly serve an aesthetic function, as well as minor practical functions, such as keeping pillows from falling off the bed. They can be upholstered in various materials. (Wikipedia 2019f)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Hampton, design by Calligaris Studio</p> <p>Letto matrimoniale completamente rivestito ed imbottito, con testiera caratterizzata da lavorazione capitonné e giroletto con piping perimetrale liscio. (Callegaris 2019: 206)</p>	<p>A headboard frames the top end of a bed, adding structure and definition, and also making the bed a more comfortable piece of furniture. It is amazing the impact that a headboard can have in a bedroom, adding decoration through its size, shape, colour, and texture. A simple rectangular headboard will sit well in a contemporary space, blending in with other modern shapes in a bedroom, whereas a more ornate, curved, and shaped headboard can have a more sensuous and glamorous effect. (Fulton & Weston 2017)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, fusto, gamba, schienale, poggiatesta	seat, armrest, frame, leg, backrest, footrail, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Testata" può essere usato come sinonimo di testiera.	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	testata	
NOTE	uncommon	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Imbottitura capitonné per testata letto Il trattamento di tale imbottitura non differisce molto dalle precedenti norme; può presentare qualche variante, qualora si tratti di testate di legno con parti curve. In ogni caso, la direttrice delle losanghe deve essere sempre dritta sia essa orizzontale o verticale. (Gallinaro 2006: 163)</p>	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	poggiapiedi (Poltrona Frau 2020d)	foot rail (Urban Concepts 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	appoggiapiedi	footrail
PHRASEOLOGY	ppoggiapiedi in	
DEFINITION	Sbarra, per lo più realizzata in metallo o legno, posta sotto un sedile per appoggio dei piedi. (Treccani 2020h)	A rail on which to rest the feet; esp. a bar or crosspiece connecting the legs of a table or seat. It usually made in metal or wood. (OED Online 2020e)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il designer Claudio Silvestrin dà una nuova interpretazione dello sgabello da bar: Le Spighe. Il poggia piedi si protende a sbalzo a partire dal sedile e il disco morbido della seduta sembra galleggiare sopra al seggiolino in legno di noce americano. Il risultato è uno sgabello di grande fascino, elegante nelle proporzioni e ricercato nei materiali, ideale in contesti pubblici e privati. (Poltrona Frau 2020d)	This Ollin Bar Chair is not only feature a padded cushion on the seat, but also have a convenient foot rail on which you can place your feet so they don't dangle while you enjoy conversation. (Urban Concepts 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, fusto, gamba, schienale, testiera, poggiatesta	seat, armrest, frame, leg, backrest, headboard, headrest
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	poggiatesta (Poltrona Frau 2020f)	headrest (Urban Concepts 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
DEFINITION	Sostegno applicato alla parte superiore delle poltrone e di altre sedute di vario genere, per appoggiarvi il capo. Spesso è maggiormente imbottito rispetto al resto dello schienale. (Hoepli 2020c)	A support or rest for the head; esp. (in later use) a padded rest attached to or forming part of a vehicle seat, armchair, etc., against which a person may lean his or her head. (OED Online 2020f)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La poltrona Odeon presenta un poggiatesta con spessore rinforzato e braccioli dalle ampie dimensioni. Le preziose cuciture sullo schienale e sulla seduta ne scandiscono la superficie, donandole morbidezza ed eleganza. La struttura è in faggio stagionato. (Poltrona Frau 2020f)	This Ollin Bar Chair is not only feature a padded cushion on the seat, but also have a convenient foot rail on which you can place your feet so they don't dangle while you enjoy conversation. (Urban Concepts 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstered furniture parts	Upholstered furniture parts
RELATED TERMS	Parti di mobili imbottiti	Upholstered furniture parts
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	seduta, bracciolo, fusto, gamba, schienale, testiera, poggiapiedi	seat, armrest, frame, leg, backrest, headboard, footrail
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	tessuto (Gallinaro 2006)	fabric (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in tessuto	in fabric
DEFINITION	Manufatti costituiti da un insieme di fili, ricavati da fibre tessili, intrecciati fra loro mediante l'opera di tessitura secondo un determinato ordine. In tappezzeria i tessuti vengono usati nella realizzazione dei mobili per ricoprire le imbottiture, per foderare e come rivestimento decorativo (stoffa). (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze 2020; Gallinaro 2006)	A planar textile structure produces by interlacing yarns, fibers, or filaments. In upholstery making, fabrics can be used both as lining and as final covering.
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Da sinistra, un tubo metallico senza soluzione di continuità crea la struttura della panca Angui firmata Aytm, con seduta in velluto (aytm.dk); [...] forme avvolgenti per la poltrona Fil Noir ideata da Christophe Delcourt per Minotti, con struttura tubolare in metallo nero dai dettagli oro, scocca rivestita in tessuto e schienale interno rimovibile in nabuk (minotti.com). (Elle Decor IT Febbraio 2018)	The structure in poplar plywood is padded with multi-density polyurethane and upholstered in luxury fabric proprietary of Valderamobili.
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	materiali da tappezzeria	upholstery materials
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	stoffa, fodera	lining
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	legno	wood
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	Il termine stoffa può essere usato come sinonimo di tessuto, ma solitamente solo nell'accezione di tessuto decorativo.	
TERM	stoffa	
NOTE	common, informal	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Per tessuti ancora più pregiati si inserisce del molettone tra stoffa e fodera, allo scopo di ottenere maggior morbidezza.	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	cotone (Ikea IT 2019)	cotton (Brown 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	tessuto di cotone	cotton fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in cotone	in cotton
DEFINITION	Tessuto ottenuto dal filato ricavato dalla fibra della pianta omonima. Il cotone, è il tessuto più diffuso al mondo, poco costoso, molto versatile, assorbe perfettamente ogni tipo di colorazione. In tappezzeria il cotone può essere usato per coprire le imbottiture prima dell'applicazione della stoffa, ma anche come rivestimento finale. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	The fabric produced from the cotton fiber, that grows in the seed of the cotton plant. Cotton is one of the most used and versatile fabrics. In upholstery it can be used both as a lining fabric or as a covering. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Trasforma il tuo divano in un vero pezzo forte: con una fantastica fodera in cotone da coltivazione sostenibile. (Ikea IT 2019)	Staple the burlap over and around the perimeter of the cotton to hold it in place so it doesn't squish out of the burlap with use. (Brown 2013)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	calicot	calicot
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	lino, juta, lana, mussola, viscosa, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	linen, jute, wool, muslin, viscose, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	tessuto di cotone	cotton fabric
CATEGORY	full form	full form
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Tessuto christian lacroix – costantine. Tessuto di cotone con una meravigliosa stampa a fiori vintage su righe sfalsate. (Tessuti e Arredi 2020)	A strong cotton fabric used to cover the padding on a chair beneath the final fabric. Used to cover a seat when a padded cushion is part of the chair. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	calicot (Heritage Components 2020)	calico (Brown 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	adapted loan word
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	calicò, calico	calicò
DEFINITION	Tessuto leggero in cotone, originaria dell'India e precisamente della città di Calicut da dove prende il nome. In tappezzeria viene usata per foderare e ricoprire l'imbottitura prima dell'applicazione della stoffa. (IGMD 2020)	One of the oldest basic cotton fabrics on the market that traces its origin to Calcutta, India. Usually a plain, closely woven inexpensive cloth made in solid colors on a white or contrasting background. In upholstery it used as a lining to cover the padding beneath the final fabric. (Fabric Link 1995-2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Questo Calico è di alta qualità e viene usato come rivestimento in tappezzeria tradizionale. Questo tessuto bianco / panna grado premio fornisce un livello per mantenere la polvere dal pad e prolungare la durata della tappezzeria. (Heritage Components 2020)	A good quality Fire Retardant calico fabric. Approximately 152 cm (60 inches) wide. Used as traditional upholstery lining. Helps to keep the dust out of pad and prolong the life of the upholstery. Lining with calico gives a better finish to your work. (JA Milton Upholstery Supplies 2020)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	cotone	cotton
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	lino (Gallinaro 2006)	linen (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	tessuto di lino	linen fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in lino	in linen
DEFINITION	Tessuto ottenuto dal filato di lino che si ricava dalla fibra naturale dello stelo della pianta omonima. Il tessuto può essere molto fine e leggero, oppure più pesante e grezzo. In tappezzeria il tessuto più pesante può essere usato come rivestimento per divani, poltrone o cuscini arredo. Il lino più leggero è invece usato per realizzare biancheria da letto e tendaggi. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	Fabric made from the bark of the flax plant. It is favored in summer because of its rapid moisture absorption and its tendency not to soil easily as well as for its smoothness and luster. But it does crease easily. It is used for curtains or tightly stretched upholstery. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La poltrona Emilia è rivestita con un lino antimacchia morbido, esclusivo, proposto in due tonalità: bianco e naturale. (Berto Salotti 2020)	As you apply the staples, continually check the weave of the linen is lying straight and be careful not to mark the show wood. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, juta, lana, mussola, viscosa, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, jute, wool, muslin, viscose, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	tessuto di lino	linen fabric
CATEGORY	full form	full form
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il tessuto in lino è una delle stoffe più antiche, ha costi di produzione più alti rispetto al cotone, ed è considerato un filato più pregiato. (Tessuti Online 2020)	Fabric/Paint C Caravane This top Parisian export's evergreen collections of muted linen fabrics and furniture have now been joined by a paint range of 48 colours. (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	juta (MCM Casati 2018)	hessian (Upholstery Warehouse 2016-2020)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	regional (UK)
ORTHOGRAPHIC VARIANTS	iuta	
FULL FORM	tessuto di juta, tela juta	
DEFINITION	Tessuto ricavato dalla scorza di certe piante tropicali, la cui fibra non è molto resistente all'umidità. La tela di juta è usata in tappezzeria per contenere le imbottiture. Ne esistono varietà di diversa pesantezza: pesante, semi-pesante, leggera (detta rarola). (Gallinaro 2006)	A plain-weave jute fabric similar to sack cloth, it is often used to hold stuffing in place of for the undersides of chair seats and settees. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La Juta si presta a moltissimi utilizzi diversi, proprio per le sue caratteristiche di rigidità e resistenza unite all'aspetto rustico, che richiama subito alla mente i tipici sacchi di Juta. (MCM Casati 2018)	Hessian is used in all furniture whether it is antique or modern, as it supplies a strong base to work on. (Upholstery Warehouse 2016-2020)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, lana, mussola, viscosa, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, wool, muslin, viscose, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS		In the United States the hessian is called burlap.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM		burlap
NOTE		regional (US)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT		Staple the burlap over and around the perimeter of the cotton to hold it in place so it doesn't squish out of the burlap with use. (Brown 2013)
TERM	Tessuto di juta	
CATEGORY	Full form	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Noi usiamo i tessuti di juta per contenere le imbottiture. Ci sono tele pesanti, semi-pesanti, leggere (rarola). (Gallinaro 2006)	
TERM	Tela juta	
CATEGORY	Full form	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	I sacchi per imballaggi sono confezionati con tela di juta. (Gallinaro 2006)	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	lana (Amoflex 2020)	wool (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	tessuto di lana	wool fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in lana	in wool
DEFINITION	Tessuto ottenuto dal filato ricavato dalla fibra della pianta omonima. La lana ha numerose proprietà tra cui la protezione termica, idrorepellenza e scarsa infiammabilità. È però soggetta a infeltrimento e pilling, ovvero la formazione in superficie di piccoli agglomerati di fibra. In tappezzeria è usata soprattutto come tessuto di rivestimento per sedute e cuscini. La fibra di lana può essere miscelata con altre fibre naturali o sintetiche, in quel caso avremo dei tessuti misto lana. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	The fabric woven from the yarn of wool fiber, the natural fiber produced from sheep. Wool fabric has warmth and elasticity qualities. In upholstery it used as covering material due to its pleasant feel and appearance. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Descrizione: cuscino arredo in lana con applicazione in pelliccia, fodera in lana ignifuga beige lavabile ad acqua applicazione in pelliccia sintetica lavabile, bordino perimetrale in contrasto. (Amoflex 2020)	This is enhanced by the small cushion with its luxuriously soft faux fur cover creating another dimension and providing a delicate contrast to the wool. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	lana mohair, tweed	mohair, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
TERM	Tessuto di lana	Wool fabric
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	FOLLATURA - [...] Ha la funzione di rendere più spesso un tessuto di lana feltrandolo in superficie, e di conferirgli nello stesso tempo, morbidezza al tatto. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	In order not to distract from the shape of the chair and the buttoning, a plain wool fabric was chosen, which also lends it a more contemporary look. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	tweed (Dialma Brown 2020)	tweed (Sleeper 2019a)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in tweed	in tweed
DEFINITION	Tessuto di lana elastico, poroso, pesante e di medio peso, con una chiara superficie marcata; in armatura a lino o a saia double-face. Prodotto da filati cardati medio-fini e filati di lana più grezzi, che sono elastici e hanno spesso dei nodi. In origine il tweed veniva prodotto a mano da filati irregolari. (Texsite 2020d)	Elastic, porous, mid to heavyweight wool or wool-blend fabric, with a clear, bold surface; made with a 2/2 twill weave. Produced from medium-fine carded yarns and coarser woollen yarns, which are elastic and also often have neps. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Divano 3 posti capitonnè, rivestimento esterno e cuscini in Tweed Avorio. Seduta, schienale, braccioli e cuscini in Jacquard Argilla. (Dialma Brown 2020)	Bringing his creative vision to the interiors meanwhile, designer Russell Sage echoes a strong local narrative through the layering of bespoke tweed , tartan and handprinted wallcoverings, which along with carefully chosen antiques and an extensive artwork collection, are woven into the fabric of the building. (Sleeper 2019a)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	lana	wool
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	lana mohair	mohair
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	lana mohair (Carillo Home 2019)	mohair (Sleeper 2019a)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		mohair fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in lana mohair	in mohair
DEFINITION	Tessuto ricavato dalla filato di lana mohair, elastico, ovvero la fibra della capra d'Angora. È un tessuto di medio peso che è morbido alla mano, presenta una caratteristica lucentezza metallica, e una sottile texture pelosa in un'armatura di filati cardati con un contenuto di mohair. Come la lana tradizionale, questo tessuto viene usato in tappezzeria per realizzare rivestimenti di pregio. (Texsite 2020a)	The fabric woven from the yarn of mohair wool fiber, the natural fiber produced from Angora goat. resilient, midweight woollen fabric which is soft to the touch, has a distinctive metallic sheen, and a subtle pile texture in a weave from carded yarns with a content of mohair. (Texsite 2020c)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Disponibile nel colore tortora e misura 50x50 cm, è per il 70% in pregiata lana mohair e per il 30% in soffice lana. (Carillo Home 2019)	The textures are rich – my favourite being the gorgeous custom camel-coloured mohair sofas and sectionals that layer so beautifully with the brown leather sofas. (Sleeper 2019a)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	lana	wool
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	tweed	tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
TERM		mohair fabric
CATEGORY		Full form
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT		Super Brio® is known as the most beautiful light mohair fabric in the world. The colour ranges are unique and directional. (Dormeuil 2017)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	mussola (Tessuti Zoregno 2020)	muslin (Creative Publishing Editors 1997)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in mussola, mussola di	in muslin
DEFINITION	Tessuto leggero e morbido, quasi trasparente, di seta, cotone, lino o lana, fabbricato originariamente a mossul, città dell'Iraq dalla quale prende il nome. Viene utilizzato per l'arredamento nei tendaggi e nella biancheria da letto. La mussolina è la versione più leggera di un tessuto di mussola. (IGMD 2020)	A broad term describing a wide variety of plain-weave cotton or polyester/cotton fabrics ranging from lightweight sheers to heavier shirting and sheeting. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Tessuto mussola di cotone stampato ideale per confezionare lenzuoline per culla e l'arredamento. (Tessuti Zoregno 2020)	For a T-cushion, clip muslin around curves, allowing it to lie flat. (Creative Publishing Editors 1997)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, lana, viscosa, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, wool, viscose, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	raso (Gallinaro 2006)	satin (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in raso	in satin
DEFINITION	Il raso è un tessuto realizzato in armatura a raso, da cui prende il nome. Può essere realizzato in seta, o in altre fibre naturali, artificiali o sintetiche. Il raso è fine, lucido, uniforme, liscio, dalla mano morbida. È molto usato come tessuto decorativo nell'arredamento, soprattutto per rivestire complementi d'arredo come cuscini. (Wikipedia 2019e)	The fabric produced through the satin weave. This fabric is shiny, soft, and elastic with a beautiful drape. Satin fabric is characterized by a soft, lustrous surface on one side, with a duller surface on the other side. One of satin's earliest uses in Europe was for decorative furniture in the Palace of Versailles, and satin is still used for pillow coverings, chairs, and other types of cushioned furniture. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La finitura dell'inchiodatura del tessuto si esegue successivamente. Usando stoffe di satin o di raso, per evitare la tiratura dei fili della trama causata dalle semenze, inchiodare sopra la stoffa un cartoncino di 5 mm. (Gallinaro 2006)	The sumptuous elegance is taken further by using an abundance of cushions in crushed claret-red velvet and deep pink satin. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, lana, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, wool, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	broccato (Tapezzeria Lucifora 2020)	brocade (Artemest 2020l)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in broccato	in brocade
DEFINITION	Tessuto con motivo o figure a rilievo, prodotte da catene e da trame che sono aggiunte al tessuto di fondo e che appaiono soltanto sul diritto. in passato designava un tessuto di seta arricchito da oro e argento, oggi indica un tessuto a disegno irregolare. Può essere realizzato in seta, lino, cotone, ma, a volte, anche in fibre sintetiche. Viene utilizzato come rivestimento di pregio per mobili imbottiti e complementi d'arredo. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	A rich, Jacquard-woven fabric with an all over interwoven design of raised figures or flowers. The pattern is emphasized by contrasting surfaces or colors and often has gold or silver threads running through it. The background may be either a satin or a twill weave. Brocade is used as upholstery and drapery fabric. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Divano antico con sostituzione di molle e crine, rivestito con broccato. (Tapezzeria Lucifora 2020)	The Justinien chaise longue will bring an entirely new level of luxury to any classic or modern decor in your home. The base is upholstered in leather, while the padded seat, armrests and kidney-rest cushion are covered with velvet. The backrest is upholstered in premium silk brocade with the option of adding elegant tassels. Other colors available. (Artemest 2020l)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, lana, seta, velluto, raso, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, wool, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	seta (Gallinaro 2006)	silk (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	tessuto di seta	silk fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in seta	in silk
DEFINITION	Tessuto ottenuto dalla fibra di seta, ricavata dal bozzolo del baco da seta. I tessuti di seta si suddividono in quattro tipi fondamentali a seconda del tipo di armatura usata per produrli: tela, saia, raso, jacquard. Nell'ambito dell'arredamento la seta viene impiegata soprattutto per realizzare tende e tappezzerie. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	Fabric woven from silk fiber, obtained from the cocoons of silkworms. Silk is known for its beautiful drape and absorbent nature, it is soft, strong, durable, and elastic. For these characteristics it is an ideal textile for high-end upholstery. (Master Class 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Dovendo applicare una guarnizione, frangia o bordo, si può anche evitare di mettere la fodera se la stoffa lo consente, mentre è indispensabile foderare un piano di coperta trattato con la stoffa di seta, magari con l'imbottitura interna di molettone. (Gallinaro 2006)	Although beautiful, silk is suitable for light domestic or decorative use only as it is a more delicate and less durable fabric. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, raso, lana, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, satin, wool, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
TERM	Tessuto di seta	Silk fabric
CATEGORY	Full form	Full form
PHRASEOLOGY	In tessuto di seta	In silk fabric
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Shantung-Tessuto di seta dall'aspetto ruvido, caratterizzato da nodi, che sono un'irregolarità prodotta dal fatto che un baco solo fila due bozzoli. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	This rich green silk fabric is very effective as the gentle lines of the velvet leaf flock echo the flowing lines of the wooden batons that make up the chair back and legs. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	moiré (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016a)	moiré (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016b)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	loan word
FULL FORM	tessuto moiré	moiré fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in moiré	in moiré
DEFINITION	Tessuto in seta o misto seta, in fibra sintetica o in acetato e viscosa, in armatura gros (in alcuni tipi di fodera in tela taffetà), monocoloro. Ha un aspetto lucido e setoso con un riflesso ottico consistente in caratteristiche ondulazioni sinusoidali di chiaro scuro cangiante a seconda che riflettono la luce; si ottiene con l'impiego di filati e intrecci particolari, oppure con procedimenti di calandratura, imprimendo alla stoffa disegni sfalsati. Detta operazione è chiamata marezzatura. (Trama e Ordito 2017)	A wavy or watered effect on a textile fabric, especially a corded fabric of silk, rayon, or one of the manufactured fibers. Moiré is produced by passing the fabric between engraved cylinders which press the design into the material, causing the crushed and uncrushed parts to reflect light differently. (Celanese Acetate LLC 2001)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Poltrona in moiré con tigre ricamata Moiré rosso Su ordinazione (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016a)	Moiré armchair with embroidered butterfly Light pink moiré (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016b)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, raso, lana, velluto, broccato, tweed, twill	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, satin, wool, velvet, brocade, tweed, twill
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
TERM	Tessuto moiré	Moiré fabric
CATEGORY	Full form	Full form
PHRASEOLOGY	In tessuto moiré	In moiré fabric
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La poltrona in tessuto moiré rosso presenta uno schienale alto tipico del design a conchiglia. (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016a)	The arm chair in pink moiré fabric has a high-backed design that's reflective of a seashell design. (Guccio Gucci S.p.A. 2016b)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	twill (Missoni 2000-2020)	twill (Artemest 2020m)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in twill	in twill
DEFINITION	Dal verbo inglese twill che significa "tessere in diagonale". Designa genericamente l'armatura saia. È un tessuto a leggere costine oblique senza rovescio, con ordito in seta greggia e trama in schiappe; si fanno imitazioni in tecnofibre. Il twill, che può essere anche stampato. In tappezzeria è usato come tessuto da rivestimento. (Trama e Ordito 2016)	A type of fabric woven with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs. It is made by passing the weft thread over one or more warp threads and then under two or more warp threads and so on, with a "step" or offset between rows to create the characteristic diagonal pattern. Because of this structure, twills generally drape well. Examples of twill fabric are chino, drill, denim, gabardine, tweed and serge. (Fashion Fabrics Club 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Cuscino decorativo per il letto in twill di cotone tinto in filo, motivo micro righe multicolori. (Missoni 2000-2020)	This Art Deco chair features classy bentwood armrests, modern embroidery on black and white linen twill and wooden legs. The upholstery is made of natural materials: jute, metal springing, vegetal horsehair and cotton wadding. The item doesn't need any assembly as it is delivered to your home in one piece. (Artemest 2020m)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, lana, seta, velluto, broccato, raso, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, wool, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	velluto (Elle Decor IT Febbraio 2018)	velvet (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in velluto, velluto di	in velvet
DEFINITION	Tessuto che presenta una superficie di fitto pelo liscio, compatto e brillante disposto perpendicolarmente all'armatura. Il fondo può avere una armatura a tela, raso o saia. Possono essere fabbricati con due sistemi fondamentali di tessitura: a ferri o a doppia altezza. Il velluto può essere a coste, stampato, operato, calandrato. Può essere realizzato in fibre diverse, anche se quello di cotone è il più usato. Nell'ambito dell'arredamento d'interni è usato come tessuto di rivestimento per sedute e cuscini. (Trama e Ordito 2018)	A medium weight short cut-pile constructed fabric in which the cut pile stands up very straight in a succession of rows that stand so close together as to give an even, uniform surface. It is woven using two sets of warp yarns; the extra set creates the pile. Velvet, a luxurious fabric, is commonly made with a filament fiber for high luster and a smooth, soft hand. It is used in home decor as an upholstery and decorative fabric. (Fabric Link 1995-2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Marmo per i piani di lavoro e le nicchie, stucchi sopra le finestre che riecheggiano il tema del camino, disegnano l'eleganza di una cucina dove si pranza su poltroncine e panca rivestite in velluto. (Elle Decor IT Febbraio 2018)	The sumptuous elegance is taken further by using an abundance of cushions in crushed claret-red velvet and deep pink satin. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, viscosa, raso, seta, lana, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, viscose, satin, silk, wool, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	viscosa (Alpinschnuller 2020)	viscose (Master Class 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	tessuto di viscosa	viscose fabric
PHRASEOLOGY	in viscosa	in viscose
DEFINITION	Tessuto ottenuto dal filato di viscosa. Una sostanza ricavata dalla cellulosa del legno e sottoposta a un trattamento fisico-chimico. La viscosa è un tessuto molto simile alla seta, ma più economico, perché artificiale. Al tatto è morbida, assorbente e antistatica. È un tessuto resistente ma delicato, per questo è consigliato il lavaggio a basse temperature. Nella realizzazione del tessuto la fibra di viscosa può essere miscelata con altre fibre naturali o sintetiche. Viene impiegata nell'arredamento per la casa. (Dizionario dei Tessuti 2020)	Fabric produced with the rayon fiber made by viscose process. This fabric can be glossy or matt, lightweight or heavy, textured or smooth. 100% viscose looks similar to silk. To reduce its natural gloss, special matting chemicals are applied. Viscose is soft and nice to the touch, well-drapable, antistatic, easily dyeable, highly durable when dry, non-allergenic and hygienic. For these reason it is very much used as home decor and upholstery fabric. (Tissura 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il vantaggio della viscosa è che è luminoso quasi come la seta, offre colori molto vivaci e brillanti e sulla pelle dà la sensazione di freschezza e cade molto bene. (Alpinschnuller 2020)	Viscose is cheap to produce and is a versatile fabric used for clothing items such as blouses, dresses, and jackets, and around the home in carpets and upholstery. (Master Class 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery fabrics	Upholstery fabrics
RELATED TERMS	tessuto	fabric
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	cotone, lino, iuta, mussola, lana, raso, seta, velluto, broccato, twill, tweed	cotton, linen, jute, muslin, wool, satin, silk, velvet, brocade, twill, tweed
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
TERM	Tessuto di viscosa	Viscose fabric
CATEGORY	Full form	Full form
PHRASEOLOGY	In tessuto di viscosa	In viscose fabric
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Tessuto di viscosa, fili tinti in due colori (bianco-verde), altezza ca. 147cm (Tessuti Zenderino 2020)	Soft and lightweight, viscose fabric is a fixture of many wardrobes and homes and has been in use since the late 1800s. (Master Class 2019)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	legno (Gallinaro 2006)	wood (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in legno	in wood
DEFINITION	Il legno è il materiale per eccellenza per realizzare le strutture dei mobili grazie alla sua resistenza, robustezza e duttilità di utilizzo. In genere, per costruire il fusto dei mobili imbottiti, si utilizzano legni teneri, per mobili da rivestire completamente, e semiduri o duri per mobili che devono presentare scoperte alcune parti funzionali. I diversi tipi di legno possono assumere aspetti e caratteristiche diverse a seconda di come vengono lavorate: legno massello, compensato o impiallacciatura. (Talento M. 2020)	Wood is one of the main materials used in upholstered furniture making. Each type of wood, softwood or hardwood, has a different set of characteristics in terms of color, density, grain, and finishing and thus has different uses in furniture making. The most valuable and durable material for upholstered furniture frames is solid wood. Other options are engineered wood products such as plywood or MDF that can be covered in wood veneer. (
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Legni usati Legno di pioppo per fusti di divani e poltrone da imbottire completamente. Legno di abete: per fusti di elastici da letto. Altri legni a fibra tenera sono: il cirmolo, l'ontano, il tiglio, che però non si usano comunemente per costruire fusti. Legni a fibra dura: noce, faggio, ciliegio, castagno, rovere, mogano ed altri ancora, con i quali si costruiscono sedie, poltrone e divani che devono presentare scoperte alcune loro parti funzionali, come braccioli, spalliere, gambe e parti decorative. (Gallinaro 2006)	The wood on a piece of furniture can contribute hugely to its character and is sometimes the main attraction. If the wood is in poor condition, for example if it has scratches or indent marks or has been painted over, consider taking the piece to a specialist restorer who can either make good any bad knocks or scratches, or strip the wood back to its natural state and repolish it by hand; the results can be very rewarding. (Fulton & Weston 2017)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	materiali da tappezzeria	upholstery materials
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	legni dolci, legni duri, compensato, impiallacciatura	hardwood, softwood, plywood, veneer
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	legno dolce (Antichità Belsito 2020)	softwood (Gilliatt 2012)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun group	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	recommended	common
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante gimnosperme, ovvero piante legnose con foglie aghiformi che producono semi disposti sulle scaglie di un cono (pigna). Questo termine botanico designa un legno con struttura cellulare larga, tipico delle conifere, indipendentemente dalla durezza del legno. ,Appartengono a questa classificazione gli alberi del genere abies (abeti), cedrus (cedro), pinus (pino), e altre piante conifere. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014d)	In woodworking terminology, the term “softwood” is not strictly a term referring to hardness, but rather to the botanical designation of the trees from which the wood comes. Softwoods are conifers (cone-bearing plants). Most conifers happen to yield fairly soft wood, so the name “softwood” is generally applied, though not always strictly correct. (The Wood Database 2008-2020b)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	È un legno dolce di origine italiana (nazionale) che si distingue come Abete Bianco e Rosso. (Antichità Belsito 2020)	A highly specialized art of painting and staining softwoods to make them look like various hardwoods that have discernible patterns in the graining. (Gilliatt 2012)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno	wood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
RELATED TERMS	abete bianco, cedro, pino	silver fir, cedar, pine
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
SYNONYMS	Il termine legno tenero viene usato indistintamente per indicare i legni classificati come conifere così come per indicare la durezza del legno stesso. Per evitare confusione, è preferibile usare il termine legno dolce.	
TERM	legno tenero (Savio Parchetti 2020)	
NOTE	rejected	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	L'abete è un legno tenero, della famiglia delle resinose. (Savio Parchetti 2020)	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	abete bianco (Mano Mano 2020)	silver fir (Veca Etagere 2016)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun group	noun group
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		silver fir wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in abete bianco	in silver fir
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero di Abete Bianco. È caratterizzato da un colore bianco-giallastro con venatura poco marcata. È un legno tenero, leggero e facilmente attaccabile dagli insetti xilofagi. L'Abete Bianco non è un legno resinoso, per questo motivo è meno resistente agli agenti atmosferici rispetto all'Abete Rosso. Questo legno è utilizzato per le costruzioni di interni e di fusti nell'industria del mobile. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014a)	Wood of the Silver Fir tree. Its heartwood is usually white to reddish brown with pale sapwood that is not clearly distinguished from the heartwood. This wood has a straight grain with a uniform, medium-coarse texture. It is easily workable with hand and machine tools and it glues, stains and finishes well. It is usually used for construction lumber, plywood and other utility wood purposes thanks to these properties. (The Wood Database 2008-2020a)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Scaffale in legno con 4 ripiani elegante e modulare. Le 4 gambe di sostegno permettono il posizionamento dei 4 ripiani in dotazione, grazie alle scanalature predisposte. Realizzato con tavole in legno di abete bianco. Utilizzato per riporre oggetti in modo ordinato, in casa, in garage sia all'interno che all'esterno. Sistema modulare. (Mano Mano 2020)	Pechino is an extensible table with an essential mechanism that encapsulates beauty and functionality. The structure consists of two bases made of folded metal, available in different finishes and colors to match the living environment. Dimensions: 160x90 cm - height 75 cm - extensible 310 cm. Grey slate metal structure. Silver fir laminated folding wood top (Veca Etagere 2016)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno dolce	softwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	Cedro, pino	Cedar, pine
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	Il termine generico Abete è spesso usato per indicare l'Abete Bianco, varietà di legname più usata in arredamento rispetto all'Abete Rosso.	The generic term "Fir" is commonly used to indicate the Silver Fir.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	abete (Gallinaro 2006)	fir (Artemest 2020a)
USAGE NOTE	common, informal	common, informal
PHRASEOLOGY	in abete	in fir
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Legno di abete: per fusti di elastici da letto. (Gallinaro 2006)	This striking 2-door wardrobe, made entirely of antique recycled fir wood, combines panels of three different shades of wood in a layered pattern creating an impressive mosaic decoration. (Artemest 2020a)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	cedro (Riva 1920 2020)	cedar (Luxury Runiture MR 2020)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		cedar wood, cedarwood
PHRASEOLOGY	in pino	in cedar
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero del genere <i>Cedrus</i> , appartenete alla famiglia delle resinose e originario del Libano. Questo legno presenta un alborno biancastro e un durame bruno roseo con tessitura fine e diritta. È un legno che resiste a lungo anche in ambiente esterno, per questo viene usato anche nell'industria per costruzioni e travature. La sua facilità di lavorazione lo rende un legno pregiato per mobili, pezzi decorativi, intaglio e scultura. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014b)	The wood of the trees belonging to <i>Cedrus</i> , a genus of coniferous plants. The wood is light, reddish-brown, and rather soft. Cedar is a stable wood which resists well to changes of temperature and moisture. Thanks to its fragrance, it has insects and moths repelling qualities. For these characteristics, cedar is easy to work with and very much used in furniture making. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Poltrona in legno massello di cedro profumato lavorata da un blocco unico, si caratterizza per la scocca avvolgente in linea di continuità tra seduta e schienale. A richiesta cuscino d'appoggio in tessuto o pelle con cuciture a vista. (Riva 1920 2020)	Taffee chair from the Italian manufacturer Riva 1920. The housing is made out of the trunk of a cedar. Upholstery of textile leather. Color in stock. The chair is designed in modern style. (Luxury Runiture MR 2020)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno dolce	softwoods
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	Abete bianco, pino	Silver fir, pine
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	pino (Demar Mobili 2019)	pine (Oka Spring/Summer 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		pine wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in pino	in pine
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante della specie Pinus appartenente alla famiglia delle Pinacee resinose. Il pino è un legno tenero, profumato e molto resinoso. Il suo colore è bianco rossiccio. È più duro dell'abete e resiste bene alle intemperie, ma particolarmente sensibile agli attacchi dei funghi che provocano alterazioni di colore. Esistono diverse qualità di pino le quali vengono usate per falegnameria interna, infissi, serramenti e mobili. (Savio Parchetti 2010)	The wood of the conifer belonging to the genus Pinus. It is a softwood, characterized by a light colour. Its characteristics and hardness varies according to the variety of pine. American pine is easy to work with and used in furniture and interior finishes. White pine is mostly used for structural purposes. Yellow pine is tougher and usually used for floors, doors and trims. (Wikipedia 2020a; Gilliat 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La sua solida struttura, che nel design richiama il sapore della migliore tradizione, è realizzata in pregiato legno di pino ed accoglie una robusta rete ortopedica elettrosaldata, completa di un comodo materasso in espanso di spessore 7 cm., che abbiamo scelto con densità adeguata a garantirti il massimo comfort nei momenti di riposo e relax. (Demar Mobili 2019)	Metal and pine wood frame in an antique brass finish. Upholstered in herringbone linen. (Oka Spring/Summer 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno dolce	softwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	Abete bianco, cedro	Silver fir, cedar
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	legno duro (Buini Legnami 2017)	hardwood (Gloag 2013)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun group	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	recommended	common
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante angiosperme, ovvero piante che producono un fiore vero e seme protetto. Questo termine botanico designa un legno con struttura cellulare stretta, indipendentemente dall'effettiva durezza del legno. Appartengono a questa classificazione i legni di alberi diversi da conifere. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014d)	In woodworking terminology, the term "softwood" is not strictly a term referring to hardness, but rather to the botanical designation of the trees from which the wood comes. Hardwoods are angiosperms (flowering plants). Most hardwoods happen to yield fairly hard wood, so the name "hardwood" is generally applied, though not always strictly correct. (The Wood Database 2008-2020c)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Va inoltre precisato che, a livello botanico, seguendo una classificazione di matrice anglosassone, si distinguono essenzialmente i legni duri (vale a dire angiosperme) dai legni dolci (le conifere). (Buini Legnami 2017)	Under the nomenclature of the British Standards Institution, hardwoods are supplied from broad leaved trees, belonging to the botanical group of Angiosperms. (Gloag 2013)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno	wood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	legno dolce	softwood
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	acacia (Gallinaro 2006)	acacia (Artemest 2020b)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		acacia wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in acacia	in acacia
DEFINITION	<p>Legno dell'albero di acacia, genere appartenente alla famiglia delle latifoglie. Poiché esistono diverse varietà il suo colore può variare da giallo a rossastro. E' un legno a tessitura media, regolare, con fibre diritte o intrecciate, pieghevole, con buona resistenza all'urto. E' poroso e molto duro, compatto ed elastico, facilmente fendibile. Quando è asciutto è ben solido, inattaccabile dai tarli e resistente all'umidità. Le sue caratteristiche meccaniche ed estetiche ne fanno un legname pregevole anche per la costruzione di mobili di qualità per interni. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Casini Legnami 2020a)</p>	<p>The wood of the trees belonging to Acacia genus. The wood of acacia can be from medium to dark reddish-brown. Acacia wood is dense and hard, for this reason it is highly durable, water-resistant and resistant to fungus. Thanks to these properties it can be used for outdoor furniture . (Gilliatt 2012; Verty Furniture 2013)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>La poltrona da giardino Fera è realizzata interamente in legno massiccio di acacia, la sua caratteristica vincente è l'incredibile convenienza. (Milani Home 2020)</p>	<p>The modern aesthetic of its acacia wood structure is linear and exquisite and will complement other rustic or outdoor pieces, both in a classic or modern home, thanks to its natural allure. (Artemest 2020b)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	acero (Gallinaro 2006)	maple (Artemest 2020c)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		maple wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in acero	in maple
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero di acero, appartenente alla famiglia delle latifoglie. Ha colore chiaro che va dal bianco-giallastro al rosato pallido, con venature. L'acero ha superficie lucida, con fibratura variabile e tessitura fine. Si usa per falegnameria interna ed esterna, per lavori di ebanisteria e impiallacciatura. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014e)	The wood of the trees belonging to Acer genus, of the family of hardwoods. The wood of maple is hard, light in color with a straight grain, similar to birch. This wood is strong and very durable. Thanks to its color, smooth grain, and strength it is very much used in high-end furniture. (Gilliatt 2012; Vermont Wood Studios 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Nato dall'incontro di due elementi di legno, acero per l'esterno, noce per la parte interna, il picchio si trasforma in elegante fermalibri con supporto in metallo. (Callegaris 2019: 101)	Refined Biedermeier style seats with cross sitting and fixed spring upholstery, featuring handmade polished shellac, delicately crafted in maple wood with a walnut wood veneering. (Artemest 2020c)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	betulla (Ikea IT 2019)	birch (Ikea EN 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		birch wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in betulla	in birch
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante del genere betula, appartenente alla famiglia delle latifoglie. La betulla è un legno tenero dal colore bianco giallastro venato, qualche volta tendente al rosa. È Poco resistente all'umidità, per questo non è adatta a mobili da esterno. Se ne ricavano compensati pregiati e interni di mobili. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014f)	The wood of the trees belonging to genus <i>Betula</i> , of the family of hardwoods. Birch has a white sapwood and light reddish brown heartwood. This wood is generally straight-grained with a fine, uniform texture, and is generally characterized by a plain, often curly or wavy pattern. Birch is a heavy wood, hard, and strong, but easy to work with. It used for furniture-making, veneer and plywood. (Wikipedia 2020b; American Hardwoods 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La pratica serie VILTO si compone di robusti mobili multifunzionali a giorno in legno di betulla con venature delicate, un colore chiaro che si scurisce con il tempo. (Ikea IT 2019)	This chest of drawers is rooted in Scandinavian craftsmanship traditions with solid birch , grain leather, and fine details. (Ikea EN 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	castagno (Gallinaro 2006)	chestnut (Artemest 2020d)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		chestnut wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in castagno	in chestnut
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero di castagno del genere Castanea, appartenente alla famiglia delle latifoglie. Il castagno presenta alburo giallastro e durame di colore bruno chiaro, leggermente venato e con molti nodi. Il durame resiste bene agli attacchi dei funghi, degli insetti ed anche al fuoco. Il castagno è elastico e resistente, poco compatto e con basso peso specifico. È usato per pavimenti, mobili rustici, doghe, serramenti e nella concia delle pelli essendo ricco di tannino. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014g)	The wood of the trees belonging to Castanea genus, of the family of hardwoods. Chestnut has a light to medium brown heartwood, darkening to a reddish brown with age. Narrow sapwood is well-defined and is pale white to light brown. Its grain is straight to spiral or interlocked. It has a coarse, uneven texture. Chestnut wood is mostly used in furniture, veneer and carving. (Gilliatt 2012; The wood database 2008-2020p)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il tavolo Barone è un massiccio tavolo in massello realizzabile in legno di castagno. (Falegnameria 900 2020)	Entirely handcrafted, this piece boasts a wooden mosaic on the front panel made of beechwood, chestnut, and wenge tiles. (Artemest 2020d)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	ciliegio (Gallinaro 2006)	cherry (Artemest 2020e)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		cherry wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in ciliegio	in cherry
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero di ciliegio, appartenente alla famiglia delle latifoglie. L'alburno è stretto, giallastro e il durame è bruno-arancio o bruno-rosso con venature. È molto duro e compatto, con fibre regolari. Tende però a deformarsi e a fendersi. Viene utilizzato soprattutto nell'ebanisteria fine. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014h)	The wood of the cherry tree, belonging to hardwoods. Its heartwood is a light pinkish brown when freshly cut, darkening to a deeper golden brown with exposure to light. Sapwood is a pale yellowish color. Cherry has a fine to medium texture with close grain. It is moderately durable and susceptible to insect attack. It is usually easy to work with and is used in veneer, furniture, cabinetry and carvings. (Gilliatt 2012; The wood database 2008-2020d)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Il giroletto da abbinare, sommier contenitore o fascia bassa possono essere imbottiti con diverse varietà e tipologia di tessuti, o nella versione legno con le finiture ciliegio, rovere moro e bianco spazzolato. (La Moderna Rete 2020)	This iconic set designed between 1955 and 1956 is still an unparalleled example of modern design. Both the ottoman and the swivel armchair feature a rosewood frame with a warm cherry (shown) or black-lacquered finish. The leather upholstery and the polyurethane rubber padding contribute to the set's comfort, aided by the wide backrest and armrests. (Artemest 2020e)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	ebano (Archiproducts 2020a)	ebony (Artemest 2020f)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		ebony wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in ebano	in ebony
DEFINITION	Legno che si ricava da diversi alberi appartenenti alla famiglia delle Ebanacee. L'ebano proviene dalle Indie, dalle Antille o dall'Africa. Ne esistono diverse varietà, tra cui la più pregiata è quella di colore nero. Il legno è profumato, molto duro e con peso specifico maggiore di quello dell'acqua, infatti non galleggia. Si usa per lavori di tornio, di intaglio, intarsio e per mobili di lusso. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Wikipedia 2020c)	The wood of several species of trees of the genus <i>Diospyros</i> (family Ebenaceae), widely distributed in the tropics. The best quality is very heavy, almost black, and derived from heartwood only. Because of its colour, durability, hardness, and ability to take a high polish, ebony is used for cabinetwork, inlaying and furniture. (Gilliatt 2012; Encyclopaedia Britannica 2019)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Poltrona con struttura in multistrato impiallacciato ebano. Imbottitura con schiuma di poliuretano espanso ignifugo a varie densità. Verniciatura lucida e dettagli in bronzo o silver. (Archiproducts 2020a)	This elegant armchair was designed by Giovanni Luca Ferreri and features a minimalist structure in ebony wood that is highlighted around the edges with inserts in polished stainless steel. (Artemest 2020f)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	faggio (Gallinaro 2006)	beech (Elle Decoration UK September 2015)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		beech wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in faggio	in beech
DEFINITION	Legno che si ricava dalle piante angiosperme di genere Fagus, di colore biancastro o giallo rossastro. È un legno pesante e poco elastico, che tende a fendersi e deformarsi. Può essere curvato col vapore, in questo caso diventa più duro e flessibile. Si usa per pavimentazioni, mobili, carpenteria, serramenti. Viene usato in falegnameria e in ebanisteria per vari lavori d'artigianato. È impiegato nella costruzione di sedie curvate. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014i)	The wood of trees belonging to genus Fagus, of the hardwood family. Beech is typically a pale cream color, sometimes with a pink or brown hue. Its grain is straight, with a fine to medium uniform texture. It is considered non-durable and subject to insect attack. Overall beech has a good workability and responds very well to steam-bending. For its hardness, strength and bending capabilities it is much used for furniture, veneer, plywood and especially for bent chair backs. (Gilliatt 2012; The Wood Database 2008-2020e)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	I divani, la poltrona e il pouf Arcadia hanno il fusto in legno di faggio. (Poltrona Frau 2020a)	You'll find shades that are true to every type of wood from beech to wenge, with textured grains and knots that reflect the natural imperfections of the real thing.
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	frassino (Gallinaro 2006)	ash (Elle Decoration UK September 2015)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di frassino	ash wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in frassino	in ash
DEFINITION	Legno che si ricava dagli alberi appartenenti al genere Fraxinus, della famiglia delle latifoglie. Il colore varia tra chiaro o bruno pallido e tende a scurirsi con la stagionatura. Ha fibratura dritta e tessitura grossolana. Come il faggio è facile da lavorare e risponde bene alla curvatura col vapore. Si presta a lavori di ebanisteria, intelaiature e mobili. (Savio Parchetti 2010; Tutto Legno 1995-2014j)	The wood of trees belonging to genus Fraxinus, of the hardwood family. Ash has a light to medium brown color, though darker streaks can also be seen, with not clear distinction between heartwood and sapwood. The grain is almost always straight and regular. It is easy to work with and responds well to steam bending. It is mostly used for flooring, furniture, veneer and other turned objects. (Gilliatt 2012; The wood database 2008-2020f)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Poltrona con scocca realizzata in poliuretano schiumato a freddo, rivestita in tessuto o pelle, dotata di cuscini poggiatesta e basamento in legno massello di frassino o in metallo. (Calligaris 2019)	True to his eco credentials, Cox has used sustainable, British-grown beech and ash timbers throughout. (Elle Decoration UK September 2015)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	mogano (Gallinaro 2006)	mahogany (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		mahogany wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in mogano	in mahogany
DEFINITION	<p>Legno che si ricava dalle tre specie dell'albero di mogano, il quale cresce esclusivamente in Sudamerica. Il legno è duro, molto resistente e compatto, con alburno biancastro e durame bruno-rossastro. Ha grana finissima con tessitura variabile e fibre spesso intrecciate o ondulate con particolare effetto decorativo. Se ben stagionato e se conservato all'asciutto non si deforma e offre buona durabilità e resistenza ai tarli. Si lavora con facilità e con risultati ottimi per questo si presta a essere intagliato. A causa del costo elevato, viene usato per mobili di pregio e arredamenti di lusso. (Casini Legnami 2020b)</p>	<p>The wood of three species of mahogany tree, indigenous of Americas. It has a reddish-brown color that darkens over time, and displays a reddish sheen when polished. It has excellent workability, is very durable and worm resistant. These properties make it a favorable wood for crafting cabinets and furniture. (Wikipedia 2020d; Gilliat 2012)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Legni a fibra dura: noce, faggio, ciliegio, castagno, rovere, mogano ed altri ancora, con i quali si costruiscono sedie, poltrone e divani che devono presentare scoperte alcune loro parti funzionali, come braccioli, spalliere, gambe e parti decorative. (Gallinaro 2006, Pg. 35)</p>	<p>When this chair was found, the mahogany needed a good polishing and there was a bad split on the lower side of the balloon. (Fulton & Weston 2017)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	noce (Gallinaro 2006)	walnut (Artemest 2020c)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		walnut wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in noce	in walnut
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante del genere Juglans, della famiglia delle latifoglie. Le due varietà più utilizzate in arredamento sono il noce nazionale (o noce europeo) e noce canaletto (o noce americano). Il colore si differenzia leggermente nelle due varietà ma è tendenzialmente scuro. Il noce viene principalmente impiegato in falegnameria fine, mobili di prestigio, piccola carpenteria e impiallaccature di varia tipologia. (Wikipedia 2020e)	The wood of the plants belonging to genus Juglans. Among many varieties of walnut, English walnut (or European walnut) and Black walnut (or American walnut). Its wood has medium to dark color and close grain. It is used for furniture construction and veneering. (Wikipedia 2020i)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Legni a fibra dura: noce, faggio, ciliegio, castagno, rovere, mogano ed altri ancora, con i quali si costruiscono sedie, poltrone e divani che devono presentare scoperte alcune loro parti funzionali, come braccioli, spalliere, gambe e parti decorative. (Gallinaro 2006)	Refined Biedermeier style seats with cross sitting and fixed spring upholstery, featuring handmade polished shellac, delicately crafted in maple wood with a walnut wood veneering. (Artemest 2020c)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	noce nazionale, noce canaletto	English walnut, black walnut
TYPE OF RELATION	sub.	sub.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	noce nazionale (Archiproducts 2020f)	English walnut (Vinterior 2020)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		English walnut wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in noce nazionale	in English walnut
DEFINITION	<p>Legno della pianta di noce che cresce tipicamente in Europa e Asia. Presenta un alborno biancastro, differenziato dal durame che è di color bruno, striato con venature più scure che lo rendono particolarmente pregiato. Ha tessitura da media a fine con fibratura varia. Non è molto durevole, per questo viene usato soprattutto per mobili da interno. È adatto ad essere intagliato ed è molto usato nei lavori di ebanisteria. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014k)</p>	<p>The wood of the plant of black walnut, a variety of walnut who grows in Eastern Europe and western Asia. Heartwood can range from a lighter pale brown to a dark chocolate brown with darker brown streaks. Color can sometimes have a gray, purple, or reddish cast. Grain is usually straight with medium texture and moderate natural luster. English Walnut is rated as very durable, but susceptible to insect attack. It is easy to work with and responds well to bending, therefore it is used in furniture, cabinetry, interior paneling, and veneer. (The Wood Database 2008-2020r)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Struttura portante in noce nazionale tinto ebano e lucidato oppure finitura manuale con idropittura e vernice a basso impatto ambientale colore bianco. Rivestimento in panno (tessuto Star) o in cuoio nei colori a listino. (Archiproducts 2020f)</p>	<p>This is an antique elbow chair. An English walnut armchair dating to the Victorian era, circa 1880. A superior late 19th century chair presented in excellent antique condition. Stunning walnut frame presenting good colour and a desirable aged patina. Well executed, hand carved details throughout. (Vinterior 2020)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	noce nazionale	walnut
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	noce canaletto	black walnut
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Noce europeo" è un sinonimo di "noce nazionale", ma l'uso è meno frequente.	
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	noce europeo	European walnut
NOTE	uncommon	
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	La poltrona Byron assomiglia ad alle classiche strutture in legno massiccio dalle linee chiare. I braccioli in legno massello hanno una sezione 40x40 mm. La seduta confortevole è garantita dall'imbottitura con cinghie elastiche e schiuma di alta qualità. Questa poltrona è disponibile con rivestimento in pelle o in tessuto oppure con tessuto scelto dal cliente. Non ci sono elementi fissi, i cuscini possono essere rimossi per facilitarne la pulizia. La poltrona Byron è disponibile in rovere Europeo o Noce Europeo. (Tahini Home 2018)	Artisan Neva chair in European walnut. Model displayed and priced is in European walnut with a Kvadrat Remix 2 fabric upholstery (Fabric range 1). This model is on display in our showroom. (Home Naturally 2020)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	noce canaletto (Diotti 2008-2020)	black walnut (Zin Home 2020)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM		black walnut wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in noce nazionale	in black walnut
DEFINITION	Legno della pianta di noce che cresce tipicamente negli Stati Uniti. Il nome deriva dai canali che trasportano la clorofilla. Questo legno è molto simile al noce europeo, ma è più facile da reperire. Inoltre ha un colore leggermente più scuro rispetto al noce nazionale. Dato il suo colore scuro, viene spesso decolorato con agenti sbiancanti come l'acqua ossigenata, per renderlo più simile ed abbinabile al noce nazionale. È utilizzato principalmente nell'industria dell'arredamento per mobili ed impiallaccature. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014r)	The wood of the plant of black walnut, a variety of walnut who grows in the Eastern United States. Its heartwood can range from a lighter pale brown to a dark chocolate brown with darker streaks. Color can have a grey, purple, or reddish cast. Grain is usually straight with medium texture and moderate natural luster. Black Walnut is rated as very durable, but susceptible to insect attack. It is easy to work with and responds well to bending, therefore it is used in furniture, cabinetry, interior paneling, and veneer. (The Wood Database 2008-2020q)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Eiko è una sedia con gambe in noce canaletto curve dal profilo affusolato, contraddistinta dal design avvolgente dello schienale, valorizzato insieme alla seduta da una morbida imbottitura con rivestimento in tessuto, ecopelle o pelle. L'importante struttura garantisce una notevole stabilità, impreziosita da caratterizzanti venature verticali del legno massello di noce canaletto naturale o grigio. (Diotti 2008-2020)	Industrial yet modern, our Bina Side Chair features mid-century modern design with reclaimed black walnut frame and a comfortable Canvas upholstered seat. A sleek, contemporary seating solution for dining tables and work stations. The contrast of the reclaimed shelter half army canvas gives a modern twist to this traditional piece that will be the center of attention in any setting. (Zin Home 2020)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	noce nazionale	walnut
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	noce nazionale	black walnut
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
SYNONYMS	"Noce americano" è un sinonimo di "noce canaletto", ma l'uso è meno frequente.	"American walnut" is also used to indicate the "black walnut".
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

TERM	noce americano	American walnut
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in noce americano	in American walnut
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Sedia Tonon Salt & Pepper La sedia Salt & Pepper è una sedia in legno minimalista con una scocca imbottita stretta. La forma organica si adatta molto bene al corpo donando una sensazione di morbidezza. La solida struttura in legno massello è disponibile in noce americano o rovere. (Bartolomeo Italian Design 2018)	The American Walnut species is widely admired for its exceptional color tone and graining. While there are many stains which attempt to mimick the "walnut color" the actual American Walnut species acheives its brown tone without the use of stains. (Kardiel 2020)
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	olmo (Gallinaro 2006)	elm (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di olmo	elm wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in olmo	in elm
DEFINITION	Legno che si ricava dalle piante del genere <i>Ulmus</i> , della famiglia delle latifoglie. Nel nostro paese si trovano prevalentemente le specie campestre e montano. Il colore varia tra il bruno chiaro, bruno-rosso e, bruno-grigio a seconda della varietà. L'olmo è pesante, duro, elastico, resistente alle spaccature e non particolarmente durevole. È di facile lavorazione, ma è soggetto a fessurarsi e a deformarsi se non viene essiccato con molta attenzione. Viene impiegato per impiallacciatura, mobili, parquet, rivestimenti di pareti e soffitti. (Casini Legnami 2020c)	The wood of trees belonging to genus <i>Ulmus</i> , of the hardwood family. The color of this wood can vary from light to medium reddish brown according to the variety. Elm is rated as non-durable and susceptible to insect attack. Because of its interlocked grain it can be hard to work with. It responds well to bending and is usually used for furniture and veneer. (The wood database 2008-2020g)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Struttura in finitura olmo greige e le ante in finitura sabbia. (Diva, Divani & Divani)	Wood was an important element in our Cheyne Walk family home and at our weekend cottage in the Sussex countryside, for which he made all the furniture himself – from the pine bunk beds to an elm dining table, a weather vane and even shoe horns. (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	ontano (Gallinaro 2006)	alder (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di ontano	alder wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in ontano	in alder
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante del genere <i>Alnus</i> , della famiglia delle latifoglie. In arredamento si usa soprattutto la varietà di ontano nero (<i>alnus glutinosa</i>) il cui legno è bianco o rosso-arancio e tende a scurirsi alla luce. Ha fibratura dritta e tessitura fine ed uniforme. Non è resistente agli attacchi degli insetti ma resiste bene se immerso nell'acqua. È usato in falegnameria per pannelli e compensati. (Wikipedia 2019b; Tutto Legno 1995-2014)	The wood of trees belonging to genus <i>Alnus</i> , of the hardwood family. One of the most used varieties is European alder (<i>alnus glutinosa</i>) that tends to have a light tan to reddish brown color that darkens and reddens with age. Its grain is fine and even, with closed pores. This wood is easy to work with and rather soft. It is mostly used in furniture for veneer and plywood making. (The wood database 2008-2020j)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Altri legni a fibra tenera sono: il cirmolo, l' ontano , il tiglio, che però non si usano comunemente per costruire fusti. (Gallinaro 2006)	Wood was an important element in our Cheyne Walk family home and at our weekend cottage in the Sussex countryside, for which he made all the furniture himself – from the pine bunk beds to an elm dining table, a weather vane and even shoe horns. (Elle Decoration UK October 2015)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	palissandro (Gallinaro 2006)	rosewood (Artemest 2020e)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di palissandro	
PHRASEOLOGY	in palissandro	in rosewood
DEFINITION	Legno pregiato ricavato delle piante del genere Dalbergia, della famiglia delle latifoglie proveniente dal Brasile e dall'India. Il palissandro è un legno duro, molto compatto di colore rosso violaceo, venato e profumato. Si rifinisce e lucida molto bene. E' adatto a lavori di tornio e d'intarsio. Si usa per mobili, pianoforti e lavori di ebanisteria. (Wikipedia 2019c; Savio Parchetti 2010)	The wood of trees belonging to genus Dalbergia, indigenous of India and Brazil. Rosewood has a very dark brown hardwood, with an almost black wavy grain. The name comes from the scent released when the wood is cut. It is used for inlaid decoration and veneer, but was not used for making solid furniture until the early 19 th Century. (British Originals 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Costruiti e rifiniti separatamente tali elementi sono riuniti con fissaggio a vite, mentre le gambe in palissandro massiccio tornito si inseriscono nella struttura dei fianchi braccioli. (Fondazione Achille Castiglioni 2020)	This iconic set designed between 1955 and 1956 is still an unparalleled example of modern design. Both the ottoman and the swivel armchair feature a rosewood frame with a warm cherry (shown) or black-lacquered finish. The leather upholstery and the polyurethane rubber padding contribute to the set's comfort, aided by the wide backrest and armrests. (Artemest 2020e)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, poplar, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	pioppo (Gallinaro 2006)	poplar (Artemest 2020g)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di pioppo	poplar wood
RELATED FORMS		
PHRASEOLOGY	in pioppo	in poplar
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante del genere Populus, della famiglia delle latifoglie. Presenta un alborno biancastro, debolmente differenziato dal durame che va dal bianco-avorio al brunastro. È un legno leggero, tenero, ma molto elastico. Ha tessitura da fine a media, con fibratura regolare. Non è molto durevole ed è soggetto all'attacco di funghi. Si tratta di un legno facile da lavorare, non molto pregiato. In arredamento è usato soprattutto per compensati e telai di mobili. (Wikipedia 2020f; Tutto Legno 1995-2014m)	The wood of trees belonging to genus Populus, of the hardwood family. Its heartwood is usually light cream to yellowish brown, while the sapwood is pale yellow to white. Poplar typically has a straight, uniform grain, with a medium texture. It is not very durable and susceptible to insect attack. It easy to work with but quite soft. It is mostly used for upholstered furniture frames, plywood and veneer. (The wood database 2008-2020k)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Altri legni a fibra tenera sono: il cirmolo, l' ontano , il tiglio, che però non si usano comunemente per costruire fusti. (Gallinaro 2006)	The ABS feet support a structure in solid pinewood and poplar combined with pine multiplywood. (Artemest 2020g)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, platano, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, plane, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	platano (Gallinaro 2006)	plane (Boyce 2014)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di platano	plane wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in platano	in plane
DEFINITION	<p>Legno delle piante del genere Platanus. Il platano più diffuso in Italia e in Europa è il platano comune (<i>P. acerifolia</i>), un incrocio tra platano americano (<i>P. occidentalis</i>) e platano orientale (<i>P. orientalis</i>). Questo legno ha tonalità rosso-bruna. La tessitura è fine e regolare la fibratura dritta. È moderatamente pesante e mediamente duro ma non molto durevole e resistente alle intemperie. Il platano è discretamente lavorabile ma si opacizza e lucida bene. Il platano è usato nella realizzazione di interni, sfogliati e mobili. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014n; Promo Legno 2020)</p>	<p>The wood of the tree in the genus <i>Platanus</i>, of the hardwood family. London Plane is the most common variety of <i>Platanus</i> in Europe and it is a hybrid of <i>Platanus orientalis</i> (oriental plane) and <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (American sycamore). It is predominantly comprised of the sapwood, which is white to light pinkish tan, while the heartwood is a darker reddish brown. It has a fine, even texture, similar to maple, with straight grain. It is rated as non-durable to perishable regarding decay resistance, and is susceptible to insect attack. It is used for veneer, plywood, interior trim, furniture and carvings. (The wood database 2008-2020l; Wikipedia 2020g)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Caratterizzato da un'essenza legnosa che si mescola alla spiccata matericità del marmo, il divano stile impero può essere realizzato in mogano, legno di ciliegio, olmo, pioppo e platano. (Westwing 2020a)</p>	<p>Plane wood Wood of the European plane tree, pale brown hardwood with a distinctively freckled appearance when cut as veneer. It is used in panels or inlay work. The similar and related American plane is known as sycamore. (Boyce 2014)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, rovere, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, oak, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	rovere (Gallinaro 2006)	oak (Artemest 2020h)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di rovere	oak wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in rovere	in oak
DEFINITION	Legno pregiato ricavato dalle piante del genere Quercus. Sebbene in botanica rovere indichi una varietà specifica di quercia (Quercus Petraea), il termine rovere nell'arredamento è usato per designare tutti i legnami più pregiati che si ottengono dalle querce. Questo legno presenta alborno giallastro e durame bruno. Ha fibratura dritta ma irregolare e tessitura grossolana. Il durame è resistente alle peggiori situazioni climatiche ed all'usura. Il legno assume colorazione grigiastra molto apprezzata per la costruzione di mobili di pregio, pannellature, articoli di lusso. (Wikipedia 2019d; Ascione, A. 2017; Tutto Legno 1995-2014o)	The wood of trees belonging to genus Quercus, slow growing trees, taking between 150 and 200 years to reach maturity. This wood is hard and pale in colour, but darkens to a rich brown with age and polishing. Furniture made from oak is usually heavy, solid and simple in design. From the mid 17th Century oak was mainly used for the carcass and drawer linings of furniture. (British Originals 2020)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Legni a fibra dura: noce, faggio, ciliegio, castagno, rovere , mogano ed altri ancora, con i quali si costruiscono sedie, poltrone e divani che devono presentare scoperte alcune loro parti funzionali, come braccioli, spalliere, gambe e parti decorative. (Gallinaro 2006)	This classic armchair boasts elegant charm and subtle sophistication. Its structure in oak wood is stained in wenge with a matte finish and includes the feet, with the front ones rising up and curving to create the armrests. (Artemest 2020h)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, teak, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, teak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
MAIN TERM	teak (Maison Du Monde 2020)	teak (Artemest 2020h)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	loan word	common
FULL FORM	legno di teak	teak wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in teak	in teak
DEFINITION	Legno dell'albero di Teak, nativo dell'Asia meridionale e dell'Africa tropicale. Presenta un alborno sottile e biancastro, il durame è giallo-bruno con a volte toni verdastri e più scuri che gli conferiscono un aspetto molto decorativo. Ha tessitura fine con fibratura dritta. È un legno grasso con ottima durabilità e resistenza all'acqua e agli acidi. Grazie a queste caratteristiche è usato nelle costruzioni navali e di mobili di pregio, soprattutto da esterno. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014p)	The wood of Teak tree species, a tropical hardwood native to southern Asia. Its heartwood is golden or medium brown with color darkening with age. It has a straight grain and a coarse, uneven texture. Raw, unfinished wood surfaces have a slightly oily or greasy feel due to natural oils. Teak is incredibly resistant and durable. It is quite easy to work with and is used in ship and boatbuilding, veneer, furniture, exterior construction, carving, turnings, and other small wood objects. (The wood database 2008-2020m)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Questo divano è realizzato con teak riciclato, un legno caldo e particolarmente resistente alle condizioni meteorologiche. (Maison Du Monde 2020)	Its frame in teak has tapered legs and two rectangular foot panels that allow for gentle rocking.(Artemest 2020h)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, tiglio	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, lime
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	tiglio (Gallinaro 2006)	lime (Artemest 2020j)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
FULL FORM	legno di tiglio	lime wood
PHRASEOLOGY	in tiglio	in lime
DEFINITION	Legno delle piante del genere Tilia. Ne esistono diverse varietà che in genere presentano legno bianco che tende a scurirsi con l'aria assumendo un colore che va dal giallo al giallo-brunastro. Il tiglio ha fibratura dritta con tessitura fine. È facilmente attaccabile dai funghi e resiste solo parzialmente agli attacchi degli insetti xilofagi. È utile per i lavori di intarsio e di intaglio e lavori di falegnameria fine. Si lascia lavorare facilmente. Giunzioni con colla, viti e chiodi hanno buona tenuta.(Tutto Legno 1995-2014q)	The wood of lime trees of the Tilia genus. This wood usually have white to cream color mostly uniform throughout the surface of the wood. It tends to age to a yellow or pale brown color over time. Its texture is fine and even texture, which is preferred for wood carvers. It is soft, light and easy to work. Perhaps one of the most suitable wood species for hand carving. It is commonly used for carvings, veneer, plywood and turned objects. (The wood database 2008-2020n)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Altri legni a fibra tenera sono: il cirmolo, l'ontano, il tiglio , che però non si usano comunemente per costruire fusti.(Gallinaro 2006)	Its curved, elongated back with back saber-shaped legs and thick frontal legs are crafted of lime painted with a white lacquer that gives the piece a modern accent. (Artemest 2020j)
CONCEPT FIELD	upholstery woods	upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno duro	hardwood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	acacia, acero, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, faggio, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak	acacia, maple, birch, chestnut, cherry, ebony, beech, ash, mahogany, walnut, elm, alder, rosewood, poplar, plane, oak, teak
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	compensato (ArchiExpo 2020)	plywood (Fulton & Weston 2017)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	m.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	in compensato, compensato di	in plywood
DEFINITION	<p>Il compensato è il più importante fra i semilavorati di legno, usato specialmente nella produzione di mobili e di pannelli. È costituito da tre (più raramente cinque) fogli sottili di legno, incollati uno sull'altro, con le fibre disposte perpendicolarmente in modo da irrobustire l'insieme: a parità di spessore, il compensato è molto più resistente, e anche più flessibile, del legno naturale.</p> <p>Le fasi di lavorazione del compensato sono: la sfogliatura dei tronchi secondo una spirale, il taglio della lunga striscia sfogliata in fogli, l'essiccazione, l'incollaggio e la composizione dei pannelli, la presatura per l'incollaggio, la refilatura, la levigatura. (Tutto Legno 1995-2014d)</p>	<p>Panels of wood with a thick, semiporous core and thin laminated layers of veneer layered to either side with the grain of the veneer running perpendicular to the grain of the core. The top layer is a veneer that runs parallel to the core, so that all tensions are pulling in different directions to ensure great strength. It is much used in construction. (Gilliatt 2012)</p>
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	<p>Il sedile è costituito da una combinazione di compensato sagomato, tessuto di sospensione, spugna di gomma e schiuma uretanica. (ArchiExpo 2020)</p>	<p>Turn this over and secure the fabric on the underside of the plywood with staples: apply a centre staple on each side and then work out to the corners. (Fulton & Weston 2017)</p>
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno	wood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	impiallacciatura	veneer
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

SUBJECT FIELD	Furniture	Furniture
SUBFIELD	Upholstery	Upholstery
TERM	impiallacciatura (Ikea IT 2020)	vener (Oka Spring/Summer 2019)
LANG	IT	EN
PART OF SPEECH	noun	noun
GRAMM. GENDER	f.	
NOTE	common	common
PHRASEOLOGY	impiallacciatura di	
DEFINITION	Materiale usato per impiallacciare, ovvero una sottile sfoglia di legno pregiato usata per rivestire un legno di qualità inferiore o più resistente. (Hoepli 2020d)	Ultra thin slices of the more handsomely grained woods sliced either laterally or vertically across the relevant log. They are then applied to the surfaces of furniture made from less beguiling or sturdier trees so that the effect is of one solid piece. (Gilliatt 2012)
SPECIALIZED CONTEXT	Seduta in impiallacciatura di frassino, mordente e vernice; struttura in pino massiccio. (Ikea IT 2020: 242)	Made using recycled white pine and recycled white pine veneer. (Oka Spring/Summer 2019)
CONCEPT FIELD	Upholstery woods	Upholstery woods
RELATED TERMS	legno	wood
TYPE OF RELATION	super.	super.
RELATED TERMS	impiallacciatura	plywood
TYPE OF RELATION	coord.	coord.
REGISTER	Specialized	Specialized
AUTHOR	Alice Nalesso	Alice Nalesso
DATE	29.02.2020	29.02.2020

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4.3 Comment

4.3.1 The concept system

The organization of a conceptual system is fundamental to establish the structure of the concepts in a field as it is the starting point for the onomasiological process for applied terminology. The organization of the conceptual system of the terminology collection is one of the main task of terminologists. The concepts that make up a field can be organized according to different criteria depending on the way objects are perceived in the world. Two major types of relationships that can occur between concepts of the same domain are logical relationships and ontological relationships. The first types of relationships regards logical similarities between concepts, while the second refers to the proximity or contact in space or time (Cabr  1999: 44).

As described in Section 3, after the creation of the corpus and the extraction of terminology with the help of the Sketch Engine online software, I obtained two lists of keywords, one in Italian and one English. This list was revised in order to isolate the upholstery terms that were truly useful for the collection. After that, it was of vital importance to place terms in relationships to other terms to look for synonyms, variants and other types of relations. At this stage, subject fields and concept fields was attributed to terms in order to organize them in clusters that belong to the same subdomain.

The term extracted from the corpus were various and belonged to different concept fields in the domain of upholstery, therefore it was not easy to analyze and organize them under a hierarchical structure. What I was able to notice immediately, was that many terms designated materials such as woods, fabrics and other supplies that artisans use to make upholstered furniture. Other terms indicated different pieces of furniture and their structural parts. From these assumptions, I started to organize the concepts under a

hierarchical structure that represents the relationship between terms. This structure can be graphically represented by a concept diagram in the form of a tree diagram.

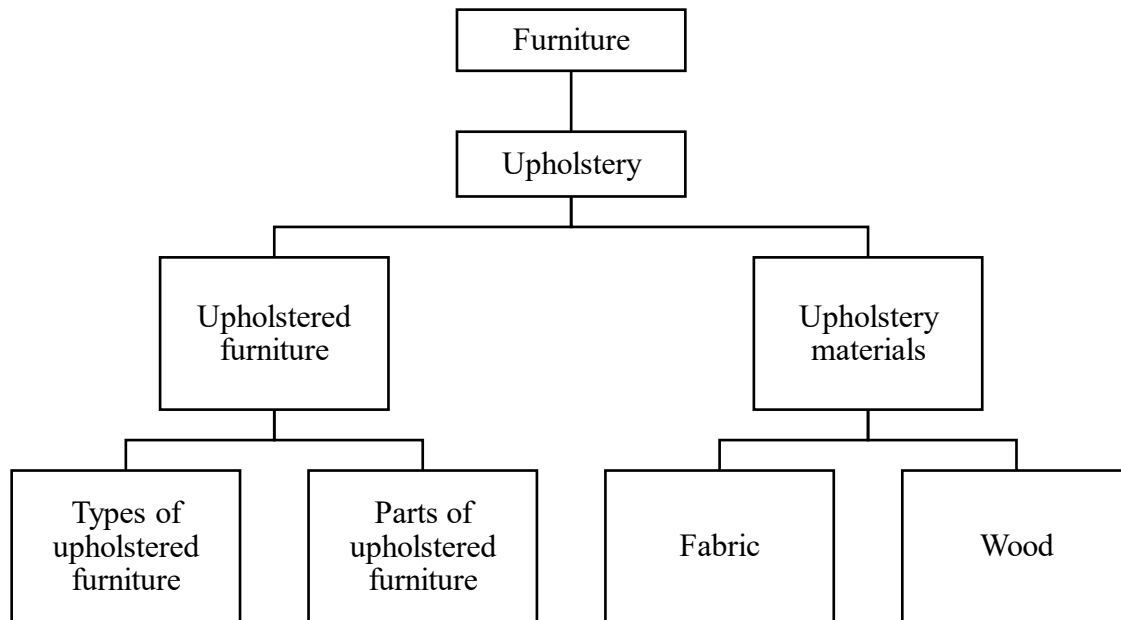


Figure 1, Concept diagram

The subject field of the term collection can be considered as the root element of this structure as it encloses all the other concepts of the field and the subfield. In this case the subject field is 'furniture' and the subfield is 'upholstery'. This specification is necessary to distinguish other type of furniture that is not upholstered, but that belong to the field of furniture. Under the element of the subfield we find two more elements being 'upholstered furniture' and 'upholstery materials'. These nodes are functional to specify the particular concept fields analyzed in this collection. Other concepts, such as 'upholstery tools' or 'upholstery techniques' were not included in this collection for reasons of time, but they would be subordinated to the 'upholstery' element and coordinated to the 'upholstered furniture' and 'upholstery material' nodes. The 'upholstered furniture' node is a superordinate concept for 'upholstered furniture types', and 'upholstered furniture parts'. While the element 'upholstery materials' has 'fabric' and 'wood' as subordinate concepts (see figure 1).

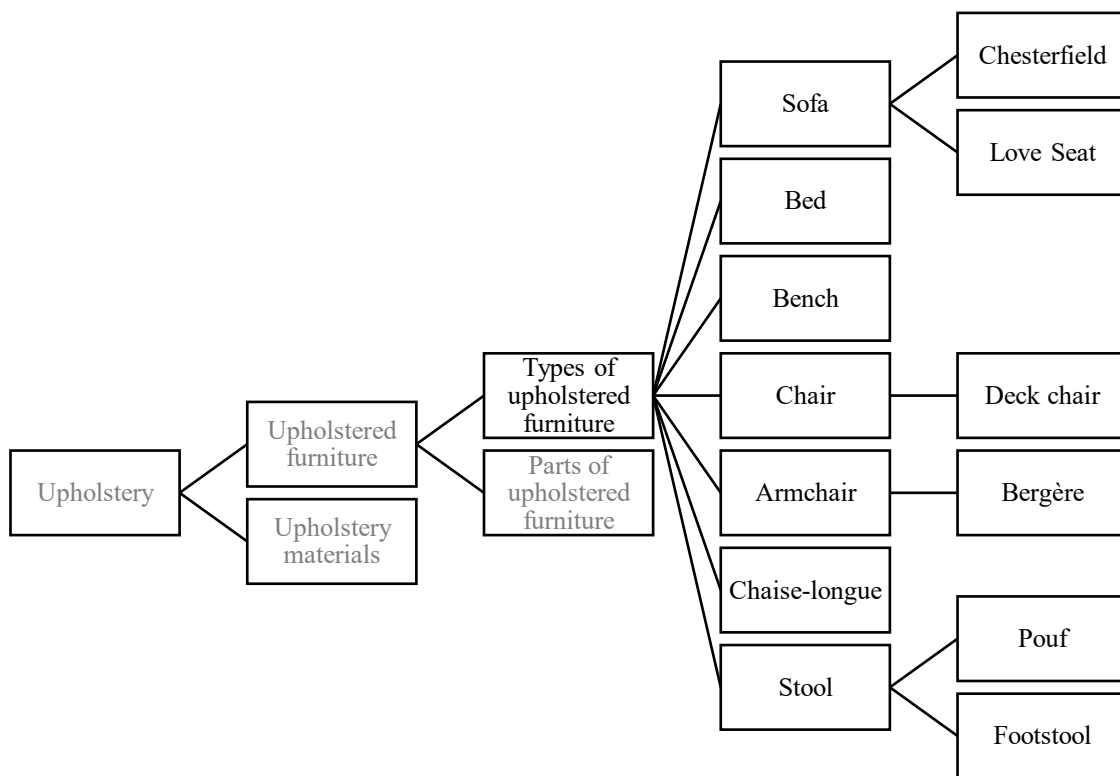


Figure 2, Concept diagram: Types of upholstered furniture

In this part of the graph, we see the conceptual structure of the different types of upholstered furniture. The general concept encloses sofa, bed, bench, chair, armchair, chaise-longue and stool, which are the types of upholstered furniture selected from the word list of the corpus extraction. On the last level of this tree we find the particular terms designating specific types or style of seats. ‘Chesterfield’ and ‘Love Seat’ are subordinate concepts of ‘sofa’, ‘deck chair’ is a hyponym of ‘chair’, ‘bergère’ is a hyponym of ‘armchair’, and ‘pouf’ and ‘footstool’ are subordinate concepts of stool. Some of these conceptual relationships are not very easy to detect. For example, as regards the term ‘chaise-longue’, I first decided to put it under the concept of chair, because of its French name meaning ‘long chair’. After a more accurate analysis, I decided to keep this concept separate to the concept of chair. Even if historically there is a reason why it is called chaise-longue, today the chaise-longue is considered to be a hybrid between a sofa and an armchair, because it offers the comfort and space of the first, with the “privacy” of the second, as it is a one-person seat. For these reasons, I think that the concept of chaise-

longue is no more linked to chair than it is to other types of upholstered furniture, and therefore it is a direct hyponym of ‘types of upholstered furniture’.

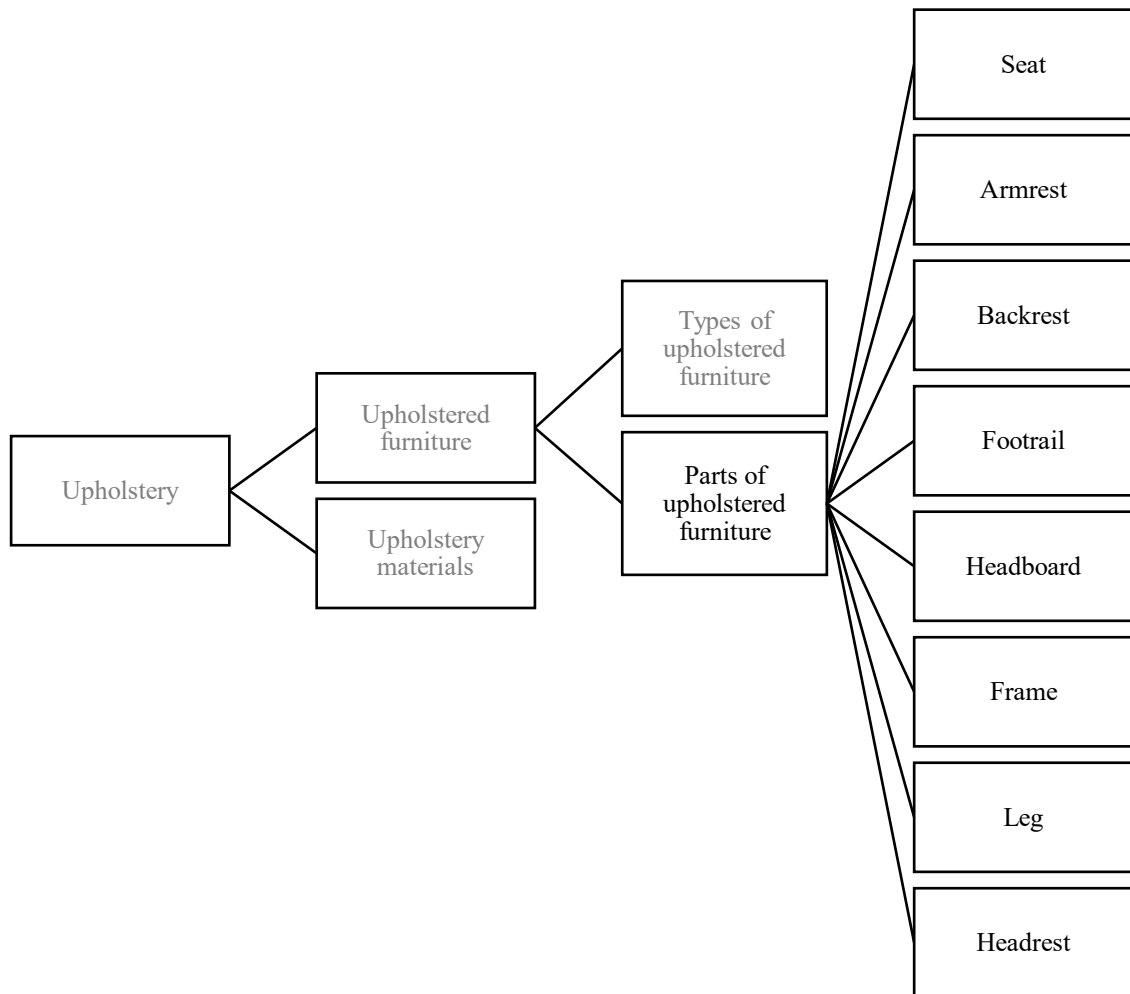


Figure 3, Concept diagram: Parts of upholstered furniture

This figure shows the organization of the concept field of parts of upholstered furniture. All these terms were mainly extracted from upholstery manuals explaining the making of furniture, in which functional parts of furniture are listed in the description of the construction processes and upholstery techniques. These terms were also found in upholstery catalogues and websites that describe the products in detail in order to explain it to the customer. All the parts that normally constitute a piece of upholstered furniture are listed here as hyponyms of the concept ‘parts of upholstered furniture’.

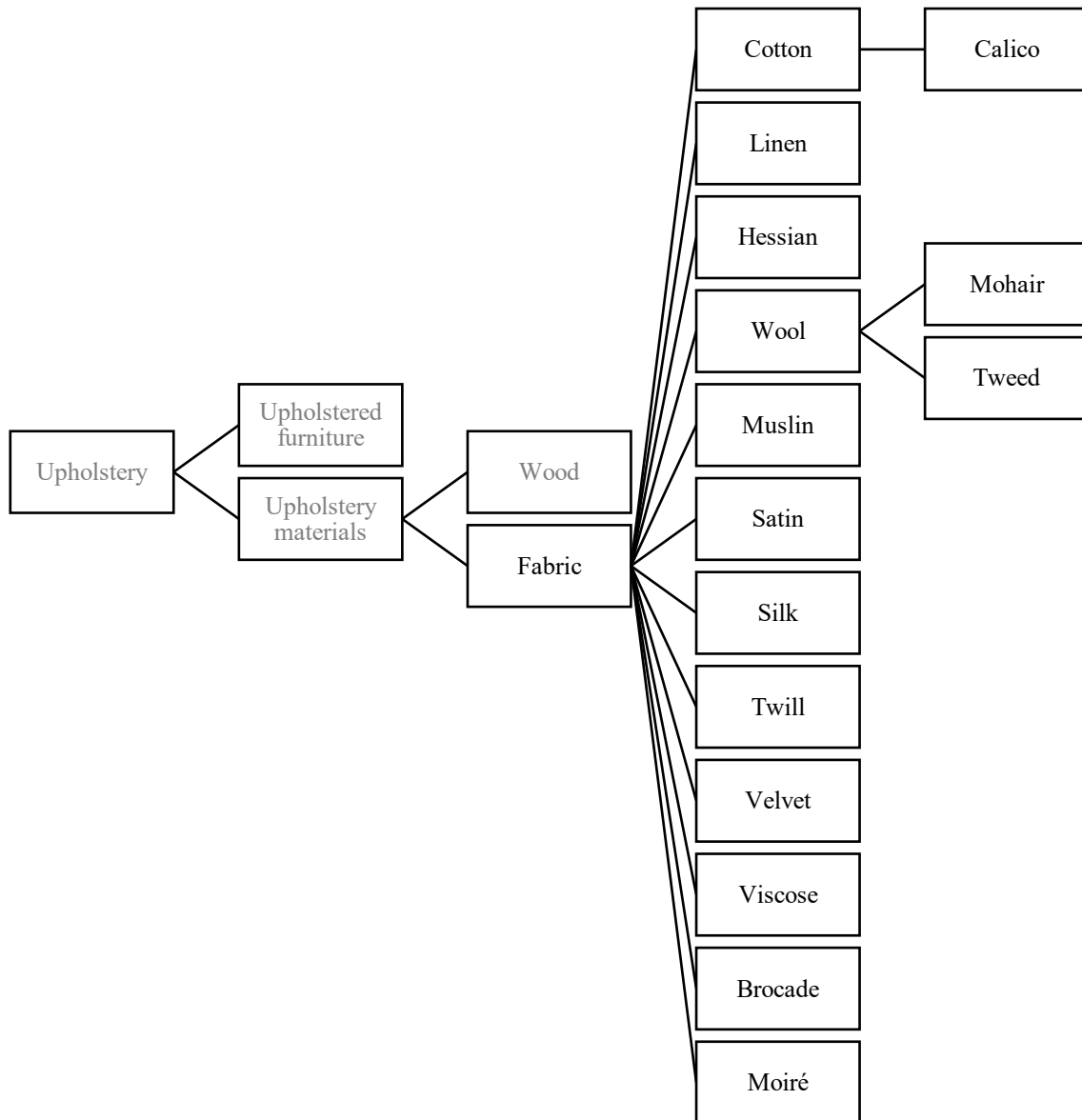
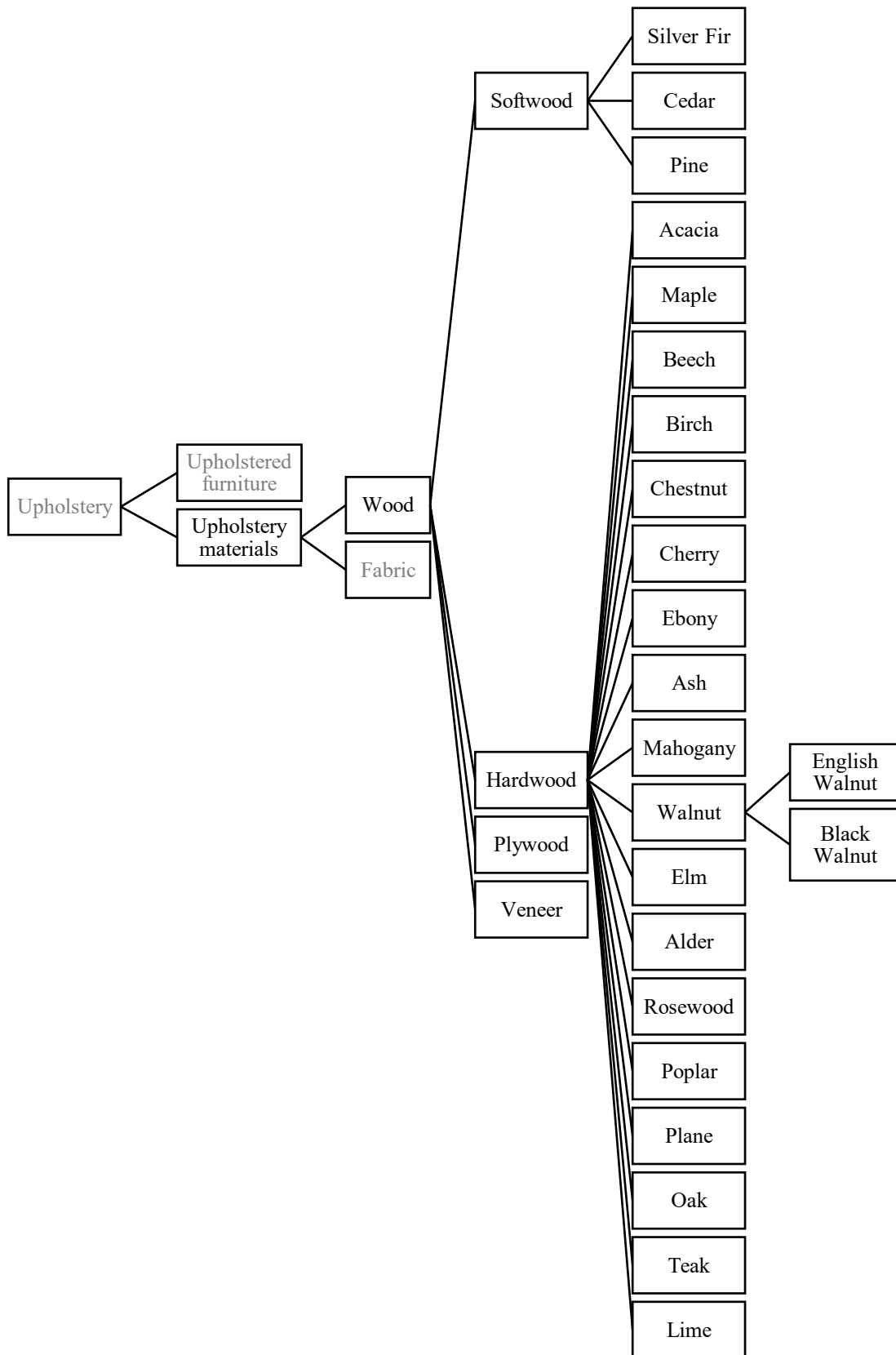


Figure 4, Concept diagram: Fabric

This part of the tree diagram displays the conceptual structure of fabrics, one of the most widely used materials in upholstery as it is used both for structural purposes, i.e. lining or to hold stuffing in place, or for decorative purposes as covering material. Cotton, linen, hessian, wool, muslin, satin, silk, twill, velvet, viscose, brocade and moiré are all fabric that are frequently used in upholstered-furniture making. All these terms are respectively coordinate and they are all subordinate terms of 'fabric'. In this concept structure, the term 'calico' was put as an hyponym of 'cotton', and terms 'mohair' and 'tweed' as hyponyms of wool because they are respectively types of cotton fabric and wool fabric. The major difficult in organizing the conceptual structure of fabrics were in deciding whether to divide them into structural fabrics and decorative fabrics or not. As

shown in the graph, I decided to organize them as coordinate concepts because the majority of these fabrics can have both structural and decorative uses.



The conceptual structure of the different woods used in furniture are organized as shown in this part of the graph. The term ‘wood’ is the superordinate concept from which originates the other nodes of the diagram: ‘softwood’, ‘hardwood’, ‘plywood’ and ‘veneer’. Woods are botanically divided into softwoods and hardwoods according to type of tree from which they are produced. Softwoods are produced by gymnosperms trees, and hardwoods from angiosperm trees. These two types of trees have different characteristics which affect the look and the technical characteristics of the wood. Hardwoods are characterized by the presence of pores and are usually harder than softwoods, even if there are exceptions, for these reasons they are usually used as decorative woods. Softwoods instead do not present these characteristic pores and are more used as structural wood. As hyponyms of ‘softwood’ and ‘hardwood’ we find the different wood types used in the furniture industry. Other two terms that were inserted in the conceptual structure as a subordinate term of ‘wood’ are ‘plywood’ and ‘veneer’, that represent two types of wood products used in upholstered furniture making.

The representation of the conceptual structure with this type of diagram allows to visualize and understand the relationship between terms in a very immediate way. In addition, this type of conceptual organization of knowledge is essential to terminology management. The structuring of the upholstery subject field also allows translators to retrieve information in an efficient and effective way inside a wider terminological collection.

4.3.2 The management of polysemy

As said in the previous section, the terms belonging to a terminological collection are organized under concept fields. According to the terminological principle of bi-univocity, a term designates a single concept or object within a specific concept field, and therefore one concept or object is designated by a single term. From this principle we can assume that if a term refers to more than one concept or object, it should have more than one entry if they are all relevant to the special domain (Cabr  1999: 108).

In this collection, a case of such type happened with the Italian word ‘poggiapiedi’. This word, that means roughly ‘a place to rest your feet’ can refer to both to the stool used as footrest and to the wooden or metal bar that is found in chairs, tables or stool to rest your feet on.



Bes
design by Calligaris Studio
Sgabello con seduta realizzata a cinghie elastiche
imbottita e rivestita in tessuto o pelle, con struttura
in legno e poggiapiedi.
(Callegaris 2019: 165)



Lazy
design by
Michele Menescardi
Poltrona con scocca realizzata in poliuretano schiumato a freddo, rivestita
in tessuto o pelle, dotata di cuscini poggiatesta e basamento in legno
massello di frassino o in metallo. Poggiatesta opzionale con contrappeso
nella parte posteriore. Poggiapiedi abbinato. Disponibile anche con
basamento in metallo dotato di meccanismo basculante e girevole.
(Callegaris 2019: 203)

In this example, we can see that in the same catalogue (Calligaris 2019), the word ‘poggiapiedi’ was used with two different meanings. In the first extract, it refers to the wooden footrail of the high stool. In the second example, the term designates the footstool that matches the armchair. In a dictionary, which follows the semasiological approach, this would apply as a case of polysemy and we would find both the definitions of the word ‘poggiapiedi’ listed as two different meanings of the same word. But this does not apply to terminology where the onomasiological approach is followed and one concept can only be designated by one term. In terminology, if a word has two different meanings, it means that there are two different concepts that will need to be described in two different term entries. There are actually two homonymic terms ‘poggiapiedi’ that occupy two different positions in the concept diagram because they designate different objects and they belong to different concept fields. In the case of the term designating the bar on a chair or stool where you can rest your feet, ‘poggiapiedi’ is considered as a subordinate concept of ‘parts of upholstered furniture’. In the case of the term indicating the low stool used as footrest, ‘poggiapiedi’ is a hyponym of the more general term ‘stool’. The fact that English language has two different equivalents for these two terms, i.e. footrail and footstool, is further evidence that this Italian term refers to two different concepts that must be described in two different entries of the collection.

4.3.3 Loan words

Another observation that can be made about upholstery terminology is that there is a great presence of loan words and calques coming from other languages. This regards both Italian and English, as both languages felt the influence of each other respectively and of French language too. One explanation for this is that furniture and upholstery have developed mainly in France, Italy and England during Middle Age and Renaissance. Artisans from these countries created iconic pieces and models that became famous abroad with their original name.

One of the most interesting loan word to be analyzed is ‘chaise-longue’, which is a French term meaning ‘long chair’ that is attested and currently used both in Italian and in English. The first historical examples of long chairs date back to around 3000BC when some pieces of such type of furniture were retrieved from ancient Egyptian tombs. Other historical documents testify that similar chairs were used in Ancient Greece in the 8th Century BC and were made in metal or wood and covered in fabrics. Also Romans used a type of ancestor of the chaise longue to lay and socialize. During this period, the long chairs were not upholstered but only covered in fabrics. However, they often featured cushions to add comfort. The chaise-longue as we know it first appeared in France in the 16th century. This type of furniture was created to allow rich people to rest and relax without having to move to the bedroom. The chaise longue started to acquire prestige during the Rococo period, when it became a status symbol for the wealthy and the rich bourgeoisie (The Chaise Longue Company 2019). In the 20th century the chaise longue became an iconic piece of design thank to the inspiration of Le Corbusier, who between 1927 and 1927 designed the notorious model of chaise longue named LC4 (see figure 1) (Lombardi Borgia 2017). It is this probably due to this indissoluble connection to France that the chaise longue is still referred to with its original French name in Italian and English. Anyhow, another term is used in English to designate this type of furniture is ‘chaise lounge’. This orthographic variant is probably due to a mispronunciation or misspelling of the word ‘longue’ in English or to the concept relationship with the verb ‘to lounge’ which is in fact the purpose of this type of chair. Another important specification to be made is that ‘chaise-longue’ must not be confused with ‘lounge chair’ which typically designates a type of upholstered armchair accompanied by a stool to serve

as footrest. This piece of furniture was made famous by designers Charles and Ray Eames but it has to be considered as a different type of chair (see figure 2).

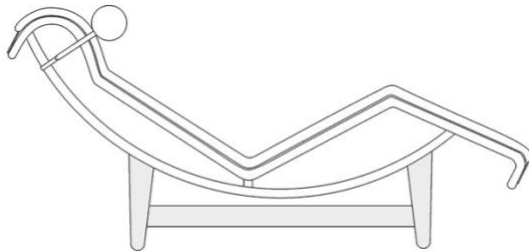


Figure 1, LC 44 Chaise Longue (Steelform 2020)



Figure 2, Eames Lounge Chair and Ottoman (Dribbble 2020)

Another case of a French term that was imported both in Italy and England is the word ‘Bergère’. This term designates an upholstered armchair whose design dates back to the France of the 18th century. If earlier chairs were rigid and uncomfortable, the Bergère was the first armchair to be conceived for pure comfort and relaxation of the French middle and noble class. The Bergère design features a wide and comfortable upholstered seat with a thick cushion (Chair Institute 2019). The sides, often upholstered too, were closer to each other compared to other armchair designs of that period, probably to protect the occupant from the heat of the fireplace. Across the centuries, the Bergère chair has changed style and fashion, but it has maintained its typical throne shape, its lateral wings, and its French name (Figure 3) (Morlacchi 2015).

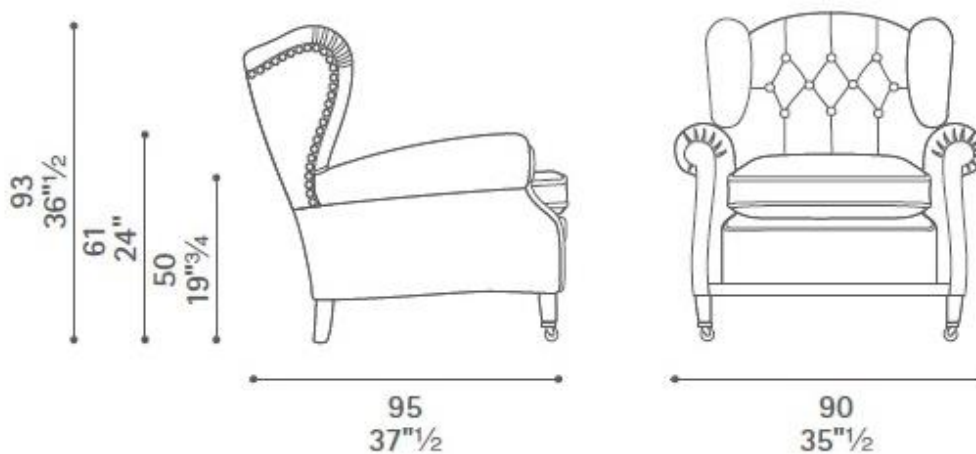


Figure 3, 1919 Renzo Frau (Poltrona Frau 2020f)

Cases of loan words in the upholstery vocabulary are not just restricted to French. The most emblematic example of loan from English to Italian is the term ‘Chesterfield’. This word which designates a City in England and the Earl of this particular area, is used today to designate a specific type of sofa. It is commonly believed that this name was inherited by Lord Phillip Stanhope, the 4th Earl of Chesterfield, who first commissioned this iconic settee in the 18th century. According to his request, the sofa needed to allow a gentleman to sit straight without wrinkling his clothes while always ensuring maximum comfort. English artisans created for him a beautiful leather couch characterized by a deep-buttoned back and rolled armrests. The seat base of the Chesterfield is particularly low and arms and back are equally high. Over the years, the Chesterfield sofa has become an iconic furniture piece for palaces, business offices, restaurants, clubs and private homes. After all this time, this sofa is still synonymous of British class and luxury and is well-known all over the world with the eponym Chesterfield.

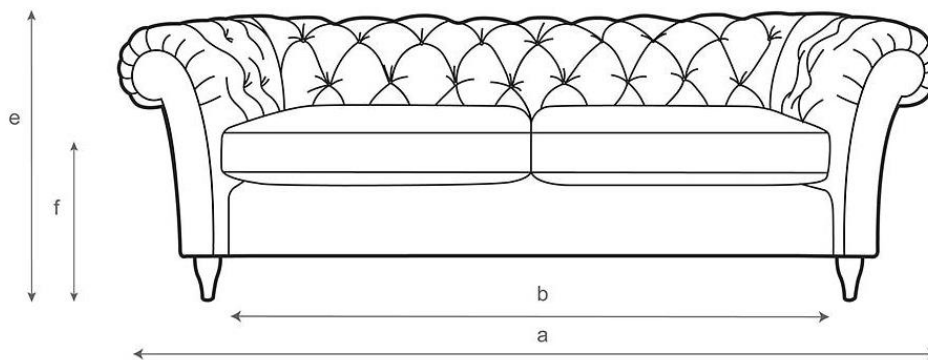


Figure 4, Chesterfield 3 seater leather sofa (John Lewis plc 2001 – 2020)

4.3.4 The specificity of special languages

This terminological collection gave me the opportunity to study and explore this particular subject field of upholstery. What clearly emerged from this work is that terms of special languages can have, and often have, a different meaning from the one they bear in general language. This applies also to the special language of upholstery. Even if many of the terms collected could seem easy to understand for non-experts of upholstery field, appearances can be deceiving. In fact, even those terms that seem fully comprehensible could have a different meaning from what we would expect in general language or in another field of knowledge.

Some examples for this are found in some fabric terminology. ‘Cotton’ in general language indicates the fiber of cotton, but in upholstery, where the fiber is not used in its unrefined form, the term refers to the fabric made of cotton. The same applies for ‘linen’ and ‘wool’, in fact an armchair upholstered in linen does not refer to a piece of furniture stuffed with linen fiber but to an armchair covered in linen fabric. Also, the Italian term ‘juta’ is used to indicate the jute fabric that in English is specifically referred to as hessian, this proves that the Italian term ‘juta’ has little to do with the jute plant or the jute fiber. This specificity is even more clear with wood types. The term ‘walnut’ in general language could designate the tree, the fruit, and the wood produced by this tree. In a specialized upholstery text, or in a conversation between upholstery experts, the term ‘walnut’ could never designate the tree nor the fruit. Another subtler example in the term ‘bench’, which in general language is usually associated to the concept of a plain seat for more than one people made in wood, metal or stone, usually found in public places and mainly outdoors. In upholstery terminology, a bench would be upholstered and made in fine materials, hence the concept that we have in mind when we think of bench in the subject field of upholstery, is not the same we have when we think of it in general language.

Conclusions

This dissertation aimed to create a bilingual terminological resource of a special language. In particular, it focused on the compilation of a collection of terms belonging to the subject field of upholstery in Italian and English languages. The steps that lead to the creation of a terminological collection are many and require time, effort and accuracy. In this work, I tried to expose the passages that carried to the construction of this terminological collection.

The first Chapter of this work focused on theoretical principles of terminology to give an overview of the discipline and underline the strategic role that it plays in the translation related activities. The second Chapter outline the background knowledge that is required in order to carry out terminological activity, i.e. the study of special languages, the role of terminology in specialized translation and the theory of corpus linguistics.

The actual terminological activity was dealt with in the third Chapter. First, I carried out research about the specialized subject field of upholstery, studying its history from ancient time to present day, where the market of upholstery craft has huge economic importance. After that, I explained the phase of documentation, which is required to collect texts for the next phase of the work. The collected text consisted both in background material, meaning glossaries, technical dictionaries among others, and in material to build the extraction corpus, that is made of technical product sheets, upholstery manual, specialized website and others. From this corpus, I was able to extract the specialized terminology of upholstery with the aid of Sketch Engine, an online tool for linguistic analysis. The list of terms extracted had to be revised before starting to compile the entries. The terms that I selected were then put in relation to other terms to look for equivalent and build a conceptual structure of the field of knowledge. The following step in terminological activity regards the creation of the terminological record, which needs to be adapted according to the needs of the particular field in question. After the choice of the categories to be inserted in the term record, I could start the compilation. Chapter four includes the core part of this project, that is the list of bilingual terminological entries, organized according to concept fields. A list of all the references used in the compilation stage follows the collection. In the last part of section four I tried

explained the concept structure of the upholstery terminological collection with the aid of a tree diagram that helps visualizing the relationship between terms. After that, I analyzed a case of polysemy and the strategy used to manage it in terminology. Finally some examples of loan words were studied to understand the acquisition of those foreign terms in the special language of upholstery.

From the creation of this terminological record, I was able to learn that terminology is a very time-consuming activity, but also essential to many fields of human activity. After this project, I have a new awareness that words have subtle shades of meaning that can vary from one subject field to another, and that being competent in a specialized language is an essential requirement for specialized translator, but also for any other professionals of the subject field in question, and this applies also to upholstery. This field of knowledge shares some of its vocabulary with general language, but those specialized terms often carry a different meaning from the one they have in general language.

Despite the fact that this subject field is vast and there would be much more to explore, this analysis gave me the opportunity to investigate the domain of upholstery in a deeper way, acquiring new specific terminology both English and in Italian. This work allowed me to study the importance of Terminology as a fundamental tool to the understanding of a special language, firstly in my native language, and then also in another language. In fact, terminology is functional to monolingual comprehension inside a special domain and it is essential for specialized translation.

I hope that this work will bring attention to a subject field which is not very much considered in academic and official research, but that has a lot of economic and artistic potential. In fact, upholstery is an ancient art which passes on many techniques and traditions, also through its terminology. In addition, I trust that this project, even if not very vast, will serve as a future resource for those professionals, both translators and specialists, that work in the field of upholstery and need accurate terminology to communicate efficiently.

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RIASSUNTO IN ITALIANO

Questo elaborato ha per argomento la creazione di un database terminologico di una lingua speciale. In particolare è stata effettuata la compilazione di una collezione di termini inerenti al dominio della tappezzeria in lingua italiana e inglese. I passaggi che conducono alla creazione di una risorsa terminologica sono molteplici e richiedono tempo, impegno e accuratezza. Sono state quindi esposte le varie fasi del lavoro terminologico che hanno portato alla creazione di questa collezione.

La globalizzazione e l'internazionalizzazione avvenute in anni recenti hanno portato a un aumento della domanda di prodotti traduttologici che rispondessero ai bisogni dovuti agli incrementi di scambi commerciali e sociali nel mondo. Il mercato della traduzione si sviluppa sempre più velocemente generando molto profitto, ne consegue che il bisogno di accuratezza e precisione nella comunicazione è più importante che mai. L'ambiguità non può essere tollerata in quanto potrebbe minare importanti relazioni economico-politiche. La terminologia ha un ruolo fondamentale della comunicazione in quanto la regola evitando che si generino fraintendimenti ed errori, in particolare nella comunicazione specializzata. Solo attraverso lo studio del lessico e della terminologia specializzata di un determinato settore, il traduttore può garantire la trasmissione del messaggio corretto. Per questo è importante avere accesso a risorse terminologiche di qualità come glossari e database specializzati che permettano di effettuare traduzioni specializzate di alta qualità.

Avendo sviluppato un interesse per la terminologia e il suo ruolo fondamentale nella traduzione della lingue speciali, ho deciso di dedicare questo lavoro alla creazione di un database terminologico specialistico. La scelta della tappezzeria come materia d'esame non è stata casuale, ma dovuta a una mia familiarità con il dominio in questione. Mio nonno, tappeziere da quasi 70 anni, mi ha trasmesso la passione per questa arte antica e mi ha permesso di crescere a contatto con questo lavoro artigianale. Grazie a questo background, ho potuto osservare quanto i manufatti italiani, in particolare i mobili di pregio realizzati a mano, siano apprezzati all'estero. Prodotti Made in Italy vengono esportati in tutto il mondo ogni giorno, di conseguenza si genera il bisogno di traduzione

e localizzazione di quei materiali di supporto necessari al marketing e all'esportazione dei prodotti.

Nonostante l'importanza economica del campo dell'arredamento imbottito, è ancora difficile avere accesso a risorse terminologiche adeguate che trattino la terminologia specifica di questo settore. Soprattutto perché la maggior parte delle aziende italiane che lavorano nell'arredamento e nella tappezzeria sono ancora gestite a livello familiare ovvero piccole e micro imprese che non hanno un vocabolario standardizzato. Uno degli scopi di questo elaborato è fare luce sulla terminologia come pratica essenziale degli studi linguistici atta a produrre traduzioni di qualità. In particolare, questo lavoro mira a contribuire alla creazione e alla diffusione di risorse terminologiche che possano essere usate dagli esperti del settore e da traduttori specializzati per migliorare le loro attività e acquisire conoscenze specialistiche.

Per fare questo, nel primo capitolo sono stati esposti i principi teorici della terminologia per fornire uno sguardo d'insieme sulla disciplina ed evidenziare il ruolo strategico che essa svolge nelle attività traduttologiche. La disciplina terminologica ha iniziato a sviluppare una metodologia, dei principi fondamentali e delle basi solide solo nel 20° secolo e oggi è riconosciuta come un'attività socio-politica fondamentale che subisce continuamente gli effetti dei cambiamenti della società. E. Wüster, linguista austriaco attivo negli anni '30, fu il primo a formare dei principi e una metodologia per l'elaborazione di dati terminologici. Lo sviluppo della terminologia moderna può essere suddiviso in quattro stadi principali secondo Auger (1988). Il primo stadio, dagli anni '30 agli anni '60, ha portato alla preparazione di metodi per la formazione sistematica dei termini grazie al lavoro di Lotte e Wüster. In una fase successiva, circa fino al 1975, si ha la strutturazione della disciplina grazie alle innovazioni portate dallo sviluppo dei calcolatori e delle tecniche di documentazione. Il terzo stadio, fino al 1985, è quello in cui il ruolo della terminologia nella modernizzazione della lingua divenne prominente grazie alla diffusione dei computer. Nell'ultimo stadio, che va dal 1985 in poi, si ha la fase di espansione, in cui le scienze informatiche continuano ad essere il motore del cambiamento in campo terminologico.

Diverse metodologie si sono susseguite all'interno della disciplina terminologia, secondo Auger (1988), possiamo rilevare tre maggiori correnti. Il primo approccio è linguistico ed è stato sviluppato dalle maggiori scuole di linguistica attive nel 20° secolo: la scuola di

Vienna, di Praga e di Mosca. Il secondo approccio è quello della terminologia mirata alla traduzione, che ha come obiettivo la ricerca di equivalenti e la creazione di database terminologici. L'ultimo approccio è quello che riguarda la pianificazione linguistica per creare una lingua stabile con politiche governative messe in atto da corpi ufficiali. Ne consegue che la pratica terminologica ha diverse funzioni legate al suo carattere multidisciplinare, le quali vengono organizzate in modo diverso all'interno dei diversi organi incaricati della gestione terminologica.

Nel secondo capitolo sono state presentate le conoscenze preliminari necessarie all'attività terminologica. In particolare il legame tra terminologia e lingue speciali e il ruolo della terminologia nella traduzione specializzata. La terminologia e la traduzione sono infatti due discipline indipendenti ma strettamente collegate tra loro. Entrambe si sono multidisciplinari e si occupano di linguaggio e comunicazione. Gli scopi delle due discipline sono però differenziati, in quanto la traduzione mira a veicolare una struttura semantica e pragmatica da una lingua di partenza a una lingua d'arrivo, mentre la terminologia si occupa della collezione di termini specialistici per la compilazione di risorse terminologiche. In effetti, possiamo dire che il rapporto tra le due discipline è asimmetrico poiché una è funzionale all'altra. I traduttori di testi specialistici necessitano del lavoro terminologico per produrre traduzioni efficienti.

Esistono due approcci alla terminologia finalizzata alla traduzione. Il primo riguarda la terminologia per la traduzione, che si occupa della creazione di dizionari e risorse terminologiche usate come supporto dai traduttori nell'attività traduttologica. Il secondo riguarda la terminologia nella traduzione, ovvero il caso in cui il traduttore effettua la ricerca terminologica in autonomia per acquisire informazioni sul dominio specialistico a cui sta lavorando consultando risorse terminologiche esistenti. A volte, purtroppo, risulta difficile trovare risorse accurate di terminologia specializzata e al traduttore può succedere di dover trovare degli equivalenti diventando agenti attivi nella terminologia. Nella seconda parte di questo capitolo si è cercato di esporre le caratteristiche delle lingue speciali, ovvero varietà funzionali di una lingua naturale che dipendono da un settore di conoscenza o dalle attività degli esperti del settore. In quanto varietà della lingua naturale usate da piccoli gruppi di parlanti, le lingue speciali contengono terminologia specialistica che deve essere approfondita e studiata per assicurare la comunicazione all'interno di un dominio specializzato. Per questa ragione, l'analisi e la compilazione

della terminologia è funzionale alla traduzione di testi tecnici, i quali sono ricchi di terminologia specializzata.

Nell'ultima parte del capitolo due viene presentata una breve spiegazione della linguistica dei corpora e della costruzione dei corpora come strumento per l'attività terminologica. Grazie allo sviluppo di software informatici per la gestione dei testi è ora possibile analizzare grandi quantità di documenti in modo rapido ed efficiente. Un corpus consiste in una grande collezione di testi autentici che rispondono a una serie di criteri. Un corpus mira a essere usato come campione rappresentativo di una lingua o di una varietà di questa lingua. In seguito alla creazione del corpus, software come AntConc, Wordsmith Tools o Sketch Engine permettono di analizzare la raccolta di testi e trovare le concordanze, estrarre liste di frequenza, studiare le collocazioni e ottenere le parole chiave di quella collezione di testi, ovvero la terminologia specialistica.

Nel capitolo tre viene esposto il lavoro vero proprio che è stato effettuato per la realizzazione della collezione terminologica. Per prima cosa, è stato presentato il settore della tappezzeria guardando alla sua storia dall'antichità a oggi, sottolineando l'importanza del settore dell'arredamento nel mercato delle esportazioni italiane e il conseguente bisogno di risorse che permettano l'adattamento del materiale di supporto alla vendita all'estero.

In seguito è stata spiegata nel dettaglio la fase di documentazione che serve a raccogliere materiale per il successivo lavoro di compilazione terminologica. In questo passaggio, è stata effettuata un'accurata ricerca di materiale e documenti per costruire il corpus specialistico del dominio della tappezzeria. Sono quindi stati raccolti dizionari specialistici, glossari, database, blog specialistici e altre risorse terminologiche esistenti da essere usate come materiale di riferimento per il reperimento delle definizioni dei termini specializzati. Inoltre sono stati selezionati una serie di testi, in inglese e in italiano, per costituire i corpora da cui sono poi stati estratti i termini specialistici. I testi recuperati per questo scopo sono principalmente manuali di tappezzeria, schede tecniche di prodotti, cataloghi di aziende e riviste di arredamento per il grande pubblico e per i professionisti del settore.

I testi raccolti sono stati caricati su Sketch Engine formando due corpora, uno per l'italiano e uno per l'inglese, da cui è stato possibile estrarre la terminologia specialistica grazie alla funzione "term extraction" del software. La lista di termini estratta con questa

operazione è stata poi revisionata in modo da eliminare eventuali errori e selezionare i termini inerenti alla costruzione della collezione terminologica. In seguito questi termini sono stati messi in relazione gli uni con gli altri in modo da reperire gli equivalenti e costruire una struttura concettuale del dominio della tappezzeria.

Prima di iniziare la compilazione terminologica è stato necessario creare una scheda terminologica adattandone la struttura ai bisogni particolari di questo settore. Solo dopo la selezione dei campi da inserire nella scheda terminologica è stato possibile effettuare la compilazione, il cui risultato è mostrato in formato tabellare nel capitolo quattro.

In seguito alla lista delle schede terminologiche organizzate per campo concettuale, nel medesimo capitolo sono elencate tutte le risorse bibliografiche usate nel corso della compilazione terminologica. In fine, l'ultima parte del capitolo espone alcune considerazioni riguardanti le schede terminologiche, mostrando i risultati interessanti ottenuti e le difficoltà incontrate durante il processo di compilazione.

Nella parte iniziale del commento (sezione 4.3) viene spiegata la struttura concettuale che è stata adottata nella compilazione della collezione terminologica. L'organizzazione del sistema concettuale è necessaria per stabilire la struttura del settore specialistico in esame. Questo compito spetta al terminologo che deve organizzare i concetti secondo le relazioni logiche e ontologiche che li legano. Nel caso della lista di termini selezionati per questa raccolta, è stato subito possibile rilevare che molti di essi erano relativi a materiali usati per realizzare mobili imbottiti, come legno e tessuto. Altri termini indicavano tipologie di mobili o loro parti strutturali. Di conseguenza ho iniziato a organizzare i concetti gerarchicamente sulla base di queste considerazioni. La struttura concettuale può essere rappresentata graficamente attraverso un diagramma ad albero, detto albero del dominio. L'elemento radice di tutto l'albero del dominio è il settore generico 'furniture' che costituisce il 'subject field', ovvero il dominio a cui appartiene la raccolta. Il nodo subito inferiore è quello del sottodominio, ovvero 'upholstery'. Questa differenziazione tra 'arredamento' come dominio generico e 'tappezzeria' come sottodominio è necessaria a distinguere eventuali altri tipi di arredo che non siano considerati tappezzeria. Dal nodo 'upholstery' si diramano poi altri due concetti ovvero 'upholstered furniture' e 'upholstery materials'. I mobili imbottiti e i materiali da tappezzeria sono concetti subordinati al sottodominio della tappezzeria. Da essi a loro volta si distinguono i tipi di

mobili imbottiti e le parti di mobili imbottiti, concetti subordinati a ‘upholstered furniture’, e i tessuti e i legni, subordinati a ‘upholstery materials’.

Partendo dal nodo ‘types of upholstered furniture’ avremo sette nodi subordinati che consistono in tutti i termini relativi ai tipi di mobili imbottiti rilevati dall'estrazione terminologica: divano, letto, panca, sedia, poltrona, chaise-longue, sgabello. Da questi termini si diramano poi i relativi termini iponimi. In questo caso avremo ‘divano Chesterfield’ e ‘divano Love Seat’ come iponimi di divano, ‘sedia sdraio’ come iponimo di ‘sedia’, ‘bergère’ come iponimo di ‘poltrona’, e ‘pouf’ e ‘poggiapiedi’ come iponimo di ‘sgabello’. La scelta di inserire chaise-longue come concetto subordinato di ‘types of upholstered furniture’ è dettata dal fatto che, sebbene il termine significhi ‘sedia lunga’ in francese, questo tipo di arredo è in realtà una via di mezzo tra una poltrona e un divano, può essere quindi considerato come un mobile indipendente e non come un tipo di sedia. Prendiamo ora in esame il nodo ‘parts of upholstered furniture’, al di sotto del quale troviamo tutti i termini relativi alle parti funzionali dei mobili imbottiti: seduta, bracciolo, schienale, poggiapiedi, testiera, fusto, gamba e poggiatesta. Tutti questi termini sono coordinati tra loro in quanto sono tutte parti strutturali trovate soprattutto nelle descrizioni dei prodotti e nei manuali che spiegano i processi di realizzazione del mobile imbottito nelle sue parti.

Il nodo concettuale che riguarda i materiali ha come termine subordinato ‘tessuto’. Da qui si diramano tutti i termini iponimi di tessuto tra cui troviamo sia tessuti strutturali che tessuti decorativi: cotone, lino, juta, lana, mussola, raso, seta, twill, velluto, viscosa, broccato e moiré. Questi termini non sono stati suddivisi ulteriormente in tessuti strutturali e tessuti decorativi poiché molti di questi tessuti svolgono alternativamente entrambe le funzioni. Alcuni di questi termini sono iperonimi di altre tipologie di tessuto. ‘Cotone’ è iperonimo di ‘calico’, mentre il termine ‘lana’ è iperonimo di ‘mohair’ e ‘tweed’. L'ultimo nodo subordinato al concetto dei materiali da tappezzeria è costituito dal termine ‘legno’, il quale si divide in ‘impiallacciatura’ e ‘compensato’, ovvero due prodotti della lavorazione del legno, e in ‘legno dolce’ e ‘legno duro’, una classificazione botanica dovuta al tipo di albero da cui viene prodotto quel legno. Dal termine ‘legno dolce’ si diramano gli iponimi che rientrano nella famiglia di questi legni, ovvero gli alberi ricavati dalle gimnosperme. Questi sono l'abete bianco, il cedro e il pino. Come iponimi del termine ‘legno duro’ troviamo invece i legni delle piante angiosperme.

Acacia, acero, faggio, betulla, castagno, ciliegio, ebano, frassino, mogano, noce, olmo, ontano, palissandro, pioppo, platano, rovere, teak e tiglio appartengono infatti a questa famiglia. Nell'ultimo livello di questo diagramma ad albero troviamo i termini 'noce nazionale' e 'noce canaletto' che sono le due varietà di legno di noce maggiormente usate nell'ambito dell'arredamento.

Grazie alla rappresentazione concettuale dell'albero del dominio è possibile visualizzare e comprendere in modo più immediato le relazioni tra i termini della raccolta. Inoltre, questo tipo di organizzazione concettuale è fondamentale ai fini della gestione dei termini all'interno di un software di gestione terminologica in quanto permette di recuperare le informazioni in maniera efficiente all'interno di un database di grandi dimensioni.

La seconda parte del commento prende in esame un caso di polisemia rilevato all'interno del database terminologico. Secondo il principio terminologico della bi-univocità, un termine designa un singolo concetto o oggetto all'interno di uno specifico dominio, e di conseguenza un concetto o oggetto è designato da un solo termine. Da questo principio possiamo desumere che se un termine si riferisce a più di un concetto, dovrebbero essere più di una scheda terminologica per descriverlo. In questo progetto, un caso di questo tipo si è verificato con il termine italiano 'poggiapiedi', questa parola può fare riferimento sia al piccolo sgabello usato per appoggiare i piedi, ma anche alla barra in legno o metallo che si trova su sedie, tavoli o sgabelli per appoggiare i piedi. Nonostante la funzione svolta sia la medesima, questo termine designa due oggetti diversi. Un esempio è dato dal catalogo Calligaris (2019) in cui il termine 'poggiapiedi' viene usato nello stesso testo con significati diversi, dimostrabili osservando l'immagine che viene allegata al testo. In un caso il termine 'poggiapiedi' fa riferimento alla barra in legno di uno sgabello alto, nell'altro caso il termine designa un piccolo sgabello abbinato a una poltrona. Questo caso di polisemia deve essere trattato come caso di omonimia in terminologia. I due termini devono essere compilati in due schede diverse che occupano due posizioni diverse nell'albero del dominio: in un caso 'poggiapiedi' sarà termine iponimo di 'parts of upholstered furniture', nell'altro sarà iponimo del termine 'sgabello'. Un'ulteriore conferma del fatto che questi due concetti corrispondono a due termini differenti è il fatto che in inglese il termine *poggiapiedi* deve essere tradotto diversamente nei due casi: 'footrail' nel primo caso, 'footstool' nell'altro.

Un'altra osservazione interessante sulla terminologia dell'arredamento è la presenza di prestiti linguistici da altre lingue. Questa caratteristica riguarda sia l'inglese che l'italiano, poiché entrambe le lingue hanno subito la rispettiva influenza e quella della lingua francese. Uno dei casi di prestito linguistico che può essere analizzato è il termine 'chaise-longue'. Questo termine francese che significa letteralmente 'sedia lunga' è attestato e correntemente in uso sia in italiano che in inglese. Questo tipo di seduta ha origini antichissime ma si è sviluppata come la conosciamo oggi nella Francia del 16° secolo. Questo mobile serviva ai ricchi francesi per riposare senza doversi ritirare nella camera da letto. Nelle epoche seguenti la chaise-longue ha acquisito un valore di status symbol di prestigio per i ricchi e i borghesi. Questo elemento d'arredo ha avuto ancora più notorietà grazie al celebre modello LC4 ideato da Le Corbusier alla fine degli anni '20 e rimasto ancora oggi un'icona del design di interni. È proprio a causa di questo indissolubile legame con la Francia che la chaise-longue è ancora chiamata con il suo nome francese sia in italiano che in inglese. Bisogna però notare che in lingua inglese è presente una variante ortografica 'chaise-lounge' probabilmente dovuta a un errore o a un'associazione con il verbo 'to lounge', che significa rilassarsi, che è di fatto lo scopo di questa seduta.

Un altro esempio di termine francese importato sia in Italia che in Regno Unito è la parola 'bergère'. Questo termine si riferisce a una poltrona imbottita il cui design risale nella Francia del 18° secolo. La bergère è una delle prime poltrone create appositamente per essere confortevole. Per questo presenta una seduta spaziosa con un cuscino imbottito. I lati sono anch'essi imbottiti e leggermente chiusi rispetto alle altre poltrone dell'epoca, forse per riparare il volto dell'occupante dal calore del fuoco dei camini. Negli anni, sebbene il modello abbia subito variazioni dovute alla moda e agli stili, questa poltrona ha mantenuto il suo nome francese.

Un ultimo esempio di prestito linguistico, questa volta dall'inglese all'italiano, è 'Chesterfield'. Questo termine indica un particolare modello di divano imbottito caratterizzato da una seduta piuttosto bassa, schienale e braccia della stessa altezza, rivestimento in pelle e lavorazione capitonné. Il nome di questo divano è dovuto probabilmente al conte di Chesterfield, il quale commissionò per primo un divano di questo tipo che rispondesse alle esigenze del gentleman inglese. Ancora oggi il modello

Chesterfield è sinonimo di eleganza e classe ed è conosciuto in tutto il mondo con questo nome.

Il commento si conclude con delle considerazioni riguardo la specificità della terminologia tecnica, enumerando alcuni esempi incontrati nella compilazione del database. È emerso da questo lavoro che i termini delle lingue specializzate possono avere un significato diverso da quello che hanno nella lingua comune. Anche se alcuni termini dell'ambito della tappezzeria potrebbero sembrare semplici da comprendere per i non esperti del settore, a volte l'apparenza inganna. Alcuni esempi di questo si trovano nella terminologia settoriale dei tessuti. Il termine 'cotone' nella lingua generale è usato per indicare principalmente la pianta e la fibra dell'omonima pianta, ma in tappezzeria, dove la fibra e la pianta non vengono utilizzate, si fa riferimento al tessuto di cotone. Lo stesso succede con i termini 'lino' e 'lana', infatti una 'poltrona in lino' non fa riferimento a una poltrona imbottita con fibra di lino o fatta di lino ma rivestita con tessuto di lino.

Anche per quanto riguarda i legni possiamo fare la stessa osservazione. Ad esempio, il termine 'noce' in lingua generale si riferisce alla pianta, al frutto e al legno di questa pianta. Ma in un testo specialistico di tappezzeria il termine 'noce' non sarà mai usato per indicare né il frutto, né l'albero.

In conclusione, attraverso la creazione di questa raccolta terminologica, ho avuto modo di imparare che la terminologia è un'attività che richiede un notevole investimento in termini di tempo ed energie, ma che è essenziale a molti campi dell'attività umana. Con questo progetto, ho raggiunto la consapevolezza che le parole assumono sfumature impercettibili di significato che possono variare da un dominio all'altro e che avere competenze nelle lingue speciali è un requisito fondamentale per un traduttore di testi specialistici. Nonostante il fatto che il settore dell'arredamento imbottito è un ambito molto vasto e che ci sarebbe ancora molto da approfondire, questo progetto mi ha dato la possibilità di esaminare questo dominio acquisendo terminologia specialistica sia in italiano che in inglese. Grazie a questo lavoro ho potuto osservare che la terminologia è uno strumento fondamentale per la comprensione delle lingue speciali e della comunicazione nei settori specializzati.

Infine, spero che questo lavoro possa portare l'attenzione su un dominio non ancora molto considerato nei testi accademici e ufficiali, che però presenta molto potenziale economico e artistico. La tappezzeria infatti è un'arte antica che ha tramandato negli anni diverse

tecniche e tradizioni, ma anche un settore del Made in Italy che viene molto apprezzato all'estero e per questo necessita di risorse terminologiche multilingue. Mi auguro quindi che questa raccolta terminologica, seppure di dimensioni ridotte, possa diventare uno strumento per quei professionisti, traduttori e non, che lavorano nel settore della tappezzeria e che necessitano di terminologia accurata che gli permetta di comunicare in modo efficiente.