

Best Practices and Evaluation Criteria for Translating LGBTQ+ Terms in Conceptual Models

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Introduction

In recent years, a significant amount of projects focusing on LGBTQ+ themes have been implemented in various domains, including developing structured vocabularies for the metadata in libraries and archives (e.g. Homosaurus was used for IHLIA and others), online LGBTQ+ literature databases (e.g. QLIT was used for QueerLit), hateful speech detection in social media and linguistic analysis in health systems (e.g. GSSO). These projects emphasize the growing focus on LGBTQ+ language and concepts and their applications. Despite the need for multilingual LGBTQ+ conceptual models¹, most existing attempts heavily rely on experts' manual translation. Examining the quality of these translations remains difficult and can be time-consuming. In this document, we propose evaluation criteria based on our research experience and relevant resources. This document takes as a reference the website, documentation, and implementation report of the Homosaurus [1, 2], the documentation of QLIT [3, 4, 5] and the corresponding article [6], the article of the GSSO ontology [7], as well as some reports and research articles on analysis of LGBTQ+-related

¹ In this document, we use the umbrella term “conceptual models” for various different forms of knowledge representation, including ontology, structured/controlled vocabulary, linked open vocabularies, thesuri, knowledge bases, etc. Although this document is not intended for glossaries, terminologies, and standards, some items could be applicable to the their translation tasks as well.

conceptual models [8, 9]. We introduce the following best practices for the development of multilingual translation of LGBTQ+-related conceptual models. Regarding the criteria for evaluation, we provide a list of indicators and a template of a self-reporting assessment form for the translation process and the quality of the output. Moreover, we promote the implementation of FAIR principles in the community and encourage the publishing of open, findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable data.

Part 1: Best Practices

1. Clarity and Accuracy

- **Specified Writing System:** The translation should specify the target language and the writing system being used. There might be more than one writing system for the target language. Take Bulgarian for example, there are two writing systems: the Cyrillic script and the Latin script². In modern Bulgarian, the Cyrillic script is the official and universally used writing system. However, Latin script is also used in informal cases and digital communication, especially when Cyrillic scripts are not supported. If the editorial team intends to publish the output in RDF, then they need to take into consideration the standards. Regarding ISO 639, the language code is “bg”. The Latin writing is easy to obtain and could be included in the comments, which could be helpful for cross-language communication and technical contexts (e.g. websites where Cyrillic characters are not supported). RDF language tags are designed to comply with BCP 47, which primarily uses ISO 639-1 (two-letter codes) when available, or ISO 639-2/3 (three-letter codes) only if no two-letter code exists for the language. As for Norwegian, three language tags could be used in RDF literals: ‘no’ (Generic Norwegian), ‘nb’ (Norwegian Bokmål), and ‘nn’ (Norwegian Nynorsk). Given that Bokmål is significantly more popular and more often used in formal cases, it would be considered a priority in translation if the time of experts and volunteers were limited. For some other languages, subtags need to be specified in RDF for different writing systems (e.g. zh-Hans for simplified Chinese and zh-Hant for traditional Chinese). The ISO 639 standard itself does not define distinctions between Simplified and Traditional Chinese. These distinctions are handled by BCP 47, which extends ISO 639 and provides a more detailed system for language and region tags. Both the preferred labels and alternative labels should have a language tag, e.g. “69ing”@en in RDF literal. Other representations include “<dc:language>de</dc:language>” in XML for example.
- **Precision of Translation:** Precise translation of key terms and tokens. Ensure that key LGBTQ+ terms (e.g., “non-binary,” “genderqueer,” “transition”) are accurately translated with their intended meanings preserved.
- **Avoiding Mistranslation:** Prevent incorrect or misleading translations that might distort the original meaning.
- **Inclusion of Nuances:** Recognize terms with subtle distinctions (e.g., “cisgender” vs. “heteronormative”) and translate them appropriately.

² In addition, Glagolitic script was historically used for the Old Bulgarian, mostly in the 9th century before being replaced by Cyrillic. It is no longer used in the contemporary world.

- **Clear Definitions:** Ensure descriptive terms or explanatory content provide clarity for culturally unfamiliar concepts.
- **Integrity and Holistic Representation:** The translation should preserve correctly the core meaning of terms and expressions, avoiding distortions or misinterpretations and ensuring that the broader message, tone, and purpose of the content align with the original, even when cultural or linguistic adaptations are necessary. The difference in translation should be specified in the comments. In cases where the translation changes scope, it should be specified in the documentation. Take for example, QLIT translates terms in Homosaurus but instead of having the scope 'LGBTQ+', it has a restricted scope and uses 'LGBTQI', which translates to 'hbtqi'.
- **Contemporary Vocabulary:** Use up-to-date terminology that reflects various aspects of LGBTQ+-related issues. It can be very important for accuracy in some language modeling or machine translation cases. Outdated translation could be made an alternative label.
- **Avoiding Archaisms and Historical Terms:** In the prefLabel, exclude outdated or derogatory terms unless required for historical accuracy or specific contexts. Some could be added as alternative labels if necessary.
- **Alternative translations:** There may be multiple terms for the translation of one term. In such cases, one should be taken as the preferred translation (skos:prefLabel), leaving the others as alternative translations (skos:altLabel).
- **Translation of Acronym:** It was noticed in many cases, the acronym remains the same in the translated languages while in other cases, it would be different. Take "HIV/AIDS" for example, a French translation is "VIH/SIDA". Moreover, it should be specified if certain translations of acronyms should be in capital letters or not. For example, QLIT uses 'hbtqi' instead of capital letters. If there are preferences in the use of acronyms, they should be specified. For example, Homosaurus has some guidance on the use of "LGBTQ+" and related acronyms in different scenarios and how they decide to leave room for further evolution [1].
- **Introduce Additional Terms:** If there is no translation close enough but there are other translations available in the target language, the editorial team needs to consider adding new terms. An example of this is the term "Surrogacy" in Homosaurus. Many machine translation tools such as DeepL and Google Translate, return the translation "Draagmoederschap", which is a well-known term in the Dutch language. However, the Dutch term used in Homosaurus is "Leenouderschap" which has a more gender-neutral tone but does not exist in Dutch dictionaries. We encourage maintaining a list of newly introduced terms since, from our experience, it was reported repeatedly that in languages such as Chinese and Polish, there is no perfect translation, so some new terms must be introduced or invented to remove the bias or meet the requirement of accurate translation.
- **Concept Changes:** The editorial teams should take into consideration the fact that the vocabulary is constantly changing. For example, the concept "BDSM" has been broadened in use to be considered almost an equivalent concept of "Kinks and fetishes" and thus merged into one in the latest Homosaurus (see [5] for more details). In other words, these two concepts have converged. The term "Queer" could be offensive in the past but it is mostly used as a neutral term nowadays. Such a phenomenon should be considered during translation. Discussion would be required since it can be complicated, especially in a multilingual multicultural setting.

- **Special Characters:** The encoding of multilingual characters could go beyond the ASCII code. For example, “Vergüenza gay” and “Vergüenza gay” spell the same but their ASCII codes of the ü are different, which makes the translation not identical. The ASCII code for the former ü is 252 but the latter is 117. This should be unified before publishing to ease machine processing and analysis.

2. Consistency

- **Terminological Glossaries:** Maintain consistent use of terminology throughout the translation. If “non-binary” is translated one way in one term and differently elsewhere, it can confuse or misrepresent the text. The consistency should be checked manually or (semi-)automatically in preferred labels, alternative labels, scope notes, comments as well as other descriptions. An example is the translation of “legal name” and “legal name change” in Homosaurus. “Legal name” is translated as “Naamrecht” in Homosaurus. However, “Legal name change” has a Dutch translation “Wettelijke naamswijziging”, which implies that the translation of “Legal name” should be “Wettelijke naam”. This inconsistency could be prevented, for example, by constructing and maintaining a glossary of standardized translation of tokens as a reference during translation.
- **Syntactic Consistency:** The translation should maintain the syntactic structure. For example, in Homosaurus, the translation of “African American queer people”, “African American transgender people”, and “African American LGBTQ+ people” should follow a similar syntactic structure if possible.
- **Translation of Pronouns:** The pronouns are in many cases not translated. Homosaurus has “Co/Co/Coself (Pronouns)”, “Cy/Cyb/Cyberself (Pronouns)” and other pronouns. The editorial team should decide if they will be translated. If yes, the translation should apply to all pronouns.
- **Scope Consistency:** The translation should be consistent with the scope throughout the translation. The change of scope between different versions or adapted to specific purposes should be specified in the documentation. Take for example, QLIT translates terms in Homosaurus but instead of having the scope ‘LGBTQ+’, it has a restricted scope and uses ‘LGBTQI’, which translates to ‘hbtqi’.
- **Consistency with the source:** The translation should specify which version of the source was used. The translation should stay up to date with the latest version of the source if possible.
- **Date of Modification:** For easy tracking of changes and analysis of consistency, keep track of the date of modification. For example, QLIT publishes for each term the date of issue (dcterms:issued) and the date of modification (dcterms:modified).

3. Cultural and Contextual Sensitivity

- **Contextual and Community Specificity:** Preserve the meaning of slang, colloquial terms, and cultural references in ways that resonate with the target audience. To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, the context should be kept in the translation. Take Homosaurus for example, the context is specified in parentheses: “Bears (Gay culture)” and “Queens (Gay culture)”. Its Dutch translation follows the same format.

- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Avoid terms or phrases that may carry stigmas or negative connotations in the target language unless the terms to be translated are intended to have negative connotations.
- **Alignment with Local Norms:** Ensure the language aligns with the cultural norms of LGBTQ+ activism and discourse in the target culture.
- **Slurs and Reclaimed Terms:** The editorial team should have some guideline in the target language on the inclusion and translation of slurs and reclaimed terms (see for example the implementation of Homosaurus [1]).
- **Historical and Social Awareness:** Incorporate an understanding of the historical and societal context of LGBTQ+ communities in the translation. Some historical terms may be harmful when used in contemporary settings (see for example the implementation of Homosaurus [1]).
- **Localization:** Use culturally appropriate equivalents when direct translations are unavailable or inappropriate. For example, there is no direct translation in Chinese for “gay parents” as far as the authors are aware.
- **Avoiding Literalism:** Translate figurative language or idioms in a way that maintains their intended meaning.
- **Gender-Neutral Language:** Where applicable, use inclusive pronouns and gender-neutral expressions in the target language.
- **Respect for Diversity, Identity, and Intersectionality:** Capture the diversity of LGBTQ+ identities and experiences in descriptions. Avoid erasure or simplification of non-binary, trans, fluid identities, lesbians, two-spirit, etc. Acknowledge and represent intersecting identities (e.g., race, religion, socioeconomic status) that may influence LGBTQ+ experiences.
- **Stereotypes, Bias, and Discriminatory Language:** Avoid words or phrases that might perpetuate stereotypes, discrimination, or bias.

4. Inclusivity and Ethical Considerations

- **Race and Ethnicity:** The editorial team should consider the race and ethnicity of LGBTQ+ people. It is recommended to use the race and ethnicity term that the person or group discussed in the work self-identifies as (see Homosaurus as a reference [1]). Related issues should be specified in the guidance and revised by specialists or ethical experts.
- **Non-LGBTQ+ Themed Terms:** the editorial team should follow some guidelines or standards for the translation of essential but non-LGBTQ+ themed terms.
- **Privacy and Ethical Concerns for Volunteers/Participants:** The translation process may involve students as volunteers or participants. Volunteers should sign an informed consent form. We propose that student volunteers should be informed that certain terms are or may lead to information about sexual, violent, or other information that may cause uncomfortable feelings.
- **Resolving Ethical Conflict:** The translation process should follow the ethical guides of the funder, institute, university, etc. If any conflicts with the rights or intentions of the original conceptual models, the editorial team should inform all stakeholders and work out a solution.
- **Empathy and Respect:** Approach sensitive topics with empathy to ensure translations do not offend or marginalize.

- **Bias:** The editorial team should take into consideration potential bias introduced during the selection of terms, adaption of certain translations, editing using tools, etc. If the translation involves (semi-)automatic tools, the possibility of introducing bias in the translation needs to be studied with manual revision where necessary. Moreover, the bias could be introduced due to the cognitive bias of the editorial team. The editorial team should have a mechanism to cope with the bias.

5. Transparency and Community Contribution

- **Transparency of Editing Progress:** Members of the editorial team should be listed in the documentation if possible. The editorial team should keep the glossary, policies, and resources as open as possible (i.e. available to as many people as possible). They should indicate when terms have no direct translation and provide explanations or alternative phrasing.
- **Open to Feedback:** The editorial team should provide means for advice and feedback from the community. For example, the editorial board of Homosaurus accepts new concepts and terms to be submitted via <https://homosaurus.org/contact>. The Homosaurus has a HomoIT community³ where discussions often take place.
- **Term Approval Process:** There should be a specified process for the approval of terms. How a term is taken into consideration and eventually approved should be made open and transparent.
- **Community Validation:** If possible, the translation can be checked by the community before release or publication.

6. Documenting, Publishing, and Maintenance

- **Availability:** The translation as well as related resources should be published and made as open as possible. If the translation has been integrated into other resources, it should be specified in the documentation. Take QLIT for example, it has been integrated into Libris XL [4]. Thus, it is available both as an independent thesaurus and an extension of Libris XL. The old version should remain available and should be archived in repositories (e.g. Zenodo and Figshare).
- **Readability:** Ensure that translations are understandable to a broad audience, including non-specialists and inexperienced users.
- **Maintenance:** Given that the vocabulary is constantly evolving, the translation should be maintained on time. The latest version of the source(s) used should be taken into account and their use should be documented. Subsequently, the metadata needs to be updated with the latest information about provenance, licenses, etc.
- **Format:** The resulting translation should be made available in common formats for both manual examination and automated processing with scripts and programs. Common formats in the community include JSON-LD, TTL, N-Triples, CSV, etc. Publishing 5-star open data⁴ is a best practice.
- **Documentation:** The documentation should include a specification of the writing forms. For example, Norwegian has two official forms of written Norwegian, Bokmål (Riksmål) and Nynorsk (Landsmål), each with its variants. The translation should be published with detailed documentation. For example, QueerLit uses QLIT, whose

³ <https://groups.google.com/g/homoitcommunity/>

⁴ <https://5stardata.info/en/>

documentation and guide of use are available on their website [2, 3]. If there are SPARQL endpoints, webpages, wikis, they should be made clear in the documentation. For example, QLIT has two means of access: one on Libris XL, and one on the QueerLit website [2]. The documentation should be made available in the target language of translation. If possible, some key information should be made available in the original language as well. The version (as well as its updating frequency) release date and the changes in new versions should be included in the documentation. The use of (semi-)automated workflow/pipeline should be explained. The evaluation metrics should be justified and explained with the accuracy reported and the bias as well as other issues discussed. If any community involvement during evaluation, it should be documented.

- **Knowledge Representation:** The representation of concepts (e.g. the use of URIs and labels in Homosaurus) and their relations (e.g. vocabulary structure of Homosaurus using skos:narrower, skos:broader, skos:related) should be documented.
- **Metadata:** If the translation is publicly available, the resulting translation should be accompanied by metadata. The metadata could be available in the target language of the translation. The metadata should be up to date, made publicly accessible, and uploaded to search engines and portals (see Checklist 2 for more details.).
- **Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria:** The documentation should include a clear description of the inclusion and/or exclusion criteria, e.g. QLIT published their inclusion criteria on the QueerLit website [4].
- **Instruction of Use and Related Resources:** Some instructions of use can be helpful for users in different use cases and application scenarios. In practice, instruction for the use of the whole dataset is in its documents while instruction for the use of each term is often included in the comments. Providing links to the additional resources is important for use, especially when the translation is supposed to be used together with other resources. Take QLIT for example, it can be used independently or with Libris XL [2] (or together with Homosaurus [1]). When there are overlaps with other resources, there should be some instruction on the priority or preference. For example, the instruction is provided by QLIT when used together with Svenska ämnesord and/or Barnämnesord [2].
- **Publishing and Integration:** If the goal is to enrich existing conceptual models with the translation of additional languages, it should be integrated into the source. If the goal is to publish a new conceptual model for a specific language, its relation with the original conceptual model(s) should be available, specified both in the documentation and for each term (e.g. adding provenance/identifying links between the original term and the translated terms). For example, Wikidata integrates terms in Homosaurus with multilingual translations with a specific relation defined to capture the source of each term [5]. QLIT also has examples of such relations: the QLIT term "Föräldrar till bögar" (Parents of gay men) is related as an exact match to the Homosaurus term "Parents of gay men" but as a close match to the LCSH term "Parents of gays".
- **Copyright and Licencing:** The editorial team should respect the license of the original conceptual models. When made available separately, a license needs to be specified for the translated conceptual model after discussion with the editorial board of the source. Otherwise, when integrated into the source, the translation should follow the license of the source and discuss with the editorial team of the source if any difference in opinion. If the source restricts derivations (e.g. using the

CC-BY-NC-ND license), the intermediate results, especially those by machine translation, should not be made publicly available.

Part 2: Evaluation Criteria: Indicators

The following is a list of indicators that could be useful if included in each release. These indicators provide an overview of the state of development and its relations with related sources. It could also be useful when comparing different releases. The documentation should report the following indicators. Note that the scope notes and comments are not just a simple translation. There are many aspects such as ethical and cultural background that need to be taken into account. Thus, the commonly used metrics for Machine Translation can be limited in applicability in this task, such as the bilingual evaluation understudy (BLEU) and the word error rate (WER). The following list could be extended depending on the use and specialty of the multilingual conceptual model.

- The total number of concepts translated. The overlap with concepts in selected sources.
- The number of preferred labels and alternative labels (for each language/writing system). The ratio of preferred/alternative labels to the number of concepts.
- The number of links (e.g. provenance/identification) towards the source of translation as well as other related resources. The representation of such links should be specified (e.g. using the PROV ontology, the Dublin Core Terms, etc).
- The number of terms about slang and slurs.
- The number of terms about sexual orientations, gender identities, and non-binary experiences.
- The number of pronouns.
- The number of new terms or evolving definitions introduced.
- The downloadable formats of the resulting translations and the corresponding metadata.
- Some additional indicators include the Levenshtein distance between the (refined) automated translation and the final translation.

Part 3: Evaluation Criteria: Self-assessment Report Template

Finally, we propose the evaluation criteria in the format of a template for a self-assessment report for the evaluation of the translation of LGBTQ+ conceptual models. This list can also be used to help the editorial team prepare for the translation to prevent future problems. Not all aspects need to be implemented in practice. The users are free to adapt the items in the checklists to their needs. For example, depending on the domain and application, some could be must-haves, some others could be nice-to-haves, etc.

Checklist 1: Glossaries and Guidelines of Translation

- ☐ The writing system of the target language needs to be specified. For example, if the editorial team decides to publish it in RDF, they need to decide which writing system to use in the BCP 47, which primarily uses ISO 639 standard.
- ☐ There is a glossary to provide a standardized translation of selected tokens and terms.

- ☐ There are criteria for the inclusion and exclusion of terms for the selection of terms to be translated.
- ☐ There is a set of rules for the translation of syntactic similar or analogic to maintain the syntactic structure where possible.
- ☐ There is a guideline that includes means of translating historical terms.
- ☐ There is a guideline for the selection of cultural and contextually sensitive terms as well as community-specific terms. This includes slang and slurs, colloquial terms, reclaimed terms, etc.
- ☐ There are guidelines regarding ethical issues, stereotypes, discrimination languages, bias, gender balance, and cultural and historical issues.
- ☐ There is a list of selected pronouns with their translation specified.
- ☐ If any translation is exceptional or counter-intuitive, the reason or explanation should be included in the comments or scope notes.
- ☐ A manual/semi-automatic evaluation of consistency in the translation regarding the translated glossary.
- ☐ A manual/semi-automatic evaluation of the consistency of applying these rules specified with exceptions recorded (in comments for example).
- ☐ A manual/semi-automatic evaluation of the consistency of scope in translation.
- ☐ There is a list of specified special characters (e.g. not included in the ASCII code) to be used uniformly in the translation.

Checklist 2: Documentation and Publication

- ☐ The translation should have some documentation (e.g. website, research article, report) that is publicly available.
- ☐ The documentation should include information about all the members and their affiliations if possible.
- ☐ The documentation includes changes recorded between different versions of translations and how and which versions of the sources are used.
- ☐ The frequency of maintenance should be specified in the documentation. The same for the frequency of release of the sources used.
- ☐ Each term is associated with information about publication and modification.
- ☐ The translation is integrated into the source and released with some updated metadata.
- ☐ The translation is published separately with its metadata.
- ☐ The translation is published on registries that are used by the community and offer easy access.
- ☐ The published dataset with a persistent identifier (PID). If possible, associate each version with a PID.
- ☐ The metadata should be updated and enriched, made publicly accessible, and uploaded to search engines (e.g. Google Dataset Search⁵) and portals (e.g. the ODISSEI portal⁶).

⁵ <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>

⁶ <https://portal.odissei.nl/>

- ☐ If there are volunteers involved, there should be an informed consent form including details about data anonymization, data storage, and other privacy issues. For inexperienced volunteers (e.g. students), they should be informed that some terms may cause uncomfortable feelings and they are free to skip them during translation.
- ☐ The contact details of the editorial team are publicly open (at least to the community of use) for feedback and endorsing new terms.
- ☐ If published separately (i.e. not integrated into the source), the resulting translation should be made available in multiple formats for users with different backgrounds. The knowledge representation language should be specified and correctly used. Publishing 5-star open data (<https://5stardata.info/en/>).
- ☐ The documentation should include an instruction for use and application as well as a list of related resources and use cases in the documentation (if available).
- ☐ If the translation is integrated into the source, details of integration should be specified. Otherwise, the overlapping with the source and other related resources should be specified.
- ☐ The documentation could include some future work or planned changes yet to be adopted. Plans on expanding the conceptual models, if any, could be suggested. An estimation of the date of release for the next version could be indicated.

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