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EDITORS:

Ana Salgado 
Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Portugal |
Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal
ana.salgado@acad-ciencias.pt

Alina Vilalva 
Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
alinavillalva@edu.ulisboa.pt

Esperança Cardeira 
Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
ecardeira@campus.ul.pt

Rute Costa 
Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal
rute.costa@fcsh.unl.pt

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STAPLES®



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Foreword

Fredric Dolezal¹

¹Presiding Officer, ISHLL

April 2025

The abstracts for the 15th International Conference for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL15) prepared and collected in this volume by our colleagues in Lisbon reflect the quality of scholarship and the enduring commitment of our members—qualities that have helped to advance our discipline over the past 23 years since the first ICHLL meeting. These conferences are organized under the aegis of the International Society for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ISHLL), a society of scholars working on the world history of dictionaries, the making of all types of dictionaries across languages and cultures, critical lexicography, and historical lexicology.

ISHLL was established in conjunction with the first International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL 1), organized by Julie Coleman and held in Leicester, England, in 2002. Julie and other like-minded colleagues envisioned a dedicated venue for researchers, practitioners, and scholars in our field to share their work. An advisory board and listserv soon followed, and ISHLL was born. Two years later, the second conference was held in Gargano, Italy, spear-headed by Giovanni Iamartino. Although the conferences were originally held biennially, growing support for our discipline—reflected in early meetings held in The Netherlands, Italy, Canada, England, Germany, Spain, and the United States—encouraged us to transition to an annual schedule. The vitality of our organization is sustained by these conferences—and your participation in them—and they are the foundation upon which our society's continued success rests.

By design, each ICHLL conference has a distinct local character. Hosting a conference provides individuals and institutions the opportunity to introduce special areas of interest—linguistically, culturally, and geographically—to a global audience of engaged and supportive colleagues. In addition to the conferences themselves, hosts may choose to follow-up their conference with a publication. Over the years, we have established a practice of inviting participants to submit revised and expanded versions of their presentations for peer review and consideration for publication. Most recently, our society has launched, in conjunction with the Helsinki Society for Historical Lexicography, a new open-access book series, *World Histories of Lexicography and Lexicology* (WHLL), published by Language Science Press. We see this as a vital step toward expanding our audience and creating new opportunities to support the fields of historical lexicography and lexicology. By embracing the principles of open access publishing, the series also strengthens our commitment to building an inclusive and collaborative intellectual community.

I would like to extend, on behalf of our members, advisory board, and myself, heart-felt thanks to Esperança Cardeira, Rute Costa, Ana Salgado, and Alina Villalva for their outstanding dedication in organizing this year's conference. Their efforts have

resulted in a stimulating venue and a thought-provoking conference program that showcases a diversity of languages, methods, and theoretical approaches. Since our founding in 2002, we have been committed to creating a welcoming environment for the sharing of historical and source-based research. The Lisbon conference exemplifies the mission of ICHLL in its embrace of a diversity of languages, methods, topics, and disciplinary approaches to histories of lexicology, lexicography, and, of course, “selected pages from selected dictionaries”.

In closing, I invite you to explore our society's website, where you will find information about upcoming conferences as well as a list of publications associated with our conferences. I also encourage you to visit our book series page on the LSP website.

1. Inaugural session

Da letra A ao século XXI: a trajetória dos dicionários da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa

Ana Salgado¹

¹Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (ACL), Portugal

Esta comunicação, enquadrada no que Considine descreve como “academy tradition” (Considine, 2014), explora a trajetória dos dicionários da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (ACL), desde os primeiros esforços no século XVIII até à transição para o formato digital, em resposta às exigências da lexicografia contemporânea. São analisados os desafios, as conquistas e as lacunas deste percurso, culminando na criação do primeiro dicionário digital da instituição.

Desde a sua fundação, a ACL identificou como uma das suas metas principais “a composição de hum Dicionario” (ACL, 1793, s. p.). Contudo, a sua história lexicográfica foi marcada por interrupções e ambições que nem sempre atingiram os resultados desejados.

Um exemplo emblemático é o *Diccionario da Lingoa Portuguesa* (DLP 1793), iniciado em 1780. Sob a coordenação de Pedro José da Fonseca, com a colaboração de Agostinho José da Costa de Macedo e Bartolomeu Inácio Jorge, o DLP abrangeu os lemas de “a” a “azurrar”. Apesar de incompleto, destacou-se pela monumentalidade e metodologia inovadora, descrito por Verdelho (2007) como “testemunho de um saber lexicográfico moderno, apoiado em reflexão teórica” (p. 27). Casteleiro (2008) reforça essa visão ao considerá-lo “um monumento lexicográfico, pela sua riqueza, rigor, amplitude e metodologia inovadora” (p. 351). Inspirado por modelos de prestígio, como o *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, o *Diccionario de la lengua castellana* e o *Vocabolario della Crusca*, o DLP-1793 adotou um tom normativo, ilustrando os diferentes sentidos de cada lema com citações cuidadosamente selecionadas, em conformidade com o conceito de *auctoritas* (cf. Gonçalves, 2002).

Apesar do rigor, o projeto mostrou-se insustentável, levando a um longo hiato lexicográfico na ACL. Durante mais de dois séculos, a principal referência para a língua portuguesa foi o dicionário de Morais Silva. Somente em 1976, a ACL lançou um novo dicionário, também intitulado *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* (DLP-1976), coordenado por Jacinto Prado Coelho. Planeado para seis volumes, permaneceu novamente limitado à letra A, abrangendo os lemas de “a” a “azuverte”, devido a limitações institucionais.

No século XXI, a ACL conseguiu finalmente publicar um dicionário completo. O *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa Contemporânea* (DLPC-2001), iniciado em 1988 e coordenado por Malaca Casteleiro, inclui 69 426 entradas e 167 556 sentidos em dois volumes. Este dicionário distinguiu-se pela descrição detalhada de homónimos categoriais e pela inclusão de transcrições fonéticas, embora tenha enfrentado críticas por lacunas e inconsistências. A prometida segunda edição nunca viu a luz do dia.

Após anos conturbados, a ACL retomou os trabalhos lexicográficos em 2015. Entre 2016 e 2022, sob a supervisão do Instituto de Lexicologia e Lexicografia da Língua Portuguesa (ILLLP), procedeu-se à retrodigitalização do DLPC (Simões *et al.*, 2016), culminando na publicação do primeiro dicionário digital da ACL em 2023 (DLP, 2025). Este projeto combina tradição e inovação, incorporando mais de 30 mil novos verbetes, entre neologismos e vocábulos contemporâneos (Salgado *et al.*, 2023), e representa um marco na história da lexicografia portuguesa ao disponibilizar um recurso acessível, atualizado e em constante evolução.

O nosso objetivo é apresentar à comunidade os dicionários académicos portugueses, destacando as suas principais características pela exibição de páginas selecionadas.

Palavras-chave

Lexicografia, dicionário monolíngue, língua portuguesa, tradição

académica

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Keynotes

Philip Durkin¹

¹Oxford English Dictionary, UK

Journeys through lexical history, journeys through dictionaries: exploring the lexicographical underpinnings of lexical research

Tracing the history of a word across language boundaries is one of the most illuminating processes in historical lexicology, shedding light on language contact in the past, and frequently highlighting fascinating aspects of cultural history, whether this concerns intellectual history, material culture, trading contacts, or other aspects of the life of the past. Presenting such histories can be an important way of introducing modern readers to the value of historical lexicology, and to the contribution it makes to wider intellectual history as well as to the discipline of historical linguistics. When such histories are packaged and summarized for readers, it can be easy to lose sight of the crucial intellectual resources that underpin such work. Most important among these are the historical and etymological dictionaries that document and analyse the history of each word in each language, and which often also do the crucial work of identifying each link in the chain of cross-linguistic correspondences (whether through borrowing or shared inheritance). This paper will examine a number of cross-linguistic word histories of this type, and will foreground and celebrate the lexicographical resources on which they depend. It will highlight the vital importance of a healthy culture of historical lexicographical research for further progress in historical lexicology more generally.

Marco Passarotti¹
¹Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

Linked Open (Historical) Data. Making Lexical (and Textual) Resources Interact

In this talk, I will discuss the issue of interoperability among linguistic resources, presenting the use case of the LiLa Knowledge Base for resources of the Latin language. After introducing the basic principles of the Linked Data paradigm, on which LiLa is grounded, I will describe the architecture of the Knowledge Base. Then, I will focus on the modelling of a number of lexical resources of different kinds currently interlinked through LiLa, detailing a historical Latin-Portuguese bilingual dictionary curated by the Jesuits at the University of Évora in the 18th century. Finally, I will present a few queries to show the interaction between data from lexical resources and texts from corpora.

Simeon Tsolakidis¹
¹Academy of Athens, Greece

Older dictionaries and (Modern) Greek historical lexicography

The aim of this presentation is to contribute to the metalexicographic discussion on historical dictionaries, focussing on two basic principles underlying every major historical dictionary: a) historical lexicography should try to trace the first appearance of lexical items, forms, phrases, senses etc. with the greatest possible degree of precision, and b) older or earlier lexicographical works could be extremely useful as providers of indications or chronological landmarks for the integration of a new word in the vocabulary of a language.

The discussion will be based upon the major multi-volume Historical Dictionary of Modern Greek, published by the Academy of Athens (1933-), which is the only lexicographic enterprise in Greece to offer full “word histories”, both for the standard language and for the Modern Greek dialects. In this framework, it will explore the ways in which the earlier (16th - 19th c.) lexicography of Modern Greek can prove of immense value for the precise dating and labelling of lexical entries (e.g. neologisms, dialectal survivals, learned internal loans, calques etc.). The early dictionaries discussed include the *Corona pretiosa* (1527), the *Thesaurus encyclopaedicae basis quadrilinguis* (1659) by Gerasimos Vlachos, and the well-known *Glossarium ad scriptores Mediae et Infimae Graecitatis* (1688) by Ducange.

Talks

Mikel Alonso¹

¹Universidad del País Vasco, Spain

The *Diccionario trilingüe castellano, bascuence y latin* by Manuel Larramendi (1745), hereafter LAR, was the preeminent reference for Basque for over a century and a half, and it can be considered a classic work of lexicography which brought a significant shift within the periodisation of Basque dictionary-making (Urgell 2002). The dictionary has been thoroughly analysed from philological and lexicographical perspectives (see Urgell 2000), but these studies have only been able to rely on manually collected samples, since the dictionary remains without having been digitised. Consequently, no quantitative methods that would consider the whole of its contents has yet been applied. Such methods would, for instance, permit a better understanding of the relation between LAR and the *Diccionario de Autoridades* (1726–1739, hereafter DA) of the Spanish Language Academy, the dictionary Larramendi adopted as a model. It significantly influenced Larramendi’s work, which was based on the lemma inventory of DA, but a comparison of the two dictionaries’ lemma lists clearly shows that they are not the same; besides omissions, he also made additions, which is well known (see Urgell 2000), but still not exhaustively addressed in research.

In Alonso (2021) and Lindemann and Alonso (2021) we describe a first approach towards digitising LAR, starting from scanned images of the early modern print original paper publication. Although the OCR was not absolutely accurate (98.5%), the output was taken to an information extraction process for lexicographic annotation; the employed tool was *Elexifier*¹, which was still in its beta phase. Consequently, the annotations made, and the resulting outcomes were not as precise as desired. On the other hand, we extracted the Spanish lemma list and the corresponding Basque equivalents using rule-based methods to standardise spelling, and we compared the two datasets and established links to Wikidata lexemes, integrating descriptions of several Basque lemmata extracted from LAR into Wikidata after a double check. Making these forms from LAR accessible in a machine-readable format, and publishing them as Linked Open Data, opened opportunities for several new applications. Moreover, we uploaded the OCR output and the resulting transcription of LAR to Wikisource², a crowdsourcing platform that provides an interface for collaborative facsimile transcriptions. That process is ongoing and will very soon lead to an error-free digital version of the original text on which subsequent steps will rely on. More precisely, we will apply the already tested information extraction approach for obtaining a structured version of the dictionary and continue including LAR lemmata in Wikidata. We plan to analyse the words described in LAR from the end to the beginning, enabling the extraction of suffix lists and facilitating the identification of derived words. Among other applications of the enriched LAR dataset, we also aim to link LAR Latin equivalents to the LiLa Knowledge Base (Linking Latin, Passarotti & Mambrini 2022).

This paper has four principal sections: 1) First, I describe Larramendi’s dictionary’s main macrostructural and microstructural features. 2) Secondly, I focus on the ongoing digitisation process of the dictionary. 3) Then, I discuss related work on digitisation of legacy and historical dictionaries and 4) Finally, I point out some of the challenges encountered during the digitisation process of a dictionary of this type, and open research questions to be addressed.

Keywords

¹ See <https://elexifier.elex.is/>.

² See https://eu.wikisource.org/wiki/Hiztegi_Hirukoitza.

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Le *Tresor de recherches et antiquitez gauloises et françoises* de Pierre Borel (1655): ses sources et sa présence dans les dictionnaires successifs

Antonella AmatuZZi¹

¹Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy

Le *Tresor de recherches et antiquitez gauloises et françoises* de Pierre Borel, érudit et savant éclectique, né à Castres en 1620, est un dictionnaire qui remonte au siècle classique mais qui contient des informations sur la langue et la culture française des siècles précédents.

Il est le réservoir des connaissances de Borel qui cite les sources dont il s'est servi.

Les articles de son dictionnaire sont parfois longs, articulés et intègrent beaucoup de citations. Ils sont de véritables récits qui nous documentent sur la vie et la société française de l'époque médiévale. Ils sont l'expression du regard que Borel porte sur la langue et la culture : il s'intéresse à la récupération des racines de la civilisation française, indispensable pour saisir l'essence même du monde contemporain.

Or, il est étonnant de constater que cet ouvrage, plutôt tourné vers le passé, et qui écarte en grande partie la langue standard pour se concentrer sur une langue 'technique', concernant entre autres « les Actes anciens [...] les anciennes Inscriptions, Epitaphes, et autres Monumens de l'antiquité, [...], les Arts et les Sciences, pour entendre les Armoiries et leurs termes, les anciennes Machines de guerre, les Priuileges, les Chartes etc. » (Préface, f. l4 v-m1r2) ne cesse d'être cité dans les premiers dictionnaires du français du XVIIIe siècle et dans leurs suites, bien que la lexicographie évolue en reflétant l'avancée des sciences et le changement des mentalités.

Mon objectif est donc de recenser et analyser la réelle présence de l'ouvrage de Borel dans les principaux dictionnaires du XVIIIe siècle et en particulier dans le dictionnaire universel de Furetière et ses suites (notamment l'édition de 1701 due à Basnage de Beauval).

J'essaierai de répondre aux questions suivantes : comment le *Tresor*, en tant que source, est-il traité (renvois, allusions, citations) ? Les références au *Tresor* de quels champs lexicaux relèvent-elles ? Pourquoi ?

Une réponse possible réside dans le fait que dans ses articles Borel introduit de nombreux renseignements d'ordre étymologique qui servent à mettre en relief le lien indissoluble que le mot (et par conséquent la chose qu'il indique) entretient avec le passé, mais aussi à signaler une progression et un mouvement incessant dans la langue. Ce sont ces propositions d'étymologisation qui sont généralement appréciées et retenues par les lexicographes successifs. Bien qu'elles soient parfois partielles ou fausses, elles ont le mérite de prendre en considération l'aspect diachronique et diatopique de la langue.

En tout cas mon analyse s'intéressera à la 'fabrique' des dictionnaires (choix de la nomenclature, organisation des articles) pour mieux comprendre et évaluer la porosité le dynamisme et la forte intertextualité des textes lexicographiques.

Keywords

Borel, Furetière, Basnage, lexicographie française

Références

Tresor de recherches et antiquitez gauloises et françoises, reduites en ordre alphabetique et enrichies de beaucoup d'origines, epitaphes, et autres choses rares et curieuses, comme aussi de beaucoup de mots de la langue Thyoise ou Theuthfranque (Paris, Augustin Courbé, 1655

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The Project QM and The Future of Old Italian. Towards a New Digital Lexicography.

Salvatore Arcidiacono¹ & Marco Venuti²

^{1 2}Università di Catania, Italy

The Opera del Vocabolario Italiano (OVI) is the Italian National Research Council (CNR) institute dedicated to lexicography with the task of developing an Italian historical dictionary. Until now, given the Institute's methods and tools, the OVI's activities have mainly been focused on its oldest section, i.e.

the *Tesoro della Lingua Italiana delle Origini* (TLIO), an online dictionary of Italo Romance linguistic varieties documented up to the fourteenth century, that is connected to the *Corpus OVI*, the largest and most reliable collection of Old Italian texts (cf. Beltrami 2016; Leonardi 2019).

The PRIN³ project QM – *The Future of Old Italian. Towards a New Digital Lexicography with the Southern Texts Corpus* undertook a multifaceted intervention, articulated on several fronts, to strengthen research conditions at the intersection of various disciplines, History of Italian Language, Italian Linguistics, and Philology, and Digital Humanities.

This proposal presents the results of the project's synergistic teamwork for computer-aided lexicography and IT, in the two areas of the digital exploitation of lexicographic data and in the development of linguistic data sources. Regarding the former, the TLIO is nearing its 'completion', making available a huge amount of data that has encouraged the development of PLUTO (Piattaforma Lessicografica Unica del Tesoro delle Origini) a new digital environment, which has renewed the management and consultation of TLIO.

Concerning the latter, it is important to note that the emergence of vernacular texts did not take place simultaneously everywhere in Italy; in some southern areas it happened (or became significant) only in the 15th century, making 15th-century Southern Italy the ideal terrain towards which to direct OVI's lexicographic mission.

The *Corpus QM* will have the same characteristics as the *Corpus OVI* in terms of philological quality and query potential, thanks to GattoWeb software⁴, and will make available a season of excellent editions as an organic collection for the first time. The *Corpus QM* will become a reference point for the compilation of two lexicographical ventures concerning Southern Italy that have been launched within the project QM: the *Etymological and Historical Dictionary of Neapolitan* (DESN) at the Federico II University of Naples and the *Sicilian Medieval Dictionary* (VSM) at the University of Catania.

The Qm research project has also the ambitious aim of creating a network of dictionaries, dynamically connected thanks to the common adoption of the PLUTO dictionary writing system. Consequently, TLIO has emerged from the project profoundly renewed: more connected internally, thanks to the construction of new networks between dictionary entries on an etymological and onomasiological basis, and outwardly thanks to the links to DESN and VSM.

Keywords

Italian lexicography, electronic lexicography, digital humanities, TLIO, DESN, VSM

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Words Derived from Old Norse in the Middle English Lexis of *Havelok the Dane*: Exploring the Lexico-Semantic Field of SOCIETY

Marina Asián¹

¹Universität Zürich, Switzerland

The study of Scandinavian loanwords has been a subject of sustained academic interest for over two centuries. Foundational works, such as Björkman's *Scandinavian Loan-Words in Middle English* (1900–1902) and Rynell's *Rivalry of Scandinavian and Native Synonyms* (1948), have sought to identify terms of Norse origin in Middle English by examining various morphological and phonological factors. However, these studies have frequently exhibited significant methodological discrepancies. More recently, the *Gersum Project*, an innovative initiative led by Richard Dance and Sara Pons-Sanz, has introduced a systematic approach to the classification of Norse-derived terms. This project assesses these terms based on their probability of Norse derivation, providing an unprecedentedly rigorous and valuable tool for researchers in this field.

This study aims to present a corpus of Norse-derived terms identified in the 13th-century Middle English romance *Havelok the Dane*, a text composed in the Lancashire dialect. An imperfect copy of the poem, approximately 3,000 lines long, survives in a single manuscript, Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Laud Misc. 108 (c. 1300–1325). According to *LAEME*, the language of this manuscript is believed to originate from the West Norfolk dialect. The present analysis relies on Smither's edition of *Havelok*, which uses MS Laud Misc. 108 as its textual basis.

Given its geographical provenance, a deeply Scandinavianised area due to the establishment of the Danelaw, *Havelok* stands as a particularly valuable resource for studying the lexical effects of the Anglo-Norse language contact. Having relied on Smither's glossary, and authorities such as the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the *Middle English Dictionary*, a number of 124 Norse-derived terms are found in the poem. This presentation aims to focus on the 38 terms that have not yet been recorded in the *Gersum Project*.

A focal point of this presentation is the examination of loanwords associated with the lexico-semantic field of SOCIETY (based on the lexico-semantic classification in the *Historical Thesaurus of English*). I aim to provide a detailed etymological framework to explore their semantic, phonological, and morphological characteristics. Furthermore, I intend to classify these words using the typology established by the *Gersum Project*. This study also addresses the significant challenges encountered by scholars researching Norse-derived terms in English, particularly the complexities involved in discerning borrowings from native vocabulary due to the close genetic proximity between Old Norse and Old English.

Keywords

Middle English, Old Norse, language contact, etymology

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Le parcours des termes d'architecture: de Furetière (1690) à l'Académie française (1718) via d'Aviler (1693)

Zaida Bartolome-Diaz¹

¹Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

Depuis la seconde moitié du XVII^e siècle, la France connaît une période d'effervescence culturelle et scientifique qui atteint son apogée au XVIII^e siècle, connu comme le siècle des Lumières. Cette période se reflète dans la lexicographie, entre autres, par une attention particulière à l'enrichissement et à la précision de la langue en ce qui concerne les termes spécialisés.

Antoine Furetière, exclu de l'Académie française en 1685 à la suite de différends concernant l'exclusivité des travaux lexicographiques, publie en Hollande son *Dictionnaire universel* (1690). Ainsi, contrairement aux travaux des Immortels⁵, cet ouvrage se distingue par son approche novatrice : il intègre des termes techniques et spécialisés issus des arts et des sciences dans le vocabulaire de la langue générale.

Selon Roy-Garibal (2000), l'œuvre de Furetière s'apparente à une véritable encyclopédie de la langue, enrichissant le lexique par une ouverture aux vocabulaires spécialisés. De même, Rey (2018) met en évidence que cette approche témoigne d'une interaction réciproque entre la langue générale et les langues techniques.

Trois ans après la publication du *Dictionnaire universel* (1690) de Furetière, Augustin-Charles d'Aviler publie son *Dictionnaire d'architecture civile et hydraulique* (1693), considéré comme le premier dictionnaire spécialisé en architecture⁶. Comme le souligne Verdier (2011), d'Aviler s'inspire de plusieurs définitions de Furetière, qu'il adapte aux besoins spécifiques des professionnels de l'architecture. Cet ouvrage reflète un effort notable de structuration et de standardisation des termes techniques, marquant une étape importante dans l'évolution vers une lexicographie spécialisée. En effet, vers la fin du XVII^e siècle, des ouvrages comme celui de d'Aviler annoncent l'essor des grands dictionnaires techniques et scientifiques qui se développeront au XVIII^e siècle (Bartolomé-Díaz 2022).

Le *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* (1694), quant à lui, se caractérise dans sa première édition par une organisation morpho-étymologique. Ses limites, d'après Catach (1996), sont pointées dès sa parution, ce qui pousse les académiciens à envisager d'importantes révisions. Lors de cette réécriture, comme le souligne Verdier (2011), plusieurs définitions de termes de l'architecture de d'Aviler sont intégrées dans la deuxième édition de 1718. Par exemple, des termes comme *kiosque* ou *alcôve*, présents dans le *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* (1718), sont repris de l'ouvrage de d'Aviler, dont la

⁵ Les académiciens avaient choisi de consigner dans leur dictionnaire uniquement les mots de la « Langue commune », reléguant les « termes des arts et des sciences » (Préface, DA 1694) au dictionnaire de Corneille. ² Précédemment, certains éditeurs de Vitruve, comme Jean Martin dans sa *Déclaration des noms propres et mots difficiles contenus en Vitruve* (traduction de 1547), ainsi qu'André Félibien dans *Des principes de l'architecture de la sculpture, de la peinture... Avec un dictionnaire propre à chacun de ces arts* (1676), avaient jusqu'à ce moment - là uniquement esquissé l'idée d'un répertoire lexicographique dans leurs ouvrages. (Cabestan 2012).

⁶ Précédemment, certains éditeurs de Vitruve, comme Jean Martin dans sa *Déclaration des noms propres et mots difficiles contenus en Vitruve* (traduction de 1547), ainsi qu'André Félibien dans *Des principes de l'architecture de la sculpture, de la peinture... Avec un dictionnaire propre à chacun de ces arts* (1676), avaient jusqu'à ce moment - là uniquement esquissé l'idée d'un répertoire lexicographique dans leurs ouvrages. (Cabestan 2012).

source est Furetière.

Cette communication propose d'examiner l'évolution des définitions d'une sélection de termes liés à l'architecture à travers ces trois ouvrages lexicographiques majeurs : le *Dictionnaire universel* de Furetière (1690), le *Dictionnaire d'architecture* de d'Aviler (1693) et la deuxième édition du *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* (1718). L'étude s'articule en trois étapes : d'abord, l'analyse des définitions de Furetière, riches en descriptions et exemples concrets ; ensuite, l'examen de leur adaptation technique et pratique dans le dictionnaire de d'Aviler ; enfin, leur intégration dans le dictionnaire académique. En retraçant les emprunts et adaptations lexicographiques, cette recherche met en lumière les interactions entre lexicographie généraliste et spécialisée, ainsi que les dynamiques culturelles et linguistiques du XVII^e siècle.

Keywords

lexicographie monolingue, lexicographie spécialisée, dictionnaire technique, architecture

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Toward a Contrastive Analysis of the Surgical Terminology in the Middle English and Early Modern German Translations of Lanfranc of Milan's *Chirurgia magna*

Chiara Benati¹

¹Università di Genova, Italy

Lanfranc of Milan (c. 1250–1310) is considered one of the most influential surgeons of the late Middle Ages. His Latin works – the *Chirurgia parva* and the *Chirurgia magna* – significantly shaped surgical practice until the advent of modern surgery in the sixteenth century. The *Chirurgia parva* serves as a synthetic introduction to the surgical art and enjoyed great popularity, as evidenced by the large number of manuscripts transmitting it. By contrast, the *Chirurgia magna* represents Lanfranc's comprehensive articulation of his concept of rational surgery. Both works were repeatedly translated into vernacular languages, contributing to the dissemination of surgical knowledge across late medieval Europe.

A particularly intriguing aspect of medieval medical discourse lies in the vernacular terminology used to denote specific medical and surgical concepts and procedures. While the so-called 'rational surgeons' (Theodoric Borgognoni, Bruno Longobucco, Guglielmo da Saliceto, Lanfranc of Milan, and Henri de Mondeville) and their works are credited with creating a surgical *Fachsprache* in Latin, their vernacular translators faced the challenge of rendering these terms into languages lacking both specialized terminologies and a surgical literary tradition.

The aim of this talk is to present an ongoing project focused on the contrastive analysis of the vernacular rendering of Latin specialized terminology in the Middle English and Early Modern German translations of Lanfranc's *Chirurgia magna*. This analysis is based on a catalog of significant Latin specialized terms drawn from the text's most characteristic semantic fields – anatomy, pathology, surgical techniques, and instruments. Given the absence of a modern critical edition of the Latin text, the catalog will be compiled using one of the fifteenth-century printed editions of the Latin original. This approach facilitates a comparison of the vernacular renderings of these terms in the English and German versions of the text.

The comparative analysis of the terminology in these two languages will also shed light on their approaches to integrating Latin loanwords into vernacular texts, following the pattern described by Pörksen (1994) as *Fachwerksprache* ('half-timbered language'). In this analogy, classical medical terminology functions within vernacular texts like the wooden scaffold that constitutes the structure of half-timbered houses. The universally recognized and crystallized medical vocabulary of classical origin serves as a safeguard against potentially lethal misunderstandings arising from the still precarious and arbitrary vernacular terminology. Moreover, the use of Latin loanwords – either alone or alongside vernacular translations or paraphrases – within vernacular texts can offer significant insights into the level of education translators anticipated in their intended audiences. This, in turn, can provide valuable information about the role and training of surgeons in late medieval and early modern England and Germany.

Harald Bichlmeier¹

¹Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, Germany

Towards the end of 2025 vol. IX of the *Etymological Dictionary of Old High German* [*Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen*] will be completed and will hopefully be printed around mid 2026. This dictionary is the biggest etymological dictionary on any (Old) Germanic language.

The work on the dictionary began in the USA in 1978, vol. I was published in 1988. Since 2004 the dictionary is part of the programme of the Saxonian Academy of Sciences at Leipzig and has been written since then mainly at Jena.

The basis for our work has for years been offered by our colleagues at Leipzig writing the *Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch*, which is the thesaurus of Old High German. They include all Old High German words up to 1150 CE, but also take in younger words (sometimes attested not before the 14th century), if they are regarded to belong to the 'Old-High German tradition'.

Vol. IX covers the OHG words beginning with *t-* and *u-*. The dictionary will probably again have some 700 to 800 pages and it will contain roughly 2,500-3,000 entries. Of these entries, around 250 will come with a full etymology and history of the word, the other entries will only give the attestation of the word and maybe some identical formations elsewhere but will refer to the just mentioned main entries for their etymologies.

The talk shall offer a general overview mainly of the current volume, showing how many of the 2,500-3,000 entries have continued to exist into modern New High German or at least into German dialects or obsolete layers (18th-19th centuries) of New High German (in the talk more exact numbers will be given, at the moment this is not yet possible). The final numbers which will be found will be compared to those of the other volumes, for which we have numbers showing a total survival quota of 20% to 27.5% for the different volumes.

Moreover, also for this volume the number of loanwords (among the main entries) will be counted and will be compared with those of the other volumes: In Vol. VIII the percentage of loanwords was only about 8%, while in other volumes (as e.g. in Vol. V) this quota is above 30%. The loanwords in Vol. IX are exclusively from Middle Latin or Early Romance.

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Lexicographic Insights into the Early History of English in India

Natali Bitko¹ & Valentyna Skybina²

¹Tavria State University, Ukraine

²The National Coalition of Independent Scholars, USA

The introduction of the English language to the Indian subcontinent in the early 17th century initiated a complex linguistic evolution influenced by trade, colonization, education, and administrative practices (Mehrotra, 1998; Krishnaswamy, N. & L. Krishnaswamy, 2013). By the 18th century, the linguistic landscape of India had grown increasingly intricate, reflecting the region's rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and ethnicities. This dynamic period laid the groundwork for the 19th century, during which English emerged as an important force in both linguistic and cultural frameworks. As British colonial rule expanded, English established itself not only as the language of administration and education but also as a medium for interaction with various regional languages (Kachru, 1983; Sailaja, 2009). A key facet of this interaction was the process of translation and the creation of bilingual texts, alongside the compilation of the first English dictionaries that represented local linguistic practices (Lambert, 2014; Teltscher, 2017; Skybina, V. & N. Bytko, 2019).

This presentation seeks to explore the spheres of linguistic and cultural attraction during the introduction of English to the Indian subcontinent and to examine the types of linguistic variation of English that emerged in the region between 1700 and 1900. Employing fields and domains analysis method, the study classifies dictionary entries according to specific fields to uncover the significance of local idioms, vocabulary, and cultural references for the primary users of these texts – native English speakers. The analysis focuses on two selected dictionaries drawn from a broader collection of thirty-seven, representing the two most essential types of dictionaries of the time. This examination provides valuable insights into the interplay of languages during this pivotal period.

The first dictionary under examination, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms* (Wilson, 1855), was published in London by English Orientalist Horace Hayman Wilson. The second, *Hobson-Jobson: Being a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases, and of Kindred Terms* (Yule & Burnell, 1886) was compiled by Sir Henry Yule, a British Orientalist, geographer, and Arthur Coke Burnell, a British Sanskrit scholar and Orientalist.

A comprehensive lexicographic analysis of the dictionaries entries beginning with the letter "S" from both terminological and general lexicographic works indicates a significant focus on material culture, categorized into lexical domains such as clothing, food, transportation, construction, measurement, activities, titles, occupations, and organizations, with approximately 30% of terms relating to legal and revenue matters. In contrast, domains such as flora, fauna, and religious practices receive comparatively less attention, reflecting British administrative and economic priorities that overshadow biodiversity concerns.

Etymological analysis of the "S" corpus reveals a diverse range of source languages, encompassing various local languages and dialects, as well as influences from neighbouring regions shaped by historical interactions and colonization. In *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*, the primary linguistic sources are predominantly Hindustani and Hindi, with notable contributions from Sanskrit, Marathi, Kannada, Arabic, Telugu, Oriya, Bengali, Tamil, Gujarati, Malayalam, and Persian. In contrast, *Hobson-Jobson* presents a different linguistic landscape, with the majority of lexemes derived from Sanskrit, Hindustani, Hindi, Pashto, Malay, Malayalam, Tamil, alongside influences from Portuguese and Chinese.

The application of etymological and fields and domains analysis methods in conjunction allowed for the establishment of the dominant types of linguistic variation during the studied period: ethnolect variation, register variation, and sociolect variation.

Keywords

lexicography, English in India, fields and domains analysis, ethnolect variation, register variation, sociolect variation

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Alexander Bocast¹

¹Berkeley Bridge Press, The Netherlands

In keeping with the theme of ‘selected pages from selected dictionaries’, I will present a side by side comparison of pages from John Entick’s *New Spelling Dictionary* of 1769 and Anne Fisher’s *Accurate New Spelling Dictionary* of 1772.

In 2006, Rodríguez-Álvarez and Rodríguez-Gil, in their paper “John Entick’s and Ann Fisher’s Dictionaries: An Eighteenth-Century Case of (Cons)piracy?” compared the first edition of Entick’s dictionary (1765) with the second edition of Fisher’s dictionary (1773). According to their bibliography, the only editions of Entick’s dictionary that Rodríguez-Álvarez and Rodríguez-Gil had available to them were the London editions of 1765 and 1776. In the years that followed, additional editions of Entick’s and Fisher’s dictionaries became available. At the 2019 DSNM meeting in Bloomington, Alexander Bocast presented “The Evolution of the Dictionaries of John Entick”, noting that critical early editions, those of 1769 and 1770, were not available for study. In 2021, at ICHLL 11, Bocast presented “Plagiarist’s Fatigue: The Case of Anne Fisher’s Plagiarism of John Entick’s *New Spelling Dictionary*”; he compared other editions of Entick’s dictionary (principally 1767 and 1772) with Fisher’s edition of 1773. As noted by Rodríguez-Álvarez and Rodríguez-Gil, the first edition of Fisher’s dictionary was “suppressed” through litigation on charges of piracy and no copy was available for study.

However, in the summer of 2024, the author photographed the 1769 edition of Entick’s dictionary at the National Library of Wales and the two printings of the 1770 edition at the library of University College London. Fortunately, in the autumn of 2024, the author learned that a copy of the first edition of Fisher’s dictionary had been acquired by the Lilly Library at Indiana University, and he immediately acquired a photographic copy from that library. The title page of Fisher’s first edition is dated 1772.

Thus were found three ‘missing’ editions that are critical, first, to the evolution of Entick’s dictionary in its early years, and second, to assessing charges of piracy of the book and plagiarism of the text that have been levied against Fisher.

With these newly-available editions in hand, the author determined that the dictionary portion of Fisher’s first edition of 1772 was taken almost entirely from Entick’s dictionaries, and that the specific edition used by Fisher is Entick’s 1769 edition. (The Rodríguez-Álvarez and Rodríguez-Gil paper compared Fisher’s 1773 edition with Entick’s 1765 edition; the resulting conclusions are quite different.)

Thus, few people have seen either the 1769 Entick or the 1772 Fisher. Examined side by side, purely for their visual affect, pages from Fisher’s dictionary duplicate the look and feel of Entick’s dictionary, which gives credence to the charge of book piracy. Examining corresponding entries in each dictionary reveals the undeniable extent of Fisher’s dependence upon Entick’s work. This presentation will show photographed pages as well as extracted content for the whole of chapter Z and for an anterior sample from chapter A. Entry by entry in chapter Z, their differences will be acknowledged and explained, and their identicalities will be pointed out; these identicalities help locate the Entick edition that is the source of Fisher’s text. The anterior sample from chapter A will be approached in the same way, but, because it is a larger sample, the presentation will discuss only selected differences and identicalities. A full-blown exposition of evidence of the source of Fisher’s first edition is beyond the scope of this presentation, as is a thorough analysis of the dissimulation found in Fisher’s second edition of 1773, wherein Fisher altered her first edition entries to distance them from Entick’s 1769 entries.

Concluding remarks are to be determined...

Keywords

Entick, Fisher, plagiarism, piracy, new evidence

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The effects of semantic relations in the source and recipient language on semantic change: the development of borrowings related to sexuality in Dutch

Marijn Boomars¹

¹University of Manchester, England

Semantic relations, such as synonymy and antonymy, can influence the semantic development of the members of these relations (Lehrer 1970, 1978). For example, although Lehrer (1970, p. 353) considers the emotional meaning of *hot* 'passionate' to be metaphorically motivated, she argues that the meaning 'placid' of *cold* is not and that this meaning must have developed as a result of the antonymous relation of *cold* with *hot*. More recently, linguists (e.g. Paradis et al., 2009) have pointed out the need to differentiate conventional (e.g. *slow/fast*) and non-conventional (e.g. *slow/sudden*) pairings, with only the former capable of motivating semantic change (Murphy 2003). This study investigates how these ideas interact with borrowing. Unlike native formations, borrowings do not form semantic relations, both conventional and non-conventional pairings, wholly anew in a recipient language: the borrowed words are already part of lexical relations in the source language and enter a network of relations in the recipient language. It has been noted that the very process of lexical borrowing can influence the semantic development of a borrowing in the recipient language (Alexieva, 2008; Winter-Froemel, 2013), but I show that the semantic relations within both the recipient and source language also have the potential to impact the semantic development of borrowings.

Borrowings feature prominently in the lexical field of SEXUALITY in many languages (Vecchio, 2021). Dutch is no exception to this: it contains borrowings from languages such as German, Greek and English (Sijs, 2010). I use corpora to compare the use of borrowed sexuality terms in the twentieth and twenty-first century and supplement this data with native speaker judgements. I demonstrate that semantic relations in the source language influence the pairings that develop in Dutch, which in turn impacts the semantic change that the borrowings undergo. For instance, it was only after *gay* 'homosexual' was introduced from English into Dutch, that *straight*, which was borrowed earlier in the meaning 'honest', began to be used in the sense 'heterosexual'. I hypothesise that this change is triggered by the fact that Dutch speakers were aware that the pairing of *gay/straight* is more conventional than *gay/heterosexual* in English.

It was observed already by Bréal (1897) that if two synonyms are retained, they often undergo semantic differentiation. Using collocation analysis, I show that sexuality terms with similar meanings carry different connotations or belong to different registers in Dutch. This differentiation is again well illustrated by *gay*: this term is more strongly associated with the gay liberation movement than its Dutch synonyms *homoseksueel*, *homofiel* and *homo* 'homosexual'. On the other hand, the synonyms *lesbienne* 'lesbian' (from French) and *lesbo* 'lesbian' (a native clipping of *lesbienne*) are distinguished by different levels of formality (Sijs, 2010): *lesbo* is considerably more informal than *lesbienne*.

This study shows the influence of native and non-native semantic relations on the semantic development of borrowings, which highlights the complexity of the process of lexical borrowing.

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A Systematic Approach to Identifying Unattributed Ancient Lexica

Stamatis Bouses¹, Zisis Melissakis², Maria Konstantinidou³ & Elpida Perdiki⁴

¹³⁴Democritus University of Thrace

²National Hellenic Research Foundation

Unidentified ancient lexica pose significant challenges to scholars in the fields of lexicography, philology, linguistics, and intellectual history. These texts, often fragmentary and lacking clear attribution, are vital for understanding the development and transmission of ancient knowledge. This paper proposes a systematic methodology for identifying and contextualizing such lexica, combining traditional philological analysis, computational tools, and comparative studies. By emphasizing both macro-level analysis—such as examining patterns of lexical selection and arrangement—and micro-level investigations—such as orthographic variations and scribal practices—this methodology offers a framework that helps unravel the complex relationships between these texts and the broader intellectual traditions to which they belong. Through the application of these methods, unidentified lexica can be analyzed to uncover their origins, purpose, and connections to broader intellectual traditions. Case studies from the ongoing project “Digital Manuscripts of Cyril’s Lexicon” (DMC-Lexi)¹ illustrate the methodology’s effectiveness and its potential to advance research in ancient lexicography, while addressing challenges and proposing future directions for this critical area of study.

The DMC-Lexi project primarily involves an online edition of individual manuscripts of the unpublished lexicon attributed to Cyril of Alexandria. The 25 known manuscripts in Greek libraries (and numerous others housed elsewhere around the world) preserve multiple versions of Cyril’s Lexicon, often differing significantly from each other. Along with those variations that signify different recensions of the work, some manuscripts omit, transpose, or in other ways alter portions of the work typically used for identification, such as the beginning, omission/addition/transposition of lemmata. Such inconsistencies frequently mask the identity of these texts, making it difficult to ascertain whether a given manuscript truly preserves Cyril’s compilation or represents a later adaptation or altogether distinct work. As part of our preliminary research, we conducted a comprehensive survey of manuscript catalogues in Greek libraries, leading to the identification of at least 20 additional unattributed lexicons or glossaries that may be connected to Cyril’s tradition.

Our approach involves traditional philological methods, such as collation of the variants across manuscripts to trace recurring features—e.g. distinctive entries, shared omissions, or common patterns of marginalia—that may signal a common origin or scribal lineage. This comparative work is augmented by computational analyses, including HTR transcription, stemmatic analysis of the output and data visualization. Additionally, insights from material philology, offer valuable clues that situate the manuscripts within specific historical and cultural contexts.

By combining these diverse methods, we can not only determine the authenticity or affiliation of a given lexicon with greater confidence but also refine our understanding of how ancient knowledge was compiled, adapted, and transmitted over time. The Cyril of Alexandria corpus of manuscripts, with its multiple iterations and wide geographical dispersal, proves especially fertile ground for illustrating both the challenges and rewards of this research. In turn, these insights can inform broader discussions about the future of ancient lexicography, pointing to new directions for collaborative scholarship and digital applications that can unlock the full potential of these important yet understudied sources.

Keywords

Cyril of Alexandria, Ancient Greek Lexicon, Manuscript studies, Unattributed lexica

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La base de données lexicographiques OIM et le recensement des italianismes au second degré: nouvelles perspectives sur la description des emprunts intégrés

M. Cristina Brancaglioni¹

¹Università degli Studi di Milano Statale, Italy

Les nombreuses études consacrées, depuis le milieu du 19^e siècle, aux emprunts du français à l'italien ont permis de retracer avec précision la longue histoire des contacts entre ces deux langues et cultures (Hope 1971), d'identifier les domaines sémantiques les plus productifs aux différentes époques (Colombo Timelli 2008), de mettre en lumière l'importance quantitative de ce phénomène (Margarito 2008) et de s'interroger sur les ressources et méthodologies utiles à orienter les recherches vers l'étude des emprunts dans la langue contemporaine (Giacomelli Deslex 1984).

La création d'un *Observatoire des italianismes dans le monde* (OIM – www.italianismi.org), projet stratégique de l'Accademia della Crusca (Pizzoli et Heinz 2022), a ouvert de nouvelles perspectives en élargissant l'horizon des recherches non seulement au niveau de leur étendue géographique mais aussi en s'intéressant aux évolutions des mots d'origine italienne dans les langues d'arrivée. L'introduction de la notion d'« italianisme au second degré » ouvre en effet la possibilité de recenser et de décrire les créations néologiques issues des emprunts à l'italien, ce qui permet de tracer ces dynamiques lexicales à plus long terme et de les décrire dans un outil lexicographique spécialisé tel que la base de données OIM.

Dans notre communication nous visons à présenter les innovations que l'OIM introduit dans l'étude des italianismes et à réfléchir en particulier à la catégorie des italianismes au second degré, dans le français de France et en particulier dans les variétés extra-hexagonales, qu'il est désormais possible d'enquêter à travers le très riche corpus de dictionnaires différentiels du français (Bavoux 2008, Brancaglioni 2021). Ce sera l'occasion de réfléchir aux défis que pose ce type de recherche, tels que l'identification de ces italianismes (l'origine italienne n'étant pas indiquée dans les rubriques étymologiques, qui d'ailleurs ne sont pas toujours présentes dans ces ouvrages), la difficulté à cerner avec précision les limites de cette typologie (faut-il inclure aussi les évolutions sémantiques ? un composé comme *magasin général*, calqué sur l'anglais *general store*, est-il un italianisme indirect ou au deuxième degré, vu que le mot *magasin* n'apparaît pas dans la forme anglaise ?), à déterminer leur première attestation, à envisager une possible articulation en diverses sous-catégories.

Keywords

emprunt lexical, italianisme, OIM, lexicographie différentielle

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Las *Conversaciones sobre la escultura* de Arce y Cacho como fuente de las entradas de la escultura en el Dazcarte

Elena Carpi¹

¹Università di Pisa, Italy

Esta comunicación se inscribe en el proyecto de investigación «El “Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística” (DAZCARTE): Implementación en la red como herramienta fundamental para el conocimiento de la historia del léxico» (PID2023-146172NB-I00), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades del Gobierno de España.

La polémica sobre la primacía de las artes que caracterizó el siglo XVI puso en evidencia la escasa consideración que fue acompañando la escultura desde Aristóteles por su condición “mecánica” en comparación con la pintura, que se consideraba, por el contrario, expresión de la preeminencia intelectual de sus artífices. Un ejemplo significativo es representado por las *Due Lezioni* di Benedetto Varchi, leídas en Florencia en 1547, publicadas en 1550 y traducidas al español en 1753 por el escultor Felipe de Castro con el título *Leccion que hizo Benedicto Varqui en la Academia Florentina el tercer domingo de quaresma del año 1546 sobre la primacia de las artes y qual sea mas noble, la escultura o la pintura: con una carta de Michael Angelo Buonarroti y otras de los mas cèlebres pintores y escultores de su tiempo sobre el mismo assumpto*.

La publicación del texto varquiano en el siglo XVIII muestra la actualidad de ese debate en la España de la época: por lo tanto, el tratado *Conversaciones sobre la escultura*, escrito por Celedonio Nicolás de Arce y Cacho en 1786 – escultor de cámara de Carlos IV y miembro de la Real Academia de San Fernando – adquiere una acusada importancia como fuente de términos para el ámbito de la escultura, en el DAZCARTE. En efecto, se trata del primer tratado relacionado con la escultura publicado después del *Varia Commensuracion para la escultura y arquitectura* de Juan de Arfe y Villafañe (1685-87) y de la *Noticia general para la estimación de las artes* de Gaspar Gutiérrez de los Ríos (1600).

Por lo tanto, en esta comunicación se presenta la fuente citada y se estudia una muestra de las entradas del DAZCARTE para las cuales ha servido de autoridad: nos enfocaremos en la lexicogénesis de las palabras, en sus primeras dataciones técnicas y en la relevancia de obra de Arce y Cacho para documentar su uso.

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Francisco Carriscondo¹

¹Universidad de Málaga, Spain

Mi comunicación se inscribe en el proyecto de investigación «El *Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística* (DAZCARTE): Implementación en la red como herramienta fundamental para el conocimiento de la historia del léxico» (PID2023-146172NB-I00), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades del Gobierno de España. El proyecto forma parte de las actividades investigadoras promovidas por la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. El carácter filológico del DAZCARTE, que lo diferencia de los demás repertorios de términos artísticos, proviene, por lo que respecta a la etimología, de la diferenciación entre el léxico vernáculo –formado a partir de los mecanismos morfológicos propios de la lengua española (derivación y composición, fundamentalmente)– y el procedente de otras lenguas. Esta información –tan relevante no sólo en el ámbito de la historia del léxico y de la terminología en particular, así como en el de la historia del arte– permite el establecimiento de familias léxicas. Se parte para la redacción de las definiciones de unos planteamientos metodológicos previos que insisten en la sencillez y la transparencia de su formulación. Asimismo, se incide en la marcación histórica de los términos, con la documentación y datación del primer ejemplo de uso constatado.

El carácter interdisciplinar del proyecto lexicográfico se ve reforzado por la pretensión de que cada acepción vaya acompañada de varios ejemplos de uso, repartidos a lo largo de la historia. Como pauta de trabajo, se recoge en todo caso la primera ocurrencia de cada acepción; y a continuación, las más representativas a la hora de reflejar del modo más transparente y con la menor ambigüedad posible el sentido detectado y los posibles procesos evolutivos.

Como miembro del equipo investigador encargado de la redacción de los artículos sobre la heráldica, o ciencia del blasón, en DAZCARTE, de consulta universal y gratuita en www.diccionarioazcarate.com, mi intención es exponer los principales mecanismos de formación de la terminología en esta especialidad. En concreto, los formados a partir de la incorporación de los formantes *-a/ido* y *contra-*.

En un corpus extenso formado por los aproximadamente 300 términos etiquetados como propios de la heráldica en el DAZCARTE, (1) tres cuartas partes corresponden a formaciones en *-a/ido*; y (2) todas ellas forman sus antónimos mediante la incorporación sistemática del prefijo *contra-*. Los resultados en *-a/ido* surgen por flexión (como participios de los correspondientes verbos); por derivación (dentro de la cual no se descarta la parasíntesis); y por calcos morfológicos (a partir, fundamentalmente, del francés). Conviene distinguir todos estos procedimientos gracias a herramientas como los corpus históricos y los diccionarios etimológicos e históricos.

En las búsquedas, las fuentes textuales configuradoras del corpus de tratados heráldicos de donde se extraen los términos subrayan el carácter pionero de la obra del Marqués de Avilés: *Ciencia heroyca* (Barcelona: Juan Piferrer, 1725, 2 vols.). Además, no es extraña la presencia de comentarios sobre la formación de los términos en la tratadística heráldica española, de la que brindamos su consulta a través de dos herramientas, también de acceso universal y gratuito: el *Corpus Azcárate de Arte Español* (CARTE, en www.corpusazcarate.com) y el *Archivo Azcárate de Vocabulario Artístico* (AZCARTE, en www.archivoazcarate.com).

Así pues, con toda esta información pretendo, en la presente comunicación, (1) ejemplificar cada uno de los patrones señalados, a fin de esclarecer el origen de cada término; (2) incluir muestras textuales ejemplificadoras de su uso; (3) señalar la primera datación del término, con su correspondiente fuente; (4) demostrar la importancia del texto del Marqués de Avilés para las mencionadas atestiguaciones; y (5) aportar

comentarios adicionales de índole lingüística sobre la procedencia de los términos abordados.

Keywords

terminología, formación de términos, léxico artístico, léxico heráldico, diccionarios.

Hacia un diccionario enriquecido de la música en Español: El *Diccionario Técnico de la Música de Felipe Pedrell en el Proyecto Leximus* ("Léxico en español y ontología de la música" PID2022- 139589NB-C31-C32-C33)

Teresa Cascudo¹, Arturo de las Casas² & Gorka Rubiales³

^{1 2} Universidad de La Rioja

³Musikene

El *Diccionario técnico de la música* de Felipe Pedrell constituye una obra pionera y de referencia en la lexicografía musical en lengua española. En 1894, empezó a ser publicado en fascículos incluidos dentro de la revista *La Ilustración Musical Hispano-Americana* y acabó siendo editado en un único volumen en 1897. Recopila al menos de 11.500 términos técnicos relacionados con la teoría y la práctica musical, en varias lenguas y extraídos, en un porcentaje sustancial, de fuentes lexicográficas internacionales. Está disponible electrónicamente en repositorios públicos y privados, tales como la Biblioteca Digital Hispánica de la Biblioteca Nacional de España o el RILM Musical Encyclopedias, pero estos recursos respetan su formato tradicional y presentan, por consiguiente, las limitaciones propias de los recursos lexicográficos decimonónicos, dificultando su adaptabilidad a las necesidades de un uso contemporáneo.

La presente comunicación, que se integra en el marco del proyecto coordinado "Léxico en español y ontología de la música" (LexiMus), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades de España, propone un modelo de diccionario enriquecido basado en esta obra de Pedrell. LexiMus, del que forman parte el Instituto Complutense de Ciencias Musicales y las Universidades de La Rioja y Salamanca, busca sistematizar conceptos musicales fundamentales mediante un Modelo de Referencia Conceptual (CRM) que integre el conocimiento musical como marco teórico y herramienta práctica. Esto incluye la construcción de un Léxico Musical en Español, que defina términos clave considerando aspectos históricos y contextuales, y el desarrollo de una Ontología de Dominio para la Música, que clasificará términos interconectados y optimizará a la interacción entre sistemas informáticos y usuarios.

En la presente comunicación, presentaremos parte de los resultados de LexiMus abordando dos cuestiones principales. La primera es el análisis de las limitaciones y posibilidades del *Diccionario técnico de la música* en formato electrónico enriquecido en el contexto de la lexicografía de la música contemporánea. La segunda se centrará en exponer el estado actual de su desarrollo en el marco de uno de los subproyectos de LexiMus, residido en la Universidad de La Rioja. En este momento contamos con un banco de términos extraído de la fuente de manera automatizada y el equipo, que tiene un carácter interdisciplinar, se enfrenta al desafío de abordar la interoperabilidad entre estructuras conceptuales (taxonomía, tesoro y ontología) y la implementación de un modelo semántico coherente. Esta fase del proyecto busca establecer conexiones significativas entre los términos técnicos recogidos en el diccionario de Pedrell y su contexto histórico, con vistas a su transformación en un recurso de consulta intuitivo y útil en la era digital. Esto está implicando un proceso iterativo que combina la recopilación, revisión, traducción al español en algunos casos y reutilización de estructuras conceptuales previamente definidas con anterioridad por otros equipos de investigación, la revisión manual de los términos extraídos de la fuente que estamos trabajando y, finalmente, la aplicación de técnicas automatizadas de clasificación y análisis semántico.

Keywords

Lenguajes especializados, léxico de la música, estructuras conceptuales, ontología del dominio música

Making Sense of Pronunciation Inconsistencies in an Overlooked Work: Exploring Thomas Wright's *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary* (1852–56)

Jérémy Castanier¹

¹Université Bordeaux Montaigne, France

Thomas Wright's *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and General Expositor of the English Language*, published in London in five volumes between 1852 and 1856, is so little known that one might almost doubt its existence. With 102,000 entries spread across over 4,800 pages, this work offers exceptional lexical richness during a period marked by the linguistic innovations of the Industrial Revolution, some of which were even overlooked by the *Oxford English Dictionary*. It offers a simplified transcription system using semi-orthographic transcriptions based on the contrast between open and closed syllables and relies on digraphs: *season* /se'-zn/, *weapon* /wep'-n/, *naufregous* /naw'-fra-gus/, *pliocene* /pli'-o-seen/, etc.

This work is unique not only for its scope but also for a feature usually deemed prohibitive: it is riddled with errors and systemic inconsistencies. Unlike the coherence of contemporary works or the expertise of earlier authors like John Walker, Wright prioritises the intelligibility of transcriptions without always adhering to a consistent logic, as evidenced by contrasts such as *boat* /boat/ vs *long-boat* /long'-bote/, *optical* /op'-te-kal/ vs *trajical* /traj'-ick-al/, or *flatten* /flat'-tn/ vs *rotten* /rot'-n/.

Analysis of the work reveals that errors are concentrated in volume 1, particularly under the letter A, where, for instance, names in *-shire* (*Berkshire*) are often transcribed as /-shire/ instead of /-sher/, and words in *-ey* (*abbey*) as /-a/ instead of /-e/. Although errors sporadically reappear elsewhere, a statistical mapping of their distribution often helps differentiate genuine mistakes from transcriptional or linguistic variation.

The staggered publication over four years partly explains the systemic fluctuations, which are visibly the result of an author who (perhaps unwittingly) introduced changes, innovations, and reversions throughout the letters and volumes. For instance, words in *-ated* and *-ating* are transcribed as /-a-ted/ and /-a-ting/ up to the letter O, after which forms like /-ate-ed/ and /-ate-ing/ also appear. Similarly, words in *-ory* with pre-antepenultimate stress (*matrimony*) are transcribed as /-o-re/ in the letters A, B, and N-Z, but temporarily compete with /-er-e/ between C and M.

Beyond the system's inconsistencies, the evolution of the language is occasionally reflected in transcription changes. For instance, *wh-* words alternate between /hw/ and /w/ up to the letter S (*eachwhere*, *horsewhip*...), where /w/ then becomes systematic. Additionally, four-syllable or longer nouns in *-ator*, historically stressed on the penultimate syllable (*annotator*), shift from /-a(')-tor/ (often with penultimate stress) earlier in the work to /-a-ter/ (with a reduced final syllable and no penultimate stress) later on, illustrating a transition towards contemporary pronunciation.

Finally, although Wright was English, his dictionary also includes many contemporary American pronunciations, such as *leasure* /le'-zher/, *privacy* /pri'-va-se/, *either* /e'-ther/ or /i'-ther/, and even *red-water* /red'-wäter/, whereas *water* is transcribed as /waw'-ter/ elsewhere. More broadly, words in *-mony* and *-ization* alternate between /-mo-ne/ and /-mun-e/ and between /e-za'-shun/ and /i-za'-shun/, suggesting a linguistic state preceding or coinciding with the split between British and American English, thus paving the way for its diachronic study.

This paper aims to explore this work, rich in inconsistencies that, far from disqualifying it, shed light on relevant variations that a more consistent author would likely have suppressed. Based on our manual and unprecedented edition of the five volumes, we statistically analyse this heterogeneous work and examine the concept of transition: transition from one volume to another, from one system to another, transitory transcriptional alternations, with the work itself serving as a witness to a phonetic

system in transition, both diachronic and varietal.

Apprécier la diachronie: les défis d'une méthodologie de rétro-ingénierie des révisions lexicographiques

Anaïs Chambat¹

¹CY Cergy Paris Université, France

Réceptacle d'une représentation socioculturelle et lexiculturelle de la langue (Galisson, 1999 : 480 ; Pruvost, 2021 [2006]), le dictionnaire est le reflet des réalités qu'elle désigne et de leur mise en mots (Quemada, 1968). Quel que soit son programme linguistique ou l'identité de ses concepteurs, sa temporalité n'est pas celle de la science, mais bien l'ensemble des « connaissances antécédantes » (Auroux, 2006 : 107), celles d'aujourd'hui et peut-être de demain. Nous le concevons ainsi comme un espace au sein duquel se construit ou se donne à voir un savoir qui évolue. « L'acte de savoir [n'étant] pas lui-même sans rapport à la temporalité » (*Idem*), il nous semble nécessaire d'envisager des moyens techniques permettant de retranscrire l'historicité des notions et de rendre compte de leurs révisions successives (datation des occurrences, modifications à l'échelle de la macrostructure, de la microstructure, de la mesostructure et de la mediostructure).

Notre corpus est composé du *Dictionnaire portatif* des sciences médicales du chirurgien Jean-François Lavoisien et de ses rééditions soit quatre ouvrages d'une volumétrie comparable publiés entre 1764 et 1793. Destiné aux étudiants et d'usage pratique, il est considéré par ses contemporains comme un « modèle à ceux qui sont venus après » (Dechambre, 1869 : 106). Sensible à l'accueil favorable réservé à la première édition, Lavoisien s'engagea à réviser les auteurs consultés et à en inclure de nouveaux garantissant la qualité et l'actualisation de son œuvre. Ainsi, la deuxième édition inclut « plus de cinq cents articles nouveaux, et plus de six cents des anciens qui ont été augmentés ou rectifiés » (Lavoisien, 1771 : IV). Comment appréhender les évolutions entre les quatre éditions ? Comment évaluer précisément l'ampleur des révisions effectuées, qu'elles soient sémantiques, structurelles ou formelles, et ainsi quantifier le phénomène diachronique ?

La méthodologie de rétro-ingénierie qui fera l'objet de cette communication tentera d'appréhender cet « horizon de rétrospection » (Auroux, 1986 ; Puech, 2006) lexicographique en essayant de faire parler les dictionnaires eux-mêmes. Elle repose sur un protocole exploratoire *open source* d'acquisition, d'analyse et d'exploitation des données, basé sur une chaîne de traitement en Python, adaptable à d'autres corpus du même type. Nous exposerons tout d'abord notre méthode de collecte des documents scannés provenant des réservoirs de différentes bibliothèques numériques. Une fois les images récupérées, leur qualité est évaluée à l'aide de métriques individuelles combinant des approches spatiales (détection des gradients des niveaux de gris et détection des bords) et des approches spectrales (transformées de Fourier et de Wavelet). Des métriques comparatives relatives aux effets de la compression ainsi que des approches perceptuelles basées sur des réseaux de neurones pré-entraînés nuancent les résultats obtenus permettant ainsi d'obtenir un score global de netteté des images par réservoir considéré pour un dictionnaire donné. Après la reconnaissance optique des caractères des images retenues, l'ouvrage peut être automatiquement fragmenté en autant de fichiers par articles. Grâce à un appariement des entrées, il est possible d'observer les différences sémantiques d'un article donné pour l'ensemble des éditions considérées, de compter le nombre de mots et de caractères ajoutés ou supprimés, ainsi cartographier les modifications effectuées.

Keywords

métalexigraphie, linguistique computationnelle, rétroconversion, dictionnaires anciens des sciences médicales, XVIII^e siècle

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Pour un recensement des outils en usage dans les éditions numériques de documents lexicographiques

Anaïs Chambat¹ & Nathalie Rousseau²

¹CY Cergy Paris Université, France

²Sorbonne Université, France

Le consortium ARIANE soutenu par l'infrastructure de recherche française Huma-Num a pour principal objectif d'établir un dialogue interdisciplinaire entre les spécialistes des sciences du texte et de l'informatique. Il vise à relever les défis actuels liés à la numérisation des données de la recherche des sciences des textes, tout en contribuant à l'amélioration et au raffinement des méthodes informatiques appliquées à ces données. ARIANE a également l'ambition de faciliter l'accès aux algorithmes, scripts et chaînes de traitement qui permettent de simplifier la manipulation et l'enrichissement des textes, tout en stimulant la création de nouvelles connaissances à partir des données numériques. Dans le cadre de l'axe 1 « Éditions numériques de qualité », le groupe de travail 3 s'intéresse aux « outils et pratiques éditoriales ».

Nous avons initié un recensement des outils utilisés et/ou créés (logiciels/services web, modèles informatiques, etc.) qui servent à construire concrètement les éditions numériques de documents lexicographiques (projets en préparation, clos, achevés ou non). Nous utilisons le modèle documentaire IDKey de la suite logicielle *open source* et gratuite SCENARI (Système de Conception de Chaînes Éditoriales pour des contenus Numériques, Adaptables, Réutilisables et Interactifs), développée et maintenue depuis plus de 20 ans par l'Université Technologique de Compiègne (UTC), pour le concevoir et le publier sur le site d'Huma-Num. Les principaux descripteurs que nous avons retenus pour discriminer les projets sont notamment les objectifs numériques et scientifiques, les opérations réalisées et outils associés, les fonctionnalités proposées ainsi que les modalités de consultation et d'accès aux ressources produites.

Dans le cadre de cette intervention, nous nous proposons d'exposer brièvement la philosophie de notre projet, puis d'en proposer une démonstration interactive, qui visera à encourager les collègues présents à participer au remplissage d'un questionnaire destiné à collecter les informations nécessaires à l'élaboration de notices descriptives d'outils (disponibles en français et en anglais), en s'appuyant sur leur utilisation dans divers projets. L'objectif est à la fois de rendre accessible une liste d'outils précisément utilisés à des fins éditoriales, mais aussi de donner de la visibilité aux projets d'édition numérique. Enfin, nous souhaiterions échanger sur les initiatives de recensement existantes, qu'elles soient locales ou européennes, et partager des bonnes pratiques sur l'archivage, la mise à disposition et l'échange des données lexicographiques.

Keywords

lexicographie numérique, recensement, outils et pratiques éditoriales

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Liens vers les recensements en cours de réalisation :

[Recensement des scripts de traitement de données](#)

[Recensement des projets d'édition numérique de documents lexicographiques](#)

Mutations and Comparative Analysis of Digital Lexicography in England, France, and China from the 19th Century to AI Era

Lian Chen 陈恋¹, Noé Gasparini², Yundong GENG³ & Huy-Linh DAO⁴

¹Laboratoire Ligérien de Linguistique – Centre National de la Recherche scientifique & LT2D-Centre Jean Pruvost

²Persée, ENS de Lyon

³Huazhong University

⁴Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l'Asie Orientale – Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales

The landscape of lexicography automation (Kilgarrieff and Pavel, 2010; Rundell and Kilgarrieff, 2011; Jakubíček and Rundell, 2023) has seen notable advances in recent years, largely driven by the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies such as ChatGPT (Jakubíček and Rundell, 2023; De Schryver and Joffe, 2023; De Schryver, 2023a; 2023b; 2023c; Lew, 2023; and Merken, 2023). In the digital and AI era, lexicography has undergone significant transformations, reinventing its methods and tools (Pruvost, 2000; Zhang, 2013; Béjoint, 2007; Aquino-Weber & Greub, 2020; Molinari, 2021; Molinari and Vincent, 2021). Mono- and multilingual projects have even experimented with “lexicographic post-editing” on a large scale (Baisa et al., 2019). This “metamorphosis, from incunabula to virtual space” (Pruvost 2011), initially triggered by the introduction of the computer tool into the lexicographic process, then became more complex with the emergence of the Internet and the development of contributory lexicography. This illustrates a set of successive and diverse transformations that have redefined the very nature of lexicography. As various (meta)lexicographers point out (Pruvost 2000, 2004, [2006] 2021, 2014; Jacquet-Pfau 2005; Béjoint 2007; Polguère 2014, 2018; Vincent 2023), the integration of digital technology in the lexicographic field has not only redefined the relationship to the space of dictionaries, the structure and use of dictionaries –enriching their functionalities–but has also transformed their very design.

Following the work on *French digital lexicography* (Chen, Gasparini, Rey, 2024), we continue a contrastive analysis of digital lexicography in three countries: France, England and China. This work highlights the evolution of lexicography from the 20th century to the present, examining the dynamics specific to each linguistic and cultural context, along with the challenges and future directions of lexicography in the age of AI.

Our study focuses on monolingual and specialized databases, scientific productions from scientific journals and academic works, commercial publishers, new technologies (including projects and digital dictionaries), lexicographic corpora, and research centers in lexicography.

A comparative analysis of changes in digital lexicography in England, France, and China since the 19th century highlights both similarities and differences between lexicographic traditions and technological developments. In these countries, lexicography has integrated computational tools and digital corpora, facilitating the creation of dictionaries enriched by artificial intelligence models such as ChatGPT. The corpora (LOB, SEU in England; FRANTEXT in France; Beijing Center corpus in China, etc.) ensure the representativeness of lexical data and support the development of various specialized dictionaries. While England focuses on learner’s dictionaries, France favors detailed works such as Le Robert and Larousse, as well as projects like TLFi and DDF. China emphasizes bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, such as the Multilingual Dictionary and Corpus of Chinese-Foreign Languages (2022), to integrate Western knowledge and promote globalization. The Chinese state has played a major role in lexical standardization, unlike in England, where academic institutions dominate, and in France, where private actors have historically been more influential. Socio-political

upheavals in China guided its lexicographical orientations, while England and France benefited from more gradual scientific progress. Each country has adapted its lexicographic tradition to new technologies, but challenges remain, including the ethical integration of artificial intelligence: such as avoiding biased definitions, ensuring transparency, and respecting authorship as well as the preservation of linguistic diversity.

This study advocates for digital lexicography as an essential tool in strengthening intercultural dialogue.

Keywords

Lexicographic Traditions, digital (meta)lexicography, (meta)lexicography contrastive, France-England China

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“The standard work of its kind”? An introduction to Albino Ferreira’s English-Portuguese dictionary (1925)

Rita Queiroz de Barros¹

¹ Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Letras, Portugal

Although hardly remembered today, Father Júlio Albino Ferreira (1869-1934) was the author of highly successful pedagogical materials meant primarily for the teaching of English in high and commercial schools in early 20th-century Portugal. First published between 1917 and 1934, those materials responded to the demands of the official school programmes, which, closely following the major international trends in TEFL, were early defenders of the advantages of the direct method and the use of phonetic transcription (see e.g. the 1917 syllabus in Correia, 2018). As in all disciplines, materials on English were presented to a jury appointed by the Ministry of Education, in what emerges as a highly competitive process. In this context, and along with various and often reprinted handbooks, readers and a grammar (also used in Brazil – Silva Filho, 2017; Gomes, 2017), Ferreira authored a bilingual dictionary. The English-Portuguese section came to light in 1925 and the Portuguese-English probably in 1933. For this reason, Ferreira’s dictionary is neither considered in Verdelho’s invaluable introduction to the history of Portuguese-English bilingual lexicography (2011), which covers the 18th and 19th centuries, nor analysed in Oswald’s appraisal of recent dictionaries of the same language pair (2011). However, it deserves attention. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to fill this gap, considering in particular the English-Portuguese section, for the two reasons presented below. In the first place, Ferreira introduced in Portugal, at an astonishingly early stage, the phonetic transcription of all English lemmas using the International Phonetic Alphabet. This feature is highlighted in the introductory paratexts, which further indicate that the transcriptions were revised under the direction of Daniel Jones (1925: viii); and the latter would describe Ferreira’s lexicon as “the standard work of its kind” in later editions, among praise from various international scholars. This surprising information unveils Ferreira’s presence in a high-profile international network of linguists and language teachers, and, more importantly, the resulting contribution of the major phonetician of the time to this Portuguese dictionary. Besides detailing this fact, this paper will attempt a comparison with the practices for indicating the pronunciation of English in other European lexicographical traditions at this stage. Ferreira’s dictionary deserves attention, in the second place, because its role in the development of modern English-Portuguese lexicography may have gone beyond the phonetic transcription. In fact, although hardly mentioned these days, Ferreira’s work was often reprinted and reedited. Major reeditions began with the sponsoring of the British Council and the University of Oporto (Afonso, 1943?) and ended with Casanova et al’s version in 1999. But, and more importantly, they include the 1954 reedition by Armando de Morais. This is the well-known author of Porto Editora’s English-Portuguese dictionary, first published in 1964 and probably the major reference in the field. The second purpose of this paper is thus to provide a (very) preliminary comparison of the dictionaries authored by Ferreira and Morais, with reference to wordlist, macro- and microstructure

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Remaniements et enrichissements du *Dictionnaire françois* de Pierre Richelet, de 1680 à 1693

Cosimo De Giovanni¹ & Gilles Petrequin²

¹Università di Cagliari, Italy

²ATILF – Analyse et Traitement Informatique de la Langue Française, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Nancy-Université, France

Cette communication vise à analyser les principales différences entre les deux éditions du *Dictionnaire françois* (DF) de Pierre Richelet (1626-1698), publiées sous sa propre direction en 1680 et 1693. Une lecture minutieuse et approfondie de l'édition de 1693 révèle que celle-ci se distingue de manière significative de celle de 1680, non seulement par de nombreux ajouts à la nomenclature, mais aussi par des enrichissements notables dans la microstructure des articles lexicographiques.

L'une des caractéristiques les plus marquantes de l'édition de 1693 réside dans le travail d'actualisation rigoureux entrepris par Richelet. Celui-ci a minutieusement dépouillé de nombreux ouvrages publiés après 1680 afin de mettre à jour sa documentation. Ces nouvelles sources incluent également des livres de remarques, un genre particulièrement important depuis Vaugelas (1647) dans le processus de standardisation de la langue française. Parmi ces ouvrages nouvellement dépouillés, citons par exemple les *Nouvelles observations, ou guerre civile des François, sur la langue* de Louis-Augustin Alemand, publiées en 1688.

Ces ajouts témoignent d'une volonté de Richelet de proposer une description de la langue aussi actuelle que possible, en prenant en compte les évolutions linguistiques survenues après la rédaction de la première édition dans les années 1677-1679. Cela montre que le travail de Richelet ne s'est pas limité à une simple réimpression de l'édition précédente, mais constitue une véritable révision, enrichie de nouvelles sources et d'une analyse renouvelée.

En étudiant de près ces évolutions, cette communication mettra en lumière l'importance des ajouts lexicaux et des modifications microstructurales dans la seconde édition. Ces changements offrent non seulement un portrait plus complet de la langue française à la fin du XVII^e siècle, mais témoignent également de la démarche méthodique et érudite de Richelet, soucieux d'offrir un dictionnaire à jour, reflétant les usages les plus récents de la langue.

Ainsi, l'édition de 1693 apparaît donc comme une version profondément remaniée et enrichie du DF 1680, apportant une contribution essentielle à la lexicographie française et à l'étude de la langue à la fin du Grand Siècle.

Keywords

Richelet (Pierre [1626-1698]), *Dictionnaire françois* (1680-1693), Métalexigraphie historique, Langue française du 17^e siècle

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Os dicionários luso-polacos e polaco-portugueses até 1939

Przemysław Dębowiak¹

¹Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Poland

O objetivo da comunicação será esboçar, numa perspetiva histórica, um panorama da produção lexicográfica que inclui as línguas portuguesa e polaca, até 1939. Os dicionários serão apresentados e comentados segundo a ordem cronológica.

Assim, começar-se-á pelas obras multilíngues em que aparece ao mesmo tempo o material linguístico português e polaco:

- *Thesaurus Polyglottus* de Hieronymus Megiser (1603),
- *Vocabolario poligloto con prolegomeni sopra più di CL. lingue* de Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1787),
- *Сравительные Словари всѣхъ языковъ и нарѣчій / Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparativa* ou dicionário da czarina Catarina a Grande (1787–1789),
- *Catholicon [...] Allgemeines Polyglottenlexicon der Naturgeschichte mit erklärenden Anmerkungen* de Philipp Andreas Nemnich (1793–1798),
- *Waaren-Lexicon in zwölf Sprachen* do mesmo autor (1797),
- *Glossaire nautique. Répertoire polyglotte de termes de marine anciens et modernes* de Auguste Jal (1848).

Nesses trabalhos, ambas as línguas estão incluídas com o intuito de enriquecer o conteúdo e alargar a sua abrangência, sem que se possa falar de uma justaposição pretendida. No entanto, é possível encontrar neles, com maior ou menor regularidade, vários verbetes que oferecem equivalência semântica de palavras e expressões do par linguístico considerado.

A seguir, comentar-se-ão os dicionários bilingues luso-polacos e polaco-portugueses cuja publicação foi iniciada em finais do século XIX e continuada nas décadas seguintes, até 1939. Os primeiros trabalhos lexicográficos desse tipo foram publicados em resposta às necessidades resultantes da emigração em massa de polacos para o Brasil. As obras em questão saíram tanto em terras polacas (na Galícia, de onde provinha grande parte dos emigrantes e onde já existiam longas tradições tipográficas), como no Brasil (em Curitiba e Porto Alegre, capitais do Paraná e Rio Grande do Sul, os estados para os quais os polacos emigraram com maior frequência).

Assim, falar-se-á pormenorizadamente dos seguintes trabalhos:

- a) léxicos temáticos ou alfabéticos incluídos em manuais e guias:
 - *Mała gramatyka języka portugalskiego wraz z rozmówkami i słowniczkiem*, obra anónima (Lviv, 1897),
 - *Praktyczna gramatyka języka portugalskiego* de Franciszek Lorenz (Curitiba, 1907),
 - *Ilustrowany przewodnik po Brazylii wraz ze słowniczkiem polsko-portugalskim i mapką Parany i Ameryki Południowej* de Ludwik Włodek (Cracóvia, 1909),
 - *Słownik portugalsko-polski kolonisty polskiego w Brazylii* de Józef Stańczewski (Curitiba, 1925),
- b) dicionários propriamente ditos:
 - de Feliks Bernard Zdanowski e Franciszek W. Lorenz (Cracóvia, 1905–1907),
 - de Józef Joachim Góral (Curitiba, 1927–1930),
 - de Kazimierz Miedzianowski (Varsóvia, 1938).

Todas essas obras, hoje praticamente desconhecidas do público geral, lançaram as bases da lexicografia bilingue luso-polaca e polaco-portuguesa pós-guerra, mais rica e diversificada, iniciada na República Popular Polaca na segunda metade dos anos 60 do século XX. Apesar de – na perspetiva do utilizador contemporâneo – um carácter às vezes

um tanto antiquado em termos da seleção do léxico e da sua descrição, os dicionários editados e publicados posteriormente continuam a ser trabalhos de referência até hoje, pelo menos na Polónia, para pessoas que aprendem português.

Keywords

bilingual dictionaries, plurilingual dictionaries, Portuguese, Polish

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La terminología de economía y comercio en algunos diccionarios españoles. Una perspectiva histórica

Janet DeCesaris¹ & Mercè Lorente Casafont²

¹ ²Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Italy

La terminología, disciplina que surgió a mediados del siglo XX, no suele estudiarse desde un punto de vista histórico. Hay estudios sobre la historia y el desarrollo del léxico en algunos campos de especialidad como, por ejemplo, la medicina, la química o la minería, porque desde hace siglos existen prácticas asociadas con estos campos. Sin embargo, hay varios campos de especialidad que son más recientes y su léxico no necesariamente está ni bien estudiado ni bien representado en los diccionarios. Este sería el caso del léxico español del campo temático de la economía que, aunque tiene sus fundamentos como campo en el siglo XIX, está relativamente poco estudiado. En esta comunicación, nos proponemos analizar la presencia _o ausencia— de este vocabulario en diccionarios generales de lengua del siglo XIX y principio del siglo XX y la diferencia entre la información proporcionada por estos y la proporcionada por diccionarios especializados de la misma época.

El léxico del campo de la economía emplea muchos vocablos que existían en la lengua con un significado no especializado. En las varias ediciones del Diccionario de la Real Academia Española, se puede observar que expresiones como *acción*, *bono*, *clase social*, *factura*, *líquido*, *activo* y *pasivo*, e *industrial* han ido incorporando acepciones que son propias del ámbito económico. El incremento de voces y acepciones relacionadas con el campo, a veces marcadas con la etiqueta *ECON.*, es progresivo. En la actualidad se puede observar una notable presencia de préstamos del inglés como *bróker*, aunque a la vez tomamos nota de las muchas consultas en FUNDEÚ-RAE que proporcionan una expresión equivalente en vez de la adaptación del préstamo del inglés.

A pesar del incremento de terminología económica en el diccionario general, también es cierto que a veces una definición lingüística (no enciclopédica) no es la más apropiada para usuarios que necesiten de un conocimiento especializado. En nuestra presentación consideramos el trabajo de un inspector de géneros medicinales en la aduana de Barcelona de mediados del siglo XIX, José Oriol Ronquillo, farmacéutico de formación, quien observó que hubo equivocaciones en el despacho de aduanas debidas, según él, a la falta de conocimientos de materias mercantiles. Los diccionarios generales del momento no resolvían las dudas que tenían los agentes de aduana y otros que trabajaban en el comercio de mercancías. En 1851, para resolver cuestiones de sinonimia, procedencia y descripción detallada para poder detectar falsificaciones, entre otros propósitos nombrados en el Prólogo, Oriol Ronquillo publica en Barcelona su *Diccionario de materia mercantil, industrial y agrícola* en cuatro volúmenes. El diccionario lleva un subtítulo que revela el carácter enciclopédico de la obra: «*que contiene la indicación, la descripción y los usos de todas las mercancías*». La información que presenta este diccionario es muy detallada, en especial en comparación con los diccionarios generales de la época. En nuestra comunicación nos centramos en el tipo de definición utilizada en este diccionario especializado, que intentó suplir las insuficiencias de los diccionarios generales en temas mercantiles.

Keywords

Léxico de economía, diccionarios siglo XIX, lengua española

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Political Vocabulary in Dictionaries of English and Spanish from the Long 19th Century

Janet DeCesaris¹& Gerard Llorens-DeCesaris²

¹²Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

General language dictionaries have always reflected the cultures in and for which they are written. This is especially true of dictionaries written before computerized data, whether in the form of a corpus or simply collected from web searches, became available, as computerized data is presumably more objective. This paper analyses dictionary representation of words from political discourse in dictionaries of English and Spanish from the long 19th century. In this period, both English- and Spanish-speaking societies experienced radical change: large areas that had been part of European monarchies became republics as former colonies became independent countries, slavery was abolished, and the roots of nationalism in formerly colonized territories took hold. As a result of these changes in societal organization, entries for political terms were added to dictionary wordlists or new senses were included in existing entries.

In our paper we examine dictionaries of Spanish available on the Real Academia Española's Nuevo Tesoro Lexicográfico site (<https://www.rae.es/obras-academicas/diccionarios/nuevo-tesoro-lexicografico-0>) and several important dictionaries of English including Webster's 1828 dictionary, the Webster-Mahn dictionary of 1864, the Century Dictionary (1889-91), and Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary (1882 edition) in order to trace changes in definitions of words such as *colonia/colony*, *colonialismo/colonialism*, *confederación/confederation*, *emancipación/emancipation*, *federalista/federalist*, *independencia/independence*, *nación/nation*, *república/republic*, *separatista/separatist*, *esclavitud/slavery*, and *soberanía/sovereignty*, among others. In addition to studying the evolution in meaning of these words in each language, we also compare the definitions from the two languages. This is particularly interesting because even though the words in question share etymologies and morphological characteristics, the dictionary definitions reveal subtle but important differences in the meanings of these cognates. For example, throughout this period Spanish dictionaries defined *nación* as people who live in the same area and are governed by the same body (the 1884 edition of the DRAE states: "*Estado ó cuerpo político que reconoce un centro común supremo de gobierno; territorio que comprende, y aun sus individuos, tomados colectivamente; conjunto de los habitantes en una provincia, país o reino*"), with no mention of any shared language, history or customs (that sense was added in the 1925 edition of the dictionary). In contrast, the Webster-Mahn dictionary of 1864 defines *nation* as "the body of inhabitants of a country united under the same government; a people, as distinguished from those of different descent, language, or institutions; race; stock"; the English definition clearly refers to ethnic background and culture, while the Spanish definition discusses government and land and would not include shared ethnicity or culture until much later. *Emancipación* refers solely to children becoming independent of their parents until the 1869 edition of the DRAE, in which the idea of freedom from service is included; that sense for *emancipation* with specific mention of slavery is listed in English dictionaries much earlier (e.g. in Samuel Johnson's 1755 dictionary and in Webster 1828). Political events and specifically the demise of colonialism and slavery in the areas where these two languages were spoken, of course, were not the same, and we show that those differences are seen in the dictionary definitions.

Keywords

Political vocabulary, 19th century dictionaries, English, Spanish

A Linked Open Data collection of Latin-Portuguese dictionaries: modelling strategies and researching possibilities

Lucas Consolin Dezotti¹

¹Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Brazil

Latin-vernacular legacy dictionaries have been transformed into structured data since the 1980s. Examples include Estienne's *Dictionarium Latinogallicum* edited by Wooldridge (1996), *The dictionary of syr Thomas Eliot* and Thomas Thomas' *Dictionarium linguae Latinae et Anglicanae* edited by Lancashire (1996), as well as Lewis & Short's *A Latin Dictionary* edited by Crane (1997). As for Latin-Portuguese dictionaries, the *Corpus Lexicográfico do Português* (Verdelho and Silvestre, 2007) provides digitized versions for a number of dictionaries representing early lexicography in Portugal.

The use of standard formats for representing information as machine-readable data proved to be an important strategy for facilitating data reuse and integration. For instance, the use of the TEI-XML encoding scheme (TEI, 2025) has enabled dictionary portals such as *Logeion* (<https://logeion.uchicago.edu/>) to give the user means of consulting eight different Latin-vernacular dictionaries at once. More recently, the Ontolex Model (Cimiano et al., 2016) became the de facto standard of the Linguistic Linked Open Data (LLOD) community for the representation of lexical resources, and many dictionaries have been modelled according to it. The Latin lexical resources linked and published on the LiLa Knowledge Base (Passarotti, 2020) deserve special mention, as they provide interoperability among different linguistic resources concerning the Latin language.

The purpose of this presentation is twofold. Firstly, it aims to present the collection of Latin-Portuguese bilingual dictionaries included in the LiLa Knowledge Base. At the moment, its compilation involved using Linked Data principles for structuring data extracted from three Latin-Portuguese dictionaries available on the *Corpus Lexicográfico do Português* website in digital text format -- namely, Cardoso (1570), Velez (1744), and Fonseca (1798) -- as well as linking their headwords to the *LiLa Lemma Bank* (Mambrini and Passarotti, 2023). One of the big challenges faced during the modelling phase was to find a common data structure for dissimilar entry structures those dictionaries contain. The solution for that difficulty is based on combining a positional approach for segmenting the dictionary entry (Merrilees, 1996) with the Ontolex Model classes and properties.

Secondly, it aims to demonstrate its use for dictionary research. Two research examples are provided, both produced through SPARQL scripts (Prud'Hommeaux and Seaborne, 2008). The first consists of a survey on what kind of supplementary information to definitions each dictionary has. The second assesses how much of the fundamental vocabulary -- that is, the 3,000 most frequently used lemmas, according to Nation and Waring (1997) -- their wordlists cover. The results reveal an oddity in Velez's wordlist, which seems due to the very constitution of his dictionary, as it was originally conceived as a grammatical index.

Hopefully, these examples demonstrate how the collection can be used for improving our knowledge of the history of Lexicography in Portugal. Also, the modelling solution can be useful for other projects interested in preserving the textual content, since it provides a bridge for eventually building more fine-grained Linked Open Data resources.

Keywords

Linguistic Linked Open Data, Bilingual Lexicography, Latin-Portuguese Dictionaries, Wordlist Coverage.

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Here Be Dragons: A Virtual Page From a Virtual Comparative Lexicon of Germanic Monsters

Claudia Di Sciacca¹

¹Università degli Studi di Udine, Italy

This paper will focus on a compound which is solely attested in Old English and Old Norse (OE *sǣ-draca*, ON *sǣ-dreki* / *sjó-dreki*) and which denotes the dragon as a creature living in the sea – the monstrous habitat *par excellence* in the topography of Otherness of both literary traditions.

OE *sǣ-draca* can be said to be a rare and glossographic word. BT – still the largest complete dictionary of Old English to date –, records only two occurrences: one in the famous poem *Beowulf* (l. 1426a) and the other in a gloss. In fact, DOEC records four occurrences in total, i.e. the *Beowulf* one and the others in three related bilingual glosses. In *Beowulf*, *sǣ-draca* in the plural denotes *the monstrous creatures swarming in Grendel's mere, the elusive but certainly water-logged habitat of the poem first two monsters*. In the three glosses, OE *sǣ-draca* is the vernacular interpretamentum to the lemma 'Leviathan', which originally occurs in the prose treatise *De uirginitate* by Aldhelm of Malmesbury († 709 or 710), "the first Englishman of letters" [LAPIDGE & HERREN 1979: 1] and the "finest of the Anglo-Latin poets" [ORCHARD 1994: 2]. Aldhelm proved an immensely influential curriculum author throughout the early English Middle Ages and his prose *De uirginitate* was the second most heavily glossed text after the Psalms in pre-Conquest England. In two of the three glosses, OE *sǣ-draca* is juxtaposed to the Latin interpretamentum *serpens aquaticus* – itself echoing the definition of Leviathan as *serpens de aquis* in Isidore's *Etymologiae* (VIII.xi.27) –, which strongly suggests that the OE compound can be interpreted as a loan translation, possibly inspired by the Isidorian encyclopaedia. Indeed, OE *sǣ-draca* can be positioned within a vast, multilayered corpus of glosses to Aldhelm's prose treatise, which has been defined as an "impressive and ambitious scholarly undertaking", arguably initiated by Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester († 984), a key figure of the English Benedictine Reform and the major driving force towards the first standardisation of the English vernacular [GRETSCHE 1999: 183-4].

As to ON *sǣ-dreki* / *sjó-dreki*, the compound is unrecorded in IED, but ONP records two occurrences both attested in the fourteenth-century Old Norse-Icelandic *Mǫrtu saga ok Maríu Magðalenu*, or The Saga of Martha and Mary Magdalen. Notably, here too *sjó-dreki* specifically denotes Leviathan "which is mentioned in the book of Job" (VAN DEUSEN 2019: 160.598 – 161.10-11), whereas the dragon allegedly begotten by Leviathan and another monstrous creature named *Bonachus* is identified by the simplex *dreki*. *Mǫrtu saga ok Maríu Magðalenu* has been demonstrated to be the product of a highly cultivated context with strong Dominican connections and with access to a vast range of sources, including first of all the *Speculum historiale* by the Dominican Vincent of Beauvais and a number of Patristic and early medieval source-texts.

Mutatis mutandis, both OE *sǣ-draca* and ON *sǣ-dreki* / *sjó-dreki* show the densely intertextual and interlingual tradition underlying much of the Germanic lexicon of monsters, as well as the key role played by the interaction with the Latinate background. This seems to hold true even for *Beowulf*. Often considered one of the earliest and most idiosyncratic OE texts, especially for the ingenuity of its diction, *Beowulf*, like "most of the poems in the Old English corpus[,] presuppose[s] a larger network of Latin texts and textuality for [its] very articulation and intelligibility". [IRVINE 1994: 421]

Keywords

Old English, Old Norse, dragons, *Beowulf*, glosses, *Mǫrtu saga ok Maríu Magðalenu*

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Codifying Modern Greek: Lexicographical Choices of Two Trilingual Dictionaries of the Enlightenment Age Lexicography

Petros Diatsentos¹, Eleni Karantzola² & Stylianos Paterakis³

¹Aix Marseille Université, France

²University of the Aegean, Greece

³University of the Aegean, Greece

The focus of our study is two widely circulated trilingual synchronic dictionaries from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with Modern Greek as the input language. Specifically, these are the dictionaries *Lexicon triglosson tis Gallikis, Italikis kai Romaikis Dialektou* ('Trilingual Dictionary of the French, Italian, and Roman [=Greek] Dialects') by Georgios Ventotis (Vienna, 1790) and *Lexikon tis Graikikis, Gallikis te kai Italikis Glossis* ('Dictionary of the [Modern] Greek, French, and Italian Languages') by Spiridon Vlantis (Venice, 1816). The lexicographical work of Ventotis and Vlantis falls within the historical context of Enlightenment, covering the final decades before the establishment of the Modern Greek state in 1830. This period saw a rapid increase in the publication of new dictionaries, as well as a marked surge in lexicographical interest among Greek-speaking literate social strata. Notably, very few dictionaries first published before 1770 were reprinted during the following sixty years, which indicates not a cumulative practice but a clear renewal of Modern Greek lexicography (Diatsentos, forthcoming).

The lexicographical works selected for this study seem to have had significant circulation and dissemination during the period in question. Given that bilingual synchronic dictionaries, whether unidirectional or bidirectional, represent the dominant model approaching 1830, Ventotis and Vlantis' dictionaries are representative of the lexicographical production of the time, which included combinations of various contemporary spoken languages of Europe and the Balkans (among which was Modern Greek), excluding ancient languages.

To shed light on the trajectory of the codification/standardization of Modern Greek before the establishment of the Modern Greek state, we will undertake a comparative examination of the macrostructural and microstructural features of the aforementioned synchronic dictionaries. Particular emphasis will be placed on the selection of headwords and the morphological characteristics of their forms. The dictionaries will be examined comparatively, focusing on the entries under the letter "L (Λ)." Initially, we will identify Vlantis' deviations from Ventotis' choices, since the former used the latter's lexicographical work as a primary source. Subsequently, we will compare the lexicographical content of the two dictionaries under study with that of the most significant dictionary of Early Modern Greek, *Tesoro della lingua greca- volgare ed italiana* by the French Capuchin friar Alessio da Somavera (Paris, 1709), for which the entries under the letter 'L' have already been analyzed (Karantzola & Paterakis 2022).

Through the comparative analysis of (a) the types of headwords included, (b) the morphological differences in the selection of headword forms, (c) the representation (or lack thereof) of (morpho)phonological characteristics of the spoken varieties of the time, and (d) the orthographic choices of the dictionaries, we aim to develop a clearer understanding of the diachronic trajectory of the vocabulary of (Early) Modern Greek from the 16th to the early 19th century. Moreover, we will explore the question of whether the process of codifying Modern Greek—through a fundamental tool for the *grammatisation* of spoken languages (Auroux 1994), namely dictionaries—followed a linear evolution or was instead marked by discontinuities, with the reintroduction of more learned forms into written language.

Keywords

Modern Greek, Enlightenment Age Lexicography, codification, headword selection, headword morphology

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Echoes of Germany's Golden Age of Medicine in selected 19th-Century Spanish Medical Dictionaries

Carmen Quijada Díez¹, Bertha M. Gutiérrez Rodilla² & Marta Gómez Martínez³

¹Universidad de Oviedo, Spain

²Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

³Universidad de Cantabria, Spain

While it is evident that dictionaries have always been an excellent tool for the historical study of language, it is equally clear that their potential for analysing the evolution of the specialized notions they incorporate has not been exploited to the same extent. This is particularly true for specialized medical language, which, although it has been analysed and studied from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives in one or several languages, has rarely been examined using specialized medical dictionaries (whether monolingual or bilingual) as the primary foundation for research.

In this presentation, we aim to demonstrate, based on selected papers from selected dictionaries, the extent to which specialized medical lexicography provides valuable insights not only for the study of historical lexicon but also for understanding the reception of science in 19th-century Spain.

The history of medical lexicography in Spanish is a field that has only recently begun to receive scholarly attention, with studies in the past few decades shedding new light on the subject. A key development in this area has been the creation, maintenance, and consolidation of the *Tesoro Lexicográfico Médico en Español* (TeLeMe, Lexicographic Medical Thesaurus in Spanish), already presented in previous editions of this conference. As of now, six terminological medical dictionaries originally written in Spanish between 1730 and 1886 have been incorporated for consultation, including more than 60,000 lemmas. This resource serves as a cornerstone for the research presented here.

Spanish medical terminology reflects the influence of the various languages it has encountered over time. From the clear and obvious marks left by Greco Latin roots to the impact of Arabic, and more recently, the pervasive influence of English on this and other specialized domains. One notable yet understudied aspect, which offers significant insights into the nature of science in 19th-century and early 20th-century Spain, is the presence and prevalence of Germanisms in specialized dictionaries. In this paper, we will share the results derived from the analysis of the principal 19th-century medical dictionaries published in Spain (Gutiérrez Rodilla, n.d.), which will enable us to gather information not only on the type of lemmas maintained in their original language in Spanish lexicographical works, but also on where the advances in the medical field came from, what traces did those advances leave on Spanish medical language and which were the imported medical practices in 19th century Spain.

One of the examples we will cite is that of Ballano's dictionary (1805–1807), which references plants primarily described and used in Germany (aconite, aloes, arnica, etc.). Another example is Caballero Villar's dictionary (1886), which records an early Germanism (*quelmeiselo*). Additionally, we will discuss the striking case of the adjective *homeopática*, identified as a German coinage in Hurtado de Mendoza's dictionary (1840). We will also examine the encyclopaedic dictionaries translated from German into Spanish (Ziemssen's and Eulenburg's works) and their influence on early 20th-century Spanish medicine.

Keywords

Spanish medical dictionaries, translation, German, specialized lexicography, TeLeMe.

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Crash or Scrash? Scratch or Cratch? A Comparative Study of Two Phonesthemes in the OED and the OEC

Mael Farina¹

¹Université de Caen Normandie, France

Phonesthemes can be understood as sound elements that carry meaning, challenging the traditional notion of linguistic arbitrariness. They were first identified by Jespersen in 1922 and theorized by Firth in 1930. Conventional morphological theories (Bolinger 1950, Blust 1988) struggle to precisely define their nature and behaviour (Kwon and Round 2014). These

morphological elements have been shown to play a key role in shaping meaning and organizing the lexicon (Smith 2022b: 130, Benczes 2019, Tsur and Gafni 2022). In English, these elements typically appear as consonant onsets that convey meaning, such as the onset *scr-* in words like *scratch*, *scrape*, or *scream*, all of which being associated with a “grating impact or sound” (Bloomfield 1933: 245). This paper explores how sounds can convey semantic information from a usage-based perspective. It specifically examines the phonesthemes *cr-* and *scr-* by comparing them across two types of data: lexicographic data drawn from the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), and usage data drawn from the Oxford English Corpus (OEC). This method has already been tested on a number of phonesthemes (see Smith [2016] on *fl-*, Smith [2022a] on *sw-*, and Smith & Author [forthcoming] for a comparison between *fl-*, *sw-* and *gr-*).

The preliminary findings of our lexicographical analysis identified several core semantic traits associated with the phonesthemes *cr-* and *scr-*, which were consistent across the historical data sourced from the OED. Five prominent semantic features were drawn for the *cr* onset: 1) words indicating a twisting or bending motion or shape (*crawl*, *creep*, *cringe*, *crook*, *crouch*, *cramp*, *cross*, *crease*); 2) words referring to violent movements or emotions (*crash*, *crush*, *craze*, *crap*, *crapulous*); 3) words denoting violent or loud sounds (*crack*, *crash*, *cry*, *creak*, *crow*, *crank*, *croak*); 4) words describing thin or brittle objects (*crisp*, *crest*, *crumb*, *crepe*, *crimp*); and 5) words relating to harsh or rough sensations (*cratch*, *crust*, *crizzle*, *crumble*). For the *scr-* onset, four key semantic features emerged: 1) words linked to negative emotions (*scrash*, *screw*, *scrag*, *scrap*, *scrub*); 2) words describing harsh or rough sensations (*scrape*, *scratch*, *scruff*, *scribble*, *scrawl*); 3) words associated with loud shrills or sounds (*scream*, *screech*, *scream*); and 4) words referring to narrow or brittle objects (*scrimp*, *screed*). These overlapping semantic features across both phonesthemes prompt further inquiry into the lexical relationships between phonesthemes. Can phonesthemes be considered cognates, in the same way words are? Can etymology alone account for these resemblances?

This paper aims to address these questions and evaluate the validity of our hypotheses using a usage-based corpus. Specifically, we examine a selection of *cr-* and *scr-* words from the OEC via Sketch Engine. Our work hypothesis is that a small subset of *cr-* and *scr-* words may have contributed significantly to the entrenchment of the phonosemantic associations between the /*cr*/ and /*scr*/ phonological sequences, and the various submeanings they appear to share. We build on the fundamental assumption that the more frequently a lexical item is used, the greater its overall impact on the mental lexicon (see Bybee 2007).

Keywords

phonesthemes, OED, Sketch Engine, OEC, corpus linguistics, sound symbolism, submorphemics

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Medieval Anglicisms in Italian: Primarily a Mercantile Lexicon?

Valentina Ferrari¹ & Carmela Perta²

^{1 2}Università di Chieti-Pescar, Italy

The penetration of Anglicisms into Italian during the Middle Ages can be attributed largely to the multilingual practices of the mercantile world, which facilitated the circulation of loanwords and the introduction of lexical innovations. Letters sent by Tuscan merchants operating in English ports during the 14th and 15th centuries provide some interesting evidence of this early direct Anglo-Italian contact. While these testimonies are very few, they present interesting methodological implications for the study of the lexicon in ancient texts. Lexicographical documentation is a fundamental tool to help us reconstruct the diffusion of a lexeme and to categorize it as typical of a specialized language, for instance the mercantile language, or as a term that has entered common language. We will examine data from recently edited letters, considering the issues presented by morphological analysis, semantic interpretation, and word history. By comparing them with data provided by dictionaries, we will reflect on the reciprocal relationship between textual documentation and lexicographical documentation. This mutual dependence between the two dimensions impacts lexical analysis within the framework of contact linguistics and can play a role in historical sociolinguistic research.

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Patterns of Meaning Variation and Change: The Case of Latinate Loan-Cognate Word Pairs in English and Italian

Daniele Franceschi¹

¹Università degli Studi 'Roma Tre', Italy

Although English and Italian belong to two distinct language families, they share several lexical roots that are ultimately derived from Latin. This explains the existence of many correspondences between words in the two languages that are often similar in form, but different in meaning, e.g., En. *gross* vs It. *grosso/a*, En. *lecture* vs It. *lettura*, En. *rumour* vs It. *rumore*, and so forth. As a result of language evolution, these items have become 'cognates', i.e., etymologically related words exhibiting different degrees of meaning proximity. While in English words such as *gross*, *lecture* and *rumour* are borrowed from Latin and French (cf. Grant, 2009; Minkova & Stockwell, 2021), their Italian counterparts, *grosso/a*, *lettura*, and *rumore* cannot be treated as loanwords, simply because they are derived from Latin, which is the ancestor of Italian. The members of these word pairs are thus related, but their semantics has evolved from a common meaning core and followed different paths in the two languages.

The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the ways in which the semantics of cognate words in English and Italian has evolved and diversified over time and to discuss the nature of their 'false-friendship' today. The analysis is based on a sample of selected word pairs from Ferguson (1994), Browne (2009) and Wikipedia's bilingual glossary of false friends in English and Italian⁷, in an attempt to map the recurrent trends in the diachronic evolution of lexical meaning from a common core that cognate words share.

While in several cases cognates are still relatively 'good friends', the most likely scenario is that with time they have developed distinct senses and that one of these senses has gained prominence, relegating the others to the background; the backgrounded senses have then been lost or gone through a process of semantic bleaching. Five main semantic processes have been observed during the analysis of the data, namely meaning bifurcation, original meaning retention, non-figurative meaning extension, figurative meaning extension (typically via metaphor and metonymy) and meaning inversion. In other words, certain cognates scope over different reference domains; in other cases, just one member of the word pairs, either the English or Italian one, remains closer in meaning to the original semantic core from which both cognates are derived; when meaning expansion takes place, instead, word semantics can be extended, non-figuratively, figuratively or through the production of a new, opposite sense.

Although the topic of cognates in English and Italian has been widely discussed in the literature, e.g., in studies on equivalence in translation (Tognini-Bonelli, 2002; Tognini-Bonelli & Manca, 2004), language acquisition/learning/teaching (Bonsegni, 2000; Franceschi, 2018; Prat Zagrebelski, 1997; Pulcini, 1997), language contact (Bombi, 2005, 2009, 2020; Iamartino, 2001; Pulcini, 2019, 2023) and in the context of bilingual lexicography (Browne, 1987; Browne & Natali, 1989; Browne, Natali & Mendes, 1995; Hayward & Moulin, 1984), a systematic investigation of the lexical-semantic relations between them in present-day English and Italian and of the patterns of meaning differentiation in the two languages is still missing.

Keywords

Cognate words, English, Italian, semantic relations, meaning differentiation

⁷ https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aiuto:Traduzioni/Glossario_dei_falsi_amici_della_lingua_inglese

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Early medieval Irish textual sources constitute the largest pre-twelfth century European vernacular corpus, excluding Latin and Greek (Chapman Stacey, 1991; Eska, 2019). Despite multiple lexicographic projects (Griffith et al., 2018), computational efforts to assist linguists in understanding this period's linguistic complexity remain limited. Scholars also face significant challenges in building lexical resources due to Old Irish's (c. 600–900CE) intricate linguistic features, especially morphologically (Stifter, 2009). While linguistically more homogeneous than the subsequent Middle Irish period (c. 900–1200CE), the language presents complexities through 1) sparse contemporary manuscript attestation, 2) morphophonemic complexity, and 3) orthographic variability.

Take, for instance, the verb “to praise”—a linguistic puzzle that exemplifies lack of attestation and grammatical variation. Across different resources, this single verb lexeme has multiple citation forms (traditionally pres. ind. 3sg.), mostly in the shape of a deponent form (with final *-r*), which is representative for its inflectional paradigm in Old Irish: *molathair*, *molaithir*, *molaid(ir)*. Remarkably, none of these potential lemma forms match the actual attested form *molid*, which is 1) pres. ind. 3sg. active instead of deponent, and 2) orthographically “normalised” as *molaid* in the authoritative electronic Dictionary of the Irish Language (Toner et al., 2019).¹

Despite earlier efforts in text and lexicon interlinking (Nyhan 2006; 2008), an interconnected lexicographic architecture for Old Irish does not exist, at least not according to Semantic Web principles (Berners-Lee et al., 2001), most fundamentally the use of RDF (Cyganiak et al., 2014) and the SPARQL query language (Prud'Hommeaux and Seaborne, 2008). The current project aims to interlink texts, lexicons, and inflectional data for Old Irish using

See dil.ie/32491: “Act. forms occur in Wb. and Ml. ...”. This issue has also ¹ sparked a debate on Wiktionary: <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Talk:molaidir>

Linguistic Linked Open Data (LLOD) principles (Cimiano et al., 2020), specifically:

- Developing an Lemma Bank in RDF as the core of an Old Irish knowledge base
- Integrating canonical forms using the OntoLex-Lemon model (McCrae et al., 2017)
- Adopting methodological approaches from the LiLa: Linking Latin project (Passarotti et al., 2020)

As part of this novel project, the Lemma Bank is expected to at least contain approximately 5000 noun lemmas, 1100 verb lemmas and a wide variety of function words by mid-2025. The Lemma Bank's data primarily draws from Corpus PalaeoHibernicum (CorPH) by Stifter et al. (2021), covering the 6th to mid-10th century—totalling approximately 8k Old Irish lemmas from 77 texts. Other resources include a dictionary of the Würzburg glosses (Kavanagh and Wodtko, 2001) and Goidelex (Anderson et al., 2024).

Initial challenges include managing linguistic variation and selecting appropriate canonical forms. For instance, as has been shown above, existing lexical resources often provide orthographically or grammatically divergent headwords for the same lexeme, complicating not only philological investigations but also computational standardisation and resource alignment. The current paper aims to spark a conversation about best practices for representing complexity and variability in historical language data using existing shared vocabularies and ontologies (e.g., OntoLex) within the Semantic Web.

By leveraging federated SPARQL querying and enabling navigation across different texts and diverse linguistic resources, the project aims to provide transparent access to linguistic information (morphology in particular), enhance synchronic and diachronic studies of Old and medieval Irish, and potentially accelerate the disclosure of untranslated or unedited texts. The authors acknowledge that progress in the interlinking of lexical and textual resources can only occur collaboratively and in conjunction with developing (or improving already existing) language technologies, mainly automatic lemmatisation and morphological analysis, planned as future

work.

Keywords

Old Irish, Linguistic Linked Open Data, lexical resources, lemmatisation, morphology

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El desarrollo de la lexicografía bilingüe español-alemán en el siglo XX: 1900-1930

Teresa Fuentes Morán¹

¹Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

Los inicios del siglo XX suponen un hito en la evolución de la lexicografía bilingüe español-alemán, lo que, en parte, se corresponde con el crecimiento de los intereses comerciales y culturales entre la población de ambos ámbitos lingüísticos. En 1903, la casa Langenscheidt publica su primer diccionario para este par de lenguas, el *Diccionario manual de las lenguas española y alemana* (Paz y Meliá 1903). En 1920-1922, aparece en Leipzig el *Diccionario de bolsillo de los idiomas español y alemán* -en dos partes independientes (alemán-español y español-alemán) (Le Boucher 1920 y Grossmann 1922). Entre estas dos obras, cuya repercusión se mantiene a lo largo de todo el siglo XX, se observan claras semejanzas, como el innovador tamaño, significativamente más reducido que las obras del siglo anterior, y algunas diferencias más sutiles, como el carácter más normativo de la obra de Paz y Meliá, frente al pretendido descriptivismo de Grossmann. Más allá, entre la aparición de estos dos diccionarios se sufre la Primera Guerra Mundial, lo que inevitablemente repercute en distintas dimensiones de la trayectoria de la historia de la lexicografía bilingüe de este par de lenguas.

Con el fin de contribuir a profundizar en el conocimiento de la historia esta parte de la lexicografía, estudiamos aquí en primer lugar (1) el contexto histórico en el que surgieron y se expandieron estas dos obras, en especial cómo influyeron las consecuencias de la primera Guerra Mundial en estos proyectos, que habían nacido con anterioridad; (2) el contexto editorial, para valorar hasta qué punto se insertan en un plan editorial de mayor amplitud y cómo repercute este contexto en su planteamiento y evolución; (3) el entorno lexicográfico en el que se enmarcan, es decir, en qué medida superan a las obras que las preceden, cómo evolucionan en las siguientes ediciones y, sobre todo, qué características determinan que estas dos obras alcancen su reconocido éxito. A continuación, presentamos de forma sucinta los resultados de un análisis formal comparativo sobre sus componentes en varios niveles textuales, como son la extensión, los tipos de datos que contiene, los tipos de formas de presentación de estos datos, así como como los planteamientos que se revelan en los componentes preliminares y anexos.

A pesar de que, en apariencia, la lexicografía bilingüe español-alemán va a la zaga de la trayectoria seguida por la lexicografía bilingüe con inglés como lengua de partida, son muchos los aspectos que la hacen particular, especialmente los contextos en el que se desarrolla, las características propias de las lenguas, así como la idiosincrasia de los autores.

Keywords

lexicografía bilingüe, alemán, español, siglo XX

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Cristiano Furiassi¹

¹Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy

A prominent intellectual figure in the Barbadian cultural landscape, Frank Appleton Collymore (1893-1980) worked as a teacher, author, poet, stage performer and painter. He was also the founder and then editor of the literary journal *Bim* from 1942 to 1974. In recognition of his accomplishments, he was appointed Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1958 and received the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977. In 1986 the Frank Collymore Hall, a performance venue attached to the country's tallest building, the Tom Adams Financial Centre, was built in Bridgetown as a memorial.

In 1955 Collymore compiled the first edition of *Barbadian Dialect: Notes for a Glossary of Words and Phrases of Barbadian Dialect*. According to Forde (1987: ix), "Frank Collymore [...] was one of the first persons to show a positive interest in the local dialect as an entity in itself". In addition, Baugh (1992) praised *Barbadian Dialect* as "a little treasure trove of Bajan heritage". Finally, Lynch (1972: 151) described Collymore's volume as "a philological aperitif that should whet the appetite of those interested in further savoury delights in this field".

Collymore's glossary was – and still is – so noteworthy that one reprint (1956) and six subsequent editions (1957, 1965, 1970, 1976, 1992 and 2005) have been published over fifty years, some posthumously. The latest one, consisting of 120 pages, includes 1,400 items overall, counting both entries and sub-entries, the latter chiefly comprising compounds, phrases, idioms and proverbs to a large extent equipped with definitions, word-class memberships, etymological remarks, examples and usage notes.

By drawing on the preliminary findings gathered by Furiassi (2022; 2023a; 2023b) and relying on Collymore's *Barbadian Dialect* as a source of investigation, the initial aim of this study is to quantify the toponymic inventory of Barbadian English, the variety of English spoken in Barbados, and Bajan, the English-based creole used throughout the island. Consequently, its qualitative objective is to focus solely on the idiomatic lexemes and phrasemes which include placenames, either pertaining to the topography of Barbados or found elsewhere but endowed with a uniquely local meaning. By means of example, among the "toponymic idioms" (Szerszunowicz 2009: 172) recorded in Collymore's glossary, the following are worth mentioning: *as hot as Mapp's mill-yard*, denoting 'a place that is extremely hot', *all me labour gone in Maxwell Pond*, referring to 'someone whose efforts have been completely wasted', and *sleeping in Pollard' cellar*, meaning 'to spend the night wherever it happens, most likely outdoors'. Where necessary, this part of the analysis is complemented by the dictionaries of Caribbean English – embracing the Barbadian variety as well as Bajan – compiled by Richard Allsopp, i.e. the *Dictionary of Caribbean English Usage* (2003), *A Book of Afric Caribbean Proverbs* (2004) and the *New Register of Caribbean English Usage* (2010), and Jeannette Allsopp, i.e. *The Caribbean Multilingual Dictionary* (2003).

In greater detail, this piece of lexicographic research is intended to show how the "semantic reframing" (Fan 2022: 53) of the idiomatic toponyms considered fosters cultural portrayals of reality characterized by the distinctive worldview of the inhabitants of Barbados both within and outside the Anglophone Caribbean. Indeed, the inherent "Barbadianness", namely "[t]he better qualities considered characteristic of Barbadians" (Allsopp R. 2003), which lies at the core of the creative reshaping of the English language superimposed by British colonizers over 400 years of dominion bears witness to the fact that Barbadians have successfully attempted to part with the lingering shadow of their colonial past.

Keywords

Bajan, Barbadian English, idioms, lexemes, phrasemes, placenames, toponyms.

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La réception des mots d'origine amérindien dans le *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* (1694, 1718, 1740, 1762)

Verónica C. Trujillo González¹

¹Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

Suite à la découverte du Nouveau Monde à la fin du XVI^e siècle, le lexique des langues européennes s'est élargi. À travers divers ouvrages, notamment les récits de voyages et les ouvrages historiques sur la découverte de l'Amérique, les mots amérindiens commencent à pénétrer les langues européennes, en particulier l'espagnol. Parallèlement, la traduction de textes rédigés en espagnol vers le français, l'anglais ou l'italien, entre autres, facilite l'introduction de nombreux termes issus des langues amérindiennes.

Dans le cas du français, les premières attestations lexicographiques des mots amérindiens se trouvent, dès le XVI^e siècle, dans des dictionnaires bilingues ou plurilingues comme celui d'Estienne (1549) ou de celui de Hornkens (1599).

En ce qui concerne la lexicographie monolingue française, les mots amérindiens trouvent progressivement leur place, spécialement, dans des dictionnaires de type encyclopédique comme celui de Furetière (1690) et celui de Corneille (1694). De son côté, l'Académie, malgré sa politique peu ouverte aux néologismes, intègre dans son dictionnaire un certain nombre de termes amérindiens dès sa première édition (1694).

Dans cette étude, nous explorerons une sélection de mots d'origine amérindienne figurant dans les quatre premières éditions du dictionnaire de l'Académie (1694, 1718, 1740, 1762). À cette fin, nous analyserons le type d'information contenue dans ces entrées. Nous étudierons également l'évolution éventuelle, au fil des années, de l'information présente dans ces entrées, ainsi que les adaptations orthographiques que ces emprunts ont pu subir. Enfin, nous nous interrogerons sur les premières attestations lexicographiques de ces mots afin de déterminer si le dictionnaire de l'Académie a joué un rôle pionnier dans l'acceptation de ces emprunts ou s'il a, au contraire, simplement suivi l'exemple d'autres lexicographes.

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'Method in the madness': Joseph Wright and the etymological accuracy of the *English Dialect Dictionary*

Essi Harbord¹

¹University of Cambridge, England

As its recent digitalisation – the *EDD Online 4.0*, spearheaded by Manfred Markus at the University of Innsbruck, Austria – can attest to, there has been a renewed interest in Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary* (1898–1905) in the twenty-first century; and it is a valuable, yet underappreciated and 'unfairly [...] neglected',⁸ resource for studies of Late Modern English dialect vocabulary and lexicography. The digitalisation of the *English Dialect Dictionary* offers accessibility to this wealth of dialect data, and its tagging and search functions allow researchers to investigate the EDD's vocabulary in previously unexplored ways, including investigating the etymological information provided at the end of each entry. As each language mentioned in the entry is tagged, investigators may collate lists of results for lemmata mentioning, for example, Anglo-French (71 lemmata), Celtic (17 lemmata), or Danish (304 lemmata) in their etymological information, as well as many more languages and other tags such as part of speech, dialect area, or usage labels. But how accurate is this etymological information provided by the EDD? Wright was a very proficient linguist and comparative philologist, but the etymological information included in the EDD initially seems inconsistent at best; erratic, or unreliable, at worst. This paper uses the 588 lemmata which mention Old Norse in their entry (and which are attested in one or more historical English county) to investigate the accuracy of the etymological information in the EDD within the scope of potential Norse loans in non-standard English.

There is great variety in the depth and content of entries' etymological comments. Some entries' etymologies simply state an Old Norse word, e.g. 'ON. *andi*, breath.' in the entry for *and*, sb. (1. The breath, to take one's *einds*, to take a breathing space, pause in any employment. 2. Sea-mist, 'water-smoke'). Others give more information, including introducing potential cognates or etymons with phrases like 'compare', 'probably representing', 'perhaps cognate to', or, for example in the case of *aigh*, v., 'related to': 'Compare ME. *aighe*, *eighe*, OE. *ege*, *æge*, fear, dread, Gothic *agis*; related to ON *agi*, whence lit.E. *awe*.'. Each of the 588 lemmata within this study are investigated anew, in terms of their potential Norse origins, and categorised according to the system developed by Richard Dance in *Sir Gawain* and *The Gersum Project*.⁹ This is a four-point scale (Type A through D) which may be used to categorise loans according to the certainty with which Norse origins can be claimed. The relationship between the etymological information provided for each word in Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary* and modern knowledge of their etymologies will be explored; for example, whether the lemmata for which Wright simply states an Old Norse word (without e.g. 'compare' or 'related to') are words for which Norse origins may be more certainly claimed, thus suggesting Wright mentions—or even viewed—they as etymons, rather than cognates. From this, this paper will explore whether there is, in fact, method in the 'madness' of the EDD's etymological comments, and to what extent these etymologies are accurate.

Keywords

⁸ Markus, M. (2021). *English Dialect Dictionary Online: A New Departure in English Dialectology*, p. xiii.

⁹ Dance, R. (2018). *Words derived from Old Norse in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight: An etymological survey*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons; Dance, R., Pons-Sanz, S., and Schorn, B. (2019). *The Gersum Project: The Scandinavian Influence on English Vocabulary* (Cambridge, Cardiff, and Sheffield).

dialects, Norse, language contact, lexicography

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Volker Harm¹

¹Niedersächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Germany

Semantic field theory (*Wortfeldtheorie*), as introduced by Jost Trier (1931), posits that understanding a word's meaning requires examining its paradigmatic relations to other words rather than analyzing it in isolation. According to this theory, lexical change, too, should be viewed as a shift in a word's position within the broader network of paradigmatic relations, with each change triggering a restructuring of the entire field. Despite its prominence in lexicology, the theory of semantic fields has had no significant impact on traditional lexicography, as printed dictionaries are constrained by the alphabetical order, limiting their ability to systematically represent paradigmatic structures (cf. Béjoint 2010, Kay & Alexander 2016).

In the age of digital lexicography, however, the situation is fundamentally different. Freed from the constraints of alphabetical organization, lexicography can take advantage of new methods of analyzing and presenting the lexicon, and the distinction between semasiological and onomasiological approaches—leading to two distinct types of dictionaries, thesauruses and conventional semasiological dictionaries—, has become increasingly blurred. Against this background, the paper illustrates how the project *Wortgeschichte digital* ("Digital Word History"), an online dictionary documenting the historical semantics of German from approximately 1600 to the present (cf. Harm 2023), integrates these perspectives.

The first part of the paper introduces a specific type of lexical entry—the *Wortfeldartikel* ("word field article"). These articles complement standard word entries by providing an overview of developments within an entire semantic field. The structure of these synoptic articles, their relationship to individual word entries and the challenges they pose to lexicographers and users are examined in detail.

The second part of the paper explores the general insights into lexical change that can be derived from the field articles in *Wortgeschichte digital*. Focusing on the lexical domain of social class—including terms such as German *Oberschicht* ('upper class'), *Establishment*, or *Elite*—it examines whether words consistently change their meaning in close connection with their paradigmatic counterparts, as suggested by classical word field theory. The hypothesis proposed by Trier and others, which posits that the emergence of new words (or new word meanings) impacts the entire field, leading to a restructuring of the paradigm, will be evaluated based on the field entries. Most importantly, the paper investigates how new semantic fields emerge, delving into the mechanisms behind their formation and the source domains that contribute as individual words coalesce into larger lexical paradigms.

The third section presents additional tools for visualizing paradigmatic information beyond textual articles. Specifically, it demonstrates how *Wortgeschichte digital* employs dynamic visualizations. Here, the focus is on the so-called cross-reference clusters which map the dictionary's internal lemma-to-lemma references while specifying relevant semantic relations.

Overall, the paper argues that paradigmatic structures—alongside syntagmatic relations which were brought to prominence by corpus-based linguistics—deserve a more prominent role in online lexicography. Furthermore, integrating onomasiological perspectives into a historical dictionary such as *Wortgeschichte digital* facilitates the evaluation of lexicological research questions through lexicographical data, thereby bridging the gap between the theory and practice of the lexicon.

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The World on a Page: biolexicography, cultural, ecology, and change in early Nahuatl vocabularies

Kathryn Hudson¹
¹Eckerd College, USA

This paper draws on ongoing work in Eckerd College's Human Animal Interface Past and Present (HAIPP) Lab to present a lexically based perspective on the colonial and postcolonial cultural ecologies of Nahuatl-speaking communities in Mexico and Central America through a critical examination of dictionary and wordlist pages containing sets of vocabulary relating to the natural world. Although the specific referents of botanical and zoological words are frequently considered, markedly less attention has been given to the socio-semantics of these terms and to the ways in which they reflect and relate to broader cultural and linguistic frameworks. The analysis presented here seeks to address this oversight by building on the biolexicographic framework developed by Hudson (2024) and Lichtenberk's (2003) insights regarding the creation of dictionaries for languages in transition to explore three key issues: (i) what biolexica (i.e. words pertaining to animal and plant species) tell us about human-nature relationships within these Nahuatl-speaking communities, (ii) how human-nature relationships shape – and are shaped by – linguistic and cultural frameworks and traditional knowledge systems, and (iii) the lexical effects of colonial dynamics and patterns of cultural and linguistic attrition. Particular attention is given to the utility of biolexicographic perspectives in examinations of these issues and to the role of communities of practice in contexts of sociocultural change.

Keywords

lexicography, ecology, Mesoamerica, Nahuatl, colonialism

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A Selected Page from *Vocabularius Ex quo* and its Variations: Preface

Katarzyna Jasińska-Różycka¹ & Kateřina Voleková²

¹Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

²Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The prefaces of major medieval dictionaries often provided concise insights into the purpose, structure, and sources of the works. These texts frequently featured metaphors or quotations from other works, particularly the Bible, lending them a sophisticated and erudite character. As the dictionaries circulated more widely, prefaces were often modified, most commonly by being expanded with additional material.

In this presentation, we aim to examine the preface of the Latin-German dictionary *Vocabularius Ex quo* (VEx), the most widely used lexicographical work in Central Europe, and compare it with prefaces in other medieval dictionaries of the same period. The canonical VEx preface provides information on its sources (Hugutio, *Catholicon*, *Brevilogus*, Papias), intended users (impoverished scholars), purpose (facilitating the understanding of the Holy Scriptures), and structure (alphabetical order, inclusion of German equivalents, and grammatical information). It concludes with a quotation from Book of Sirach 24:31: *Qui elucidant me, vitam aeternam habebunt* ("Those who explain me will have eternal life"). In the extended version of the preface, an explanation of the letter A based on Isidore of Seville's work is also included.

This preface served as a model for *Rosarius*, a dictionary inspired by VEx and often described as its Polish adaptation. *Rosarius* includes a significantly expanded introduction. In this version, the preface derived from the German dictionary forms only the first part. Subsequently, the text includes an explanation of three potential titles of the work (*rosarius*, *granarius*, *brevilogus*), accompanied by an elaborate metaphor explaining their significance. The preface concludes with a passage borrowed from another medieval German dictionary, *Brevilogus*.

Other adaptations of VEx also expanded their prefaces using excerpts from additional works. One example is *Kathomamma*. This Latin dictionary is accompanied by a longer preface in which the work of the medieval lexicographer is compared to the biblical Ruth, who gathered ears of corn in the field, just as the author of the revised version collected entries from the larger and better-known Latin dictionaries. This effort gave the work its title, derived from *Catholicon* and *Mammotractus*, resulting in *Katho-mamma*. This simile of gathering ears reveals the author's familiarity with other medieval collections, especially the florilegium, a collection of important quotations in which it was also used in the Middle Ages.

By comparing the prefaces of *Vocabularius Ex quo*, *Rosarius*, and *Kathomamma*, this paper explores the motivations behind textual modifications and the ways in which they reflect broader cultural and intellectual currents in medieval lexicography.

Keywords

Middle Ages; dictionary; preface; *Vocabularius Ex quo*; adaptation

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Selected labels from Blöndal's Icelandic-Danish dictionary

Ellert Johannsson¹ & Thórdís Úlfarsdóttir²

¹²The Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies

An Icelandic-Danish dictionary by Sigfús Blöndal was published in two volumes in 1920–1924. This dictionary was the first major lexicographic work to focus on Modern Icelandic and provides a wealth of detailed information about the vocabulary of the time. The dictionary is a cornerstone of Icelandic lexicographic history and remains the largest Icelandic dictionary ever compiled, featuring approximately 108,000 headwords and numerous usage examples on over 1,000 large printed pages.

One of the main characteristics of this dictionary is the intricate system of labels offering the users a more detailed view of Icelandic as it was used in the early 20th century. Blöndal's labeling system includes information on geographic distribution, usage, register, and stylistic nuances. Among the most prominent labels are:

- *Forældet* ("obsolete") – Words no longer in active use during Blöndal's time.
- *Poesi, digterisk sprogbrug* ("poetry, poetic usage") – Words specifically associated with poetic or literary registers.
- *Nydannet ord, ogs. noget ældre nydannelse, som ikke kan siges at have faaet almindeligt indpas* ("newly coined word, also somewhat older coinage, which cannot be said to have gained widespread acceptance") – Words reflecting linguistic innovation or adaptation, though not necessarily well-integrated into everyday use.
- *Udenlandsk laaneord, alm. i daglig tale, is. i byerne; ikke anerkendt i skriftsprog* ("foreign loanword, common in everyday speech, especially in towns; not recognized in written language") – Loanwords, (mostly from Danish), that are widely used colloquially but not accepted in formal Icelandic writing.

This presentation focuses on two of these categories: loanwords and neologisms, as they provide valuable insights into how Icelandic vocabulary was shaped by external influences and internal innovation during a period of a rapid societal development.

A certain subset of loanwords are labelled in the dictionary, signaling their status as "not fully Icelandic." Neologisms, by contrast, represent an effort to expand the Icelandic lexicon in ways that align with the language's structural and cultural identity. Despite their differences, both categories show some similarities in how they have been accepted or rejected over time.

Our findings reveal three distinct outcomes for both loanwords and neologisms:

- Many have been fully integrated into Icelandic and are now standard vocabulary.
- Others have fallen out of use and are virtually unknown today.
- A subset has retained a marginal status and continues to be seen as either non-Icelandic (loanwords) or peripheral (neologisms).

The analysis includes a comparison of Blöndal's descriptions with how these words are treated in *Íslensk nútímamálsorðabók* (A Dictionary of Contemporary Icelandic) as well as their occurrences in contemporary text corpora (primarily *Risamálheild*, the Icelandic Gigaword Corpus).

The study illustrates how Blöndal's labeling system and the categories of loanwords and neologisms reflect the evolution of Icelandic vocabulary over the past century. By comparing data from this dictionary to more recent lexicographic sources and modern corpora, we highlight the processes by which some words become robust members of the core vocabulary, while others disappear. The labeling system presented demonstrates the value of such systems in capturing the historical and sociolinguistic shifts in a language's development.

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A Semantic Study of the Lekhanavarga in the *Rājyavyavahārakoṣa*

Adwait Joshi¹

¹Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, India

Rājyavyavahārakoṣa is a text belonging to the seventeenth century. It is a Sanskrit lexicon written in the metrical form. It is a bilingual lexicon. It promotes the use of Sanskritised Marathi words to decrease the dependency on the Persian, Urdu, etc words in Marathi. Though the primary language of this lexicon is Sanskrit, it also incorporates words from the languages like Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Kannada etc. It consists of 10 different classes (chapters) related to various topics such as kingdom, empire, business, official writing, ornaments, war, etc. The prime motive of this lexicon was to increase the use and dependency on the Sanskrit words but in today's time it is a source to study, trace and understand the linguistical, grammatical, cultural and historical developments. The *Rājyavyavahārakoṣa* being the first and only Sanskrit-Urdu lexicon holds a distinct place in the Sanskrit lexicographical field. The proposed study will focus on the semantic aspects of the Lekhanavarga of this lexicon. The Lekhanavarga includes the words related to contracts, deeds, terms, conditions, letter writing, official documents, etc. It is the biggest class in the lexicon. The present study will focus on the semantic changes in the Sanskrit words. The non-Sanskrit and Sanskrit words would be studied typologically and then the Sanskrit words in the lexicon would be examined with respect to the already established meaning/s of the concerned word. This study will also focus on the neologism aspect wherever it is applicable and will observe the semantic drift. At present the standard version of the *Rājyavyavahārakoṣa* is not available. There are around 20 manuscripts of the *Rājyavyavahārakoṣa*. The present study will be done with the help of 7 manuscripts and the necessary changes would be made as per the availability of the other manuscripts.

Keywords

Rājyavyavahārakoṣa, Sanskrit lexicography, Lekhanavarga, Neologism, Semantic drift

Exploring the diatopic / (multi)dialectal foundations of Somavera's *Tesoro della lingua greca volgare ed italiana* (1709)

Eleni Karantzola¹, Georgia Katsouda² & Petros Diatsentos³

¹University of the Aegean, Greece

²Academy of Athens, Greece

³Aix Marseille Université, France

This study explores the presence and provenance of diatopic elements in the most significant dictionary of Early Modern Greek (EMG), the bilingual and bidirectional (Greek-Italian and Italian-Greek) *Tesoro della lingua greca volgare ed italiana*, compiled by the French Capuchin friar Alessio da Somavera. Completed by 1690 after more than 40 years of work, the dictionary was published posthumously in Paris in 1709.

Containing approximately 50,000 entries, Somavera's dictionary demonstrates a simple macro-structure: each EMG lemma is followed by phonetic variants and/or synonyms, grammatical information, and the Italian equivalent(s). Recent research has identified dialectal lemmas, namely archaisms, sourced from Early Modern Greek dictionaries of the 17th c., such as Girolamo Germano's *Vocabolario italiano et greco* (1622) containing material from the Chios dialect, and Vlachos' *Thesaurus quatuor linguarum* (1659) featuring Cretan dialect lemmas (Margariti-Ronga & Tsolaki 2024).

Our additional hypothesis is that Somavera incorporated in his dictionary words and forms from the Greek-speaking regions where he served during his mission, such as Constantinople, Athens, and Neapolis in the Peloponnese. Moreover, according to Thomas le Père, the editor of Somavera's dictionary, the creation of the dictionary could be seen as a collaborative endeavor, considering that diatopic/local material might have been sent by the vast network of Italian and French Capuchin missionaries —and possibly Jesuits and Franciscans— active in numerous Greek islands and coastal cities of the Aegean.

In fact, in the sociocultural context of the 17th-century Eastern Mediterranean, missionary language training in the Ottoman Empire's primary languages became a key strategy for expanding European influence in the region. Following the establishment of the *Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* by the Papal State in 1622, Catholic missions systematically compiled vernacular Greek word lists, glossaries, and grammar manuals to facilitate the translation of catechisms and other ecclesiastical texts, as well as for preaching. Respectively, proselytizing and converting local populations to Christianity were considered critical for sustaining French influence under Richelieu in the Ottoman domain.

To identify the diatopic words and forms included in Somavera's *Tesoro*, we created a sub-corpus of lemmas based on the digitized version of the dictionary developed by the Laboratory of Southeastern Mediterranean Studies at the University of the Aegean. This sub-corpus includes lemmas with either:

- i) phonetic/phonological variants of the headword (e.g., *akta'poði*: *okta'poði*, *kta'poði*, *sta'poði* for 'octopus'), or
- ii) synonymous words (e.g., *voste'ridza*: *'savra*, *ko'lisavra*, *sili'ðuði* for 'lizard').

We argue that the diversity of phonetic/phonological forms and synonyms reflects diatopic variation across various Greek-speaking regions rather than inter-local variation within a single area. Given our limited knowledge about the formation of Modern Greek dialects during the Early Modern era (16th

18th c.), we adopt a comparative regressive approach. Dialectal data of the late 19th and 20th centuries—discussed in monographs, specialized studies of Modern Greek dialectal lexicography, the published volumes of *The Historical Dictionary of Modern Greek* by the Academy of Athens or contained in unpublished archival material—are systematically

compared with Somavera's material. This process aims to associate words and forms with specific geographical regions, in connection with the Catholic mission activity in the South Aegean.

Keywords

Early Modern Greek, Somavera's *Tesoro*, dialectal lexicography, phonetic/phonological variants, synonyms

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The Evolution of Latinisms in Slovak: A Lexicographic Perspective

Natália Kolenčíková¹

¹Ludovít Štúr Institute of Linguistics of Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

This paper forms part of broader research exploring the evolution and synchronic dynamics of foreign-origin words in Slovak, as reflected in their lexicographic treatment. Given that Latinisms, along with words of Greek and French origin, constitute one of the largest groups of loanwords, the analysis is necessarily extensive.

Borrowing words from other languages is one of the natural ways of enhancing the vocabulary of every live language. The language from which words are borrowed depends on various factors, including genetic affinity, geographic proximity, and the political, cultural, economic, or technological advancement of the countries influencing each other's languages. The last factor is particularly relevant to this analysis, as the cultural influence of the Latin environment on the territory of present-day Slovakia can be observed to varying degrees from the 11th to the 18th century. Naturally, this contact left a lasting imprint on the vocabulary of the language spoken in present-day Slovakia.

Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka [The Dictionary of Contemporary Slovak Language] (2006, 2011, 2015, 2021), which currently spans four volumes and includes over 87,000 headwords, identifies Latin origin in 5,366 entries. The goal of this study is to identify how many of these words were identified as Slovak in *Slovár Slovensko-Česko-Laťinsko-Nemecko-Uherský* [The Slovak Czech-Latin-German-Hungarian Dictionary] published by Anton Bernolák in 1825.

The initial searches within the list of Latinisms in contemporary Slovak showed that Bernolák's dictionary captured significantly fewer of them. This discrepancy can largely be attributed to the differing lexicographic principles employed in the creation of individual dictionaries. For instance, the Dictionary of Contemporary Slovak Language treats derived words as separate headwords, includes compound words whose first components are of Latin origin, and, in cases of unclear word origins, suggests probable etymological variants. Although the dictionary includes Latinisms now considered part of the core Slovak vocabulary, such as *elegancia* [elegance], *február* [February], *golier* [collar], *informácia* [information], *kardinál* [cardinal], *nula* [zero], and *perspektíva* [perspective], these entries are absent from Bernolák's dictionary. This specific group of words will be addressed in the next step. Their presence in older Slovak will be verified in the *Historický slovník slovenského jazyka* [Historical Dictionary of the Slovak language] (1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008), which provides years of occurrence for specific words. The thematic classification of expressions in *Wielki słownik języka polskiego* [The Great Dictionary of the Polish Language] will be used to identify thematic groups of words that Bernolák failed to classify but are now recognised as Latinisms. The discrepancies identified will be interpreted not only in the linguistic, but also in the cultural and historical frameworks.

Keywords

Slovak language, foreign-origin words, Latinisms, evolution, thematic classification

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Variations sémantiques de l'adjectif « vert » dans la lexicographie française entre XIX^e et XXI^e siècle : du *Dictionnaire de la langue verte* aux Dictionnaires écologiques

Paola Labadessa¹ & Sergio Piraro²

^{1,2}Università di Messina, Italy

Les couleurs ont été au centre d'un grand nombre d'études dans plusieurs disciplines et même en lexicographie (Mollard-Desfour 2011, 2012, Grimaldi 2020) d'une perspective définitionnelle et symbolique. Peu d'études ont analysé en diachronie les variations sémantiques relatives à leurs dénominations dans les dictionnaires.

Notre communication à deux voix, propose une réflexion sur les changements sémantiques du chromonyme « vert », surtout au niveau des expressions figées et des collocations, dans les dictionnaires de langue française publiés entre XIX^e et XXI^e siècle. Tout en étant part des couleurs élémentaires (Berlin et Kay 1969), « vert » est l'un des adjectifs les plus polysémiques et les plus fertiles pour sa productivité dérivationnelle (avec 15 dérivées, c'est aussi la seule couleur à produire un adverbe - « vertement » -) (Golka, 2014). Bien que ses mutations sémantiques aient été identifiées déjà au Moyen Age (Pastoureau 2007), pendant la période que nous allons examiner, cet adjectif devient l'objet de nouveaux emplois et de parcours lexicographiques à deux niveaux: d'un côté il est associé au procès de légitimation du français argotique et des éléments étranges à la langue, tels que les archaïsmes, les néologismes et les emprunts (la *langue verte* ou *parler vert*), de l'autre, il est au centre du cours de « vertification » de la langue, comme partie du procès actuel de transition écologique.

Le corpus de référence que nous avons choisi, comprend des dictionnaires généraux (*Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française* [éditions de 1835, 1878, 1935 et actuelle], *Dictionnaire de la langue française par E. Littré* [1873, 1883], *Dictionnaire Larousse* 2024, *Petit Robert de la Langue Française* 2024), les *Dictionnaires de la langue verte* (A. Delvau 1866, H. France 1907) et une série de dictionnaires spécialisés en ligne (*Dictionnaire de l'environnement*, *Dictionnaire d'agroécologie*) ou papier (*Dictionnaire de l'environnement* 2001, *Dictionnaire de l'environnement, de l'écologie et du développement durable* 2011, *Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'écologie et des sciences de l'environnement* 2022). Les données lexicographiques du Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales (CNRTL) et le *Trésor de la Langue Française Informatisé* seront aussi prises en compte.

Après avoir individué les critères et contextes qui produisent des variations sémantiques dans la langue, d'après les études de Keller (1994, 1997), Croft (2000), Rastier et Valette (2009), nous allons recenser les entrées progressives de ces évolutions et les nouvelles formations et collocations à partir de l'emploi du chromonyme choisi. Une approche métalexicographique ainsi que de sémantique lexicale (Cruse 1986) seront suivies pour mettre en relief les valeurs sociales, culturelles et symboliques que la notion de « vert » comporte.

Keywords

dictionnaires, chromonymes, vert, sémantique

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Rossella Latorraca¹

¹Università degli Studi di Salerno, Italy

Proverbs can be considered condensed expressions of culture and often serve as cultural mirrors, encapsulating the mindsets, values, and beliefs of a given society at a specific time (Lomotey 2021). Their formulaic structure and analogical nature make them extremely effective and easy-to-learn rhetorical devices (Mieder 2004; Mair 2023), acting as vehicles for passing cultural wisdom and truth from one generation to the next (Belkhir 2014; Hrisztova-Gotthardt and Varga 2014). As cultural language artifacts, the meaning of proverbs is closely intertwined with the sociocultural ecology within which they are used (Belkhir 2019). Proverbs can be understood as broader manifestations of metaphorical communicative instances, much like metaphors, populating our everyday interactions, thus serving as a rich source of cultural insights and information. Due to their metaphorical nature, Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) can be a useful paradigm for exploring the cognitive cultural dimension of proverb evolution (Kövecses 2005).

The present contribution aims to conduct a pilot investigation on the evolution of American proverbs over time by examining their changes and transformations as traced in *Mieder's Dictionary of Authentic American Proverbs* (2021). The primary goal is to determine whether their evolution mirrors transformations in American society, such as changes in economic conditions, social norms, political climate, and technological advancements. A multidimensional analysis of proverbs from *Mieder's Dictionary of Authentic American Proverbs* (2021) will track their appearance, modification, or obsolescence across different periods. NVivo© software will be used to tag the entries in the dictionary according to a set of CMT mapping nodes (e.g., work, family, morality, technology, etc.) and linguistic nodes (e.g., phrasing, structure, variations, etc.). On the one hand, CMT mapping nodes (i.e., thematic nodes) will reveal the cognitive process underlying the source-target domain mappings that shape the visual conceptualization of abstract, culture-bound concepts, to show how proverbs respond to or are influenced by significant social, political, or economic shifts. On the other hand, linguistic nodes will provide insights into the linguistic evolution of proverbs, which may signal changes in communication styles and broader shifts in American dialects and speech patterns.

Although preliminary, findings are expected to show that proverbs, as cultural artifacts, evolve in response to significant societal events, reflecting and interacting with ongoing changes. By tracing the evolution of proverbs over time, the research will offer a valuable lens through which to examine the relationship between language, culture, and society and how they continually evolve in response to historical developments.

Keywords

Proverbs, CMT, dictionary, linguistic artifacts

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Sablayrolles (2021 : 8) soulignait l'intérêt de la « prise en compte de phénomènes générationnels » pour appréhender notamment les obsolescences et disparitions du lexique. Pourtant, malgré l'observation dès les années 1970 de « poussées néologiques » (1973 : 28) et de langages différents selon les générations (1973 : 10) par Guilbert, la linguistique diachronique adopte rarement un angle générationnel. Seule la sociolinguistique s'intéresse véritablement à cette dimension, depuis les travaux de Labov dans les années 1960 (Eckert 1998 ; Cheshire 2006 ; Wagner 2012).

Identifiée en histoire et en sociologie (Bloch 1949 ; Glevarec 2020 ; Mannheim 1928) comme une notion indispensable pour appréhender les temporalités des changements sociaux, la génération demeure un objet de questionnement¹⁰. De fait, son « usage est spontané mais la définition ardue » (Winock 1989 : 17). Outre son sens généalogique, le concept renvoie en effet autant à des classes d'âge qu'à des individus réunis par un cadre expérientiel commun.

L'articulation entre disciplines apparaît complexe. Elle soulève des questions méthodologiques délicates, notamment sur la prise en compte de l'âge, le découpage des corpus et le choix des fenêtres temporelles. La définition de générations et leur utilisation présentent également des risques d'âgisme et d'ethnocentrisme, mais aussi de « rêverie pythagoricienne » (Bloch 1997 [1949] : 152). Pour autant, le concept offre un potentiel heuristique prometteur. Les indices utilisés dans les analyses sont proches : par exemple, les « événements dateurs » (Azéma 1989 : 5) pour identifier des césures en histoire et les événements extralinguistiques pour définir des sous-corpus en terminologie (Dury 2018).

Sur la base de deux recherches distinctes, l'une portant sur la terminologie de l'architecture bois depuis les années 1930, l'autre sur la terminologie du prêt-à-porter en France depuis les années 1950, la présente communication souhaite montrer que, en linguistique également, « l'approche générationnelle se révèle, pour l'histoire du XX^e siècle français, "une grille de lecture presque toujours féconde", qui "fournit parfois une clef explicative fondamentale" » (Azéma 1989 : 3).

La première étude est fondée sur une analyse de corpus outillée (Hyperbase Web v2, TXM) et mobilise les travaux d'histoire sur les générations (Escudier 2016 ; Sirinelli 1989 ; Voldman 1987). Dans le cadre de la seconde, les décomptes et observations ont été effectués manuellement via Excel, et les analyses se sont fondées sur l'approche sociologique et sociolinguistique des générations (Godart 2018 ; Gofman 2004 ; Sproles 1981 ; Thibault 1997). Ces deux recherches ont en commun d'être des études terminologiques en diachronie, sur une période semblable. Mais leurs approches sont fondamentalement différentes, dans des domaines présentant des fonctionnements différents, en termes d'innovations et de rythmes notamment. Pourtant, ces deux travaux aboutissent à des observations similaires sur les rythmes du renouvellement terminologique.

Après la présentation des deux recherches et de leurs résultats, cette communication cherchera à mettre en lumière des points communs analytiques entre histoire, sociologie et linguistique, dans l'optique de proposer des pistes pour formaliser une approche générationnelle en lexicologie et en terminologie.

Keywords

¹⁰ Cf. Journée d'études des doctorants UMR SIRICE 2024 « Questions de générations. De la fabrique d'une notion à ses usages », 04/12/2024.

Diachronie, génération, lexicologie, renouvellement, terminologie.

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Selected Entries from Joaquim Gonçalves' *Diccionario Portuguez-China*: Tracing Bilingual Equivalents and Transliterations in Transition

Ling Li¹

¹Universidade do Minho, Portugal

Joaquim Gonçalves (1781–1841), a Portuguese Lazarist missionary and sinologist, played a pivotal role in early 19th-century Sino-Portuguese linguistic and cultural exchanges. He spent almost three decades in Macau, dedicating his work to the study of the Chinese language and the production of bilingual educational materials for Europeans. His *Diccionario Portuguez-China* (1831) is one of the earliest comprehensive bilingual dictionaries between Portuguese and Chinese, reflecting his efforts to mediate Chinese cultural and linguistic concepts for a Western audience. As noted by Gonçalves himself and highlighted by Li (2023), his lexicographical work primarily employed a domestication strategy, in which unfamiliar Chinese terms were adapted to familiar Portuguese equivalents to aid comprehension. When domestication was not feasible, especially due to lack of cross-cultural equivalence, Gonçalves also adopted a foreignization strategy, using transliteration to preserve culturally specific terms.

This study analyzes selected entries from Gonçalves' dictionary to trace how his bilingual equivalents and transliterations have evolved over time, focusing on the intersection of language, culture, and knowledge transfer. The analysis covers entries from several semantic fields, including musical instruments, botanical and medical terminology, technical vocabulary, administrative divisions, and local government structures. These fields are particularly revealing of Gonçalves' approach, as Gonçalves notes in the *Advertencia* of his dictionary that since natural things differ greatly across distinct climates, human institutions vary even more; therefore, translating *rabeca* as 胡琴 (*húqín*) does not imply that the Chinese instrument is identical to the Portuguese counterpart (Gonçalves, 1831, p. II). In this example, he applies domestication by equating a Chinese bowed instrument with the Portuguese *rabeca*, despite their structural and cultural differences.

By examining both cultural equivalence-based translations and transliterations, this paper aims to uncover the complexities of Gonçalves' lexicographical choices, revealing the underlying cultural assumptions and the limitations of cross-linguistic equivalence in the 19th century. The study also illustrates how knowledge of Chinese culture and language has evolved since Gonçalves' time by comparing his bilingual entries to contemporary ones. This research argues that historical bilingual dictionaries like Gonçalves' function not only as linguistic tools but also as cultural texts, documenting the process of cross-cultural knowledge transfer. Through a comparative analysis of historical and modern equivalents, this study demonstrates how Gonçalves' combined use of domestication and foreignization strategies shaped early Sino-Portuguese interactions and influenced the understanding of Chinese terms and concepts in a Western context.

Keywords

Bilingual lexicography, Intercultural translation, Sino-Portuguese cultural interaction, Portuguese sinology.

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"Tenrei Banshō Meigi," Japan's Oldest Extant Chinese Character Dictionary, and Its Lexicographical and Encyclopedic Features: A Focus on Semantic Annotations Using Classical Chinese Phrases

Yuan Li¹

¹Kyoto University, Japan

"Tenrei Banshō Meigi", compiled by Kōbō Daishi (Kūkai) during the early Heian period, is a Chinese character dictionary that simplifies the original Chinese text, Yupian, authored by Gu Yewang of the Liang dynasty during the Southern and Northern Dynasties. Previous studies on Tenrei Banshō Meigi have primarily focused on single-character annotations; however, semantic annotations using full classical Chinese phrases also exist, as demonstrated in the following examples—a topic that has received little attention until now:

甥 所京反。妻昆弟為甥。(Tenrei Banshō Meigi, Vol. 1, folio 67r)

音 猗金反。金石土革絲木匏竹八音。(Tenrei Banshō Meigi, Vol. 3, folio 25v)

Traditional philological methods have posed challenges in comprehensively handling vast amounts of data or extracting specific content. However, by utilizing a full-text digital database of Tenrei Banshō Meigi*, in which I was involved in its construction, I identified approximately 7,500 entries (45% of the total 16,000 entries) that contain semantic annotations using classical Chinese phrases. This presentation examines the lexicographical nature of Tenrei Banshō Meigi based on the characteristics of these annotations.

While single-character annotations dominate the semantic explanations in Tenrei Banshō Meigi, showcasing its strong lexicographical attributes, occasional examples of quoted sentences and commentaries from the original Yupian indicate that the encyclopedic nature of the source text was inherited. Consequently, Tenrei Banshō Meigi can be characterized as having both lexicographical and encyclopedic features.

Notably, in the fourth volume, which corresponds to the materia medica section (本草), the proportion of annotations using classical Chinese phrases is particularly high, and the content is more detailed compared to the Song edition of Yupian. This suggests Kōbō Daishi's keen interest in these topics. Moreover, entries related to specific semantic domains, such as the body, music, food, dwelling, diseases, materia medica, grains, hydrology, animals, and clothing, exhibit a higher proportion of annotations using classical Chinese phrases, emphasizing the encyclopedic attributes of Tenrei Banshō Meigi.

This presentation delves into these findings in detail, offering a comprehensive discussion of the semantic annotations and their implications for understanding the nature of Tenrei Banshō Meigi.

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Links and connections between 19th century bilingual dictionaries in Italy and Germany

Pia Carmela Lombardi¹ & Anne-Kathrin Gärtig-Bressan²

¹²Università degli Studi di Trieste, Italy

The paper investigates the links between 19th century Italian-German and German-Italian bilingual dictionaries through the analysis of selected pages from prefaces and word lists.

Two bilingual dictionaries set the temporal limits of this research. The starting point is the bilingual dictionary *Neues italienisch-deutsches und deutsch-italienisches Wörterbuch*, edited by Giuseppe Rigutini and Oskar Bulle between 1896 and 1900, a milestone of German-Italian lexicography; we will trace its roots back until the *Vollständiges italienisch-deutsches und deutsch-italienisches grammatisch-praktisches Wörterbuch* by Francesco Valentini, published between 1831 and 1836. The research will focus especially on a selection of the most important bilingual dictionaries of the period: *Dizionario delle lingue italiana e tedesca* by Grünwald and Gatti (1893-1897); *Nuovo dizionario tedesco-italiano e italiano-tedesco* by Oberosler (1890-1891); *Vollständiges Wörterbuch der italienischen und deutschen Sprache* by Michaelis (1879-1881); *Dizionario italiano-tedesco e tedesco-italiano* by Feller (1855); *Nuovo Dizionario italiano-tedesco e tedesco-italiano composito sui migliori Vocabolarii delle due lingue* by Weber (1840); *Dizionario tedesco-italiano e Italiano-tedesco* by Jagemann (1837-1838).

Italian-German lexicography reached its first peak during the first half of the 19th century. In Italy, more and more dictionaries were published to help in learning German, not only because of the Austrian presence in certain Italian areas (at least until the Great War), but also because of the increasingly close ties with Germany, especially after the foundation of the Kaiserreich in 1871. Concurrently, several bilingual dictionaries were printed in Germany not only because of the mentioned economic and military ties, but also because of a growing interest in Italian literature and culture. Consequently, 19th century bilingual dictionaries emerged as useful tools for analysing relations between the two nations.

Therefore, it is unsurprising that several bilingual dictionaries now considered milestones for Italian-German lexicography were published during this period. These, moreover, have represented models for various authors over the years. In the preface to their dictionary, for example, Rigutini and Bulle state that they have taken as models some of the most important authors of bilingual dictionaries, among whom, although not directly mentioned, is Francesco Valentini.

The paper intends to examine the links that exist between some of the main Italian-German and German-Italian bilingual dictionaries of the 19th century through the (direct and indirect) references to previous authors. The aim is thus to create a fil-rouge that can unite the works that constitute the fundamental basis of Italian-German lexicography today.

Keywords

Bilingual Dictionaries, Italian-German Lexicography, Prefaces, Word Lists, 19th Century

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“An empty bag will not stand upright”:¹¹ Lexicographic practice in Thomas Mortimer’s late modern dictionaries of commerce

Elisabetta Lonati¹

¹Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale 'Amedeo Avogadro', Italy

Background. The present study is focussed on Thomas Mortimer’s lexicographic works, published between 1766 and 1823. Mortimer¹² (1730-1810) was a prolific writer on trade and commerce, author of many books on economics and political economy, and compiler of dictionaries on the same topic (Raven 2014: 189, 222, 232). Much of his production was published in the second half of the eighteenth century, such as *A New and Complete Dictionary of Trade and Commerce* (DTC; 1766), *Every Man his Own Broker* (Br; 1761), and *The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finance* (EC; 1772). However, he continued writing until his death and, in 1810, he published *A grammar illustrating the principles and practice of trade and commerce* (GrTC) and *A general dictionary of commerce, trade and manufactures* (GDC). After his death, the 1810 dictionary was revised and updated by William Dickinson, and was issued as *A general commercial dictionary* (GCD; 1819, 2nd and 1823, 3rd).

Aims and method. The general aim of this contribution is a close examination of the lexis of *trade and commerce* as it emerges from his late(er) works, especially his *A general dictionary of commerce* (1810) and the lexicographic sections of *A grammar [...] of trade and commerce* (1810; e.g. Merchantable commodities, Commercial terms, Commercial denominations, etc.). Selected entries from both these works will be analysed and compared to highlight Mortimer’s lexicographic practice/technique to arrange contents, inform and instruct the general readership and/or tradesmen and men of business, and disseminate useful knowledge and terminology for expert, semi-expert (e.g. young pupils/trainees), and non-expert users. The two previous works, and especially their respective entries, will also be compared with his *DTC* (1766, 2 voll.) and the revised editions of *GDC* (1810) by Dickinson, known as *GCD* (1819, 2nd and 1823, 3rd).

The selection of the entries to be analysed across dictionaries is essentially based on complementary approaches, due to the different lexicographic macrostructures (Svensén 2009: 78; Atkins 2008: 39-40) of the works under scrutiny and the complex process of description and comparison. The research perspectives are both quantitative and qualitative: 1. combination of sampling techniques (Bukowska 2010: 1259, 1261-1262, 1265 and 2013; i. stratified sampling by letter, ii. page-based systematic sampling by proportional allocation of pages for each stratum-letter, iii. entry-based sampling, or mean number/number of entries per page); 2. lemmata included in the lexicographic sections of Mortimer’s *A Grammar*; 3. analysis of the general characteristics and components of the microtexts of the entries in each work; 4. comparison of the microtexts of the entries across dictionaries/works.

Results and discussion. The study will highlight and discuss Mortimer’s very practical interest in jobs, trades, and crafts in contemporary society, along with the principles of political economy, which should regulate business, finance, and British commercial enterprise. These aspects are clearly reflected in the inclusion of entries, as well as sections, of very different length and complexity. Detailed and ‘clustered’ entries alternate with very concise and essential ones, which hardly describe and/or explain the headword, or do it in a plain and simple manner. This also reflects the multifaceted readership for whom he was writing.

¹¹ Thomas Mortimer (1810) *A grammar illustrating the principles and practice of trade and commerce*, p. 184.

¹² Thomas Mortimer (1730–1810; writer on trade and finance). For further information, see Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.

Keywords

late modern commercial dictionaries, dictionaries of trade and commerce, late modern commercial handbooks, trade and manufactures, late modern business

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The importance of labels in the microstructure of English-Tajik and Tajik-English dictionaries

Abdusalom Mamadnazarov¹ & Shohi Jahon Diyorov²

^{1,2}Tajik National University, Tajikistan

This article is devoted to a comparative study of the use of grammatical and stylistic labels and their importance in the microstructure of bilingual – English-Tajik and Tajik-English dictionaries.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and Tajikistan's Independence, the attention of the lexicographers inside and outside the country increased to make up bilingual English-Tajik and Tajik-English dictionaries. The source of our lexicographic analyses are two English-Tajik dictionaries: English-Tajik Dictionary by P. Jamshedov [further ETD-2005] and Standard English-Tajik Dictionary by A. Mamadnazarov [further SETD-2021] with 100 thousand words. And two Tajik-English dictionaries: Standard Tajik-English Dictionary by Randall and Rochelle Olson [further: STED-2001], and the Tajik-English Dictionary compiled by J. Mamatov, S. J. Harrell, K. Kehoe and K. Khodjibaev [further TED-2005] published in the USA.

A label (English label, mark, note; Tajik alomat, qayd, nishona) “is a special symbol or abbreviated term used in reference works to mark a word or phrase as being associated with a particular usage or language variety” [Hartman, 2002: 80]. TED-s and ETD-s differ widely in the way they do this. Labels are subdivide in different ways.

In the SETD [Mamadnazarov, 2021: 24-25] words are provided with more than 30 stylistic and 26 grammatical labels in Tajik. Here the learners can

find such stylistic labels as: amep. – American, lot. – Latin, adab. – literary, guft. – colloquial, жар. –jargon, shoir. – poetic, shukh. – jokey and etc.

In the TED-s the largest number of labels (130) can be found in the TED-2005 [TED-2005: v-vi], which are divided into several categories including – 1) register (i.e. stylistic – iron. – ironic; and 2) grammar (grammatical – adv. – adverb). This classification differs from the generally accepted one in English and Tajik lexicography. TED-2005 uses 30 stylistic labels, including 15 indicating to borrowings from other languages. Among the most famous and most common stylistic labels are: colloq. – colloquial, iron. – ironic, liter. – literary, vulg. – vulgar. The compilers of the dictionary also used such stylistic labels as: abus. – abusive, affec. – affectionate, juv. – juvenile, sl. – slang, which are not found in other dictionaries. The peculiarity of this dictionary is also the fact that you can find labels indicating to Tajik dialects. That is, this dictionary, along with modern literary vocabulary, also provides the main variants of dialectal vocabulary.

The authors critically study the use of grammatical and stylistic labels, the defects in existing bilingual dictionaries and emphasize the importance, necessity of using grammatical and stylistic labels for learners and offer recommendations on the use of different types of labels. The authors also highlight that different dictionaries use various number and types of labels and different ways of abbreviating both grammatical and stylistic labels.

There is an inconsistency in the methods of these labels in different ETD and TED dictionaries, which indicates that Tajik lexicography has not yet developed a clear label system and recommendations for their usage. There is no generally excepted system of names and types for grammatical and stylistic labels used in the studied bilingual learner's dictionaries.

Keywords

label, lexicography, grammatical, stylistic, dictionary, bilingual

Towards a digital bilingual glossary of Roman legal terminology: Challenges and future perspectives

Paola Marongiu¹, Eva Sassolini² & Alessandra Cinini³
¹²³Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "A. Zampolli", Italy

In this paper we present strategies and methods used for the creation of a digital bilingual glossary of Roman legal terminology. The glossary, extracted from *Justinian's Digest* in the bilingual Latin-Italian version, will provide the starting point for a bilingual legal terminology lexicon. We will discuss challenges and future perspectives of building this type of resource.

The *Digest* is part of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, a collection of Roman legal texts compiled under the order of Emperor Justinian the Great between 529 CE and 534 CE (Banchich et al. 2015; Dingley, 2016). The *Digest* represents the most important part of the *Corpus*, as it offers the wealthiest collection of Roman legal texts, encompassing selected excerpts from writings produced by Roman jurists, for a total of 800 years of Roman legal history (Dingley, 2016: 5; Ribary & McGillivray, 2020).

Studying the *Digest* nowadays is for jurists functional to the understanding and development of a system of principles on which each state's law is based, regardless of their specific juridical systems (Schipani 2005: xxvii). It also represents a great resource for studies on ancient legal systems, philosophical concepts, societal structures of the Ancient World, and for research on domain languages and semantic shift (Mazzini 2009; Langslow 2000).

With our proposal, we aim to 1) devise a methodology for building digital lexical resources from ancient texts and discuss related challenges; 2) facilitate access to the *Digest* by providing a collection of key domain terms and associated concepts.

We work with a bilingual corpus of the *Digest*, consisting of the original text in Latin and its Italian translation.

Firstly, we showcase our data curation process to create a list of technical terms for the digital glossary. We lemmatised the Latin text using Latinpipe (Straka, Straková, & Gamba 2024) and built a preliminary list of around 500 Latin technical terms by measuring the vectorial distance between lemmas in the *Digest* and in a general-domain reference corpus for Latin (LatinISE, McGillivray & Kilgariff 2013).

Secondly, we discuss the challenges of matching Latin technical terms with their Italian translation. Specialised translation presents various challenges. It involves dealing with complex terminology, domain-specific knowledge, and nuanced linguistic structures. Translating domain texts from a historical language further complicates this process, due to the evolution of meaning and the peculiarities of ancient texts. These difficulties are compounded by polysemy and semantic ambiguities in both source and target languages. Moreover, in the Latin text concepts are often conveyed more succinctly, and technical terms may refer to concepts that do not exist in the target language (e.g. *manu* in Table 1). Dealing with these issues requires the translator to use paraphrases to add explanations or supplementary information in the target text. This complicates the alignment process between source and target words, and consequently the extraction of the bilingual lexicon. An example is given in Table 1.

Looking ahead, our goal is to build a bilingual terminology resource by combining preliminary results with manual work from field experts. We also aim to expand the word list through additional legal Latin texts, and include input from specialists to refine our results.

Target word	Latin text	Italian translation
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manu 'hand'; in legal context, 'the power of a father/master/husband over his son/slave/wife' (OLD, Glare 1997[1982]). manu missio 'to set someone free, to emancipate'	ULPIANUS libro primo institutionum. Manumissiones quoque iuris gentium sunt. est autem manumissio de manu missio, id est datio libertatis:	ULPIANO, nel libro primo Delle istituzioni. Anche le manomissioni appartengono al diritto delle genti. La mano-missione è la dismissione dalla <soggezione a quella potestà chiamata> "mano": si tratta, cioè, della concessione della libertà: "ULPIAN, in the first book On the Institutions. Manumissions also belong to the law of nations. Manumission is the release from <subjection to that power called> 'hand': that is, it is the granting of freedom."
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Table 1. Example of specialised translation of the technical term manus.

Keywords

digital glossary; Latin; domain languages; legal terminology; Justinian Digest

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El campo de la orfebrería en el *Diccionario Azcárate de Terminología Artística*

Manuel Márquez¹

¹Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

El *Diccionario Azcárate de Terminología Artística* (DAZCARTE), tiene como principal cometido integrar en el léxico europeo de patrimonio cultural el vocabulario artístico recogido en el Archivo Azcárate, ubicado en la Real Academia de las Bellas Artes de San Fernando (en adelante, RABASF). La ausencia de un diccionario con un marcado carácter filológico sobre terminología artística, así como el aporte en términos de utilidad que supone dicha obra lexicográfica para la comunidad científica han sido los argumentos que han justificado la solicitud y concesión del proyecto PID2023-146172NB-I00 de la Agencia Estatal de Investigación (Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades del Gobierno de España), continuación de un proyecto anterior que emprendió la elaboración del mencionado diccionario. Se trata de un proyecto desarrollado en el marco de actividades orientadas a la salvaguarda y publicación del patrimonio cultural promovido por la RABASF. En cuanto a los campos temáticos de este vocabulario artístico, el de la orfebrería es el que centra nuestra atención, recogiendo en el diccionario un léxico que abarca términos castellanos cuya primera documentación remonta a los albores del siglo XII y que se ha ido enriqueciendo hasta prácticamente el siglo XXI, fecha en la se documentan nuevas voces relacionadas con este campo. Una gran parte del léxico recopilado procede principalmente de préstamos de lenguas como el latín, el hispano-árabe, el occitano y el francés, a las que se añaden otras voces no tan numerosas procedentes de lenguas como el catalán, el árabe o el italiano. Junto a estos préstamos, llama la atención la cantidad de términos obtenidos a partir de un proceso de derivación que tiene lugar fundamentalmente entre los siglos XIII y XVI. La información microestructural queda almacenada en atención a cuatro categorías: (i) en forma, se recoge el lema (por ejemplo, *tiara*), junto con las variantes -si las hubiera- atestiguadas en los diferentes corpus (*tiara*, *tyara*), así como la categoría gramatical (sustantivo), el origen del término (del latín *tiāra*), su etimología, el tipo de formación y la primera documentación (c. 1270); (ii) en el apartado de semántica, se proporciona la marca diatécnica (orfebrería), los sinónimos -en caso de que los haya- y la definición (“gorro papal compuesto por tres coronas y rematado por una cruz de metal”); (iii) en la documentación se recogen diferentes ejemplos (en el caso de *tiara*, la primera documentación se atestigua en la General Estoria de Alfonso XII), hasta un máximo de tres; por último, (iv) en la información enciclopédica, se recogen datos más acordes a la información que proporcionan otros tratados lexicográficos como es el caso del *Vocabulario de Términos de Arte* de J. Adeline. En cuanto a los corpora y fuentes utilizadas para la documentación de las voces, dada la naturaleza diacrónica del diccionario se ha recurrido fundamentalmente al propio Archivo Azcárate, al Corpus del Diccionario Histórico de la Lengua Española, a la Biblioteca Virtual de Filología Española, el Fichero RAE, Corpes XI, CORDE y la web Google Libros.

Keywords

Terminología artística, orfebrería, diacronía, Archivo Azcárate

A pronúncia nos dicionários monolíngues da língua portuguesa

Leonor Martins¹, Ana Salgado², Carlos Silva³ & Fátima Silva⁴

¹³Centro de Linguística da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

¹²Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Portugal

²Centro de Linguística da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

⁴Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Os dicionários monolíngues de língua portuguesa desempenham um papel crucial no registo diacrónico da língua, documentando a mudança lexical e oferecendo uma base essencial para o estudo da variação e consolidação fonéticas. No entanto, a história da indicação da pronúncia nesses dicionários ainda é um campo pouco explorado, apesar da sua relevância tanto para falantes nativos e não nativos como para investigadores.

A inclusão de informação sobre a pronúncia ou indicações ortoépicas nos dicionários portugueses remonta ao século XVIII, com obras como as de Bacelar (1783), de Moraes Silva (1789) e da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (1793), estendendo-se até aos dias de hoje (Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, 2001; Porto Editora, 2025; Priberam, 2025, entre outros). Apesar de existirem já variados estudos sobre a história dicionarística do português (Verdelho, 2002; Messner, 2005; Verdelho & Silvestre, 2007; Iriarte Sanromán, 2016), a atenção delegada à evolução do tratamento lexicográfico da pronúncia é escassa ou inexistente. Este estudo pretende preencher essa lacuna, analisando a evolução da indicação da pronúncia desde os primeiros dicionários modernos até aos contemporâneos digitais.

Esta análise consistiu na observação de determinados parâmetros, como os apresentados na Tabela 1:

Dicionários impressos	Dicionários digitais
Informação sobre os critérios de transcrição	
Transcrição fonética (ou aproximações)	
Marcação da sílaba tónica	
Divisão silábica	
Ortoépia	
-	Gravação sonora

Tabela 1. Critérios de análise dos dicionários monolíngues de língua portuguesa

Estes parâmetros revelam que o primeiro dicionário a oferecer um tratamento abrangente da pronúncia foi o *Diccionario Contemporaneo da Lingua Portuguesa*, de Aulete (1881), que, sob a coordenação de António José Viale e Gonçalves Viana, incluiu pela primeira vez uma transcrição da pronúncia dos lemas, por meio de grafemas e diacríticos. Contudo, essa prática não teve continuidade significativa até a segunda metade do século XX.

Seria de se esperar que a modernização e digitalização dos dicionários se refletissem em avanços no tratamento da pronúncia. Todavia, verificou-se o oposto: atualmente, apenas dois dicionários digitais de língua portuguesa (Porto Editora, 2025 e *Dicionário InFormal*, 2025) incluem transcrições fonéticas, muitas vezes com inconsistências, como se pode observar pela transcrição de palavras homógrafas como *seca*, cuja gravação sonora [ˈsekə] não corresponde à transcrição fonética apresentada [ˈsɛkə] ou a transcrição de estrangeirismos do inglês considerando alternâncias

fonético-fonológicas do português, como *ghosting* ['goʃtĩg]) na Infopédia, e, regra geral, sem metainformação clara sobre os critérios ou símbolos usados.

Os resultados deste estudo apontam para uma histórica subvalorização do registo da pronúncia nos dicionários monolíngues de língua portuguesa. Esta lacuna compromete a utilidade dessas obras para falantes nativos e não nativos, além de limitar a aplicação em áreas especializadas, como a fonologia. A falta de fontes de alta qualidade e de acesso aberto que reúnam dados lexicais suficientemente amplos restringe o progresso de estudos científicos e pedagógicos (Trigo & Silva, 2022).

Diante deste cenário, torna-se urgente repensar a abordagem lexicográfica da pronúncia no português. É necessário desenvolver recursos rigorosos, atualizados e acessíveis, capazes de atender tanto às necessidades do público geral quanto às exigências da investigação académica. Essa modernização permitirá que os dicionários portugueses recuperem o seu papel de destaque como ferramentas científicas e pedagógicas, preenchendo lacunas históricas e acompanhando as expectativas contemporâneas.

Keywords

Dicionários - Fonética - Lexicografia Histórica - Português

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Roots and Evolution: Spanish-Russian Lexicography Through the Ages

Tatyana Martynova¹

¹Universidad de Granada, Spain

The evolution of Hispanic-Russian lexicography reflects broader shifts in cultural and academic relationships between Russia and Spanish-speaking countries. This study explores the trajectory of this lexicographical field, tracing its roots from the early attempts to compile bilingual dictionaries to the competitive and diversified landscape of the 21st century. By analyzing pivotal works, key authors, and significant trends, we highlight how lexicography has mirrored societal and linguistic priorities over time.

The first wave of interest in bilingual dictionaries in Russia emerged in the 18th century, driven by Peter the Great's reforms and the intensification of cultural exchanges with Europe. However, Spanish remained largely peripheral until the 20th century. Early efforts were rudimentary, reflecting limited contact between Russia and Spanish-speaking nations. Notable lexicographical advancements began in the mid-20th century, fueled by strengthened relations with Latin America and Spain, as well as the establishment of specialized departments in Russian universities.

The 20th century saw the publication of foundational dictionaries, including works by Nogueira and Turover, as well as groundbreaking contributions from numerous academics and hispanists. These dictionaries, distinguished by their comprehensive lexicographical articles and meticulous attention to linguistic nuances, were primarily designed for academics and professionals. They also reflected the linguistic diversity of the Spanish language, incorporating Latin American variants alongside Peninsular Spanish.

The 21st century brought significant changes in both the production and focus of dictionaries. While earlier works emphasized academic rigor, newer publications often prioritize user-friendliness and visual appeal. The proliferation of digital tools has further transformed lexicography, with resources like ABBYY Lingvo offering interactive and downloadable content. Visual dictionaries and materials for children have gained popularity, reflecting shifts in target demographics. However, academic and specialized dictionaries from the previous century remain widely used for scholarly purposes.

Key trends include a narrowing pool of authors and a reduction in specialized scientific dictionaries. Instead, publishers have focused on beginner-friendly materials, often designed for self-study. These dictionaries typically contain simplified entries, providing basic translations and pronunciations in Cyrillic. Noteworthy contributors such as Matveev and Taranov have adapted to market demands, producing thematic and onomasiological dictionaries for diverse audiences.

Despite these transformations, the legacy of 20th-century lexicography endures, bridging the gap between foundational works and modern innovations. The sustained growth of Spanish as a foreign language in Russia—evidenced by increased enrollment in DELE exams and expanding educational programs—indicates a strong future for bilingual lexicography. As societal needs evolve, the field is poised to integrate digital advancements while preserving its academic roots, ensuring its relevance for both novice learners and professional linguists.

Keywords

Bilingual lexicography, Spanish as a foreign language (ELE), contrastive linguistics, Hispanic-Russian dictionaries.

The Role of Latin in the Use of Old English Lexical Items for Witches

Ida Meerto¹

¹Turun Yliopisto, Finland

In early medieval England the existence of witches was an accepted fact and Old English has a variety of lexical items to name them. Different lexical items with the meaning of a practitioner of magic are used, for example, in sermons, saints' lives, law codes and medical texts. The items are largely interpreted in dictionaries such as *Bosworth Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and the *Dictionary of Old English* as witches, sorcerers, enchanter, and so forth. Based on my study of the lexical items in Old English prose and verse (in preparation), some items have distinct referents and, therefore, connotations while others are used more widely. Due to the limited nature of the surviving Old English corpus, however, the connotations of the items cannot be determined solely on the basis of Old English contexts. Some of the items occur only as glosses to Latin items, translating or explaining them, and the majority of the prose texts in which the items occur are translations or paraphrases of Latin source texts.

Exploring the Latin counterparts of the Old English items allows for the examination of the origins and connotations of the Old English items beyond what the Old English corpus permits. Examining the Latin items is especially important in the case of the Old English items only found in glosses. In their cases, the Latin is our only clue to the meanings of the items and how the early medieval English scribes understood both the Old English and the Latin items. For instance, the Old English items frequently gloss forms of *parcae*, or the Fates, and *furiae*, the Furies, as well as *magus*, a magician, or *incantator*, an enchanter.

In this paper I examine 28 Old English lexical items for magical practitioners and their relationship with their Latin counterparts. I examine what Latin items the Old English items translate and what kind of patterns occur in the translations of the items. I seek to answer the following questions: Does a particular Old English item always translate the same Latin item(s) or are the translations more arbitrary? Can any patterns be detected in the use of the Old English lexical items? What do the connotations of the Latin items reveal about the meanings of the Old English items, especially in the case of the items that only occur in glosses?

The items for magical practitioners have been collected from the Thesaurus of Old English category 16.01.04 *Sorcery, magic, witchcraft* and its subcategories 16.01.04.01 *Sorcery involving incantation*, 16.01.04.02 *Sorcery involving drugs or potions*, and 16.01.04.03 *Sorcery involving deceptive appearances*. The texts in which they appear have been collected from the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus in Electronic Form*. The items occur in the Old English corpus approximately 330 times in 93 texts, 22 of which are glossaries or continuous glosses. The Old English items gloss c. 30 different Latin items in the glosses and glossaries alone, and an examination of the Latin source texts of the Old English prose and verse texts may reveal even more variation.

Keywords

Old English, Latin, translation, multilingual practices, magical practitioners

Interpretation and adaptation of data from traditional sources for the compilation of the OIM lexicographical database: a reflection on types of borrowing in the English (geographically non-specific) variety

Francesca Meneghini¹

¹Università degli Studi di Milano Statale, Italy

The *Osservatorio degli Italianismi nel Mondo* [Observatory of Italianisms in the World] is a strategic project of the Accademia della Crusca, whose main aim is to create a database that collects all Italian words and all words with Italian origins that entered other languages (Pizzoli, Heinz 2022). Among these, English (as a geographically non-specific variety) is one of the core languages considered by the project. The compilation of entries for this project implies a systematic dialogue with (mainly) traditional sources such as the OED, which, however, do not focus on the same aspects as the OIM lexicographical database. A few examples of specific lemma features on which it dwells are the type of borrowing, the level of adaptation and various types of “notes” fields. As might be imagined, such specificity requires a fair amount of interpretation of generic data and, consequently, several adaptations when reporting them. These, in turn, raise many questions on different lexicographical and lexicological matters, concerning, for instance, methodological choices, the flexibility of compilation fields, the way information is or should be reported, and, at least partially, issues related to the terminology adopted by experts of the field.

The aim of this paper is to present the OIM lexicographical database with respect to the English (geographically non-specific) variety, with a desire to emphasise the importance of the interplay and interrelation between traditional sources and new lexicographical works (and their evolution over time). It also seeks to reflect upon the challenges of interpreting and adapting data to fit such a specific project. To achieve this, the present contribution will focus on the microstructure of the OIM database, paying particular attention to the “type of borrowing”, “specifications of the borrowing”, and “level of adaptation” fields. It will discuss their definitions (as provided by the project’s norms and instructions), the presentation of etymological data in traditional dictionaries, and the methodological choices made during the compilation process. Data from the OIM platform will be analysed and examples will be provided with reference to various types of loanwords, including derived words and compounds originating from Italianisms, loanblends, calques, and false Italianisms. Additional comments may address adaptations at the phonological, morphological, and semantic levels.

Keywords

Adaptation, borrowings, Italianisms, OIM, specialised lexicographical database.

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Bilingual Glossaries in the Earliest Swedish Grammars for Italians (1897, 1906)

Andrea Meregalli¹

¹Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

The years between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century mark the start of an interest in learning the Nordic languages in Italy, reflected in the publication of the first didactic tools (Wegener 2011). As for Swedish, three ‘grammars’ are published in the decade between 1897 and 1906, which have not been the object of thorough investigation yet: Giuseppe [Josef] Fredbärj’s *Grammatica elementare della lingua svedese* (1897, Elementary grammar of the Swedish language); Eugenio Paroli’s *Grammatica teorico-pratica della lingua svedese* (1898, Theoretical-practical grammar of the Swedish language); José Pereira Guimarães’s *Grammatica elementare della lingua svedese* (1906, Elementary grammar of the Swedish language). As the titles suggest, these are “pedagogical grammars” intended for non-native learners (Ciliberti 2013), which focus primarily on morphological aspects, while they try to overcome the limits of the grammar-translation method by also offering longer texts and choosing topics connected to everyday usage.

Two of these books, Fredbärj’s and Pereira Guimarães’s grammars, include Swedish-Italian and Italian-Swedish glossaries. In an age when no dictionaries of Swedish were available in Italy, these can be seen as a sort of primary learning dictionaries (Zöfgen 1991) and constitute the first attempts at modern lexicographic activity on the two languages.

The aim of this contribution is to study these glossaries considering the following aspects: structure, metalanguage, phonological and grammatical information, prevalent topics and semantic fields, treatment of cultural differences. This will also be done in the light of the two authors’ specific purposes, as declared for example in their prefaces, and of the general characteristics of the two didactic projects the glossaries contribute to. Analogies and differences will be presented and discussed through a comparative analysis of specific examples of lexical choices, with an attempt to assess possible pedagogical implications.

Keywords

Swedish, Italian, bilingual glossaries, L2 teaching

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Anglicisms in Macedonian media texts from a synchronic and diachronic perspective

Lina Miloshevska¹

¹University of Information Science and Technology "St. Paul the Apostle", North Macedonia

Examining the influence of Anglicisms on the Macedonian language necessitates both a diachronic and synchronic perspective. Researchers studying anglicisms overwhelmingly dealt with this phenomenon from a synchronic perspective focusing on adaptation and integration patterns, sociolinguistic aspects, and language policy implications. However, very few studies tackled the issue from a diachronic perspective. A diachronic perspective enables researchers to trace the historical development and increasing influence of the English language on Macedonian over time. This involves analysing how the presence and usage of anglicisms in Macedonian have changed, and how technological advancements and other socio-political factors have contributed to the influx of anglicisms in Macedonian.

This paper analyses anglicisms in Macedonian from both a synchronic and diachronic perspective. The paper describes the compilation of a specialized corpus of Macedonian media texts and the application of corpus analysis software to extract and analyse anglicisms in the corpus. The texts were collected from the Macedonian magazine *Kapital*. The analysis of anglicisms in Macedonian is conducted on two sub-corpora. The first corpus MK2000 includes all editions of the magazine *Kapital* published in the year 2000. The second sub-corpus, MK2020 contains all editions of the magazine *Kapital* published in 2020. The size of the overall corpus is about 2 million tokens. The MK2020 sub-corpus provides an insight into the current status of anglicisms in the standard Macedonian language. By contrast, the MK2000 corpus was issued relatively close to major political, economic, and social changes taking place at the time in Macedonia: The independence of the country in 1991, the Yugoslav wars, the fall of communist regimes in eastern Europe, the democratization of the society, multi-party system, open market, transition from state to private capital, the globalization processes with the leading role of the US and the increasing dominance of the English language in most domains. All these events have been accompanied by major linguistic changes in public communication and journalistic publications. It is safe to assume that these changes are going to be reflected in the language of the media as well. Hence the insights gained from the data offer a unique diachronic perspective on the development of anglicisms.

Analysis of corpus data revealed anglicisms that entered the language after the year 2000, and anglicisms that have fallen out of usage. In addition, corpus data show that the major semantic change pattern among anglicisms in Macedonian is semantic narrowing, especially in technical and digital contexts. One of the most interesting findings of the study is that despite the increased frequency of anglicisms in the examined corpora most new anglicisms display very low frequencies and are confined to a restricted context, while the most frequent anglicisms belong to the category of lexicalized, well-adapted anglicisms that have long ago been integrated into the language.

Keywords

Anglicisms, diachronic approach, synchronic approach, Macedonian media texts, corpus analysis.

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Plagiarism as Power: Canon Formation in 17th- and 18th-Century British Dictionaries

Linda C. Mitchell¹

¹San José State University, USA

This paper argues that what modern readers might call "plagiarism" in 17th- and 18th-century British dictionaries functioned not as a breach of scholarly ethics, but as a strategic act of linguistic canon formation. Rather than reflecting a lack of originality, unacknowledged copying served to consolidate cultural authority, erase marginalized contributions, and establish a stable, exportable vision of "proper" English in the service of national and imperial agendas.

In contemporary academic discourse, plagiarism is a grave offense—a violation of intellectual property and scholarly integrity. However, in the 17th and 18th centuries, British lexicographers routinely copied from each other without attribution. This paper reinterprets such practices not as mere borrowing or derivation, but as purposeful, ideologically charged acts of canon formation. These acts had the effect of asserting linguistic authority, silencing competing voices, and constructing a vision of Englishness aligned with the interests of an emerging middle class and a global empire.

Historical Context. The early modern period was marked by linguistic instability. English varied widely across regions, classes, and colonies. Lexicographers such as Thomas Blount (*Glossographia*, 1656), Edward Phillips (*The New World of English Words*, 1658), and John Kersey (*Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum*, 1708) undertook the task of cataloguing the language—but they did so through heavy reliance on prior texts. In the eighteenth century, Charles Marriott (*The New Royal English Dictionary*, 1780), Frederick Barlow (*The Complete English Dictionary*, 1772), and James Barclay (*A Complete and Universal English Dictionary*, 1782) also depended on prior texts. These works often copied definitions wholesale, sometimes with minor revisions, and without attribution. **Accumulation as Authority.** It was an era when the goal was to stabilize and standardize, repetition of content was not seen as unethical but as necessary. Copying was a way to participate in and affirm a growing linguistic tradition. When Samuel Johnson compiled his *Dictionary of the English Language* (1755), he borrowed liberally from earlier works, but his synthesis was hailed as monumental. The act of compiling and repeating became itself a marker of authority. The dictionary, through accumulated and repurposed language, positioned itself as a source of truth. **Silencing of the Margins: Gender, Class, and Region.** The unacknowledged nature of these borrowings often obscured the contributions of women, regional glossarists, and oral traditions. For instance, many provincial words recorded in earlier local glossaries or commonplace books made their way into larger dictionaries without citation. This process effectively erased the labor of less institutionally powerful contributors and positioned linguistic authority within metropolitan, male-dominated circles. **Rethinking Intellectual Property in Lexicographic History.** Understanding plagiarism in early dictionaries requires a shift away from modern legalistic frameworks. In an age before strict copyright enforcement, the act of copying was part of the cultural production of knowledge. Lexicographers were not just

compiling words—they were shaping norms, values, and hierarchies through strategic inclusion and exclusion. Plagiarism, then, becomes a lens through which to view the construction of linguistic power.

Plagiarism in 17th- and 18th-century British dictionaries was not an ethical lapse but a rhetorical and political strategy. It enabled lexicographers to build authority, suppress dissenting or nonstandard voices, and circulate a vision of English suited to the cultural and imperial ambitions of their time. Recognizing this dynamic invites a broader reconsideration of how knowledge is constructed, who gets credited, and what power inheres in the seemingly neutral act of defining words.

Keywords: plagiarism, lexicography, canon formation, linguistic authority, Samuel Johnson, early modern England, imperialism, intellectual history

The legacy of John Bullokar's *English expositor* (1616): a driving Force for seventeenth-century English dictionaries

Kusujiro Miyoshi¹

¹Soka Women's College, Japan

Reinhard Hartmann (1986: vii), a masterly authority of lexicography, left the aphorism that "Most dictionaries have forerunners, and all have imitators". With recognizing this aphorism in mind, in the case of research on holistic development of lexicography, it has usually been a central issue to investigate how a specific dictionary exerted influence on succeeding dictionaries, rather than how its author used preceding dictionaries, which I judge appropriate.

At the 13th International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL 13 hereafter) in 2023, I made a presentation to seek the development of the first century of English monolingual dictionaries beginning with Robert Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall* (1604) based on such a recognition, which is "Cawdrey's lexicographical practice: Its historical continuance and development. In this presentation, I focused on how the first English dictionary by Cawdrey became a driving force for its succeeding dictionaries. Whatever reference materials Cawdrey may have used, it may be said that I have succeeded in overviewing how English dictionaries in the seventeenth century inherited and developed the legacy of the *Table*.

At the same time, however, I, then, gave little thought to the fact that all seventeenth-century lexicographers of English dictionaries after 1604, which are five in number, did not focus their attention only to the *Table*. Actually, I made little mention about the point. In this sense, my presentation at ICHLL 13 may be situated as the beginning of the close examination of the development of the first century of English lexicography. In other words, it is considered indispensable that my investigation then has to be followed up.

From this standpoint, I, in my presentation, will first eliminate all parts which are thought to be influenced by the first edition of the *Table* in the second monolingual English dictionary John Bullokar's *English Expositor* (1616) within the range of the L's, the middle part of the dictionary. (With this task, De Witt Starnes and Gertrude Noyes's (1946) analysis of the *Expositor*, which has been almost unanimously accepted until today, as seen in *The Oxford History of English Lexicography* (2009) edited by A. P. Cowie, is proved to be grossly inadequate and in need to be drastically revised.) Then, after this task, I will collate the *Expositor*, from which the influence from the first edition of the *Table* is disregarded, with the third to the sixth English dictionaries in the century, namely Henry Cockeram's *English Dictionarie* (1623), Thomas Blount's *Glossographia* (1656), Edward Phillips's *New World of English Words* (1658) and Elisha Coles's *English Dictionary* (1676), in terms of their choice of words, the historical background of such choice and their addition of new entries based on Bullokar's *Expositor*.

Through such investigation, which comprises five sections, I aim to elucidate the development of English dictionaries in the seventeenth century on the axis of Bullokar's *Expositor* (1616).

Keywords

the development of English lexicography in the 17th century, John Bullokar, the *English Expositor* (1616), four English monolingual dictionaries after Bullokar's *Expositor* (1616).

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Print, script, script, print; texts and textualities in the making of Johnson's *Dictionary*

Lynda Mugglestone¹

¹Pembroke College, University of Oxford, England

Scholarly attention has typically focussed on the finished print text of the first edition of Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* of 1755. Yet behind its intricate mise-en-page -- which, like that of the later OED, would abundantly make the work 'eloquent to the eye' in relation to both words and meaning -- it is possible, as this paper explores, to trace a more complex textual and material history. Using extant materials from the making of the Johnson's *Dictionary* -- including the original annotated texts from which material was sourced, as well as drafted entries -- this paper will provide a close-up of the anterior histories of the page, revealing in the process not only significant aspects of the entextualization of this canonical work of British lexicography but also the collaborative work of the community of practice at work in Johnson's dictionary garret between 1747 and 1755. New insights from the on-going Garret Lexicography project (Mugglestone 2024, 2025a, 2025b) both demonstrate and document the role of Johnson's amanuenses as well as Johnson in the use, selection, and shaping of material, in ways that impact on form, headword, and citational evidence. Material histories and a new scrutiny of archival evidence will, across this paper, thereby be used to shed new light on the working methods of Johnson's dictionary garret, and the choices and challenges that, on a range of levels, came to inform the finished page.

Les *Grands Dictionnaires* dans le panorama lexicographique bilingue français-italien au 19^e siècle

Michela Murano¹

¹Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

La production lexicographique bilingue franco-italienne au dix-neuvième siècle est particulièrement riche par rapport aux siècles précédents et comprend un très grand nombre de dictionnaires scolaires, portatifs et de spécialité, ce qui correspond à l'émergence de nouveaux publics porteurs de nouveaux besoins.

Cependant, la tradition des *Grands dictionnaires* généraux, dans lesquels la glose en langue source précède l'équivalent, perdure. En premier lieu, l'héritage du *Nouveau Dictionnaire* d'Alberti de Villeneuve (1^{ère} édition 1771-1772) est particulièrement important dans la première moitié du siècle : les éditions se succèdent dans différentes villes et sous la plume de différents continuateurs, parmi lesquels un compilateur publie à partir de 1811 un *Grand Dictionnaire françois-italien*, qui aura à son tour plusieurs éditions et révisions (pour n'en citer que quelques-unes, la révision par Anselmi en 1831 et la révision par Sergent en 1840).

D'un autre côté, tout au long du siècle une poignée de dictionnaires nouvellement conçus vont se qualifier de *Grand dictionnaire* : si celui de Nicolas Comerci (Commerci) publié à Naples en 1832 n'a eu qu'une édition, les autres semblent avoir connu plus de succès : le *Grand Dictionnaire* de Barberi, Basti et Cerati de 1838 est réédité en 1851, puis en 1854 ; celui de Sergent, Strambio et Tassi a également eu plusieurs rééditions dont la datation reste plus douteuse selon les catalogues et répertoires (Catalogo del Sistema Bibliotecario Nazionale ; Lillo 2019).

Quant au *Grand Dictionnaire* de Ferrari et Caccia de 1874, après une réimpression en 1879 il sera révisé par Arturo Angeli à partir de 1885 : ce sera le seul *Grand dictionnaire* qui franchira le seuil du 20^e siècle.

Dans cette communication, il nous intéresse de situer la production de ces *Grands dictionnaires* au milieu de l'immense production lexicographique bilingue de ce siècle, car, à notre connaissance, seuls les dictionnaires d'Alberti et celui de Ferrari et Caccia ont déjà fait l'objet de quelques études approfondies (pour Alberti, Lillo 2008, 2010, 2013 ; pour Ferrari et Caccia, Frassi 2013, Murano 2011-2012 et Murano 2013).

Deux points en particulier retiendront notre attention : premièrement, l'articulation entre la langue générale et les vocabulaires de spécialité, car si d'un côté les termes des arts et métiers ont fait la fortune d'Alberti de Villeneuve et trouvent leur place dans des ouvrages de grande envergure, de l'autre la terminologie est désormais enregistrée dans de nombreux dictionnaires de spécialité ; deuxièmement, le traitement de la phraséologie dans un dictionnaire général, alors que les *Dictionnaires de phrases* ou *Frasari* bilingues, destinés surtout aux apprenants italophones, se multiplient au cours du siècle (Murano 2017).

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Have definitions become less definite? Style and presupposition in English noun definition
Lynne Murphy¹

¹University of Sussex, England

Since the 18th century, the principle of substitutability has been promoted and ignored in English lexicography. Definitions are often complete grammatical constituents, with functional heads like *to*, *of*, or *a*; these indirectly give grammatical-category information at the cost of page-space and substitutability. Noun definitions, then, may begin with bare nouns, as shown for a sense of ordination in (1), but often begin with an article, as in (2) and (3). The second line in each example shows the substitution of a (partial) definition for *ordination* in a line from Byron's *Don Juan*.

- (1) Arrangement of parts.... (Century)
the second [arrangement of parts] was also in three columns
- (2) An arrangement or ordering (AHD5)
*the second [*an arrangement] was also in three columns*
- (3) the condition of being ordered or arranged (OED3)
*the second [*the condition of being ordered] was also in three columns*

The difference between (2) and (3) echoes a difference in approach to the job of definition: whether the definer's duty is to answer 'What is a [noun]?' (*What is an ordination?*; e.g. Litowitz 1977) or 'What is it?' (e.g. Landau 1984). Despite this, almost nothing is said about these function words in discussions of noun definition.

This paper develops from [AUTHOR 2025], which examines the distribution and variability of 'definite definitions' of noun senses in English general-use dictionaries. Like that paper, it examines definitions for a set of 40 nouns beginning with O (in British English), whose senses represent a variety of semantic types. The present contribution extends that work by taking a diachronic perspective: comparing definitions (especially 'sense 1' definitions) in general and scholarly dictionaries from four periods: mid-18th–mid-19th centuries (Johnson, Webster); early 20th century (OED1, Century, W2); later 20th century (W3, AHD, NODE); and 21st century (OED3, m-w.com, AHD5, Wiktionary). As well as examining general trends in 'definite definition', special attention is paid to changes in definiteness within the same dictionary family.

The definite article *the* has always been the most common word in published English, yet its use has been falling since the mid-1800s. In Google Books data, for instance, while *the* accounted for 5.5% of published word-tokens in 1800, by 2000 that was 3.5%. This trend could exemplify the 'densification', 'informalization', and 'democratization' of English (Mair 2006) over that period.

In dictionaries, we might expect that loss of initial *the* is a move to save space or support substitutability. The latter can be seen in the shift from a metalinguistic description to a more semantic definition for oak in the OED:*

- (4) The name of a well-known British and European forest tree, *Quercus Robur* ... (OED2)
- (5) Either of two major British and European deciduous forest trees of the genus *Quercus* (OED3)

But since *the* is usually replaced with something else, definitions are generally getting no shorter nor more substitutable. In using *the*, the lexicographer presupposes the existence, the identifiability and possibly the uniqueness of the definiendum: cf. (6)

where the reader is expected to recognize the referent of (o)esophagus, versus (7).

(6) The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.
(Webster 1828)

(7) a muscular tube that conveys food from the mouth to the stomach
(merriam-webster.com)

This paper examines these trends in depth in order to argue that changes in definition ‘definiteness’ reflect English lexicography’s changing relationship to audience and ‘knowability’.

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Alessandro Alfredo Nannini¹
¹Universität des Saarlandes, Germany

When lexicography began to intersect with computational techniques (from the mid-1960s), leading to the emergence of so-called *digital lexicography* (or *electronic lexicography*),¹³ some historical dictionaries of Romance languages had already been completed, while others continued to be developed using traditional methods (analog lexicography). On the other hand, at those times computerization primarily focused on large general-purpose and bilingual dictionaries, rich resources for fields such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine-aided human translation (cf. Nagao et al. 1982, 52).

Sooner or later, historical lexicography, traditionally engaged in long-term, multi-volume projects, had to reckon with Martin Kay's prophetic remark from 1981: «I believe that these projects must either be redirected or abandon all hope of ever being completed» (Kay 1983, 162). Kay was referring to some lexicographical projects discussed at the workshop on 'The possibilities and limits of the computer in producing and publishing dictionaries' organized by the European Science Foundation in Pisa, May 1981 (cf. Zampolli/Cappelli 1983). Among these projects, «conceived on a time scale of from fifty to one hundred years» (Kay 1983, 162), were historical Romance dictionaries such as the *Lessico Etimologico Italiano* (LEI) and the *Trésor de la langue française* (TLF). As a result, over the past 30 years, many historical Romance lexicography projects have undergone complex digitization processes, while new projects have been born digital.

This contribution aims to provide an overview of the history of digital historical Romance lexicography, framing it within the three phases (but also *three approaches*) of the relationship between lexicography and computer science proposed by Bernard Cerquiglini 25 years ago (mentioned in Pruvost 2000):

- 1) computer-aided lexicography;
- 2) digitization of print dictionaries;
- 3) creation of born-digital dictionaries.

We trace the transition from still-paper dictionaries compiled with the aid of computers to (retro-)digitized dictionaries, either in basic photographic format or as more or less structured and searchable texts. This evolution culminates in lexicographical resources conceived as lexicographic databases, employing various computational methods. As a case study, we describe the computerization process of the *Lessico Etimologico Italiano* (LEI), which began in 2015 (cf. Prifti 2019; 2022; Virgilio 2023), also addressing the complexities of digitization, including challenges related to data structuring, annotation coherence, and system interoperability, to provide a more nuanced perspective on both its benefits and limitations.

We then present, in a brief overview, some digital resources currently available online (DEAF; DÉRom; DHLE; FEW; GDLI; LEI; TLFi; TLIO) and the consultation possibilities they offer to users.

In conclusion, we focus on historical lexicography in Linked Data and, considering resources beyond the Romance languages, we show some possibilities that Semantic Web technologies can enhance historical Romance lexicography. Finally, we examine some ongoing projects, primarily related to lexico-semantic mapping of lexicographical material, semantic-driven research, modeling of semantic change, and the representation of etymological information.

¹³ For a distinction between the terms *digital* and *electronic*, see Lew/de Schryver 2014.

Keywords

Digital Lexicography; Historical Lexicography; Romance Lexicography; Digital Humanities, Etymology, Semantics.

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English version of a Media Dictionary

Vanben Nguyen¹

¹Freelance Researcher, Vietnam

Our Media Dictionary uses media materials instead of definitions based on words to explain and to illustrate words. Media files including .jpg, .png, .gif, .mp3, or videos such as .wav, mp4 are used. Common words like "spice" and "duck" are illustrated with .jpg or .png visual files; "heartbeat" or "two-stroke" are illustrated with animated .gif files; whereas words associated with sounds such as "squeal", "anthem" and "canticle" by .mp3 audio files. And other kinds of words by .mp4.

Media *content* is drawn from Wikimedia as well as copyright and author-permitted sources. Words are chosen from *known dictionaries including Webster or Oxford, Infoplease, Collins and the like.*

Learners look up or listen to illustrations of English words in the online dictionary <http://Mediadic.com>.

Words and vocabulary that appear in the media dictionary are those found in ordinary dictionaries. Now the dictionary makes use of 61000 media files and amounts to more than 250000 pairs of word and media.

The dictionary is useful. It is easy to learn even for children. They learn far more than words, they can learn lessons as well. It is said that a picture is worth a thousand words, that means, we can learn not only from main illustration but also from surrounding context. Learning time will be happier in class *as well as* out of class. It proves helpful to teachers in planning lessons.

We compile the English version and find that make many more versions in other languages can be made. It opens to new ways of learning and teaching, that means, learning and teaching with more media and less words, less sentences. Media Dictionary is online (<http://Mediadic.com>) and has some advantages. It is a complement to common dictionaries. It offers also an opportunity to combine itself with a conventional dictionary. Besides, Media Dictionary includes a good database for other educational projects. Database involves many fields, and the dictionary makes abstruse fields more comprehensible. Media Dictionary is also beneficial as a reference.

Sometimes, however occasionally, it is confusing to guess the meaning when looking and hearing the relevant media because some illustrations are not appropriate. More work will be implemented to improve shortcomings.

The digitalisation of bilingual Chinese manuscript dictionaries

Tommaso Pellin¹

¹Università di Bologna, Italy

The dictionaries preserved in the manuscript form constitute a treasure of information that goes well beyond the simple content of what is written in it. Manuscript dictionaries are physical objects which can witness with their own presence the formation and circulation of knowledge between different areas of the world; the manuscript form is a sort of backend for the device of dictionary, eventually published in the printed form, in particular for its content.

The task of accomplishment of the digital recognition of a manuscript dictionary, in the view of publishing a critical version or a database, may turn out to be very demanding, inasmuch as the handwritten text, fraught with inconsistencies and errors, compel the editor to ponder on the message the author wanted to deliver at any line, to devise the aptest way to input it into the machine and to train the OCR to recognize it.

For this reason, as for manuscript texts written in Chinese and one (or more) European language, critical editions which undertook this task are very rare (for instance Coblin 2006, Klöter 2011 and Paternicò 2013). The ANR-funded project ChEDiL (Chinese-European Dictionaries: Lexicographical Manuscripts for the Historical Study of Exchanges between China and Europe), directed by Michela Bussotti, took as one of its goals to create a searchable database of a high number of manuscripts and to publish some critical editions of them, such as Basilio Brollo's (1648–1704) *Dictionarium Sinico-Latinum*.

The present contribution has the goal of showing the strong effort of work needed to elaborate the very first pages of Brollo's Chinese-Latin dictionary, since its first entries. In fact, every entry has a Chinese character, a form of Romanization and a Neo-Latin translation. While the Chinese character might be written quite clearly, the Romanization might be difficult to decodify, as both the source pronunciation (the Chinese dialect chosen as source) and the target pronunciation (the European vernacular in which the word is supposed to be pronounced) have to be recognized. Moreover, the Romanization and the Neo-Latin translation follows peculiar rules for the employment of diacritics and other forms of abbreviation and annotation. In order to decide how to train the OCR, an intense exchange of views between linguists (phonologists, grammarians) of Chinese, experts of (Neo-)Latin and experts of Digital Humanities has been necessary.

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Engracia Rubio-Perea¹

¹Universidad de Málaga, Spain

Mi comunicación se inscribe en el proyecto de investigación «El “Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística” (DAZCARTE): Implementación en la red como herramienta fundamental para el conocimiento de la historia del léxico» (PID2023-146172NB-I00), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades del Gobierno de España. Este proyecto forma parte de las actividades investigadoras promovidas por la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando y tiene como objetivo principal la recopilación, análisis y divulgación del léxico relacionado con las artes, atendiendo especialmente a los mecanismos de formación terminológica y a la historia semántica de los términos.

En el marco de este proyecto, mi propuesta se centra en el análisis de los patrones de formación de la terminología relacionada con la danza, tomando como base el *Discursos sobre el arte del dançado* (1642) de Juan de Esquivel, considerado el primer tratado sobre esta disciplina publicado en España. Este texto constituye una fuente pionera para el estudio del léxico de la danza en el Siglo de Oro, permitiendo identificar tanto los mecanismos internos de formación de palabras como los fenómenos de adaptación léxica desde otras lenguas.

El carácter filológico del estudio radica en la distinción entre términos creados por derivación y composición propias del español –como *cabriolas* o *cuatropeado*– y aquellos adaptados o calcos de otras lenguas, principalmente el italiano y el francés, que tuvieron una notable influencia en la danza barroca. Este análisis permite establecer familias léxicas que muestran cómo se estructuró el vocabulario técnico de esta disciplina, así como los procesos semánticos que han llevado a la consolidación de ciertos términos en el español moderno.

Para el desarrollo de esta investigación, se han empleado corpus históricos y diccionarios etimológicos como herramientas fundamentales. En particular, se han identificado tres patrones principales de formación léxica en el tratado de Esquivel: (1) la derivación, principalmente a partir de verbos de movimiento, como en *cargado*; (2) la composición mediante la creación de formas complejas, compuestos sintagmáticos como *vuelta de pecho*; y (3) la adaptación de términos extranjeros, como *campanela*, que se incorporan al español con modificaciones fonéticas y semánticas.

Entre los objetivos específicos de esta comunicación se encuentran: (1) ilustrar cada uno de estos patrones con ejemplos extraídos del tratado de Esquivel, documentando la primera aparición de cada término; (2) mostrar la evolución semántica y funcional de estos términos en la tradición de la danza; (3) destacar la importancia de los textos como fuentes primarias para el estudio de la terminología histórica de la danza; y (4) ofrecer un análisis interdisciplinar que combine perspectivas filológicas e históricas, subrayando la relevancia de los estudios lexicográficos en el ámbito de las artes.

En conclusión, el análisis del vocabulario del *Discursos sobre el arte del dançado* no solo contribuye al conocimiento de la historia del léxico artístico, sino que también permite comprender mejor la interacción entre lengua, cultura y práctica artística en el contexto del Siglo de Oro español.

Keywords

lexicología, léxico especializado, lexicogénesis, danza, Siglo de Oro

One episode from the History of Georgian Lexicography

Manana Rusieshvili¹ & Lia Karosanidze²

¹ Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

² TSU Arnold Chokobava Institute of Linguistics, Georgia

While several monographs have been written about the history of Georgian lexicography during the Soviet period, discussing its development from the 10th century to that period, the field needs urgent reevaluation. A modernised textbook is crucial to analysing contemporary approaches to lexicography alongside the historical development of the Georgian lexicographical tradition.

A significant period in Georgian lexicography coincides with the interest of Catholic missionaries in Georgia and the Georgian language during the 17th and 18th centuries. Notably, Stefano Paolini and Nikifore Irbach compiled and published the first Georgian printed book, a "Georgian-Italian Dictionary" (*Dizionario Giorgio e Italiano*), in 1629 (Chikobava & Vateishvili, 1983). This dictionary, however, has sparked various contradictory opinions among Georgian scholars, particularly concerning the identity of one of the authors, Nikifore Irbach, and the Georgian word list included in the dictionary. Specifically, some researchers argue that Irbach came from a noble Georgian family (Chikobava, 1965; Uturgaidze, 1999), while others suggest he was of Greek origin (Karichashvili, 1929).

Several issues can be indicated concerning the dictionary: The etymology of words is a contentious issue that relates to the identity of its author. The dictionary is structured in three columns: the first contains Georgian words arranged alphabetically, the second provides their Latin translations, and the third offers their Italian equivalents.

The Georgian vocabulary presented in the dictionary is also a matter of debate. Many words are not recorded accurately, and some are unrecognisable (for example, dagize, vikhitkau, ghalurcheli, vivarkzon). Additionally, several Greek words and phrases are recorded in Georgian script (e.g., "ipotropus tu kriste papa" meaning "The Pope is instead of Christ"). Greek terms replace contemporary Georgian vocabulary. New Greek words, which are primarily recorded without errors, are used instead of Greek words established in Georgian for several centuries (e.g., Kristiansen, Cristianos, salmon, melanoma, etc.).

The word list in this dictionary, reflecting the colloquial Greek of the 17th century, interspersed with oriental, Latin, or Italian borrowings, is a rich source of linguistic history. However, it has yet to be thoroughly studied. A comprehensive analysis of this list is crucial to understanding the influx of Greek words into the Georgian vocabulary, particularly in light of a viewpoint expressed in a report from that period, which noted that employees at the publishing house "Propaganda Fide" believed the connection between Greek and Georgian peoples was not only due to the Orthodox Church but also linguistic proximity.

This paper discusses the author's perspective on the dictionary and its author, Nikifore Irbach.

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Sandra Pereira¹

¹Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Letras, Centro de Linguística, Portugal

A primeira edição do *Diccionario da Lingua Portuguesa* (Dicionário Moraes), esse marco maior na lexicografia portuguesa, data de 1789 e a décima edição "revista, corrigida, muito aumentada e actualizada" do *Grande Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* é de 1949-59. Nas palavras de Verdelho (2003): "O Moraes é um precioso testemunho do percurso da língua, da sua modernização ou constante actualização lexical e, por esse facto mesmo, é igualmente um documento da evolução técnica e cultural e até da expressão do quotidiano português".

Tendo como fonte de referência o *Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino* (1712-1728), em dez volumes, de Rafael Bluteau, desde logo se faz sentir o espírito de inovação de António Moraes da Silva (Murakawa, 2006) que se refletiu a cada nova edição no aumento da nomenclatura, na incorporação de mais e melhor informação lexicográfica e no enriquecimento das entradas lexicais.

Se a 1ª edição, em dois volumes, assume o legado de Bluteau (desde logo na própria página de rosto¹⁴), ela é mais do que isso, instituindo-se como uma obra original que marca indubitavelmente o início da lexicografia moderna portuguesa monolíngue (Verdelho, 2003).

O objetivo deste trabalho é analisar a 10ª edição do Dicionário Moraes (DM10), que, apesar de póstuma, continua a assumir a sua autoria (e o seu percurso), organizada por Augusto Moreno, Cardoso Júnior e José Pedro Machado. Trata-se de um verdadeiro dicionário de língua (Correia, 2009), que evidencia uma função normativa. A tabela de abreviaturas, que mais do que duplicou relativamente à 1ª edição, aponta para essa preocupação com os registos e marcas de uso, bem como as abundantes abonações, extraídas dos grandes mestres da língua, que mostram o uso das palavras em contexto. Algumas observações dentro dos verbetes (veja-se, por exemplo, as entradas de *cintrã*, *cintrense*, *cintrão* onde se alerta para as grafias "erróneas" destes itens lexicais) reforçam essa determinação normativa.

Ao mesmo tempo, é também um dicionário que se esmera na descrição da variação lexical. Atente-se, por exemplo, nas numerosas designações de *pirilampo* (Barros Ferreira, 1987) que estão presentes na 10ª edição (*luzecu*, *luzecuco*, *luze-luze*, *luz-em-cu*, *luzencu*, *luzilume*, *luzincu*, *lumieiro/a*). Ou nas variantes de *arco-íris*, *granizo* ou *nevoeiro*, atestadas em respostas a estes conceitos no âmbito de inquéritos para a elaboração de atas dialetais (cf. Silva 2022). Ou na riqueza lexical sobre uma extensiva variedade de peixes, aves, plantas e árvores.

O DM10, herdeiro das anteriores edições, constitui uma obra valiosíssima no panorama lexicográfico português, pela abrangência da sua nomenclatura, pelo tratamento dos itens lexicais, pela profusão de abonações e exemplos de uso. Com este trabalho, queremos contribuir para o seu estudo e divulgação destacando a vertente normativa e a variação descrita.

Keywords

Lexicografia, norma, variação, Dicionário Moraes

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Primary and secondary semantic adaptations of Italian loanwords in English for the specialized lexicographical project OIM

Laura Pinnavaia¹

¹Università degli Studi di Milano Statale, Italy

Italian borrowings in the languages of the world are many and varied. Within the OIM project that sets out to collect, classify, and define all the Italianisms in the languages of the world and the mechanisms of adaptation in an electronic lexicographical database, this paper intends to examine the way the meanings of the original Italian terms have been assimilated and adjusted to fit into the new English semantic contexts. Italianisms have been entering into the English language quite massively since the sixteenth century (see Pinnavaia 2001), many of which may be hard to recognize given the adaptations they have undergone. The paper will explore the two major types of semantic adaptation strategies that loanwords can undergo; the primary and the secondary ones. The former regards the cases of terms whose meanings are adapted at the time they are borrowed. It is the case of the word *bimbo*, which means “child” in Italian but which entered into English with the meaning of “whore” in 1919. The second regards loanwords that change their meanings later on, once they have already been in use in the target language for some time. An example of this is *spaghetti-junction* whereby the original loanword *spaghetti*, introduced into English as the foodstuff in 1849, has since been turned into a new compound to define a complex network of roads. The examination of a series of Italian loanwords and their semantic adaptations in the English language has the aim of opening a conversation on the theory on borrowings. How far can a borrowed word change in terms of phonetics, morphology, lexis, and meaning within a target language for it to be still considered a loanword? According to Gusmani (1973), Haugen (1972) and Hope (1971), to name just a few of the major theorists in matter, borrowings are only those terms that have an original model that has been imitated. In a globalised world where everything now changes fast and radically, it might be worth rethinking the theory on loanwords so as not to lose track of the origins of each precious language and the influence it has had on all the other languages.

Keywords

Borrowings, loanwords, semantic adaptations, Italian, English

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Tadeusz Grzebieniowski's *Illustrated English-Polish/Polish-English Dictionary* (1978) and Learner's Lexicography

Mirosława Podhajecka¹
¹Uniwersytet Opolski, Poland

Tadeusz Grzebieniowski (1894–1973) was a recognised Polish Anglicist. In his career, he was a teacher, lecturer, linguist, literary scholar, author of English textbooks, and a dictionary-maker. His lexicographical output, however, was rather unimpressive. He compiled two pocket-size dictionaries: a monodirectional English-Polish volume (1950) and bidirectional *English-Polish/Polish-English Dictionary* (1958), later retitled *A Concise English-Polish/Polish-English Dictionary* (1961). In both reference works, entries consisted of the headword, pronunciation, part-of-speech label, one or more translation equivalents, and occasional phrases. Intriguingly, five years after Grzebieniowski's death, a new dictionary was launched onto the market under his name, *Illustrated English-Polish/Polish-English Dictionary* (1978), published in a larger format on Bible paper and embellished with black-and-white drawings. It was not the first pictorial dictionary in the history of English-Polish lexicography, having been preceded by Paryski's and Lilien's unfinished endeavours and Porayski's glossary, but it remains an interesting, albeit forgotten, example of the genre.

This paper aims, firstly, to look at the drawings with a view to evaluating their strengths and weaknesses in the lexicographical context and, secondly, to establishing the publisher's motivations behind their inclusion. The idea may be assumed to come from English dictionaries for foreign learners: *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (OALDCE) (1974), originally published as *Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary* (1948), or the first edition of *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (LDOCE) (1978). As has been acknowledged, visual content in learner's lexicography not only makes the dictionaries more attractive, a fact likely to stimulate users' interest, but, by reducing the cognitive load, it also enhances learning (e.g. Dziemianko 2022; Heuberger 2023). One might wonder whether it could be applied equally effectively in a bilingual dictionary, which provides access to native equivalents and, at least in theory, requires no complementary explication of meaning (e.g. Stein 1991: 105).

Research indicates that, in the English-Polish part, the illustrated dictionary included 331 drawings accompanying nouns. Of these, drawings for 47 words potentially unknown to users (e.g. *armour, bobsleigh, drawbridge, ivy, javelin, mammoth, tugboat, and windmill*) were directly influenced by OALDCE. Their number might have been higher had the English-Polish dictionary recorded peripheral words (e.g. *concertina, faun, gyroscope, incubator, portico, sampan, tobogganing, and vice*) illustrated in OALDCE. By contrast, of the whole-page pictures collated into 17 thematic groupings (e.g. *aircraft, bathroom, birds, camping, ships, and tools*) and offering access to a wider range of vocabulary items, the graphic designer probably took into account both OALDCE and LDOCE. In other cases, lexicographical relevance seems to have played a much lesser role, since many pictures represent words that Polish learners would have been familiar with (e.g. *bell, church, doll, egg, glass, horse, leaf, rainbow, tulip, and witch*). As for the publisher's motivations, boosting sales in a competitive market springs to mind first, but the pictorial illustrations must have been considered a genuine advantage. This would explain the reason the dictionary was republished for Polish Americans soon thereafter. The paper will explore in detail issues related to the selection, quality, and function of the drawings.

Keywords

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L'étude du chengduhua à travers les travaux lexicographiques des missionnaires (XIXe-XXe siècles)

Rui Qiao¹

¹Université Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3, France*

Depuis le XVIIe siècle, les missionnaires venus en Chine dans le cadre de leur mission d'évangélisation ont mené des études linguistiques approfondies pour s'intégrer à la société locale et accomplir leur tâche. Ces travaux incluent la compilation de dictionnaires, de grammaires et de manuels pédagogiques. Ils témoignent des efforts déployés pour surmonter les obstacles linguistiques tout en exposant les méthodes et les défis spécifiques liés à l'apprentissage du chinois. À partir du XIXe siècle, des documents lexicographiques portant sur divers dialectes chinois ont vu le jour, s'étendant des grandes villes portuaires de l'Est aux régions intérieures de l'Ouest. Ces matériaux, produits par les missionnaires, constituent des ressources fondamentales pour l'étude de l'acquisition et de la description des dialectes.

Cette recherche se concentre sur les documents missionnaires relatifs au chengduhua (le dialecte parlé à Chengdu), publiés entre la fin du XIXe et le début du XXe siècle. Durant cette période, les missionnaires actifs dans la province du Sichuan ont produit un nombre important de dictionnaires et de grammaires. Parmi ces ouvrages figurent le manuel *Chinese Lesson for First Year Students in West China*, écrit en 1917 par Omar L. Kilborn, fondateur du West China Union Medical College, et le dictionnaire *Western Mandarin or the Spoken Language of Western China*, compilé en 1900 par Adam Grainger. Ces travaux visent respectivement à faciliter l'apprentissage du chengduhua pour les étudiants en médecine et pour les missionnaires arrivant à Chengdu. En comparant ces documents avec le chengduhua contemporain, il est possible d'identifier les évolutions phonétiques et lexicales de ce dialecte.

Le manuel de Kilborn présente 1 002 phrases pratiques accompagnées de traductions anglaises et de transcriptions phonétiques en romanisation Wade-Giles, avec des chiffres (1 à 4) indiquant les tons du chengduhua. De même, le dictionnaire de Grainger utilise une transcription romanisée avec des chiffres (1 à 5) pour noter les tons. Les auteurs ont ajusté le système de romanisation afin de garantir une notation précise des particularités phonétiques. Ces documents permettent de comparer les changements dans la prononciation et dans le lexique, certains mots ayant simplement évolué phonétiquement, tandis que d'autres ont été modifiés ou ont disparu sous l'influence du mandarin ou d'autres dialectes en raison des contacts linguistiques.

Cette étude analyse les spécificités du chengduhua, notamment ses caractéristiques phonétiques et ses expressions distinctives, tout en explorant les évolutions documentées dans le manuel de Kilborn et le dictionnaire de Grainger. Elle souligne l'importance des contributions lexicographiques des missionnaires dans la préservation et l'étude historique des dialectes chinois, offrant une perspective unique sur l'histoire linguistique de la ville de Chengdu.

Descriptions lexicographiques des italianismes: des dictionnaires monolingues à une base de données spécialisée. Le sous-corpus français de l'OIM

Alessia Della Rocca¹

¹Università degli Studi di Milano Statale, Italy

Dans la continuité des nombreuses études de référence qui, au fil des ans, ont identifié et analysé les italianismes dans les langues étrangères et, en particulier, dans la langue française (notamment le DIFIT – Dictionnaire des Italianismes en Français, Anglais et Allemand) parmi les projets soutenus par

l'Accademia della Crusca figure le projet OIM « Observatoire des italianismes dans le monde ». L'objectif de ce projet est d'alimenter une base de données de tous les mots italiens et d'origine italienne qui sont entrés dans l'usage d'autres langues, à commencer par ceux qui sont déjà décrits dans les diverses traditions lexicographiques.

La base de données innovante de l'OIM repose sur une plateforme numérique qui permet au lexicographe de saisir une série d'informations sur chacun des italianismes ; cette plateforme permet ainsi de fixer et de mettre à jour en permanence toutes les caractéristiques relatives aux italianismes entrés dans les autres langues.

La présente communication entend se concentrer sur le sous-corpus français, qui compte actuellement 2 723 italianismes, dont le plus ancien date du XI^e siècle, et vise à mettre en lumière les procédures d'adaptation des informations issues des sources consultées. La microstructure OIM est en effet très articulée et prévoit des informations qui ne sont pas toujours explicitées dans les dictionnaires utilisés, qui comprennent des dictionnaires généraux, notamment le *Grand Robert de la Langue Française* et le *Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé* et des ouvrages spécialisés, indispensables pour travailler sur des champs sémantiques particuliers comme celui de la musique (Brenet 1926, Siron 2006).

Nous allons mettre l'accent en particulier sur les problèmes posés par l'adaptation des informations concernant les emprunts à date incertaine, la prononciation, les marques d'usage et les éventuelles limitations d'emploi. Une attention particulière sera également accordée au cas des informations lacunaires et aux démarches mises en place pour compléter les données requises.

Keywords

Italianismes, *Osservatorio degli Italianismi nel mondo*, lexicographie française, emprunt linguistique.

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Osservatorio degli Italianismi nel Mondo, <https://www.italianismi.org/contenuti/presentazione-dell-oim/27>

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Philologie et médecine dans le *Lexicon medicum graeco-latinum* de Bartolomeo Castelli, éd.
Jakob Pancraz Bruno & al. (Genève, 1746)

Nathalie Rousseau¹
¹Sorbonne Université, France

L'histoire de la lexicographie occidentale est étroitement liée à celle de la science médicale : les premiers ouvrages lexicographiques qui nous ont été transmis en grec ancien sont les lexiques hippocratiques d'Érotien (I^{er} s. apr. J.-C.) et de Galien (II^{er} s. apr. J.-C.). Or ces ouvrages, loin de couvrir l'ensemble du vocabulaire médical, sont explicitement consacrés aux mots difficiles des textes hippocratiques : il s'agit de permettre aux lecteurs de l'empire romain du début de notre ère de comprendre des textes écrits en dialecte grec ionien au V^e s. av. J.-C. ; avant d'être abrégé dans la forme que nous lui connaissons, le lexique d'Érotien présentait d'ailleurs les mots en suivant l'ordre de lecture des traités hippocratiques.

De façon remarquable, c'est dans le même esprit philologique que s'inscrivent les premières publications de lexicographie médicale moderne, à partir du moment où les textes médicaux grecs sont de nouveau lus dans leur langue d'origine en Europe occidentale : en 1564 paraît à Genève le *Dictionarium medicum* de l'humaniste Henri Estienne, constitué de mots grecs tirés d'auteurs anciens, d'Hippocrate à Jean Actuarius, et précédé d'une édition des lexiques hippocratiques d'Érotien et de Galien, tandis que sont publiées à Paris les *Definitiones medicae* du médecin Jean de Gorris, qui abondent en références précises aux textes antiques.

Or au fur et à mesure que la science médicale progresse, les Anciens continuent d'être lus, mais sont aussi réfutés, corrigés ou dépassés ; ces débats et ces avancées se retrouvent dans les dictionnaires médicaux, écrits par des médecins pour servir à l'art médical de leur temps. À ce titre, le *Lexicon medicum graeco-latinum* de Bartolomeo Castelli, paru pour la première fois à Messine en 1578, constamment révisé et augmenté au cours du XVII^e siècle dans toute l'Europe, de Venise à Padoue en passant par Bâle, Rotterdam et Nuremberg, et dont l'édition comportant les corrections de Jakob Pancraz Bruno parue à Genève en 1746 fait autorité, a la réputation d'avoir fait « date dans l'histoire lexicologique de la médecine, parce que, pour la première fois, le glossaire a embrassé les temps anciens et les temps modernes » (Dechambre 1864, p. X).

Nous proposons d'évaluer pour la première fois de façon précise une telle assertion, en nous appuyant sur le texte intégral de l'édition de 1746 mis à disposition par le projet du « Métadictionnaire médical multilingue de la bibliothèque numérique Medica ». Dans ce monument de la lexicographie médicale (près de 15 000 vedettes latines, associées à plus de 14 000 traductions grecques), nous chercherons tout d'abord à déterminer de façon quantitative la place des différentes autorités anciennes et modernes auxquelles se réfère le dictionnaire, et dont les principales sont indiquées dans l'adresse au lecteur. Ces résultats seront illustrés de façon concrète par plusieurs études de cas. Nous nous pencherons ensuite sur la postérité de cet ouvrage en analysant la place des références à Castelli dans le *Medicinal Dictionary* de R. James paru à Londres entre 1743 et 1745 et traduit dans les années suivantes (1746-1748) par Diderot, Eidous et Toussaint (version revue, corrigée et augmentée par J. Busson).

Keywords

Medical dictionary, Greek, Latin, Castelli, authorities

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Latin America and The Caribbean in Edward Phillip's *The New World of English Words*: A Survey of Amerindian and American-Related Entries in the 1658, 1689, and 1706 Editions

Alicia Rodríguez-Álvarez¹

¹Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria / Instituto Universitario de Análisis y Aplicaciones Textuales (IATEXT), Spain

The discovery and subsequent colonization of America captivated the English public, who, throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had access to both translations of Spanish accounts of territorial conquests and English writings about the voyages of English navigators.¹⁵ These texts included a notable number of Amerindian and Spanish terms, acquired either through reading or direct interaction with indigenous peoples and Spanish settlers in the colonies. However, only a small fraction of these terms found their way into seventeenth-century English dictionaries (Serjeantson 1935: 195-200; Cutler 1994; Rodríguez-Álvarez 2010; Durkin 2014: 365-368; von der Fecht Fernández & Rodríguez-Álvarez 2023; Rodríguez-Álvarez & von der Fecht-Fernández 2024; von der Fecht-Fernández 2024).

Until the mid-seventeenth century, English efforts to emulate the success of the Spanish crown in the Americas had achieved little and were largely limited to establishing colonies on smaller islands in the eastern Caribbean. In the mid-1600s, though, Oliver Cromwell's project, known as the "Western Design" (Pestana 2017), revived ambitions to seize Spanish territories and wealth in the Americas and to establish English colonies. Although this military campaign ultimately failed, it resulted in the English conquest of Jamaica in 1655. Jamaica became a strategic hub for trade with the Americas, planning attacks on Spanish towns and galleons, and expanding English influence in the region. Following the conquest of Jamaica, English authors began publishing books focused on life in the English settlements in the Caribbean which served to attract new inhabitants. This paper is based on the hypothesis that the renewed interest in the English colonies not only promoted the publication of these works but also fostered the inclusion of indigenous and American-related terms in English dictionaries. In fact, in the preface to Kersey's revision of Edward Phillips' *A New World of English Words* (1706), Kersey mentions that the twenty thousand new entries include words of "our American plantations". To test this hypothesis, three editions of Edward Phillips' *A New World of English Words* have been examined: the 1658 first edition, published shortly after the conquest of Jamaica; the 1696 edition, which, according to Starnes & Noyes (1991: 56), underwent the most substantial modifications; and Kersey's 1706 revision of Phillips' dictionary.

The examination has been guided by the following aims (i) to identify Amerindian terms and words associated with the Americas in the selected dictionary editions; (ii) to assess whether the number of such entries grew across editions; and (iii) to analyse the sources used for these definitions, particularly in the latter two editions, to determine whether books about the English colonies in the Caribbean, especially those published after the conquest of Jamaica, influenced the compilation of these dictionaries.

Keywords

Amerindian terms, entries on the Americas, Edward Phillips, *A New World of English Words*

¹⁵ For a selection of works on America published in England in these centuries, see the corpus of English works in AMERLEX-database.

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'Hence in Yorkshire they call it Eall or Yall': Exploring lexical dialect variation in Benjamin Langwith's annotations to Skinner's *Etymologicon* (1671)

Javier Ruano-García¹

¹Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

This paper explores Benjamin Langwith's (1684-1743) manuscript notes to a copy of Stephen Skinner's *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* (1671) that is housed at the British Library (now 825.kk.20). A Yorkshire antiquary and clergyman, Langwith supplemented the *Etymologicon* in 1715 with copious annotations that not only offer alternative derivations (e.g. s.v. *a warth* 'a ford') and additional entries to Skinner's dictionary (e.g. *pintada* 'a guinea-hen'), but also provide us with substantial material quoted from different dialects, among which items ascribed to Langwith's native Yorkshire are particularly abundant. Even though Langwith acknowledged that a significant proportion of his dialect words derive from printed sources like Ray (1691), Meriton (1695) and Thoresby (1703), his contribution to the history of eighteenth-century provincialisms is worth exploring, especially because printed compilations of Yorkshire vocabulary are few enough for additions like Langwith's annotations to be well received (see e.g. Watson 1775, Marshall 1788).

This presentation looks at the dialect element of Langwith's manuscript annotations, paying special attention to the vocabulary quoted from Yorkshire. I examine selected pages of his annotated copy of Skinner (1671) with a twofold aim. On the one hand, I seek to ascertain what Langwith's additions can tell us about dialect variation in the early eighteenth century, for which purpose I shall focus on: (1) items that Langwith cited to illustrate etymological derivations within the entries (e.g. *to high* 'hasten'); (2) new words that he marked to be listed in the dictionary (e.g. *heugler* 'a cheat'); (3) as well as spelling variants that he proposed to lemmatise in some cases (e.g. *t'ead* 'toad'). On the other hand, I attempt to determine the impact of Langwith's material on the history of dialect vocabulary by exploring how he contributed to his printed sources, while showing that some of his words and senses can be taken to antedate the record of the *English Dialect Dictionary* (1896-1905): e.g. *sawl* 'a moth', first recorded in 1788. I hope to show that Langwith's forgotten manuscript annotations reflect acts of private reading and lexicography that prove useful in our collaborative endeavour to reconstruct the history of English dialect words, one that remains fragmented and poorly understood.

Keywords

Yorkshire dialect, eighteenth century, annotations, Skinner's *Etymologicon*, dialect lexicography

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La représentation de l'espace dans les dictionnaires de commerce bilingues français-italien

Marie-Denise Sclafani¹

¹Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy

La communication se propose d'examiner comment l'espace est représenté dans la langue de commerce ; de quelle manière, dans les dictionnaires bilingues de commerce français-italien, l'on exprime les lieux du commerce, l'espace de la marchandise et des échanges commerciaux. La marchandise est l'objet du dictionnaire de commerce, un objet qui bouge dans l'espace. Les mêmes lieux peuvent être nommés de façon différente en français et en italien, deux langues sœurs mais souvent divergentes conceptuellement. Le mot, qui est par sa nature polysémique, dans la langue de spécialité doit devenir terme et assumer une signification dénotative. Au-delà de la dénotation, la langue de spécialité possède des caractéristiques qui la distinguent de la langue courante (elle est mono-référentielle, non ambiguë, partiellement stable, synthétique) et qui, dans la langue de commerce, constituent la seule possibilité d'abattre tous les obstacles pour qu'une marchandise puisse outrepasser les frontières. Nous analyserons, à partir d'un corpus spécialisé (tous les dictionnaires de commerce bilingues français-italien parus en Italie à partir de la fin du XIXe siècle jusqu'au tout début du XXIe siècle. : dix-huit dictionnaires au total), les collocations lexicales, en tenant compte, en particulier, du degré de figement des collocatifs, sur le plan sémantique : les collocations opaques, les collocations transparentes et les collocations régulières.

Keywords

Espace, dictionnaires bilingues, dictionnaires de commerce, collocations, français-italien

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The 'BAN' name in Akan Family Name Anthroponomasticon

Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo¹

¹Department of English Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana

The paper is a discussion of the name paradigm system in the construction of family names in the Akan personal names anthroponomasticon, using the case of the 'ban' (security, defence) family of names, from the position that anthroponomy both relies on regular lexicon and its conceptualisations and operates a part of the general lexicon. It first discusses the name paradigm system with its main process of affixation, narrowing down on the BAN names, the processes, and the contributions to the Akan family name anthroponomasticon. Unlike family names of several linguistic communities in Ghana and West Africa, which are generally descriptive or narrative, the Akan family names is basically lexical, using the affixation process of a base with other concepts as affixes in the creation of *extension* names, (Sekyi-Baidoo, 2019). Interestingly, the same concepts are exploited both as base and affix in different name structures, and the system of the exploitation of concepts across affixal concepts is described as a name paradigm system, with lineal as well as complex paradigms. The BAN family of names is identified as a lineal name paradigm, where the 'ban' concept is used as *core*, *base* and *amplifier affix* to produce such names as *Abban*, *Baah*, *Bamfo/Banfo*, *Bani/Benyi* (*core*), and *Abankwa*, *Bansa*, *Bandoh* (*base*), and *Gyabaa*, *Kwaban* (*affix*).

The Akan family name, to which the BAN names belong, exploits concepts of remarkable cognitive and philosophical value, for the creation of a network of names, (Sekyi-Baidoo, 2024), the 'ban' concept itself representing the idea and values around security, defence and protection. The paper, thus, discusses the 'ban' concept within the Akan philosophical value system, drawing attention to linguistic constructions and philosophical statements which reveal security, both as a cognitive value and as a lexical concept manifesting in 'ban', with its related concepts such as 'ban' (wall, fence), "*bambɔ*" (security, defence). The Akan cognitive conceptualisation of life as 'war, in which security has a major place, and the political or governance structure of the traditional Akan, which is based on 'militarism' both speak to the prevalence of adversity and insecurity, and the existential need for security or defence ('*bambɔ*'). Beyond this traditional conceptualisation, the experience with the Europeans from the late 1400s, with their castles and fortress, protection for the nearby communities, and colonial governance introduced the senses of power, authority, governance, and even imprisonment into the conceptualisation of 'ban', which are expressed in several family names as well as in appellations and by-names.

The paper discusses the nature and place of the family name in Akan anthroponomastic system, with a focus on the name-concepts as a central resource. It will then discuss the 'ban' concept within the Akan conceptual space, and focus on the construction of family names from the 'ban' concept, discussing the morphological strategies and the resulting core, extension and affix names emanating from the concept into the Akan family name anthroponomasticon as well as the associative appellative constructions. The paper, finally, discusses situations of de-onomastication or

re-onymisation by which 'ban' names become sources or expressions is the regular lexicon.

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Lexical Database of Humanistic and Baroque Czech as the First Fundamental Step on the Way to a Dictionary of Early Modern Czech

Štěpán Šimek¹

¹Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The absence of a comprehensive, scholarly lexicographic description of Early Modern Czech (or Middle Czech, i.e., the Czech of the humanist and baroque periods, defined roughly from 1500 to 1780) has been a significant problem for decades. The dictionary that has been used to date, Josef Jungmann's Czech-German Dictionary (1835–1839; see also <https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/moduly/slovniky/>), which partially covers this vocabulary, is inadequate in terms of its scope and methodology.

Creating a modern historical dictionary is a task that will take a team of scholars decades to complete. That is why the staff of the Department of the Language Development of the Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague (<https://ujc.cas.cz/cs/oddeleni/oddeleni-vyvoje-jazyka/>), among others, the authors of the scholarly explanatory dictionaries of medieval Czech (<https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/hledani.aspx>) and the creators of the website Vokabulář webový (Web Vocabulary; <https://vokabular.ujc.cas.cz/default.aspx>), decided to process the available contemporary lexical material first in the form of a publicly accessible database. This is how the Lexical Database of Humanistic and Baroque Czech (Lexikální databáze humanistické a barokní češtiny; <https://madla.ujc.cas.cz/>) began to be built in 2005. Its presentation will be the main aim of the paper.

In this paper, I will first briefly outline the basic linguistic characteristics of Early Modern Czech and present its position both in the context of the development of the Czech language and in the context of Czech and European history. In doing so, I will point out the importance of the findings in this area not only for Czech studies, but also for the study of other, not only Slavic languages.

I will then present the scope and nature of the material made available in the database. Subsequently, I will describe the database structure and the principles for processing the lexical material. These reflect both the needs of the future dictionary and the needs of the users, who are not only linguists but also historians. I will briefly mention the technical background to the creation and presentation of the database data and present the current ways of extending the database. I will mention the strengths as well as the weaknesses of the current state of the art. Finally, I will outline the possibilities of using the existing database to facilitate the creation of a planned dictionary based on it.

From Old Norse *minnisveig* to Middle High German *minnetranc*: evolution and scope of a seemingly pan-Germanic concept

Concetta Sipione¹

¹Università di Catania - Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche, Italy

The Old Norse term *minni*, meaning “remembrance, memory”, was used for ritual drinks dedicated to the memory of the gods. Various compounds of *minni* found in both Eddic poetry and sagas include *minnisql* “memory-ale”, *minnishorn* “memory horn”, *minnisfull* “memory cup”, *minnisveig* “memory-drink”. In the opening prose of the Eddic poem *Sigrdrífumál* the term *minnisveig* appears before the Valkyrie’s invocation to the gods, while in the *Saga of Ólaf* the term *minnisql* refers to the ritual drink offered to the Æsir. This custom continued after Christianisation, and *minni* was drunk in honour of Christ, Mary and the saints. But in addition to the meaning of “drinking in honour or in memory of someone”, the compounds *minnisveig* and *minnisql* were also used to denote a drink intended to strengthen or recover the memory of someone who had lost it, as some evidence in the Eddic poems and sagas confirms. On the other hand, the term *óminnisveig*, structurally and semantically the exact opposite of *minnisveig*, is used to denote the amnesia drink offered to Sigurðr by Grimhildr to make him forget Brynhildr.

The cognate Old High German term *minne* at first meant “remembrance of absent or deceased loved ones”, but it also came to mean “love of the other”, both in the Christian and Platonic sense; in courtly culture it referred to “romantic longing for an unattainable woman of higher status”, giving thus rise to the *Minnesang*, the literary genre celebrating courtly love. However, the idea of *minne drinking* has survived in both medieval and modern German. Thus we find the expression *Minne trinken* “to drink in memory of someone” and, above all, the term *minnetranc*, i.e. “the love potion” that will be so powerful as to determine the fate of Tristan and Isolde.

In this paper I will briefly outline the origin and development of the concept of *minni/minne* drinking in Old Norse, medieval and modern German.

Keywords

minnisveig, *Minne trinken*, *minnetranc*, Old Norse, Middle High German

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Why is there an otter in my dictionary? Illustrations in a Norwegian dictionary

Klara Sjø¹

¹Universitetet i Bergen, Norway

In 1646 the Norwegian vicar Christen Jensøn published a small collection of Norwegian words called *Den Norske Dictionarium eller Glosebog* (The Norwegian Dictionarium or Glossary). The dictionary has about 900 lemmas in Norwegian (dialect) with translation into Danish. At this time, Norway was a part of the Danish-Norwegian kingdom, and Danish was the common written language in both countries.

Many of the 900 lemmas of the dictionary are connected to daily life of farmers and fishermen, particular for the part of Norway where Jensøn was a vicar. The definitions also contain short stories, myths and common sayings. The dictionary also has three illustrations: the summer side and the winterside of the old Norwegian calendar, the *primstav*, and a picture of an otter trap.

Jensøn dedicates his dictionary to “all good Norwegians, who are my beloved countrymen”, and states that his purpose is “so that our good, old Norwegian language (...) the more clearly may come to light and be distinguished from others.” Thus, he shows the double intention of the dictionary; both to remind and teach his fellow Norwegians of Norwegian words and traditions, and also to distinguish the Norwegian vernacular from the Danish language.

Whereas there have been several studies on the vocabulary of the dictionary (Hanaas 1916, Giil 1971, Bull 1995), none of them have made more than passing remarks of the illustrations and their function.

Illustrations and pictures were not uncommon in dictionaries at this time, but little has been said about the function of these pictures in general (Stein 1991). In the presentation I will attempt to give a reading of these pictures, as interacting with the dictionary as a whole.

These illustrations clearly are a part of the didactic part of the dictionary. They are used to distinguish the Norwegian from Danish, not only in words and expressions, but also in material culture. We must see the choice to depict the Norwegian *primstav* in conjunction with the lemmas chosen in the dictionary, where e.g. the days and mealtimes are described in detail, thus creating a clear idea of daily life in Norway.

In my talk I want to discuss how the illustrations interact with the lemmas and the definitions in a dictionary; thus this presentation will also be a contribution to how we analyse the choice of dictionary pictures.

Keywords

Norwegian, Danish, Illustrations, 17th century

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Tracking the diachronic behaviour of expressive nouns of enthusiasm in English using a combined lexicographic and corpus approach

Chris Smith¹

¹Université Caen Normandie, France

This paper aims to describe and compare phonosemantic motivation in the English lexicon within a group of nouns expressing enthusiasm. Diachronic lexical iconicity studies such as Flaksman [2017], [2020] suggest there is an iconic treadmill in place leading to loss of iconicity associated with regular sound change and semantic change. In order to test the iconicity within a set of words expressing enthusiasm, this study uses a mixed method approach by combining lexicographic and corpus data. Our study focuses on a dataset of nouns with iconic roots expressing <ENTHUSIASM ENERGY VITALITY>, including *rah-rah*, *gung-ho*, *zhuzh* and *pizzazz*. First, we generate the data set of sixteen phonologically motivated nominal expressions using the *Historical Thesaurus of English* and carry out a lexicographic analysis using the OED. The OED lexicographic analysis determines dates of emergence, etymological origins and semantic development of the expressions following the methodology in Smith 2020. A diachronic corpus analysis using distributional semantic methods (Geeraerts et al 2023) is then carried out using two corpora, the COHA (*Corpus of Historical American 1820-2010*) and the contemporary OEC. The results show that there is some shared semantic space (i.e. similar collocational behaviour) amongst expressive nouns denoting <ENTHUSIASM ENERGY VITALITY>, but frequencies and productivities vary. In addition, these nouns have strong diastatic (colloquial, slang) and diatopic properties (American English). This study illustrates that iconicity is tied to the global issue of competition and regulation within the lexicogrammatical continuum – the balance between innovation, creativity and expressivity on the one hand, and economy, stability and convention on the other hand (Goldberg [2019]).

Keywords

Diachronic semantics, lexicographic analysis, HTOED, OED, iconicity

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Revitalización léxica y préstamos semánticos del inglés

Ramón Martí Solano¹ & José Luis Oncins Martínez²

¹Université de Limoges, France

²Universidad de Extremadura, Spain

La revitalización léxica ha sido un fenómeno relativamente raro en la historia del léxico español: los ejemplos se reducen casi exclusivamente al caso de *azafata* (Alvar Ezquerro 1994: 13) y de *arroba*. Se trata de un proceso de renovación de voces ya existentes caídas en desuso gracias a la asignación consciente y voluntaria de una nueva acepción o significado.

Contrariamente a este tipo de neologismo semántico autóctono, a partir de la segunda mitad del siglo XX se asiste a un aumento de los neologismos semánticos alógenos (Casado Velarde 2015: 24), también llamados anglicismos semánticos paronímicos (Pratt 1980: 160), calcos semánticos (Lorenzo 1996: 484), préstamos semánticos (Rodríguez González 2005: 177-178) o anglicismos semánticos (Lodares 1993, Álvarez 2001, 2005). Desde hace unos cincuenta años la revitalización léxica es el reflejo del papel hegemónico del inglés y de la enorme influencia que esta lengua ejerce sobre el resto. Se trata pues del desarrollo de un sentido figurado o especializado de la palabra cognada en inglés que se transfiere por préstamo semántico al español, como en los casos ya analizados de las acepciones más recientes de *nicho*, *secuela* e *icono* (Oncins Martínez 2012: 225-230)

Para este estudio se ha realizado una selección de sustantivos (*villano*, *evento*, *obituario*, *rango*, *área*, *romance*, entre otros) que han adquirido un nuevo significado en el curso del siglo pasado y cuyo uso está ampliamente documentado. Con este fin se han utilizado los corpus de la Real Academia de la Lengua Española (CORDE, CREA y CORPES), el Corpus del español, la Hemeroteca digital de la Biblioteca Nacional de España, el Diccionario de la lengua española (DEL), el Mapa de diccionarios, el Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico de la lengua española (NTLLE) y el Diccionario del español actual (DEA).

El análisis diacrónico muestra que, por ejemplo, la entrada *rango* en el DLE amplía sus acepciones con un préstamo semántico del inglés en 1992 que aparece precedido de la indicación *Estad.* (Estadística). Igualmente, la entrada *evento* en la edición de 2001 contiene una nueva acepción con la indicación *Am.* (América). Estas acepciones marcadas (con marca técnica y marca geográfica respectivamente) ya han dejado de serlo si se contempla su extensión a otros ámbitos de uso más generales en los variados ejemplos de los corpus sincrónicos utilizados. En el caso de *evento*, conviene señalar la rápida difusión del préstamo semántico en el uso popular para indicar cualquier tipo de acontecimiento o celebración, mientras que antes de esta influencia la palabra tenía un uso menor restringido a otros registros lingüísticos.

El empleo de los segmentos léxicos y las colocaciones en los que suelen aparecer las nuevas acepciones de estas voces ha permitido identificar los primeros usos en los corpus y de esa manera estudiar su evolución hasta su refrendo e inclusión en el diccionario académico. No obstante, conviene notar que ninguna de estas nuevas acepciones aparece marcada como procedente del inglés en el DLE, a diferencia de lo que ocurre con los anglicismos directos. Además de esto, hemos identificado un buen número de anglicismos semánticos en el DEA que el DLE aún no recoge.

El análisis cuantitativo en lingüística de corpus, de carácter contrastivo entre las diversas acepciones en los planos tanto diacrónico como sincrónico, demuestra la evolución de estas voces y su revitalización por préstamo semántico del inglés.

Keywords

revitalización léxica, préstamo semántico, influencia del inglés, lingüística de corpus, análisis lexicográfico

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Corpus, diccionarios y bancos de datos

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Elisa Squadrito¹

Fahad Khan^{*2}

¹Università di Macerata, Italy

²Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "A. Zampolli",
Italy

The need to limit offensive speech and content in digital forums has prompted social media platforms to adopt increasingly stringent content moderation policies. These policies are largely enforced via automated detection methods, which do not always take into consideration the context of use of many words, thereby penalising users from marginalised communities or those who wish to discuss topics, e.g., related to sexual health or suicidal thoughts. In response to such policies, internet users have developed numerous linguistic strategies to circumvent automated filters and maintain the visibility of their posts – with many of these being described with the label of *algospeak*. In practice *algospeak* consists of the use of seemingly innocuous words, phrases, or symbols as neologisms to discuss restricted topics (Isam, 2024; Steen et al., 2023). Equiparable to a cryptolect (Cavaglià, 2023), *algospeak* has gained the attention of sociolinguists, computational linguistics, and lexicographers, who have proposed typologies to describe its use (Hughes et al., 2024). However, much existing research on *algospeak* focuses on English, the web's dominant lingua franca, without looking at the phenomena in a wider historical or global context. In order to contribute to the current literature on *algospeak* the present study concerns itself with the following questions:

1. How do current categorisations of *algospeak* capture the phenomenon in non-anglophone cultural contexts?
2. How do modern day lexical creation processes used to represent offensive or taboo content online vary from one linguistic/cultural system to another?
3. How does *algospeak* relate to other linguistic phenomena, e.g., anti-languages (Halliday, 1974), aesopian language (Parry, 1950), described in previous work in historical linguistics and in particular on semantic shift and neologism creation?

To answer these questions, this study will examine the lexical creation processes underlying *algospeak* across multiple cultural and linguistic contexts, and seek to describe and classify them using theoretical approaches proposed in previous work in historical linguistics.

This study is being carried out both within the ambit of ENEOLI¹⁶ an EU COST action focusing on neology and lexical innovation, from which among other things it draws theoretical and methodological inspiration, as well as the H2IOSC¹⁷ Italian national infrastructural project, which will provide tools, resources and workflows. In particular, as part of ENEOLI, a comparative analysis of convergent and divergent practices involving *algospeak* and similar practices across several European languages (e.g., Italian, Croatian, and Portuguese) will be carried out focusing on social media platforms such as TikTok, Instagram and Reddit. In addition, we will work on a number of developing resources which will allow for the documentation as well as facilitating cross-comparison of the use of *algospeak* across languages and cultural contexts as well as with other previously studied historical linguistic phenomena. One instance of this is the use of a pre-existing SKOS-based taxonomy of metaphoric and metonymic semantic shifts¹⁸, produced as part of the H2IOSC project, to organise instances of *algospeak* (where relevant), in turn this work will be used to enrich the resource with new *algospeak* based examples.

¹⁶ <https://eneoli.eu/>

¹⁷ <https://www.h2iosc.cnr.it/>

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Understanding historical lexicon through annotated corpora: the Czech perspective

Martin Stluka¹ & Klára Pivoňková²

¹²Univerzita Karlova, Prague

This paper aims to highlight the importance of annotated diachronic corpora for studying historical lexical developments. It will describe the processing of the 19th-century Czech variability through the creation of a morphological dictionary, which was used for the lemmatization and morphological annotation of a genre-balanced corpus. On examples of period-specific phenomena, it will showcase how the annotation facilitates innovative analysis of word-formation productivity, semantic shift, and the use of word-form frequency distribution data, which are highly relevant for the study of historical lexicon. When annotating a corpus from historical texts, regardless of the type of language being processed, it is vital to deal with the variability that is often associated with the instability of usage in earlier stages, e.g., word *estetický* 'aesthetic' has several word forms reflecting several spelling variants in the 19th century material: *aestetického*, *Esthetickému*, *aesthetickou*, etc.

Many developmental phenomena and trends would be difficult to access without treating the variability (without linking similar word forms as variants), without assigning a lemma and a morphological annotation to each word form. We will show how we handled the annotation of the corpus and processed the historical variants in order to produce lemmatized and morphologically annotated data and demonstrate the advantages of annotated data for lexical research on the basis of several examples from the 19th century.

As a case study, we will examine the word *národ* 'nation' to demonstrate the usefulness of the corpus tools and annotation. The semantics of this word has undergone evolution since the earliest periods of Czech, encompassing several meanings, from 'fruit' or 'family' to its current understanding as 'community of people sharing a common territory or language'. In the 19th century data, the word *národ* has a significant relative frequency (for socio-historical reasons). Some changes in the distribution of grammatical categories are closely related to changes in lexical and discursive meaning. In contrast to later periods, Old Czech is dominated by plural forms, and one of the lexical meanings of the time - 'pagans' - is realised only by plural forms - *národové* 'lit. nations'. From the beginning of the 19th century onward, we can observe a more pronounced use of genitive forms, and the head of a noun phrase makes a significant contribution to the discursive meaning of the word, whose lexical content becomes more abstract and vague over time. In the 19th century, genitive forms often have *hlas národa* 'voice of a nation', *duch národa* 'spirit of a nation' or *rozkvět národa* 'flourish of a nation' as the head of the noun phrase, while in the 21st century, *společenství národů* 'commonwealth' and *organizace národů* 'organization' are prominent. We will show the advantages of lemmatization, e.g. the obtaining statistically relevant lemma-based word collocations automatically, and the usefulness of morphological annotation for identifying typical semantic-syntactic patterns, and we will outline how frequency distribution figures can be correlated with historical-social phenomena.

Keywords

annotation, collocations, diachronic corpora, historical lexical developments, lemmatization, morphological dictionary, variability, 19th-century Czech

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The transcategorical expression of negation in Old English: a lexical approach

Raquel Veá¹

¹University of La Rioja, Spain

This research adopts a cross-categorical perspective to the study of the expression of negation in the derived lexicon of Old English. Framed within a broader study of this type of lexicon that is based on function and macrofunction assignment that helps define the meaning contributed by affixal elements to the derivational base, this work narrows its scope to the nominal, adjectival, and verbal derived predicates whose affix has been classified under one of the lexical functions associated with the expression of negation, namely the counterfactual, oppositive, and privative ones. Broadly speaking, the counterfactual function relates to meaning reversal; the oppositive one accounts for the opposite of the entity or property conveyed by the base; the privative one signifies the absence of either a property or an entity. The lexicon analyzed has been retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* (2024), whose fifth version has been devised as an interface that integrates textual sources (corpora) with lexicographical resources (dictionaries) for Old English. This interface allows to connect the attested canonical inflectional forms to the corresponding headwords and to the meaning definitions provided by the dictionaries by Sweet (1976), Clark Hall (1996) and Bosworth and Toller (1973). Derived predicates are accompanied by their derivational bases, the category of the base, the affix, as well as the derivational process that has created them. The following figure illustrates the entry for the verb *uncnyttan* in the database:



Nerthusv5

Interface of textual and lexicographical sources of Old English

Nerthus Project

www.nerthusproject.com

headword_alphabetical	uncnyttan	BT_headword	un-cnyttan
headword_numbered	uncnyttan	CHM_headword	uncnyttan
headword_simplex	uncnyttan	DOE_headword	
alternative_spellings	oncnyttan	SW_headword	
lexical_category	verb	meaning_definition	to unbind, untie, unknot, loosen
morphological_features	weak 1	meaning_definition_CHM	to unbind, untie, loosen
		meaning_definition_BT	to unknot, untie
		SW_meaning_definition	
canonical_inflectional_forms_attested_in_DOEC		morphological_status	PREFIXED
Inflectional_forms_in_secondary_sources		affix	UN-
BT_inflectional_forms	uncnytte	base_of_derivation	(ge)cnyttan
ParCor_inflectional_forms	uncnytte	category_of_base	verb
		lexical_prime	CNOTTA
		ge_prefix	-

Figure 1. Entry for the verb *uncnyttan* in Nerthus5 database.

The study reveals that the phenomenon of negation, which is linked to the counterfactual, oppositive and privative lexical functions, is predominantly prefixal. Focusing on each category separately, in the case of nouns, the phenomenon of negation is realized through prefixes *æ-*, *of-*, *on-*, *or-*, *un-*, and *wan-*, and is primarily linked to the oppositive and privative functions. By way of illustration, *uncyðð* means ‘ignorance’, but

also 'foreign country, strange land', which expresses the opposite of the property conveyed by the base ((*ge*)*cȳðð* 'knowledge, familiarity; home, native land'). As for the privative function in nouns, prefix *wan-* in *wanhoga* 'imprudent person, thoughtless, fool' exemplifies the absence of the property conveyed by the base (*hoga* 'care, fear; attempt, effort, struggle'). In the case of adjectives, *un-* derivatives constitute an overwhelming majority, which are quite evenly split between the expression of reversal of the verbal base (*unāwerded* 'uninjured, unhurt, uncorrupted' < *āwierdan* 'to hurt, injure; to corrupt'), and the expression of opposition (*uncȳme* 'mean, unseemly, paltry' < *cȳme* 'suitable, convenient, becoming'). It is worth noting that a group of adjectives express negation in a suffixal manner through *-lēas*, which is related to the absence of a property or entity present in the derivational base (*līflēas* 'lifeless, without life' < *līf* 'existence, life'). Verbs express negation through prefixes *æ-*, *æt-*, *and-*, *ō-*, *of-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *or-*, *un-*, and *wan-*. In quantitative terms, a large portion of the verbs analyzed express negation through prefix *un-*, which is associated with the counterfactual and oppositive functions. Finally, a transcategorial view of the analysis shows that affixes *or-*, *un-*, and *wan-* are present in all three categories analyzed, with a marked predominance of *un-* in all of them. Regarding functions, although all three apply crosscategorically, their presence is residual in some cases. Notably, the oppositive function is prevalent in all three categories.

Keywords

Old English negation, affixation, lexical functions, crosscategorial analysis.

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From “Contagion” to “Infection”: A Diachronic Lexicographical Analysis of Selected Medical Entries on Transmissible Diseases in 19th-Century British Medical Dictionaries

Alessandra Vicentini¹

¹Università degli studi dell'Insubria, Italy

This study investigates the evolution of medical terminology and conceptualization of transmissible diseases by analyzing selected entries in two British medical dictionaries from the 19th century: one published in the early 1800s (i.e., Parr 1809) and one from the late 1800s (i.e., Quain 1882) (see McConchie 2019). By focusing on terms such as "contagion", "infection", "epidemic", and "quarantine", the research highlights how advancements in medical science, such as the germ theory of disease, influenced the lexicographical representation of these concepts. Additionally, well-being conceptualizations related to these terms are examined to assess whether they were framed as merely scientific or whether they carried connotations of public morality, societal welfare, or individual responsibility (Bergdolt 2008).

The lexicographical and lexicological investigation reveals shifts in definitions, explanatory notes, and illustrative examples, reflecting broader societal changes, including growing public health awareness and the professionalization of medicine (Lane 2001). Moreover, the study examines the influence of cultural and linguistic factors on the treatment of these entries, such as the choice of terminology, inclusion of foreign terms (e.g., *miasma*, *pathogen*), and moralistic undertones often tied to diseases like syphilis or cholera.

This diachronic approach sheds light on how dictionaries function not only as linguistic tools but also as cultural artifacts that mirror the epistemological frameworks of their time. The findings underscore the interplay between lexicographical practices and the dissemination of medical knowledge, providing insights into the historical construction of public health discourses.

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Bacelar – An Enlightenment Equivocated Lexicographer

Alina Villalva¹, Laura do Carmo² & Esperança Cardeira³

¹³Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

²Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa, Brasil

Our object of study is the *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* by Bernardo de Lima e Melo Bacellar, published in 1783. This dictionary presents an original and ambitious proposal within the Portuguese lexicographical landscape. However, it is challenging to consult and contains numerous surprising, questionable, or outright erroneous entries. Perhaps due to these factors, the dictionary was poorly received, scarcely studied, and rarely mentioned among the significant works of Portuguese lexicography.

The volume spans 600 pages, divided into three sections: dictionary, grammar, and orthography. It is characterized by concision, with entries serving as morphological "bases" to which sequences of "letters" are added to form sets of "derived words". Semantic information is extremely sparse and, at times, entirely absent—conveying meaning is not a priority for the work, as the author assumes the reader can infer it from the "root". For example:

- *Mag-oa, ua, au-r, ser, do, mento: ri (macula) nodoa, dor: ave Bras.*
- o *= magoa, magua, maguar, maguarse, maguado, maguamento*

[Etymon] *macula*

[Meaning] *nodoa, dor* 'spot, pain'

- o *+ maguari*

[Meaning] *ave brasileira* 'Brazilian bird'

In this study, we will further investigate the lexicographical treatment of Brazilian Portuguese (Carmo, Villalva, & Cardeira, 2019; Cardeira, Villalva & Carmo, 2024) while continuing the analysis of Bacellar's dictionary (Villalva & Cardeira, 2021). The convergence of these themes is justified by the fact that the lexicon identified as originating from Brazil provides indirect insights into both the dictionary and its creator.

In the preface, the author includes Brazilian terms among those recorded in the dictionary. A representative, though not exhaustive, survey of such entries shows around 60 occurrences of terms purportedly used in Brazil or naming entities associated with it. Most of these occurrences are accompanied by brief definitions, likely because these forms could not be inferred by the reader. Our research aims to describe this collection of items, comparing them with entries lacking this diatopic marker and their presence or absence in previous or subsequent dictionaries. Animals and plants undeniably represent the semantic field with the most significant contribution from the Brazilian lexicon (of indigenous origin or otherwise). Like other Portuguese dictionaries, Bacellar adheres to this paradigm. However, his selection of terms is enigmatic: it omits previously lexicographically recorded names, despite aiming to expand the lexical repertoire of earlier dictionaries (e.g., *aipim* 'manioc'); it includes unfamiliar terms that are scarcely documented (e.g., *aipiri* 'a type of Fabaceae') or remain unidentified (e.g., *cabúja*); provides erroneous classifications or definitions (e.g., *coati* is defined as a fish, but it is a mammal); and misattributes Brazilian origin to terms from elsewhere (e.g., *vomica* is described as a Brazilian nut, though it is the Latin name of an Asian plant).

From a lexicographical standpoint, this accumulation of inaccuracies, errors, and omissions might discourage further investigation. Yet, it is precisely these errors—and particularly the novelties introduced—that may unveil insights about a "cursed" lexicographer—a friar in conflict with the church hierarchy, imprisoned by the Inquisition, and possibly an original intellectual silenced by his time.

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Unique old Czech interjections in scribal additions and colophons

Kateřina Voleková¹ & Hana Kreisingerová²

¹² Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Our contribution is based on a research grant project dedicated to the study of colophons and scribal additions in late medieval Bohemia. These scribal notes, typically found at the end of manuscripts, represent a distinct category of text in which the scribe steps out from behind the original work and is given space for personal expression. In this space, the scribe may reveal their name, describe the circumstances of the manuscript's creation, or even share personal thoughts and desires. Although certain norms and conventions shape these additions, they are often marked by wordplay, humor, riddles, and a notable degree of spontaneity. Frequently, scribes use their native language in these passages, adding another layer of authenticity and individuality to the text. For these reasons, scribal additions offer a particularly interesting—and in the Czech context, still underexplored—lexicographical resource.

In our contribution, we focus on the specific linguistic features of these texts. Our primary interest lies in collecting Old Czech *hapax legomena* and rare words found in scribal additions. It is not surprising that this corpus is especially rich in emotionally charged words, particularly interjections (e.g., expressions such as *hereš* “well!”, *bahle* “behold!”, *kukuk* “hey!”, etc.), some of which are either not documented in later periods or only reappear much later. Similar expressions can be found in vernacular scribal additions in other manuscript traditions.

An important part of our study will therefore include a comparison with the German, Polish, and Hungarian examples, which are most relevant within the Central Eastern European context, and an exploration of the linguistic affiliations of certain terms. Additionally, we will examine nonsensical words found in Bohemian manuscripts, such as *kochloch* and *vachmach*, in an attempt to determine whether they share an interjectional function or serve another purpose.

This investigation not only deepens our understanding of the vocabulary used in Old Czech scribal practice but also contributes to broader questions of language evolution and the personal imprint left by scribes within medieval manuscript culture.

Keywords

Old Czech; interjection; rare word; colophon; scribal addition

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Profiling an immigrant dictionary

Jelena Vujić¹ & Jelena Filipović²
^{1,2} Univerzitet u Beogradu, Serbia

Diachronic studies of immigrant dictionaries have been scarce so far (Vrbinc, Farina & Vrbnic 2024; Farina, Vrbnic & Vrbnic 2024) although historical immigrant dictionaries, often compiled by enthusiastic individuals, paint important images of rather complex linguistic and socio-cultural landscapes specific to the life of immigrant communities and reflect the complex culture whose purpose they served.

In this paper, we conduct a diachronic lexicological and (historical) sociolinguistic study of the following two English-Serbian dictionaries from the early 1900s designed for use among the growing Serbian immigrant community in America: 1) Pocket Dictionary of the English and Servian Languages with the pronunciation in both languages, Chicago: Dušan Popović's Publishing House, 1908/1925, which is a monodirectional dictionary (English→Serbian) mainly targeting the first-generation immigrant users (Popović 1925:4); and 2) English Serbo-Croatian Dictionary and Serbo-Croatian English Dictionary, Chicago: Palandech Publishing House, 1922, which is a bidirectional dictionary (Serbo-Croatian→English/English→Serbo-Croatian) intended for both first and second generation immigrants.

In an effort to outline a lexico-cultural profile of pioneer immigrant dictionaries (in the USA), our primary aims are 1) to identify and describe selected (mainly culture-specific) dictionary entries in both source and target languages and explain their potential semantic and cultural-pragmatic adaptation, 2) to unveil the socio-linguistic factors that affected the lexicographers' choices that resulted in a unique organization of lexical material, extralinguistic information and dictionary layout.

We start our study by examining and cross-comparing the organization of lexical entries (often semantic-field-based) and the format and layout in both dictionaries including forewords, appendices and miscellaneous sections. Based on our findings, we argue that immigrant dictionaries served not only the purpose of facilitating English language learning among Serbian immigrants but represented cultural instruction manuals containing useful information regarding vital aspects of American life (e.g. measures, US presidents and states, money and currency, US postal service terms and conditions and business etiquette rules), thus offering a strong emancipatory perspective and inviting the targeted immigrant users to embrace the host language and culture in order to provide space for upward social mobility.

Secondly, our study focuses on the following types of particular lexical entries that are known to have been part of the Serbian spoken by the immigrants at the time (Vujić 2024, Vujić & Milanović 2023): a) culture-specific lexemes in both Serbian (e.g. kajmak, svekrva, rakija, tast) and English (e.g. whiskey, bushel, Yankee, lasso); b) archaisms and Slavonic Serbian lexemes (e.g. praska); c) localisms and dialectisms in Serbian (e.g. menduo), d) loanwords in Serbian (e.g. bankrot, švindler). Their orthographic, phonological, lexico-semantic, socio-cultural and pragmatic properties in the source language are examined and compared/contrasted to the ones provided in the dictionary description in the target language with the aim to determine the level of their equivalence/adaptation. In addition, we hope to identify a certain number of English

loanwords for American-specific concepts in dictionary descriptions and explanations in Serbian (e.g. whiskey- viski; lasso-laso).

Finally, we explore how and to what extent (extra)linguistic factors affected the lexicographer(s)' choices of English entries. This part of our analysis focuses on creating a complex sociolinguistic narrative network (Filipović, 2016) which allows us to better understand not only the lexicographers' decisions behind the selection of lexical items but the socio-historical circumstances in which the dictionaries were compiled as well.

By such a systematic description and interpretation, we aim to show that the discursive realities of the two analyzed immigrant dictionaries speak of social values, norms and cultural practices which profile early Serbian immigrant dictionaries as socio-linguistic phenomena which were not only representative of the early Diaspora Serbian variety (Vujić and Milanović, forthcoming) but also conditioned by time, space, epistemology and ideology of their authors which reflect(ed) complex immigrant (extra)linguistic reality.

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Bad teeth? Chew pears!: Tracing fruit in legacy dictionaries

Geoffrey Williams¹

¹Université Grenoble Alpes, France

Our mania about sweet desserts came to France from Italy in the late seventeenth century and demand exploded with the development of pastries. However, prior to that, the aristocracy required fruit as a dessert with meals, and in the age before dentistry, this means fruit that was fresh, easily eaten, and available all year in Northern climates. The obvious choices were apples and pears with the latter being particularly prized. Nowadays, the ease of storage and transport make apples the standard fruit in supermarkets as they can be found all year round albeit golden, but far from delicious. In the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the most prized food was the pear as if we follow the dictionary entry for '*poire*' in Furetière's *Dictionnaire universel*, this fruit could be produced fresh all year round. Abbé Furetière's love of food meant that he dedicated three pages of his work to pears, compared to two for apple. If we cross the channel to eighteenth century England, Dr Johnson, we find that he defines 'apple' as simply "The fruit of the apple tree", whereas he gives an extensive list of 84 varieties for pears detailing their gustative qualities.

In this paper, we shall compare the lists of Furetière and Johnson and also look back to earlier varieties of pears from medieval to early modern texts and dictionaries in the context of the *Dictionnaire du Français Scientifique Médiéval* at the University Grenoble-Alpes and as a continuation of the work on fruit trees carried out within the LandLex project.

Keywords

Pears, Dictionnaire universel, DFSM, Furetière, Johnson

Evaluation of EFL dictionaries with Reference to their Development, Key Dictionaries and Features

Shigeru Yamada¹

¹Waseda University, Japan

In order to correctly assess EFL dictionaries, it is important to trace their historical development and situate them in the historical context. It is also essential to evaluate EFL dictionaries' innovative features in their own right and as integral dictionary components.

The first period "Genesis" (1940s-60s, Minamide 1998) was monopolized by ISED (1942). The first fully fledged EFL dictionary is judged to be rather difficult by today's standards because of its grammar codes, definitions, and layout (Yamada and Xu 2024). In the second period "The age of information condensation and codification" (1970s, Minamide 1998) came LDOCE1 (1978) with a defining vocabulary (DV). However, a gap between the dictionaries' sophisticated design features and users' low reference skills was reported (Cowie 1981).

The third period "The age of easy information retrieval and corpus" (1980-1994, Minamide 1998) saw the corpus revolution by COBUILD1 (1987). The first corpus-based dictionary involved both simplicities (e.g., layout with "Extra Columns," full-sentence definitions [FSDs]) and complexities (e.g., frequency based, POS-mixed entry structure; authentic examples; sophisticated pronunciation indication). In this dictionary and in LDOCE2 (1987), there were signs of user-friendliness: FSDs and mnemonic grammar codes, respectively.

The fourth period "The age of corpus-based lexicography" (after 1995, *ibid.*) started with the publication of CIDE (1995) and the revisions of other dictionaries. Users had a hard time having to navigate long, polysemous entries for appropriate meanings. In response, CIDE broke down the traditional entry cluttered with numbered senses under a headword. One entry was organized around one core meaning, represented by a "Guide Word," which also served as a semantic index. The "Phrase Index" indicated the exact locations of set phrases scattered across the decomposed entries.

From this period onward, the development took a sharp turn toward "convergence" (Rundell 2006), which can be summarized in two keywords: "corpus-basis" and "user-friendliness" (Yamada 2010).

Among the user-friendly features, the indication of important headwords and the FSD are especially consequential. Headwords are graded on several bases: frequency, the Common European Frame of Reference (CEFR), and the Academic Word List (AWL). In addition, LDOCE6 (2014) developed the Longman Communication 9000 to indicate three levels of importance, compensating for the deficiencies of corpus data. Considering not only frequency but also range and familiarity, OALD7 (2005) developed the Oxford 3000TM (relevant headwords indicated with a key symbol), intended as a defining vocabulary and as the first vocabulary that should be acquired. OALD10 (2020) added Oxford 5000TM and developed their own Oxford Phrasal Academic LexiconTM (OPAL) to replace the AWL. Innovation is spectacular here, but what guidelines can and should users draw from these multiple resources? A new gap seems to have emerged between dictionary features and the user.

FSDs are generally more approachable than phrase definitions. However, Rundell (2008) raises the issues of "increased complexity" and "overspecification." The lengthy FSD not only takes longer to understand but also obscures the focus the traditional phrase definition placed on meaning, with contextual and other information incorporated. Yamada (2010) warns of a possible hindrance to quick retrieval of semantic

information.

Keywords

Corpus-basis, EFL dictionary, full-sentence definition, grading of headwords, user-friendliness

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Aproximación al estudio del léxico técnico de la música: Lux Bella y Comento de Lux Bella como fuentes para el Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística (DAZCARTE)

Amina El-Founti Zizaoui¹ & Narés García Rivero²

¹Universidad de Málaga, Spain

²Universidad de La Laguna, Spain

Nuestra comunicación está enmarcada en el proyecto de investigación nacional «El “Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística” (DAZCARTE): Implementación en la red como herramienta fundamental para el conocimiento de la historia del léxico» (PID2023- 46172NB-I00), financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades del Gobierno de España y auspiciado por la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando.

Este proyecto lexicográfico busca convertir el Archivo Azcárate de vocabulario artístico (AZCARTE) en el Diccionario Azcárate de terminología artística (DAZCARTE), que servirá como herramienta de consulta para lingüistas, filólogos, traductores e historiadores del arte. Para ello, se parte para la redacción de las definiciones de unos planteamientos metodológicos previos que persiguen la sencillez y la transparencia de su formulación. Además, el carácter filológico del diccionario —que constituye un elemento diferenciador respecto a los demás repertorios de términos artísticos— reside en la diferenciación, en lo tocante al apartado etimológico, entre léxico vernáculo y el procedente de otras lenguas. Los esfuerzos del equipo investigador se concentran también en la marcación histórica de los términos, con la documentación y la datación del primer ejemplo de uso constatado, así como en la marcación diatócnica.

Del mismo modo, es especialmente relevante la inclusión de varios ejemplos de uso para cada acepción. Como pauta de trabajo, se recoge en todo caso la primera ocurrencia de cada acepción de un término; y a continuación, las más representativas a la hora de reflejar del modo más transparente y con la menor ambigüedad posible el sentido detectado y los posibles procesos evolutivos. Asimismo, las ilustraciones contribuyen a la comprensión de los conceptos y las designaciones referenciales.

En esta comunicación pretendemos reivindicar la figura del teórico musical Domingo Marcos Durán, concretamente a través del estudio del léxico musical presente en dos de sus obras más importantes: *Lux Bella* (1492), el primer tratado de música escrito en castellano, y *Comento de Lux Bella* (1498), que amplía lo escrito en el anterior. Estos dos tratados constituyen, por su carácter pionero, fuentes fundamentales para la localización de las primeras ocurrencias de un grupo considerable de términos técnicos relacionados con la música, lo que resulta insoslayable para la redacción de las entradas que constituyen el DAZCARTE.

Teniendo en cuenta lo expuesto, los objetivos principales de nuestra contribución serán (a) explicitar la relevancia del autor y sus obras para el estudio léxico de términos musicales y para su uso lexicográfico, (b) presentar y analizar el corpus léxico extraído de estos tratados, y (c) mostrar entradas lexicográficas concretas, elaboradas a partir de estos materiales y siguiendo las premisas metodológicas del DAZCARTE, para su implementación en el diccionario.

Keywords

Lexicología, lexicografía, música, terminología, DAZCARTE

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Buchanan's pronunciation dictionaries (1757a, 1757b and 1766): a comparative study

Franck Zumstein¹

¹ALTAE – Approches Linguistiques Théoriques, Appliquées et Expérimentales - Unité de Recherche Propre 3967 - Université de Paris Cité, France

James Buchanan was a school master who made three dictionaries in his life time. The first two dictionaries were published in 1757 (hence 1757a and 1757b) and the third in 1766. They are different from each other with regard to the way the information is laid out. The very first, 1757a, is a traditional dictionary in terms of content with entries composed of headwords, grammatical and etymological information, and meanings. Buchanan, as a teacher, was interested in pronunciation so that he added stress symbols, macrons and breves over vowels of the headword to mark their phonetic quality in most headwords. The second, 1757b, is rather different since Buchanan removed the definitions in the entries, re-used the same system of breves and macrons over vowels to mark their various pronunciations and, as a novelty, prefixed each entry of the dictionary with a figure that indicates the number of syllables that form the word. The dictionary of 1766 is a step further away from traditional dictionaries since each entry only includes the orthographic form of a headword in which a stress mark appears after the stressed syllable and is then followed by a 'home-made' phonetic respelling. He was thus compelled invent new symbols to represent some sounds. As we have shown at ICHLL2024, it is this last dictionary which is the true ancestor of modern 'pronunciation dictionaries' such as Afzelius's (1909), Jones's (1917 to 2011) and Wells's (1990, 2000 & 2008) dictionaries. All three dictionaries have been digitized into text format files and tagged with the help of the XML/TEI guidelines for dictionaries as part of an ongoing research project. It is then possible to easily search for information in this selected lexicographic corpus. With the help of carefully selected entries, the aim of this presentation is first to account for the differences regarding the transcriptions of word pronunciations when comparing the three dictionaries, notably with the help of Walker's remarks (Walker, 1791). We thus intend to discuss how and why Buchanan re-assessed the pronunciation of some headwords. For example, in his dictionary of 1757a, the non-italicized letter <e> in a word such as A'nger indicates that it is silent so that the letter <r> is pronounced as a syllabic /r/ which is not the case in the dictionary published in 1766 as the word is pronounced ăngĭr. The problem is that more often than not the letter <e> is not silent in words like Bëver in 1757a. We also want to expound hypotheses regarding the reasons why Buchanan gradually shifted from a traditional dictionary to a new kind of lexicographic layout since he could have simply published new editions with improvements and additions to his first dictionary like most other authors did at the time. In this respect, we may put forward his interest in teaching English pronunciation in schools so that he most certainly thought that he needed to devise a new pedagogical tool perfectly tailored for such a purpose.

Keywords

pronunciation dictionaries, 18th century, phonetic re-spelling, dictionary lay out

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Le dictionnaire numérique dans tous ses états

Le dictionnaire numérique de la Ferme générale : répondre à une carence historiographique en proposant une pluralité de portes d'entrée

Thomas Boullu¹

¹Université de Strasbourg, France

Société en charge de la collecte de l'impôt indirect aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles au nom du roi, la Ferme générale est qualifiée « d'État dans l'État » par ses contemporains. Elle emploie jusqu'à 40 000 personnes, assure à la monarchie d'importantes rentrées financières et dessine la future administration napoléonienne en charge des finances. Son étude renseigne l'histoire de l'impôt, de la fiscalité, de la justice, l'histoire de l'administration, mais également l'histoire coloniale et, plus largement, l'histoire de la formation de l'État royal.

En raison de son importance et de sa dimension pluridisciplinaire, la Ferme générale est fréquemment citée dans les travaux des historiens, des juristes ainsi que chez certains économistes, sociologues voire politologues dont l'intérêt porte sur les deux derniers siècles de l'Ancien régime. Bien que précieux, ces travaux s'intéressent toutefois à la Ferme générale de manière indirecte et ne procèdent pas, à quelques exceptions près, à une étude fine de l'institution. Le dictionnaire numérique de la Ferme générale (<https://fermege.meshs.fr/>) vise donc à répondre à une carence en rassemblant des informations éparses. Il présente une dimension encyclopédique en permettant la synthèse de différentes approches historiographies et méthodologiques. Il est nativement numérique et n'est en aucun cas une entreprise de numérisation d'un dictionnaire déjà existant.

La dimension numérique du dictionnaire offre également de riches perspectives que le format papier n'autorise pas. Le dictionnaire numérique s'inscrit tout d'abord dans les principes de la science ouverte. Il constitue un outil librement accessible à l'ensemble de la communauté des chercheurs dont les données seront, au terme du projet, déposées sur l'entrepôt Nakala. La nature numérique du dictionnaire permet également de proposer au lecteur des fonctionnalités nouvelles. Le lecteur peut en effet entrer dans le dictionnaire numérique autrement que par la liste alphabétique des notices qu'il contient. Grâce à la mise en place de moteurs de recherches, le lecteur peut extraire l'ensemble des notices rédigées par un auteur, sélectionner celles citant une source ou un ouvrage particulier, ou encore celles citant une juridiction, un lieu, ou traitant d'un thème d'étude spécifique (histoire administrative, histoire coloniale, histoire judiciaire, etc). Le lecteur peut également choisir de croiser ces sélections. À titre d'exemple, il est possible de sélectionner l'ensemble des notices rédigées par un auteur portant sur l'histoire administrative de la Ferme générale. Enfin, au sein des notices, des hyperliens permettent de renvoyer à d'autres notices.

Cette pluralité de portes d'entrée est rendue possible par un balisage des données réalisé par l'ingénieur d'étude du projet Valentin De Craene. Un balisage semi-automatique a été privilégié en raison du grand nombre de notices à traiter (près de 300) couplé, dans certains cas, avec un balisage manuel. L'encodage semble également permettre de dépasser le simple objet du dictionnaire. Au-delà d'une liste de notices interoperables, les données peuvent être directement interrogées pour créer de la connaissance complémentaire. La récurrence de certains termes dans le dictionnaire peut être visualisée et faire l'objet de graphes ou encore de « nuages de mots ». Certaines thématiques, communes à l'ensemble des chercheurs, sont ainsi mises en évidence grâce à cette lecture distante. Enfin, l'index des lieux permettra d'enrichir l'Atlas de la Ferme générale, dont la production est actuellement en cours.

Le Dictionnaire numérique de la Ferme générale s'inscrit dans le cadre du projet de l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche Administrer le privilège : la Ferme générale dans l'espace français et européen (1664-1794) coordonné par Marie-Laure Legay et hébergé à la MESHs de Lille.

Le dictionnaire numérique dans tous ses états

Anaïs Chambat¹ & Nathalie Rousseau²

¹CY Cergy Paris Université, France

²Sorbonne Université, France

L'avènement du numérique a renforcé le caractère protéiforme du dictionnaire, un objet qui, déjà façonné par les époques, les contextes culturels et les besoins de ses utilisateurs, s'adapte désormais aux nouvelles réalités linguistiques, technologiques et socio-culturelles. Cette évolution a donné naissance à des ressources interactives, collaboratives, et parfois même générées automatiquement par des algorithmes d'intelligence artificielle. Ainsi, chaque projet lexicographique moderne, en fonction de sa programmation et de ses objectifs, redéfinit les contours du « dictionnaire ». Les supports numériques ne s'affranchissent pas des représentations de leurs usagers ni des contraintes traditionnelles de description de la langue. En raison de leur flexibilité et de l'espace quasi-illimité qu'ils offrent à l'information, ils s'adaptent notamment aux attentes des lecteurs-utilisateurs, pour qui l'ordre alphabétique, bien qu'essentiel, peut passer au second plan, au profit d'un accès à l'information toujours plus rapide et efficace.

La grande diversité des projets actuels d'édition numérique de documents lexicographiques, accrue tout récemment par la montée en puissance des technologies d'intelligence artificielle, amène à repenser les frontières mêmes de la lexicographie. Cette dernière pourrait être appréhendée en fonction de plusieurs critères parmi lesquels figurent l'origine du projet (rétroconversion ou numérique natif) ; le format de la ressource lexicographique produite (édition électronique d'un dictionnaire « traditionnel », portail lexical, base de données textuelles librement distribuée, fichiers balisés avec ou sans plein-texte, etc.) et les objectifs d'usage arrêtés (interface d'interrogation plus ou moins avancée, outil ludique, ressource collaborative et contributive, etc.).

Notre symposium aura pour objectif de mettre en valeur des initiatives disciplinaires ou transdisciplinaires innovantes, autant de façons de concevoir le « dictionnaire numérique » et ainsi proposer une réflexion critique sur l'émergence de nouvelles formes de dictionnaires numériques.

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La Dicothèque: un outil pour l'exploration pluridimensionnelle des dictionnaires

Florian Cuny¹, Lucas Lévêque² & Noé Gasparini³

^{1,2} Chercheurs indépendants, France

³ Persée, ENS de Lyon

Avec le développement des outils numériques sont apparues de nouvelles possibilités de compilation des connaissances, qui répondent à des besoins documentaires, notamment pour la réalisation de dictionnaires, grâce à l'accès rapide à des ouvrages lexicographiques. C'est ainsi que l'outil libre Dicothèque (<https://dicotheque.org/>) a été développé au sein de la communauté Wikimedia. Il est à l'interface de trois de ses projets principaux : Wiktionnaire, Wikisource et Wikidata.

Il est né de l'observation des besoins liés à la pratique de la lexicographie collaborative au sein du Wiktionnaire francophone. Le contributorat s'appuie sur des travaux existants, et notamment des dictionnaires entrés dans le domaine public, dont le contenu est plus facilement accessible. Ce besoin va au-delà, puisqu'il est utile pour des recherches aussi bien que pour une consultation par le grand public. Dans le même temps, le projet collaboratif Wikisource s'est développé, proposant des ouvrages relus à partir de fac-similés, publiés au fil des relectures, pages à pages. Il intègre un nombre croissant d'ouvrages lexicographiques hétérogènes, allant de 1606 à 1941 actuellement, devenant une source de connaissance majeure pour la lexicographie. Ces documents sont constitués de textes rédigés et d'entrées de dictionnaire, et ces dernières sont extraites manuellement ou automatiquement dans des sous-pages séparées au sein de Wikisource qui sont ensuite reprises dans la Dicothèque. Une méthodologie a alors été établie pour la construction d'un outil dont le contenu puisse être enrichissable et améliorable en continu, au fil de l'évolution des ajouts dans Wikisource.

Cette approche technique est nourrie de l'analyse du fonctionnement des grands outils polylexicaux comme Corpus DiCo, Dictionnaires d'autrefois, Métadictionnaire et Nénufar. Elle est consolidée par les métadonnées des ouvrages décrits dans la base de connaissances Wikidata. Leur description fine permet un filtrage précis sur les ouvrages consultés, selon l'époque, la thématique ou encore les auteurs. L'ajout régulier de nouvelles données ne permettant pas de maintenir à jour les variations graphiques, une liste des voisinages des entrées permet la consultation du contenu indépendamment des dictionnaires considérés.

De cette synergie entre projets numériques collaboratifs naissent de nouvelles perspectives : analyses quantitatives, publications multilingues, connexion ou intégration de ressources extérieures, usages pédagogiques. La taille du corpus potentiel est importante car tous les dictionnaires dans le domaine public, quels qu'en soit leurs sujets et leurs thématiques, sont concernés et ont vocation à se retrouver dans Wikisource, et donc in fine dans la Dicothèque. De sa conception à ses usages, les grandes lignes seront tracées pour inscrire la Dicothèque au sein des grands corpus numériques diachroniques.

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Le Musée Virtuel des Dictionnaires en quête d'expansion(s)

Luc Massip¹ & Marine Delaborde²
¹²CY Cergy Paris Université, France

Le but du Musée Virtuel des Dictionnaires est le recensement de ressources lexicographiques et métalexicographiques. Conçu à l'initiative de Jean Pruvost, ce site internet a été développé et mis en ligne en 2002 par le laboratoire Métadif de l'Université de Cergy-Pontoise (aujourd'hui laboratoire LT2D de CY Cergy Paris Université) et résulte déjà, dans sa première version, d'un travail remarquable de centralisation des données de la recherche sur les dictionnaires. Il s'adresse en premier lieu à un public scientifique, mais peut aussi intéresser les passionnés de dictionnaires, d'histoire, et de langue française. Le Musée Virtuel des Dictionnaires est pour l'instant consacré à la lexicographie française, et adopte une approche diachronique dans l'organisation des informations délivrées. Une partie du site d'origine résume l'évolution de la lexicographie de l'antiquité à nos jours ; une autre permet la navigation par siècle dans la liste des ouvrages ; une autre encore propose une liste des auteurs permettant en quelque sorte une recherche inversée. Il existe également une liste de ressources lexicales disponibles sur internet, une bibliographie des dictionnaires au format CD-ROM et une bibliographie sommaire et indicative des ouvrages utilisés.

En théorie, chaque ouvrage et auteur listé sur le site dispose d'une bibliographie des publications scientifiques à son sujet, ainsi que d'un aperçu du contenu pour les ouvrages et d'une notice biographique pour les auteurs. En pratique, la rédaction de ces pages est restée en suspens depuis l'abandon du site, et seule une minorité a été traitée. Par le travail de collection de références déjà effectué, le musée constitue toutefois un point de départ utile pour la recherche documentaire autour de la lexicographie. S'ajoute à cela l'aspect patrimonial du projet, manifesté dans la mise en valeur d'imprimés anciens du XVI^e siècle, souvent méconnus.

En 2025, le Musée Virtuel des Dictionnaires migre vers un autre serveur sous la forme d'un site élaboré avec Omeka S, doté d'une nouvelle interface, d'une base de données permettant un affichage dynamique de ses ressources et d'un système de métadonnées permettant une recherche avancée ainsi qu'une saisie plus rigoureuse, contrainte par les vocabulaires contrôlés comme Dublin Core. Le nouveau site, bien plus conforme aux bonnes pratiques du web, a pour vocation d'être enrichi et animé de façon plus pérenne, en comptant sur la collaboration des membres du réseau international de métalexicographie (MÉTALEX). Le musée vise ainsi non seulement à répertorier un plus grand nombre de ressources lexicographiques et métalexicographiques, mais aussi, éventuellement, à étendre sa collection au-delà de la France et de l'espace francophone. Tout cela passe par une réflexion sur la structuration future des données et métadonnées, ainsi que par une veille régulière, notamment le maintien à jour des liens vers des ressources externes et du contenu textuel du site.

Ce chantier est financé par l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche à travers la Chaire de Professeur Junior « Ressources numériques en SHS » menée par Marine Delaborde. Il s'inscrit plus précisément dans le volet « Valorisation des ressources du LT2D ».

Le Dictionnaire du français scientifique médiéval, côté rédacteur et côté utilisateur

Cécile Rochelois¹

¹ Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Nous nous proposons de présenter, à l'occasion du symposium « Le Dictionnaire numérique dans tous ses états », le Dictionnaire du français scientifique médiéval (désormais DFSM, <https://dfsm.elan-numerique.fr/>), dirigé par Joëlle Ducos et Fleur Vigneron. Nous reviendrons d'abord sur la genèse de ce dictionnaire de corpus et sur quelques-unes des étapes qui ont mené à l'état actuel de sa version en ligne. À partir d'exemples principalement tirés du domaine médiéval des sciences de la nature, nous montrerons comment les articles du dictionnaire ont évolué dans le temps en fonction des choix scientifiques effectués par l'équipe du dictionnaire. En expliquant comment les rédacteurs sélectionnent les formes, les citations et les domaines scientifiques, comment ils rédigent les définitions de manière à limiter les anachronismes lexicaux et conceptuels et à faire apparaître la polysémie des termes employés dans plusieurs domaines scientifiques, nous mettrons en évidence l'originalité de cet outil numérique par rapport aux autres dictionnaires du français médiéval.

Du côté des rédacteurs, le format numérique du dictionnaire présente une appréciable souplesse d'utilisation, susceptible de favoriser le travail collaboratif et d'aider à identifier et à résoudre plus facilement les inévitables difficultés liées au respect des principes de rédaction établis en commun. Le travail individuel effectué par chaque rédacteur peut l'amener à créer de nouvelles entrées, à ajouter des sens à une entrée déjà créée, à ajouter une ou plusieurs citations ou encore à apporter des informations complémentaires dans une note encyclopédique, en général signée. Si le travail s'organise principalement par domaines scientifiques, des temps de réflexion collective s'avèrent indispensables pour faire avancer le projet. C'est l'occasion de confronter les résultats obtenus, de préciser les besoins au niveau de la saisie pour nourrir le dialogue avec l'équipe informatique du projet et de mesurer l'intérêt que présente cette ressource pour d'autres collègues lexicologues, spécialistes d'histoire des sciences ou d'histoire de la langue.

En effet, le caractère inachevé et toujours mouvant du dictionnaire n'est pas un obstacle à sa consultation par des utilisateurs extérieurs au projet et les articles rédigés sont mis en ligne au fur et à mesure de la rédaction, après avoir été validés par les responsables scientifiques. On verra ainsi pour finir comment s'effectue actuellement la navigation dans le DFSM pour les utilisateurs : par entrée, par mot clé, par domaine ou par auteur, l'exploration à travers les articles peut emprunter des voies diverses et mener à des résultats inattendus.

Les dictionnaires universels et les encyclopédies du XVIIIe siècle à l'âge du numérique

Denis Vigier¹, Ludovic Moncla², Thierry Joliveau³ & Tatiana Lesnova⁴

¹³⁴ Université Lumière Lyon II, France

² INSA Lyon

Nous partirons du constat suivant : l'acte de naissance des dictionnaires universels (désormais, DU) de langue française à la fin du XVIIe siècle s'est accompagnée d'une vive controverse sur la question des frontières assignées par l'Académie à ce que devait être un dictionnaire de langue au siècle classique. À une perspective restrictive et sélective (Quemada, 1967 : 188 & sq.) du lexique fondée sur le « bel usage », Furetière opposa en effet en 1690 une conception continuiste et intégrative, ouvrant largement la nomenclature de son dictionnaire aux sciences et aux arts. « Les termes des Arts & des Sciences sont tellement engagez avec les mots communs de la Langue, qu'il n'est pas plus aisé de les séparer que les eaux de deux rivières à quelque distance de leur confluent. » (Premier Factum, p. 14). Ce conflit originel n'est pas indifférent à nos yeux : il existe à la racine du projet encyclopédique une forme de transgression expansive que Quemada nomme « la vigueur de l'universalisme en lexicographie » (ibid., p. 175), et qui nous semble entrer particulièrement en résonance avec les nouveaux modes de navigation et de visualisation que permettent d'envisager les outils et méthodes issus du TAL, des humanités numériques et de l'intelligence artificielle.

Dans notre exposé, nous nous focaliserons sur la période du XVIIIe siècle sur laquelle nous travaillons plus spécifiquement (Vigier, D. (éd.) 2022, à par.), en nous attachant aux deux œuvres que sont le Dictionnaire Universel François et Latin de Trévoux (DUFLT, 1704-1771) et l'Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers par une société de gens de lettres (EDdA, 1751-1772). Nous évoquerons d'abord brièvement les sites en ligne que sont l'ARTFL et ENCCRE, et proposerons une réflexion critique sur l'encodage XML-TEI qu'ils proposent de leurs données. Nous présenterons ensuite les travaux que nous conduisons, dans le cadre de projets interdisciplinaires (dont GEODE), sur l'EDdA et le DUFLT. Nous évoquerons pour commencer les recherches en classification automatique supervisée des domaines de connaissance (Roe, G., Gladstone, C., Morrissey, R. (2016) ; Brenon A., Moncla L., McDonough, K. (2022) ; Turcan (2024)), en nous interrogeant sur le gain que peut en retirer la recherche d'une part, la navigation en ligne dans le DUFLT et l'EDdA d'autre part. Dans un second temps, nous aborderons le domaine spécifique de la géographie. Nous présenterons nos objectifs et résultats concernant la détection (Vigier, D., Moncla, L., Brenon, A., McDonough, K., & Joliveau, T. (2020)), le classement (Moncla L., Vigier D. & McDonough K. (2024)), le géocodage et la géovisualisation (Joliveau, T., Moncla, L., Taroni, A., Vigier, D. & McDonough, K. (2024)) des toponymes extraits des articles de géographie de l'EDdA. Puis nous ferons quelques propositions sur la forme que pourrait prendre une navigation sur internet couplant accès au texte et visualisation cartographique. Enfin, nous esquisserons les perspectives ouvertes par les graphes de connaissance pour le traitement des données géographiques dans le DUFLT.

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Posters

Structural complexity in lexicographical resources of Indian English

Rita Calabrese¹

¹Università degli Studi di Salerno, Italy

Lexicographic studies in the field of World Englishes have gained significant attention in recent years as researchers try to better understand the localized linguistic features and vocabulary characterizing these emerging varieties of English (see Dolezal 2020; Lambert 2018). One of the central issues of this research area is the need for a more inclusive and diversified approach to language analysis, given that traditional lexicographic tools and methods are often based on a limited set of English varieties, such as British or American English, and may not adequately capture the linguistic richness and diversity of World Englishes. More recently, a great emphasis has been, instead, put on the specific contexts in which new varieties of English are used, as well as the diverse linguistic backgrounds of speakers and highlighted the dynamic nature of language use as well as the influence of social, cultural, and historical factors on structural variation. As a matter of fact, a further major issue to be addressed is the evolving lexical innovation in World Englishes, highlighting the creativity and adaptability of speakers in creating new words and expressions. A case in point is represented by complex lexical constructions or combinations of words or phrases resulting in multiple words or expressions working together to convey a nuanced or specialized meaning that may not be immediately obvious to non-native speakers of that variety. As they allow speakers to convey complex ideas and emotions with precision and efficiency, these constructions represent an important aspect of language use and play a crucial role in communication. Nonetheless, the structural complexity of multi-word constructions as an area of lexicographical investigation in new varieties of English deserves a more systematic approach that could enrich and result in more comprehensive lexical resources. Drawing on a comparative analysis of complex lexical constructions attested in two historical dictionaries of Indian English, namely *An Anglo-Indian Dictionary* (G. Whitworth 1885) and *The Hobson-Jobson dictionary* (H. Yule & A. Coke Burnell 1886) in comparison with Indian and British English (P. Nihalani, R.K. Tongue, P. Hosali and J. Crowther, 2005) and the more recent *A dictionary of Indian English* (U. Carls 2017), the study aims to uncover and systematize patterns and trends in the formation and usage of complex words and expressions in Indian English. In particular, the methodology adopted in this study involves qualitative as well as quantitative tools for the analysis of entries related to complex lexical constructions in the three historical dictionaries under investigation to identify common themes and variations in the presentation of lexical constructions.

Keywords

Multi-word constructions, Indian English, lexicographic research in World English

Éva Dömötör¹

¹Research Centre for Linguistics, HUN-REN, Hungary

The paper investigates the development of the pragmatic perspective in Hungarian monolingual explanatory dictionaries.

It is a result of a study exploring the lexicographic representation of the pragmaticalized uses of Hungarian demonstratives, and focuses on the demonstrative forms *erre* (lit. 'onto this'), *ettől* (lit. 'from this'), *ezzel* (lit. 'with this'). Across languages, demonstratives provide a frequent diachronic source for a wide range of pragmatic markers.

In Hungarian, *erre*, *ettől*, and *ezzel* are adverbial demonstratives, grammaticalized from the nominal demonstrative *ez* ('this') and the suffixes *-re* ('onto'), *-től* ('from'), and *-(v)el* ('with'), respectively. All of them developed some discourse pragmatic functions via pragmaticalization (defined as a subclass of grammaticalization (Diewald 2011)).

1. *Ezzel* has a meaning of 'right after saying this', and marks some discourse participant's act immediately following their words cited.

(1) - *Jó éjszakát! – és ezzel távozott.*

'Good night! – and right after saying this [lit. with this] he/she left.'

2. Similarly, *erre* marks the sequence of events, but it has a more specific use, when it indicates the consequence of events happening contrary to the expectations.

(2) - *Kivasaltam az összes ingét, erre meg sem köszönte.*

'I ironed all his/her shirts, and [lit. onto this] he/she did not even say thanks.'

3. Besides indicating the spatial or temporal starting point, *ettől* also has a more specific 'contrary to the expectations' pragmasemantic feature: [p, *ettől* q] means that 'p, contrary to the expectations, does not preclude q'.

(3) - *Esik az eső, de ettől még el kell indulnunk.*

'It is raining, however [lit. 'from this'], we have to set off.'

Polysemy including pragmatic functions is a great challenge for lexicography. First, pragmatic functions can't be defined by synonyms or full, interchangeable explanatory definitions, only by interpretations and usage descriptions which cannot be formalized. Second, as items being under the progress of pragmaticalization go under category change, they elude the main tools of traditional dictionary writing, e.g. labelling part of speech.

I selected the entries of the three lemmas *erre*, *ettől*, *ezzel* from three significant dictionaries edited throughout the 200 years of the academic lexicography in Hungarian. Regarding *ezzel*, the three dictionaries provide similar representations of its 'right after saying this' meaning. As for the two other lexemes, the picture is more heterogeneous. In *A magyar nyelv szótára I*. (The Dictionary of the Hungarian Language, 1862, henceforth

DHL.), a pioneering work of the Hungarian explanatory dictionary writing, *ettől* is not even a headword, it is only listed as a suffixed form of the nominal *ez* ('this') entry. *Erre* is a headword, but only as an adverbial demonstrative with a directional meaning ('in this direction'), and with a reference to immediate subsequence. The two more recent dictionaries are *A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára I.* (Explanatory Dictionary of the Hungarian Language, 1959, henceforth EDHL) and *A magyar nyelv nagyszótára VIII.* (The Comprehensive dictionary of the Hungarian Language VIII., 2021, henceforth CDHL.). Both distinguish the suffixed forms and the adverbial demonstrative uses, the latter being connected to space/direction and time. But only the latest dictionary, *Nszt.* displays whole functional spectra including discourse pragmatic functions defined in terms of the speaker's expectations or assumptions. The paper presents a comparison of the three explanatory dictionaries in terms of processing pragmatic functions.

Keywords

pragmatic functions, demonstratives, explanatory dictionary, comprehensive dictionary, pragmaticalization

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Investigating the diachronic morphosemantic behaviours of *V-ment*, *V-age* and *V-ing* nominalisations using the OED

Chloé Hébert¹

¹Université de Caen Normandie, France

This presentation examines morphological competition in English nominalizations, focusing on *V-ment*, *V-age*, and *V-ing*. Using the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and corpus data, my PhD investigates their historical evolution and contemporary usage, drawing on studies like Allan (2012), Hilpert (2013), and Smith (2016, 2020, 2023), which highlight the OED's value for diachronic lexical research.

As part of my PhD work, this presentation presents data from a preliminary lexicographic study where OED entries are examined to trace the chronological development of *V-ment*, *V-age* and *V-ing* constructions. The suffixes *-ment* and *-age*, both rooted in Old French and Latin despite their distinct origins, form nouns indicating a process, an action or the result or product of an action, as seen in words like *movement*, *management*, *heritage* and *coverage*. As for the suffix *-ing*, it differs in its Proto-Germanic origin, but its use seems to be very similar to the other two, since in Old English it was mainly used to form action nouns from verbs. While these suffixes might initially seem to produce nominalisations with overlapping meanings - e.g., *elopement* ("the action of eloping"), *plunderage* ("the action of plundering"), and *dumbfounding* ("the action of rendering someone speechless"), competition studies (see Goldberg 2019, etc) reveal that their competition involves complex processes beyond simple synonymy or rivalry. This study addresses the following questions: How many *V-ment*, *V-age* and *V-ing* items are listed in the OED? What are the semantic categories these items belong to (processes, results, instruments, objects, etc.)? In what ways are *V-ment*, *V-age* and *V-ing* forms representative quantitatively? What is the timeline of their attestation dates? The aim of this preliminary work is to formulate initial hypotheses as to the meanings and evolution of these nominalisations and to explore the motivations behind their competition. These inquiries serve as parameters within a broader inquiry focused on understanding the lexicographic behaviours of *V-ment*, *V-age* and *V-ing* in OED.

Our approach follows that of Smith (2016, 2019, 2020, 2023): We manually extract *V-ment*, *V-age*, and *V-ing* nominal derivatives from the electronic OED3 to quantify their occurrences. For each entry, we examine its emergence date, etymology, definitions, and the definitions of the source verb to assess form-meaning analysability and predictability. Using semantic feature analysis and morphological structure analysis based on OED data, we explore correlations between morphological patterns and semantic features. In addition, we compare morpho-semantic timelines to understand the evolution of these derivatives.

Finally, the presentation will include one or two examples of corpus-based analyses for alternative derivatives with each of the three suffixes. These examples aim to demonstrate how corpus-based analyses can complement lexicographic research.

Keywords

Morphological competition, nominalisation, diachronic study, OED

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Using Large Language Models for generating definitions from historical texts of low-resource languages

Margit Kiss¹ & Tamás Mészáros²

¹HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities*, Hungary

²Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

The possibilities of using Large Language Models (LLM) in lexicography raise a number of interesting research opportunities. They can help in the time consuming, labour-intensive process of creating vocabulary articles (Schryver 2023, Krek 2024). Promising experiments with contemporary English dictionary making process show that the effectiveness of these models is particularly outstanding in providing definitions (Lew 2023).

We investigated the LLM-based creation of definitions from historical texts written in Hungarian. This increases the difficulty of the problem in two areas: firstly, LLMs have more problems with low resource languages like Hungarian; secondly, historical texts largely differ from contemporary language, and these models were hardly trained on such documents.

We performed experiments on 19th century Hungarian texts. Our corpus contained medical journal articles describing various types of diseases and pathologies. The terminology used in these articles largely differs from modern Hungarian. Many terms (like “vízrák” [water cancer]) are unknown to today's readers.

We designed an experiment following the “retrieval augmented generation” (RAG) methodology (Lewis et al. 2020). RAG with proper prompting can ensure that the model generates its answer based solely on the selected document fragments, and it says “I don't know” if the concept cannot be explained based on the selection.

We performed a sentence-oriented segmentation of the documents, and built a vector database of segment embeddings. The relevant segments for a given concept were found using these text embedding vectors, which generally provide better results than traditional keyword-based search methods. In the last step, we designed an LLM prompt that describes the task and contains the relevant document segments as context provided for the LLM to generate the answer.

We evaluated the results using the following criteria: a) whether the model was able to generate a definition; b) how well the definition was written; c) the factual correctness of the definition; d) the extent to which the definition was based on the original text. In most cases the system was able to find the appropriate text segments and the definitions were written clearly and adhering to the original texts. Some experiments failed because the software did not produce the proper document context.

Our results support that LLMs with RAG can help to formulate definitions of terms found in historical texts of low resource languages. This method can provide effective help in cases where existing dictionaries do not have (adequate) definitions, and it can also significantly increase the amount of dictionary words/entries that has not yet been processed in lexicographic works.

It is also clear from the results that the most important step is to find the proper text excerpts to create the definitions. Experimenting with text segmentation and search methods is one of our future research goals. LLM prompting techniques play a key role in writing appropriate definitions. Our other aim is to develop prompts for creating more detailed word definitions. Lastly, it would also be interesting to investigate automatic concept extraction from historical texts as such methods started to emerge in LLM-research.

Keywords

Historical lexicography, computer-assisted lexicography, large language models, retrieval augmented generation.

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The Change of Compounding in Taiwanese

Hui-chi Lee¹

¹National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Compounding is a renowned process of lexical change in Chinese (Teng, 1995), and it can apply several categories, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and other categories. While Taiwanese is one of the Chinese languages, the change of compounding is rarely discussed in the previous studies (e.g. Li 1988, Yang 1991, Tang 1992). This paper focuses on this issue, especially on the change of Verb-Object compounding.

The diachronic Taiwanese data in the current study are collected from Yu-Yuan, a magazine published from 1908 to 1941. They included many Taiwanese folk stories, written mainly in Chinese characters. The modern Taiwanese data are collected mostly in folk stories and drama scripts in the 2000s. We compare the VO compounds in the diachronic data and in the modern Taiwanese data. Some compounds are still used in modern data; some are not even recognized or understood by modern speakers. The change of the compounding of Taiwanese is then analyzed and discussed in this paper.

A compound is not simply 'a composite word'. Kavka (2009) assumes that compounding is a scalar phenomenon. It starts with a full-composition (e.g. shoot a bird) and then goes with a semi-composition (e.g. shoot a film) and ends with a non-compositional compounding (e.g. shoot the breeze). These three stages of development of compounding are examined by the Taiwanese data we collected from diachronic and synchronic data.

We found that many compounds in the diachronic texts are still used in modern Taiwanese. They mostly belong to the first stage of compounding (fully-compositional), such as *loh-ke* 'fall-price > become cheaper', *kik-tsiu* 'agitate-alcohol > make alcohol'. The semantics of the verb and object are composed, and close to their literal meaning. Interestingly, these two examples are not allowed in Mandarin compounds. This shows that compounding in Chinese is dialect specific; different dialect has its own processes of compounding.

Some compounds are semi-compositional, such as *khi-tshiu* 'rise-hand > start', *tah-tau.iu* 'construct-soy.oil > buy soy oil'. These compounds are not often used in modern Taiwanese, but they can be understood by the composition of the meanings of verb and object.

Some other compounds are not used in modern Taiwanese, such as *tsing-siann* 'plant-voice > shout', *tai-huai* 'carry-bosom > pregnant'. The composition of these compounds results in a figurative meaning or a non-literal meaning. This type of compounding undergoes the third stage of compounding. It seems that they faded away from the lexical entries when they are not used in daily life.

The historical data show that Taiwanese compounds move along the scale of compositionality.

Keywords

compounding, Taiwanese, lexical change, VO compound

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Observations on lexical transformations in Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) due to technological advances

Janice Marques¹, Antonielle Cantarelli Martins² & Fernanda de Oliveira Guirelli³

¹³Universidade Estadual de Campinas - Unicamp, Brazil

² Universidade Federal de Pelotas - UFPel, Brazil

Technology has brought significant contributions to the linguistic accessibility of the Deaf community, directly impacting the lexicon of sign languages. Thus, while neologisms emerge for specific vocabulary, other signs undergo transformation or fall into disuse. Lexical transformations are part of a historical process that occurs in natural languages. This study aims to illustrate processes of lexicalization, delexicalization, and neologism formation in Brazilian Sign Language (Libras), contributing to the understanding of these linguistic phenomena related to technological advancements. The *Dicionário da Língua de Sinais do Brasil: A Libras em suas mãos* (Capovilla et al., 2017) was used as the corpus for analysis. After applying exclusion criteria, of the 13,000 signs in the dictionary, 80 were classified under the category of "Technology and Communication". The selected signs were recorded in videos and individually presented to four Deaf signers. They identified the signs they recognized, those they did not, those that had fallen into disuse, and the newly created signs. Of the 80 signs, 10 were considered obsolete due to their reference to outdated technologies, and 2 (Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Bluetooth) were identified as having new signs by two participants. The results reflect the continuous adaptation of Libras to technological advancements.

Keywords

Lexicalization, Delexicalization, Sign Languages, Libras, Neologism.

Native loanwords in post-independence dictionaries in the Americas

Virginia Meirelles¹

¹Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

This presentation discusses ongoing research examining dictionaries published after the independence of Brazil, the United States, and (potentially) Argentina and Uruguay. The study investigates *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (Webster, 1828), *Dicionário da Língua Brasileira* (Pinto, 1832), *Colección de voces americanas* (Trelles, 1853), *Lenguaje del Río de la Plata* (Bermúdez & Bermúdez, n/d), and *Vocabulario Rioplatense Razonado* (Granado, 1890). The motivation for this research stems from the emphasis on national character following the independence of these nations. The independence movements were complicated historical processes characterized by conflicts and revolutions. As a result of those nations' independence, nationalist activities that fostered a sense of shared identity, a shared past, and the adoption of a single language were encouraged by them. Consequently, the relationship between language and national identity became intricate and multifaceted because beyond facilitating efficient administration and communication, a shared language plays a crucial role in shaping and expressing national identity and promotes pride and a sense of belonging. For these reasons, the newly independent nations sought to disassociate themselves from their colonial past, including distancing themselves from the languages imposed by colonists. The promotion of national languages as markers of identity and unity often led to funding for the establishment of language academies and in an effort to standardize the language by developing rules and norms usually codified in the form of dictionaries and grammar books. Having those circumstances in mind, this study examines the inclusion of loanwords that describe fauna and flora in the dictionaries mentioned before. It focuses on three areas: the dictionary as a representation of the national identity, the microstructure, and the content of each definition. The first component explores whether it is possible to distinguish between various interpretations of concepts like nationality, Americanism, and Brazilianism. The second aspect examines cross-referencing, citations, examples. Finally, the content of the definition per se is considered.

Keywords

fauna and flora, independent American nations, national language, national identity, standardization.

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Bridging 17th and 18th Century Estonian and LLMs: Unlocking Historical Dictionaries

Tiina Paet¹, Madis Jürviste² & Sven-Erik Soosaar³

¹²³Institute of the Estonian Language, Estonia

The potential use of large language models (LLMs) in lexicography has increasingly come to the fore. As is known, the study, analysis and linking of historical dictionaries with contemporary lexicographical sources is extremely resource-intensive, as most (Estonian) historical dictionaries present difficult challenges for OCR. The aim of this approach is to facilitate the creation of the hitherto missing diachronic presentation of lexicographical data (information about the exact sources and word variants as well as orthographic variation in earlier Estonian written texts), as such information has not been available in Estonian dictionaries thus far. Our research questions were: how effectively can language models identify historical language equivalents for contemporary word variants? Could language models be used to create diachronic datasets?

We evaluated the capability of three language models (GPT-4o, Gemini 1.5 Pro and Claude 3 Opus) in identifying word variants based on 17th-century dictionary material (Stahl 1637, Gutsclaff 1648, Göseken 1660, Vestring 17XX, Helle 1732, Hupel 1780). During the experiments, we presented (specifically) untrained language models with tasks concerning occupational titles, dialectal expressions, and loan words used in religious texts from 17th and 18th

century dictionaries. The results of this experiment were remarkably promising (Author 1, Author 2, Author 3 2025): the most successful model, Claude 3 Opus, achieved up to 90% accuracy in matching old Estonian word variants with their modern counterparts. These results prompted us to continue with LLM-assisted analysis and enhancement of an entire single dictionary - Johannes Gutsclaff's "Observationes Grammaticae circa linguam Esthonicam" (1648, one of the earliest lexicographical sources of Estonian).

Our research explores whether LLMs can enrich Gutsclaff's original dictionary (1648) with modern Estonian equivalents and semantic explanations. We propose a novel approach that combines information from multiple historical dictionaries (Stahl 1637, Göseken 1660, Vestring 17XX) to provide LLMs with comprehensive contextual data for word variant and meaning identification.

The methodology involves:

- Creating an enriched digital version of Gutsclaff's dictionary by aligning entries with corresponding information from other historical dictionaries where Estonian words or German equivalents match (taking into account potential orthographic variations).
- Providing LLMs with multiple data points (Estonian words, German equivalents, Latin commentary where available) to improve accuracy in identifying modern Estonian equivalents.
- Testing LLMs' ability to suggest modern orthographic forms and meanings based on this enriched historical context.

The innovative aspect of our research lies firstly in the systematic combination of multiple historical lexicographical sources to improve LLM performance for using LLMs to analyse 17th-century vocabulary and secondly in a comprehensive approach to a historical dictionary enrichment, covering both orthographic variation and semantic explanation.

This research has significant implications for historical lexicography, potentially offering a semi-automated method for enriching historical dictionaries while preserving their original content. Our presentation will discuss applying this methodology to

Gutslaff's complete dictionary, addressing successes and challenges encountered in the process.

Keywords

historical lexicography, large language models, Johannes Gutslaff, history of written Estonian

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Pigneau de Béhaine's *Dictionarium anamitico-latinum* within the context of the early modern missionary dictionaries

Ondřej Pazdírek¹

¹Masaryk University, Czech Republic

The tradition of the Western lexicographical description of Vietnamese starts with the famous *Dictionarium annamiticum, lusitanum et latinum* (1651) by the Jesuit missionary Alexandre de Rhodes (based on the work of his predecessors), a landmark in Vietnamese lexicography and in Western knowledge of the language. De Rhodes's work, which rightly enjoys great scholarly attention, was, however, only the beginning of a longer development that has been much less studied.

This paper is an attempt to analyse the work and lexicographical approach of the most important of de Rhodes's early modern successors, Pierre Pigneau de Béhaine, whose *Dictionarium anamitico-latinum* was written in the 1770s but was not published until posthumously in 1838. Compared to de Rhodes's dictionary, this work shows many differences in form and content, due to many factors: the development of the Vietnamese language itself, the different possibilities and approaches, as well as the evolving standards in missionary linguistics.

The purpose of the paper is to show how the differences between these two landmarks of early modern missionary lexicography of Vietnamese reflect the changing tendencies within the context of the missionary lexicography of the languages of Asia.

Quel statut pour les néologismes générés par l'IA?

Cécile Poix¹ & Natalya Shevchenko²

¹²Université Lumière Lyon 2, France

Un linguiste néologue s'emploie à analyser la diversité des néologismes, non seulement dans la typologie des procédés de création lexicale, mais également en s'attardant à en observer l'usage. C'est en effet la fréquence d'usage qui permet de différencier hapax et occasionnalismes (Poix 2021), de déterminer la variabilité de la néologisme avant son intégration éventuelle dans le lexique (Sablayrolles 2019), et de comprendre le rapport dynamique avec l'enracinement, procédé cognitif dans l'esprit des locuteurs, et la conventionnalisation, procédé social d'une communauté linguistique (Schmid 2020).

L'accessibilité des corpus et la multiplication des plateformes numériques dédiées aux données lexicographiques sont autant de ressources qui devraient faciliter l'analyse des néologismes. Selon Sablayrolles (2019 :82) « les informations que l'on peut trouver par voie informatique, surtout sur internet, doivent toujours être exploitées avec beaucoup de prudence ». Or, en faisant récemment l'étude de l'évolution des substantifs suffixés en *-ance*, nous avons observé que l'IA Générative fournissait désormais des occurrences fictives de néologismes.

A partir de l'analyse de la lexie *apeurance*, occasionnalisme poétique qui n'est recensé que dans deux ouvrages à faible diffusion, l'un paru en 1930, l'autre en 2016, nous constatons d'autres occurrences en ligne, issues d'exemples fictifs générés par l'IA. En effet, le site internet *La Langue française* dans sa rubrique « dictionnaire » propose depuis un peu moins d'un an des définitions qui s'appuient sur l'IA. Son fondateur Le Roux explique qu'il a recours à des modèles d'OpenAI pour « générer des citations 'nettoyées' des abréviations à partir des définitions du Wiktionnaire et du CNRTL (TLFi) et générer des citations fictives en l'absence de citations réelles ».

Comme l'explique Boule (2024 :1), « la tâche d'un LLM [grand modèle de langage] est de prédire le prochain mot d'une séquence de mots passés en instruction ». Les textes sont découpés en tokens (qui peuvent être des fractions de mots sans liens morphémiques), eux-mêmes convertis en vecteurs puis entrés dans un réseau de neurones dont la sortie sera « une série de tokens associée à une distribution de probabilité ».

Des lexies générées par l'IA de façon mathématique, sans influence ni morphologique, ni sémantique, ne représentent donc en aucun cas l'usage de la langue naturelle. La question se pose donc de la légitimité de recourir à l'IA pour décrire et définir les innovations lexicales.

Le choix des néologismes dans un dictionnaire a toujours été une question très compliquée pour un lexicographe. Pour Alain Rey¹⁹, le point essentiel pour l'introduction de mots nouveaux est « qu'ils acquièrent une certaine circulation dans la société » et/ou qu'ils aient « l'importance conceptuelle [...] dans un corps de doctrine et dans une science ».

Cependant, la dictionnaire qui accompagne et complète la lexicographie depuis de nombreuses années, peut, selon Boccuzzi (2014:153) dépasser l'adaptation des données offertes par cette dernière pour avoir son autonomie en dehors de la lexicographie, avec autant de « cocktails » élaborés à partir des données de publics potentiels.

Les outils dictionnaires doivent-ils donc appliquer des normes humaines ou peuvent-ils proposer des probabilités langagières?

¹⁹ Présentation du livre *Dictionnaire amoureux des Dictionnaires* à la librairie Sauramps de Montpellier : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H_hBewH98ZQ.

Keywords

dictionnairique, IAg, langue naturelle, innovation lexicale

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Uma empresa arriscada? Estudo da presença da família léxica de “empresa” nos dicionários portugueses

Sílvia Ribeiro¹ & Susana Nunes²

¹Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão de Águeda (ESTGA) – Universidade de Aveiro, Portugal

²Instituto Politécnico de Leiria, Portugal

Como afirma Rio-Torto (2022), “as línguas têm a capacidade de se reorganizarem, estando em constante ebulição e mudança” e é no léxico de uma língua que transparecem, de forma mais evidente, as alterações que a sociedade que através dela comunica vai vivenciando e sentindo.

Assim, sabendo-se que “o conjunto dos usos sociais da língua é refletido pelo dicionário” (Biderman, 2002), neste trabalho, procura-se analisar o percurso diacrónico da família léxica de *empresa* nos dicionários da Língua Portuguesa, desde o século XVIII até à atualidade, verificando de que modo o mesmo se poderá associar a alterações nas estruturas e práticas sociais do país.

No atual Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (<https://dicionario.acad-ciencias.pt/>) a entrada *empresa* é primeiro apresentada como (i) “ação de levar a cabo, de realizar uma tarefa importante e difícil; ato ou efeito de empreender”, surgindo depois a definição (ii) “atividade económica que se destina à produção ou à comercialização de bens e serviços”. Porém, o nome *empresa* é hoje maioritariamente entendido pelos falantes como denominando uma firma, uma organização que produz e vende bens ou serviços, tendo fins lucrativos. Importa, por isso, perceber como têm coexistido, ao longo dos séculos, um significado marcadamente mais etimológico, em que se projeta ainda a influência do étimo latino de base (do latim vulgar *imprehendere*, pelo italiano *impresa*) e um significado que, ainda que tenha surgido associado a uma área de especialidade, a Economia, é hoje um vocábulo de uso comum e transversal aos vários domínios do saber e do agir. Assim, com este trabalho, pretende-se averiguar o modo como a dicionarística portuguesa tem registado esta palavra, e outras morfológica e semanticamente relacionadas, como *empresário*, *empreender*, *empreendedorismo*, *empreendedor*. Para tal, são tidas em conta fontes metalinguísticas de meados do século XVIII à atualidade.

Os dados analisados confirmam que o espectro de vocábulos integráveis na família léxica de *empresa* tem sofrido alterações ao longo do período temporal em análise (com tendência à integração crescente de novos vocábulos derivados), destacando-se também a perda de algumas aceções da palavra *empresa* e dos seus derivados, ao longo dos séculos, como reflexo direto de diversas alterações societais.

Keywords

Família léxica, derivação, mudança semântica, variação diacrónica

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The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Akan Personal Names – A discussion of the entry component

Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo¹

¹Department of English Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana

The *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Akan Personal Names* (hereafter, 'The Dictionary') and the *Akan Personal Names Concepts* are the two aspects making up the Akan Names Project. The Dictionary aims at compiling all accessible personal names of the Akan (about 8,000 tokens so far obtained) with their pronunciation, meaning and relevant encyclopaedic information. Unlike names from other languages in Ghana such as Ewe, Gurene and Dagaare, Akan personal names are generally believed to have lost their lexical meanings, (Ansu-Kyeremeh, 2000); but this is also in the same culture where it is believed that the lexical content or meaning of a name has an effect on one's life, (Agyekum, 2006). Whilst Akans and other linguistic cultures in Ghana appear very proud about their names and their appellations and by-names, there is currently no dictionary of personal names in Ghana, and the regular lexical dictionaries do rarely contain personal names, except in an appendix, as in Christaller (1881), and other relevant documents are compilation of a beyond the compilation of names with their associated by names or appellations. The compilations, covering only a few hundred names, give no information on the rendition nor anything regarding the meaning or interpretation of the names. With the continual loss of the proto-forms and the traditional culture and language from which the names generally emanated, such an encyclopaedic dictionary is critical to help sustain the identity and meaning of the name as well as their place in the cognitive and constructional culture of the Akan.

The encyclopaedic dictionary project sets out not simply as a compendium of personal names, but seeks also to provide the needed information that help account for the place of the Akan personal name in the cultural, conceptual, grammatical and phonological framework, accounting for the construction and the connection between names of a conceptual connection. To this end, the presentation seeks to discuss the three major categories of information that accompany the name entries in the dictionary, namely, *conceptualisation and construction*, *onomastic network*, and the *socio-historical*.

The first category, conceptualisation and construction, focuses on the conceptual embodiment of the name as expressed in the *group concept*; the name typology – the *constructional and functional* – and the *morphological structure*. Further in terms of conceptualisation, the category presents information relating to the linguistic, social and associated meaning, and symbolism of names. The second category, onomastic network, places the name within the system of names, providing *sister-names* - emanating from the same semantic or lexical concept; variant manifestations i.e. *proto and emergent forms* or current and historical versions, and constructional - *dialectal, orthographical and phonological variations* - explaining the connection between names. In the socio-historical, attention is on the social identity of the name, looking at the issues of *currency* – whether in use or obsolescent – *distribution* i.e. parts of the Akan cultural or geographical space where a name or form is notably used. The last category, *associated folklore and use*, showcases songs, proverbs, sayings where a name has featured and information regarding notable users of the name.

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The Emoluments Clause in the United States Constitution, Donald Trump, and Historical Dictionaries

Rebecca Shapiro¹

¹The City University of New York, USA

Legal professionals in the United States increasingly rely on current dictionaries as well as historical dictionaries to provide them with meaning and guidance.²⁰ This growth is largely the result of Originalist scholars—primarily the late US Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and his devotees—who believe that law today must be interpreted in the same fashion as the United States Constitution. They must interpret the language in eighteenth-century documents they read, refer to, and cite when arbitrating legal issues today and they must be largely the same, or at least closely allied, as when the texts were written.²¹

Using dictionaries appeals to jurists today, particularly if the documents concern the Founding Era of the United States and its Constitution. Of concern, however, is that those legal professionals are not well-versed in the principles guiding current or historical lexicography—and why should they be? But the problem is, then, that they rely on certain ideas and not others, for their information, thus engaging in what is called “cherry picking,” wherein they find favor with one definition but not another; or they approve of one old dictionary and not another—in any event, the reasons for their choices can be much less neutral than they would have us think.²²

Of grave contemporary concern is how jurists have misapprehended important words that will greatly affect the American legal system and the public for decades hence. This paper contextualizes several important issues that early dictionaries and their authors addressed such as giving examples of how words changed over time, the methods of borrowing definitions, asserting the “best” language,²³ who readers were. Specifically, words that legal practitioners misuse range from “arm”²⁴ as in the Second Amendment’s qualification that citizens have the “right to bear arms”²⁵; the term “emolument” in the two clauses in the US Constitution was to disallow obtaining remuneration during office—in the US the term is anachronistic, though the original meaning is common in the Anglophone world; when Originalists seek to identify the “ordinary” meaning of a word, they neglect its primary and first meaning related to ecclesiastical courts that held immense power over legal and social issues; last, when jurists encourage others to eschew legal jargon and adopt “plain” language, they are not cognizant of how Dissenting Protestants—particularly Quakers—adopted language in order to level social strata and create a sense of social informality.

The result of judges with great power and little understanding of how language works is such that their inability to differentiate early meaning with current meaning affects all three essential branches of the United States government, and ultimately, the populace. Part of this current paper relies on the groundbreaking legal lexicography of John Mikhail, whose work on collating the term “emolument” from dozens of early dictionaries showed that the Trump

²⁰ Murphy, M. L. (2018). Contrasts in American and British Dictionary Cultures: The View from Marketing. *Dictionaries: Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America*. 39, 1–30.

²¹ Aprill, E. P. (1998). The Law of the Word: Dictionary Shopping in the Supreme Court. *Arizona State Law Review*, 30, 275–336.

²² Jackson, H. (2002) *Lexicography: An Introduction*, London: Routledge.

²³ Shapiro, R. (2017) *Fixing Babel*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2018.

²⁴ Solan, L. M. (1993) When Judges Use the Dictionary. *American Speech*. 68, 50–57 and also Lawrence Solan (2020) Corpus Linguistics as a Method of Legal Interpretation: Some Progress, Some Questions. *International Journal of the Semiotics of Law* 33, 283–298.

²⁵ Baron, D. (2019) Corpus Evidence Illuminates the Meaning of Bear Arms. *University of California Law Constitutional Quarterly* 46.3.

administration in the first term was violating repeatedly the United States Constitution.²⁶ His work featured in a significant lawsuit, CREW [Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington] vs Trump from 1917, which shows how dictionaries in legal cases are not always the objective texts people believe them to be.²⁷

²⁶ Mikhail, J. (2017) *A Note on the Original Meaning of "Emolument,"* BALKINIZATION BLOG (January 18).

²⁷ Noah Bookbinder, personal communication, 2024.

Gastronomy, flora and fauna on selected pages of Miklós Liskai's French-German-Hungarian vocabulary list from 1749

Gábor Tillinger¹

¹Uppsala universitet, Sweden

French-Hungarian dictionaries published before the 1930s – whether in terms of their characteristics or their history in general – are almost unknown even among scholars. These works rarely serve as a subject for research, and oddly enough, even the few existing historico-lexicographical bibliographies have some shortcomings. Some in-depth research projects have been started on this topic since 2021 (Tillinger 2024a, Tillinger 2024b). A monograph entirely dedicated to the history of early French-Hungarian lexicography is currently being prepared – taking into account not only “real” dictionaries, but also the very first vocabulary lists published in certain grammar books or phrasebooks. In the history of French-Hungarian lexicography, two works could be highlighted as especially interesting before the birth of the first genuine bilingual French-Hungarian dictionary published in Pest in 1844: the dictionary of Gabriel Pannonius Pesthinus (Gábor Pesti in Hungarian – Pesti 1538) and a vocabulary list by Miklós Liskai (1749).

The first one, compiled by Pesthinus, is the first multilingual dictionary to include both French and Hungarian among other languages. It was published in Vienna in 1538. The source language in this dictionary is Latin, and the Hungarian equivalents (probably just like the ones in the other languages) are the translations of the Latin headwords. This means, of course, that the French and the Hungarian equivalents are not in direct connection with each other.

The second one, edited by Liskai, can be even of greater importance: the first work with a vocabulary list that includes French and Hungarian in a way that one of these languages – in this case, French – is the source language. It is a trilingual book, French-German-Hungarian, meant to be a language learning aid, published in 1749, in the city of “Posony” (the capital of today's Slovakia, called Bratislava in Slovak since 1919). The author's name does not appear in all copies printed in the same year (all of which belong to the same edition).

In this presentation, certain characteristics of Liskai's book are discussed, focusing on some selected pages of the “Vocabulaire” section. This choice can be explained by several factors: the most important one is that the Hungarian equivalents, for the first time in the history of French-Hungarian lexicography, seem to be directly based on the French head words. This “Vocabulaire” bears the subtitle “Recueil des mots les plus necessaires” [sic] and it contains exactly 3000 head words, divided into 48 “chapitres” established according to a semantic classification. The selected pages that I would like to examine, analyse and present are those dedicated to gastronomic vocabulary (chapter 12, pp. 125–127), followed by those dealing with vocabulary related to flora (chapters 36–42, pp. 152–157) and fauna (chapters 43–48, pp. 157–160). When it comes to these semantic fields, the choice of head words and equivalents can be quite problematic due to cultural and geographical differences – which makes their study particularly worthy of consideration.

Finally, a comparison of certain head words and equivalents with the corresponding ones in Pesti's work may also be of interest.

Keywords

French, Hungarian, historical lexicography, gastronomy, flora, fauna

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Corpus lexicography with focus on short-term diachronic perspective of phraseological variantivity in legal discourse

Edyta Więclawska¹ & Bożena Kochman-Haładaj²

^{1,2}Uniwersytet Rzeszowski, Poland

The presentation problematises the issue of corpus-based, lexicographic description of English binomials in contemporary legal discourse, in the context of variantivity, i.e. morphosyntactic and/or semantic changeability of fixed combinations of words and potential shifts of relevant tendencies over time axis. Binomials are defined as word pairs of conceptually-related, same word-class lexemes, joined by a linking element (comma or a conjunction), not necessarily formulaic. The methodology consists in indexing binomials for specific structural features of their lexical components, and processing them computationally with the aim to identify specific tendencies in their variantivity potential. It was hypothesised that (i) strong representation of legal binomials in contemporary legal discourse (Dobrić Basanež 2018a, 2018b, Graën, Volk 2021) is marked by their significant variantivity (Więclawska 2023), and (ii) the scope of variantivity of legal binomials is conditioned by structural features of their lexical components and the trends identified undergo shifts in time. The analysis unveiled the existence of two types of variantivity: structural and functional variantivity. Increased productivity potential of phraseological units that is found to operate along the variantivity schemes is largely due to extralinguistic factors in force in contemporary legal communication. Increasing globalisation is marked by intensive cross-border legal trade which stimulates interlingual communication, affected by various cultural factors, authorship-based and institution-specific distinctions, in-company culture conventions, which enhances linguistic dynamics. The research task was operationalised by lexical processing of authentic, digitalised data and by calculating correlations between structural and time-related variables. The corpus was compiled out of the English legal texts on court files, processed for the purpose of company registration proceedings. This in-situ corpus compilation format was systemic in the sense of being exhaustive and limited by specific time-span and to representative court divisions. The lexis was queried along the unsupervised corpus search paradigm, which enabled to retrieve some non-canonical representatives of binomials (schemes of expansion and extension). The candidate terms were annotated at the level of their lexical components and they were further computationally processed to derive multiple correspondence analysis schemes for the structural types of binomials, including the frequency distribution correlations for the structural categories of binomials, derived via statistically controlled clustering of structural features (cf. types per aggregate structure). The variantivity-related data were also examined for short-term diachronic developments. The findings open space for deriving updated definitions of the phraseological category in question and they confirm significant potential of corpus linguistics for investigating phraseology at the level of lexical description. The advantages involve the possibility to get insights into structural aspects of phraseological units from the perspective of sociolinguistically-conditioned, systemic dynamics, which fits well into the contemporary distributional phraseological paradigm (Granger, Meunier 2008). At the conceptual level the analysis presents an onomasiological account of some commercial law concepts, bringing together varied, yet systemically retrieved materialisation of specific concepts. This analysis is to be followed by more in-depth studies into other areas of legal communication, taking account of other time-spans and other categories of phraseological units.

Keywords

lexicography, distributional phraseology, variantivity, diachronic developments

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