Dictionaries and Society

Book of Abstracts of the XX EURALEX International Congress, 12-16 July 2022, Mannheim, Germany
FOREWORD

This book contains the abstracts of keynotes, talks, posters, and software demonstrations presented at the XX EURALEX International Congress, Mannheim, Germany, July 12–6, 2022. The abstracts were either submitted and accepted as extended abstracts or were taken from full papers accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the XX EURALEX International Congress.

In “Part I: Overview,” the abstracts of keynotes, talks, posters, and software demonstrations are listed in each case in alphabetical order by the authors’ last names. Each entry in these lists is linked to the corresponding abstract.

Part II contains the abstracts of the keynote presentations. Part III lists the abstracts of the talks, posters, and software demonstrations in topical order. Here you will find all abstracts belonging to one of the following topics (in alphabetical order by authors’ last names for each topic):

- Dictionaries and Society
- Lexicography: Status, Theory and Methods
- Corpora in Lexicography
- Data Models and Databases in Lexicography
- Dictionary Writing Systems and Lexicographic Tools
- Design and Publication of Dictionaries
- (Promoting) Dictionary Use
- Dictionary Projects
- Bilingual Dictionaries
- Specialised Dictionaries
- Historical Lexicography: German
- Historical Lexicography: Romance and Other Languages
- (Historical) Lexicology
- Neologisms and Lexicography
- Phraseology & Collocations

Finally, an alphabetical index contains all authors’ names.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Main Sponsors ................................................................. 15
Sponsors ............................................................................. 15
Programme Committee ...................................................... 16
Scientific Committee ......................................................... 16

Part I: Overview on Keynotes, Talks, Poster Presentations, and Software Demonstrations

Keynotes ............................................................................. 20
Talks .................................................................................... 20
Poster Presentations ......................................................... 24
Software Demonstrations ............................................... 26

Part II: Abstracts of Keynotes

Thomas Gloning
Ways of living, communication and the dynamics of word usage
How did German dictionaries cope with socio-cultural aspects and evolution of
word usage and how could future systems do even better? ............................................ 28

Rufus H. Gouws
Dictionaries: bridges, dykes, sluice gates ................................................. 29

Nicola McLelland
Women in the history of lexicography
An overview, and the case of German ............................................................... 30

Martina Nied Curcio
Dictionaries, foreign language learners and teachers
New challenges in the digital era ............................................................... 32

Ben Zimmer
The evolving definition of „racism“ and its trail of text-artifacts .................................. 33

Part III: Abstracts of Talks, Poster Presentations, and Software Demonstrations

Dictionaries and Society

Mariona Arnau Garcia/Mercè Lorente Casafont
Are emerging economies a reality reflected in our dictionaries? ................................. 36

Mark Dang-Anh/Stefan Scholl
Basic socio-political concepts in German parliamentary debates from the
20th century ........................................................................... 38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equality between women and men, a societal and lexicographical issue</td>
<td>Alexandre Ecker</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing the content of the Lëtzebuerg Online Dictionnaire in line with the realities of the world and society</td>
<td>Stefan Engelberg</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexicography’s entanglement with colonialism: The history of Tok Pisin lexicography as colonial history</td>
<td>Christine Ganslmayer</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using dialect dictionaries as a database</td>
<td>Laura Giacomini/Paolo DiMuccio-Failla/Patrizio De Martin Pinter</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereotypes of people in the ‘Franconian Dictionary’</td>
<td>Laura Klosa-Kückelhaus</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexicography for society and with society – COVID-19 and dictionaries</td>
<td>Gloria Mambelli</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manorial society in multilingual medieval England</td>
<td>Carolin Müller-Spitzer/Jan Oliver Rüdiger</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An onomasiological approach</td>
<td>Enakshi Nandi</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The influence of the corpus on the representation of gender stereotypes in the dictionary. A case study of corpus-based dictionaries of German</td>
<td>Laura Pinnavaia</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secrecy and the ethical question</td>
<td>Petra Storjohann</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reflections on documenting Ulti, a secret transgender language</td>
<td>Marcin Zabawa</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do we learn about the society from the examples of usage in dictionaries? On (non-) stereotypical roles of men and women in English and Polish monolingual general dictionaries: a contrastive study</td>
<td>Lexicography: Status, Theory and Methods</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konan Kouassi: Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion im lexikographischen Prozess zu lexikalischen Informationssystemen</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivana Filipović Petrović: A corpus-driven approach to lexicographic definitions: The representation of meaning in the electronic Dictionary of Croatian Idioms</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Salgado/Rute Costa/Toma Tasovac: Applying terminological methods to lexicographic work: terms and their domains</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilles-Maurice de Schryver: Metalexicography: an existential crisis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michal Škrabal/Michaela Lišková/Martin Šemelík: On defining vocabulary in a monolingual online dictionary</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corpora in Lexicography</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nils Diewald/Marc Kupietz/Harald Lüngen: Tokenizing on scale</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana-Maria Ginsac/Mihai-Alex Moruz/Mădălina Ungureanu: The first Romanian dictionaries (17th century). Digital aligned corpus</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iztok Kosem: Trendi – a monitor corpus of Slovene</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Krek/Polona Gantar/Iztok Kosem: Extraction of collocations from the Gigafida 2.1 corpus of Slovene</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiike Meliss/Vanessa González Ribao: Vergleichbare Korpora für multilinguale kontrastive Studien</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irene Renau/Rogelio Nazar: Towards a multilingual dictionary of discourse markers</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Oliver Rüdiger/Sascha Wolfer/Alexander Koplenig/Frank Michaelis/Carolin Müller-Spitzer/Samira Ochs/Louis Cotgrove OWIDplusLIVE</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Models and Databases in Lexicography</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thierry Declerck: Integration of sign language lexical data in the OntoLex-Lemon framework</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birgit Füreder</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Überlegungen zur Modellierung eines multilingualen „Periphrastikons“:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ein französisch-italienisch-spanisch-englisch-deutscher Versuch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yevhen Kupriianov/Iryna Ostapova/Volodymyr Shyrokov/Mykyta Yablochkov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual lexicographic laboratory as a linguist assistant in conducting dictionary-based researches: Case of VLL DLE 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lindemann/Penny Labropoulou/Christiane Klaes</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introducing LexMeta: A metadata model for lexical resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Márquez</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un modelo estructural de datos lexicográficos para la codificación en XML de un diccionario de aprendizaje de Latin: La DTD de los lemas verbales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michal Měchura</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document or database? The search for the perfect storage paradigm for lexical data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian-Emil Smith Ore/Oddrun Grønvik/Trond Minde</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word banks, dictionaries and research results by the roadside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Ostroški Anić/Ivana Brač</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AirFrame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping the field of aviation through semantic frames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristel Proost/Arne Zeschel/Frank Michaelis/Jan Oliver Rüdiger</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP (MUSTERBANK ARGUMENTMARKEIREDEN PRÄPOSITIONEN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A patternbank of argument-marking prepositions in German</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasyl Starko</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USL: a cognitively inspired lexicon for semantic tagging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philipp Stückle/Sabine Wahl</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexicography and corpus linguistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The case of the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria (WBÖ) and its database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Vacalopoulou/Eleni Efthimiou/Stavrouta-Evita Fotinea/Theodoros Goula/Athanasia-Lida Dimou/Kiki Vasilaki</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing a bilingual lexicographic database with the use of WordNet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary Writing Systems and Lexicographic Tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nico Dorn</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An automated cluster constructor for a narrated dictionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cross-reference clusters of Wortgeschichte digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mireille Ducassé/Archil Elizbarashvili</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding lemmas in agglutinative and inflectional language dictionaries with logical information systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The case of Georgian verbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velibor Ilić/Lenka Bajčetić/Snežana Petrović/Ana Španović</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCyDia – OCR for Serbian Cyrillic with diacritics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of contents

Julian Jarosch
Digitale Lexikografie mit Hausmitteln
Ein Fallbeispiel zum digitalen Arbeiten ohne Sachmittel............................................. 113

Dorielle Lonke/Ilan Kernerman/Vova Dzhuranyuk
Lexical data API ............................................................................................................. 116

Takahiro Makino/Rei Miyata/Seo Sungwon/Satoshi Sato
Designing and building a Japanese controlled language for the automotive domain
Toward the development of a writing assistant tool ..................................................... 117

Adriane Orenha Ottaiano/Maria Eugênia Olimpio de Oliveira Silva/
Carlos Roberto Valêncio/João Pedro Quarado
Developing a Collocation Dictionary Writing System (COLDWS) for an Online
Multilingual Collocations Dictionary Platform (PLATCOL)........................................ 118

Annabella Schmitz
RDF-Lifting von OntoLex-Lemon aus dem Digitalen Familiennamenwörterbuch
Deutschlands mit XTriples............................................................................................. 122

Alberto Simões/Ana Salgado
Smart dictionary editing with LeXmart ......................................................................... 125

Chris A. Smith
Are phonesthemes evidence of a sublexical organising layer in the structure of the
lexicon?
Testing the OED analysis of two phonesthemes with a corpus study of collocational
behaviour of sw- and fl- words in the OEC .................................................................. 126

Tanara Zingano Kuhn/Špela Arhar Holdt/Rina Zviel Girshin/Ana R.
Luís/Carole Tiberius/Kristina Koppel/Branislava Sandrih Todorović/
Iztok Kosem
Introducing CrowLL – the Crowdsourcing for Language Learning game...................... 128

Design and Publication of Dictionaries

Bridgitte Le Du
Towards a user-centered design model to enhance usability in electronic
lexicography
Some guiding principles applied in the adaptation of A Dictionary of South African English
on Historical Principles.............................................................................................. 132

Zita Hollós
Cross-Media-Publishing in der korpusgestützten Lernerlexikographie
Entstehung eines Lernerwörterbuchportals DaF ............................................................ 134

(Promoting) Dictionary Use

Andrea Abel
Wörterbücher der Zukunft in Bildungskontexten der Gegenwart
Eine Fallstudie aus dem Südtiroler Schulwesen ............................................................ 136

Carolina Flinz/Sabrina Ballestracci
Das LBC-Wörterbuch: Eine erste Benutzerstudie........................................................... 137
# Table of contents

**Valeria Caruso/Alessandra Chervino/Giulia Daniele**  
Disseminating dictionary skills with e-lex tools ................................................................. 138

**Ida Dringó-Horváth/Katalin P. Márkus**  
Dictionary skills in teaching English and German as a foreign language in Hungary  
A questionnaire study ............................................................................................................. 140

**Zoe Gavriilidou/Evi Konstandinidou**  
The effect of an explicit and integrated dictionary awareness intervention program on dictionary use strategies ......................................................................................................................... 143

**Theresa Kruse/Ulrich Heid**  
Learning from students  
On the design and usability of an e-dictionary of mathematical graph theory .................. 145

**Sascha Wolfer/Robert Lew**  
Predicting English Wiktionary consultations ...................................................................... 146

**Manuel Raaf**  
Evaluation des User-Centered Designs eines Sprachinformationssystems  
Planung, Durchführung und Ergebnisse einer Benutzerumfrage zu Usability und User Experience ........................................................................................................................................... 149

**Geraint Paul Rees**  
Online dictionaries and accessibility for people with visual impairments ....................... 152

**Silga Sviķe**  
Survey analysis of dictionary-using skills and habits among translation students ............ 155

**Carole Tiberius/Jelena Kallas/Svetla Koeva/Margit Langemets/Iztok Kosem**  
An insight into lexicographic practices in Europe  
Results of the extended ELEXIS survey on user needs ....................................................... 156

**Agnes Wigestrand Hoftun**  
Consultation behavior in L1 error correction  
An exploratory study on the use of online resources in the Norwegian context ................ 157

**Dictionary Projects**

**Hauke Bartels**  
The long road to a historical dictionary of Lower Sorbian  
Towards a lexical information system .................................................................................. 159

**Hanno Biber**  
“Bloody word ripping” – practical and theoretical prospects of a corpus-based lexicographic exploration of the Texts by Thomas Bernhard ................................................................. 160

**Isidora Despotidou/Zoe Gavriilidou**  
An online school dictionary in Greek Sign Language for senior elementary pupils ........ 162

**Carolina Flinz/Laura Giacomini/Weronika Szemińska**  
TermiKnowledge: Ein Einblick in die Datenbeschaffung und Datenaufbereitung eines Online-Fachwörterbuchs zum Thema COVID-19 ............................................................................. 164
# Table of contents

**Polona Gantar/Simon Krek**  
Creating the lexicon of multi-word expressions for Slovene  
Methodology and structure ................................................................. 168

**Zoe Gavriilidou/Apostolos Garouflos**  
The lexicographic protocol of Mikaela_Lex: A free online school dictionary of Greek accessible for visually-impaired senior elementary children........................................ 169

**Vanessa González Ribao**  
Fachlexikografie in digitalem Zeitalter  
Ein metalexikografisches Forschungsprojekt........................................... 170

**Peter Meyer**  
Lehnwortportal Deutsch: a new architecture for resources on lexical borrowings........ 171

**Iryna Ostadapa/Volodymyr Shyrokov/Yevhen Kupriianov/Mykyta Yablochkov**  
Etymological dictionary in digital environment...................................... 172

**Anna Pavlova**  
Mehrsprachige Datenbank der Phrasem-Konstruktionen ........................................ 173

**Ralf Plate**  
Word Families in Diachrony  
An epoch-spanning structure for the word families of Older German ...................... 174

**Kyriaki Salveridou/Zoe Gavriilidou**  
Compilation of an ancient Greek – modern Greek online thesaurus for teaching purposes: microstructure and macrostructure.............................................. 175

**Bilingual Dictionaries**

**Voula Giouli/Anna Vacalopoulou/Nikos Sidiropoulos/Christina Flouda/Athanasios Doupas/Gregory Stainhaouer**  
From mythos to logos: A bilingual thesaurus tailored to meet users’ needs within the ecosystem of cultural tourism .................................................................................. 177

**Iztok Kosem**  
The Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian Dictionary: Bilingual lexicography meets monolingual lexicography................................................................. 178

**Anke Müller/Gabriele Langer/Felicitas Otte/Sabrina Wahl**  
Creating a dictionary of a signed minority language  
A bilingualized monolingual dictionary of German Sign Language .................................................. 180

**Specialised Dictionaries**

**Maria Aldea**  
Bien écrire, bien parler au XIXe siècle. le rôle du dictionnaire dans l’apprentissage de la langue maternelle: Le cas du roumain......................................................... 182

**Harald Bichlmeier**  
Almanca tuhfe/Deutsches Geschenk (1916)  
or: Wie schreibt man deutsch mit arabischen Buchstaben? ........................................... 183
Table of contents

Walter Amaru Flores Flores/Daniel Kroiß
Das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch Deutschlands (DFD) ...................................................... 184

Dominika Kováříková/Michal Skrabal
The dictionary of Czech core academic vocabulary ................................................................. 186

Lorna Morris
The treatment of human reproductive organs in school dictionaries, with recommendations for South African primary school dictionaries .......................................................... 189

Maria Pozzi
Design of a dictionary to help school children to understand basic mathematical concepts .......................................................................................................................... 191

Stefan J. Schierholz/Monica Bielinska/Maria José Domínguez Vázquez/Rufus H. Gouws/Martina Nied Curcio
The EMLex Dictionary of Lexicography (EMLexDictoL) ............................................................ 192

Historical Lexicography: German

Andreas Deutsch
Fremdwörter im Deutschen Rechtswörterbuch (DRW) ................................................................. 194

Volker Harm
Wortgeschichte digital: A historical dictionary of New High German ........................................ 197

Andrea Moshövel
Skatologischer Wortschatz im Frühneuhochdeutschen als kulturgeschichtliche und lexikographische Herausforderung ................................................................................................. 198

Historical Lexicography: Romance and Other Languages

Maria Arapopoulou/Georgios Kalafikis/Dimitra Karamitsou/Efstratios Sarishchoulis/Sotiris Tselikas
"Vocabula Grammatica": threading a digital Ariadne’s String in the labyrinth of Ancient Greek scholarship .................................................................................................................. 200

Anaïs Chambat
La lignée « Capuron-Nysten-Littré » Entre ruptures et continuités doctrinales ......................... 201

Sarah Mantegna/Carla Marello
The multilingual appendix of Le ricchezze della lingua volgare (1543) by Francesco Alunno
A lexicographer’s “service list” and an intercomprehension tool .............................................. 202

Mihai-Alex Moruz/Mădălina Ungureanu
17th-century Romanian lexical resources and their influence on Romanian written tradition ................................................................................................................................. 206

Clarissa Stincone
Usage labels in Basnag’s Dictionnaire universel (1701) ................................................................. 207
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marija Žarković</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The legal lexicon in the first dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy (1726–1739)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The concept of the judge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(Historical) Lexicology</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita Calabrese/Katherine E. Russo</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaphorical constructions in Indian English and Australian Aboriginal English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From compositionality to grammaticalization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoe Gavrilidou/Asimakis Fliatouras/Elena Chadjipapa</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic loanwords in Greek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellert Thor Johannsson</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old words and obsolete meanings in Modern Icelandic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudia Lauer/Birgit Herbers</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hapax legomena</em> in der deutschsprachigen Literatur des Mittelalters.*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedingungen, Verfahren und Bedeutungen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ein Projektbericht</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geda Paulsen/Ene Vainik/Maria Tuulik/Ahti Lohk</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The morphosyntactic profile of prototypical adjectives in Estonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pius ten Hacken/Renáta Panocová</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The etymology of internationalisms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence from German and Slovak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neologisms and Lexicography</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ieda Maria Alves/Bruno Maroneze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From society to neology and lexicography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationships between morphology and dictionaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikyung Baek/Jinsan An/Yelin Go</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A distributional approach to Korean semantic neologisms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying their first occurrences and investigating their spread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun Choi/Hae-Yun Jung</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On loans in Korean new word formation and in lexicography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Cartier</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diachronic semantic evolution automatic tracking: a pilot study in modern and contemporary French combining dependency analysis and contextual embeddings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lars Trap-Jensen/Henrik Lorentzen</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent neologisms provoked by COVID-19 in the Danish language and in The Danish Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilles-Maurice de Schryver/Minah Nabirye</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards a monitor corpus for a Bantu language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A case study of neology detection in Lusoga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of contents

**Urška Vranjek Ošlak/Helena Dobrovoljc**  
Neologisms in the light of the new Slovenian normative guide..........................234

### Phraseology & Collocations

**Amparo Alcina**  
Representing collocations using ontologies..........................................................238

**Valeria Caruso/Angela Ciaiazza**  
Lexicography and phraseology of Romance languages  
The case of procomplement verbs............................................................................242

**Maria Ermakova/Alexander Geyken/Lothar Lemnitzer/Bernhard Roll**  
Integration of multi-word expressions into the digital dictionary of  
German Language (DWDS)  
Towards a lexicographic representation of phraseological variation.......................245

**Larysa Kovbasyuk**  
Corona bekennt Farbe: Phraseologische Neologismen im Deutschen und  
Ukrainischen aus kulturlinguistischer Sicht.........................................................246

### Semantics

**Paolo DiMuccio-Failla**  
Disambiguating word senses through semantic conditions  
A project in learner’s lexicography............................................................................250

**Daniele Franceschi**  
Lexicographic representations of Anglo-Saxon and Latinate near-synonyms  
in English monolingual and English-Italian bilingual learners’ dictionaries..............253

**Robert Krovetz**  
An investigation of sense ordering across dictionaries with respect to lexical  
semantic relationships...............................................................................................256

## Index of Authors

Index of authors ........................................................................................................258
Acknowledgements
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Part I: Overview on Keynotes, Talks, Poster Presentations, and Software Demonstrations
Keynotes

**Thomas Gloning**: Ways of living, communication and the dynamics of word usage. How did German dictionaries cope with socio-cultural aspects and evolution of word usage and how could future systems do even better?

**Rufus Gouws**: Dictionaries: bridges, dykes and sluice gates

**Nicola McLelland**: Women in the history of lexicography – an overview, and the case of German

**Martina Nied Curcio**: Dictionaries, foreign language learners and teachers. New challenges in the digital era

**Ben Zimmer**: The evolving definition of “racism” and its trail of text-artifacts

Talks

**Andrea Abel**: Wörterbücher der Zukunft in Bildungskontexten der Gegenwart – Eine Fallstudie aus dem Südtiroler Schulwesen

**Amparo Alcina**: Representing collocations using ontologies

**Maria Aldea**: Bien écrire, bien parler au XIXe siècle. Le rôle du dictionnaire dans l’apprentissage de la langue maternelle: Le cas du roumain

**Ieda Maria Alves/Bruno Maroneze**: From society to neology and lexicography: relationships between morphology and dictionaries

**Maria Arapopoulou/Georgios Kalafikis/Dimitra Karamitsou/Efstratios Sarischoulis/Sotiris Tselikas**: “Vocabula Grammatica”: threading a digital Ariadne’s string in the labyrinth of Ancient Greek scholarship

**Hauke Bartels**: The long road to a historical dictionary of Lower Sorbian – towards a lexical information system

**Harald Bichlmeier**: Almanca tuhfe / Deutsches Geschenk (1916) – oder: Wie schreibt man deutsch mit arabischen Buchstaben?

**Rita Calabrese/Katherine E. Russo**: Metaphorical constructions in Indian English and Australian Aboriginal English: from compositionality to grammaticalization

**Emmanuel Cartier**: Diachronic semantic evolution automatic tracking: a pilot study in modern and contemporary French combining dependency analysis and contextual embeddings

**Valeria Caruso/Angela Caiazza**: Lexicography and phraseology of Romance languages: the case of procomplement verbs

**Valeria Caruso/Alessandra Chervino/Giulia Daniele**: Disseminating dictionary skills with e-lex tools

**Anaïs Chambat**: La lignée « Capuron-Nysten-Littré » entre ruptures et continuités doctrinales

**Mark Dang-Anh/Stefan Scholl**: Basic socio-political concepts in German parliamentary debates from the 20th century
Andreas Deutsch: Fremdwörter im Deutschen Rechtswörterbuch (DRW)

Paolo DiMuccio-Failla: Disambiguating word senses through semantic conditions: a project in learner’s lexicography

Ida Dringó-Horváth/Katalin P. Márkus: Dictionary skills in teaching English and German as a foreign language in Hungary – a questionnaire study

Bridgitte Le Duc: Towards a user-centered design model to enhance usability in electronic lexicography: some guiding principles applied in the adaptation of A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles

Stefan Engelberg: Lexicography’s entanglement with colonialism: the history of Tok Pisin lexicography as colonial history

Maria Ermakova/Alexander Geyken/Lothar Lemnitzer/Bernhard Roll: Integration of multi-word expressions into the digital dictionary of German Language (DWDS) – towards a lexicographic representation of phraseological variation

Ivana Filipović Petrović: A corpus-driven approach to lexicographic definitions: the representation of meaning in the electronic Dictionary of Croatian Idioms

Carolina Flinz/Sabrina Ballestracci: Das LBC-Wörterbuch: Eine erste Benutzerstudie

Walter Amaru Flores Flores/Daniel Kroiß: Das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch Deutschlands (DFD)

Daniele Franceschi: Lexicographic representations of Anglo-Saxon and Latinate near-synonyms in English monolingual and English-Italian bilingual learners’ dictionaries

Christine Ganslmayer: Using dialect dictionaries as a data base: stereotypes of people in the ‘Franconian Dictionary’

Polona Gantar/Simon Krek: Creating the lexicon of multi-word expressions for Slovene: methodology and structure

Zoe Gavrilidou/Asimakis Fliatouras/Elina Chadjipapa: Arabic loanwords in Greek

Zoe Gavrilidou/Evi Konstandinidou: The effect of an explicit and integrated dictionary awareness intervention program on dictionary use strategies

Laura Giacomini/Paolo DiMuccio-Failla/Patrizio De Martin Pinter: The representation of culture-specific lexical items in monolingual learner’s lexicography: the case of the electronic Phrase-Based Active Dictionaries

Voula Giouli/Anna Vacalopoulou/Nikos Sidiropoulos/Christina Flouda/Athanasios Doupas/Gregory Stainhaouer: From mythos to logos: a bilingual thesaurus tailored to meet users’ needs within the ecosystem of cultural tourism

Pius ten Hacken/Renáta Panocová: The etymology of internationalisms: evidence from German and Slovak

Volker Harm: Wortgeschichte digital: a historical dictionary of New High German

Zita Hollós: Cross-Media-Publishing in der korpusgestützten Lernerlexikographie. Entwicklung eines Lernerwörterbuchportals DaF

Julian Jarosch: Digitale Lexikografie mit Hausmitteln – ein Fallbeispiel zum digitalen Arbeiten ohne Sachmittel
Ellert Thor Johannsson: Old words and obsolete meanings in modern Icelandic
Jun Choi/Hae-Yun Jung: On loans in Korean new word formation and in lexicography
Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus: Lexicography for society and with society – COVID-19 and dictionaries
Iztok Kosem: The Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian Dictionary: bilingual lexicography meets monolingual lexicography
Iztok Kosem: Trendi – a monitor corpus of Slovene
Konan Kouassi: Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion im lexikographischen Prozess zu lexikalischen Informationssystemen
Dominika Kovářiková/Michal Škrabal: The Dictionary of Czech Core Academic Vocabulary
Simon Krek/Polona Gantar/Iztok Kosem: Extraction of collocations from the Gigafida 2.1 corpus of Slovene
Robert Krovetz: An investigation of sense ordering across dictionaries with respect to lexical semantic relationships
Theresa Kruse/Ulrich Heid: Learning from students: on the design and usability of an e-dictionary of mathematical graph theory
Yevhen Kupriianov/Iryna Ostatova/Volodymyr Shyrokov/Mykyta Yablochkov: Virtual Lexicographic Laboratory as a linguist assistant in conducting dictionary-based researches: Case of VLL DLE 23
David Lindemann/Penny Labropoulou/Christiane Klaes: Introducing LexMeta: a metadata model for lexical resources
Gloria Mambelli: Manorial society in multilingual medieval England: an onomasiological approach
Takahiro Makino/Rei Miyata/Seo Sungwon/Satoshi Sato: Designing and building a Japanese controlled language for the automotive domain: toward the development of a writing assistant tool
Manuel Márquez: Un modelo estructural de datos lexicográficos para la codificación en XML de un diccionario de aprendizaje de latín: la DTD de los lemas verbales
Michal Měchura: Document or database? The search for the perfect storage paradigm for lexical data
Lorna Morris: The treatment of human reproductive organs in school dictionaries, with recommendations for South African primary school dictionaries
Mihai-Alex Moruz/Mădălina Ungureanu: 17th century Romanian lexical resources and their influence on Romanian written tradition
Andrea Moshövel: Skatologischer Wortschatz im Frühneuhochdeutschen als kulturgeschichtliche und lexikographische Herausforderung
Anke Müller/Gabriele Langer/Felicitas Otte/Sabrina Wähl: Creating a dictionary of a signed minority language: a bilingualized monolingual dictionary of German Sign Language
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Enakshi Nandi: Secrecy and the ethical question: some reflections on documenting Ulti, a secret transgender language

Adriane Orenha Ottaiano/Maria Eugênia Olimpio de Oliveira Silva/Carlos Roberto Valêncio/João Pedro Quadrado: Developing a Collocation Dictionary Writing System (COLDWS) for an Online Multilingual Collocations Dictionary Platform (PLATCOL)

Iryna Ostatova/Volodymyr Shyrokov/Yevhen Kupriianov/Mykyta Yablochlov: Etymological dictionary in digital environment

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Anna Pavlova: Mehrsprachige Datenbank der Phrasem-Konstruktionen

Laura Pinnavaia: Identifying ideological strategies in the making of English language learners’ dictionaries

Ralf Plate: Word Families in Diachrony. An epoch-spanning structure for the word families of Older German

Maria Pozzi: Design of a dictionary to help school children to understand basic mathematical concepts

Kristel Proost/Arne Zeschel/Frank Michaelis/Jan Oliver Rüdiger: MAP (MUSTERBANK ARGUMENTMARKIERENDER PRÄPOSITIONEN): A patternbank of argument-marking prepositions in German

Manuel Raaf: Evaluation des User-Centered Designs eines Sprachinformationssystems: Planung, Durchführung und Ergebnisse einer Benutzerumfrage zu Usability und User Experience

Geraint Paul Rees: Online dictionaries and accessibility for people with visual impairments

Irene Renau/Rogelio Nazar: Towards a multilingual dictionary of discourse markers: automatic extraction of units from parallel corpus

Ana Salgado/Rute Costa/Toma Tasovac: Applying terminological methods to lexicographic work: terms and their domains

Kyriaki Salveridou/Zoe Gavriilidou: Compilation of an Ancient Greek – Modern Greek online thesaurus for teaching purposes: microstructure and macrostructure

Stefan J. Schierholz/Monika Bielinska/Maria José Dominguez Vázquez/Rufus H. Gouws/Martina Nied Curcio: The EMLex Dictionary of Lexicography (EMLexDictoL)

Gilles-Maurice de Schryver: Metalexicography: an existential crisis

Gilles-Maurice de Schryver/Minah Nabirye: Towards a monitor corpus for a Bantu language: a case study of neology detection in Lusoga

Alberto Simões/Ana Salgado: Smart dictionary editing with LeXmart
Michal Škrabal/Michaela Lišková/Martin Šemelík: On defining vocabulary in a monolingual online dictionary. Some remarks from the lexicographical practice on the Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech

Christian-Emil Smith Ore/Oddrun Grønvik/Trond Minde: Word banks, dictionaries and research results by the roadside

Vasyl Starko: USL: a cognitively inspired lexicon for semantic tagging

Clarissa Stincone: Usage labels in Basnage de Beauval’s Dictionnaire universel of 1701

Philipp Stöckle/Sabine Wahl: Lexicography and corpus linguistics – the case of the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria (WBÖ) and its database

Petra Storjohann: The public as linguistic authority: why users turn to internet forums to differentiate between words

Carole Tiberius/Jelena Kallas/Svetla Koева/Margit Langemets/Iztok Kosem: An insight into lexicographic practices in Europe: results of the extended ELEXIS Survey on User Needs

Lars Trap-Jensen/Henrik Lorentzen: Recent neologisms provoked by COVID-19 – in the Danish language and in The Danish Dictionary

Anna Vacalopoulou/Eleni Efthimiou/Stavroula-Evita Fotinea/Theodoros Goulas/Athanasia-Lida Dimou/Kiki Vasilaki: Organizing a bilingual lexicographic database with the use of WordNet

Urška Vranjek Ošlak/Helena Dobrovoljc: Neologisms in the light of the new Slovenian normative guide

Agnes Wigestrand Hoftun: Consultation behavior in L1 error correction: an exploratory study on the use of online resources in the Norwegian context

Marcin Zabawa: What do we learn about the society from the examples of usage in dictionaries? On (non-)stereotypical roles of men and women in English and Polish monolingual general dictionaries: a contrastive study

Marija Žarković: The legal lexicon in the first dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy (1726–1739) – The concept of the judge

**Poster Presentations**

Mariona Arna Garcia/Mercè Lorente Casafont: Are emerging economies a reality reflected in our dictionaries?

Mikyung Baek/Jinsan An/Yelin Go: A distributional approach to Korean semantic neologisms: identifying their first occurrences and investigating their spread

Laura Balbiani/Anne-Kathrin Gärting-Bressan/Martina Nied Curocio/Stefan Schierholz: Dictionaries for the future – the future of dictionaries: the 15 Villa Vigoni Theses on Lexicography

Hanno Biber: “Bloody word ripping” – practical and theoretical prospects of a corpus-based lexicographic exploration of the texts by Thomas Bernhard

Thierry Declerck: Integration of sign language lexical data in the OntoLex-Lemon framework
Isidora Despotidou/Zoe Gavriilidou: An online school dictionary in Greek Sign Language for senior elementary pupils

Nils Diewald/Marc Kupietz/Harald Lüngen: Tokenizing on scale – preprocessing large text corpora on the lexical and sentence level

Alexandre Ecker: Equality between women and men, a societal and lexicographical issue – Bringing the content of the Lëtzeburger Online Dictionnaire in line with the realities of the world and society

Carolina Flinz/Laura Giacomini/Weronika Szemińska: TermiKnowledge: Ein Einblick in die Datenbeschaffung und Datenaufbereitung eines Online-Fachwörterbuchs zum Thema COVID-19

Birgit Füreder: Überlegungen zur Modellierung eines multilingualen ‘Periphrastikons’ – ein französisch-italienisch-spanisch-englisch-deutscher Versuch

Zoe Gavriilidou/Apostolos Garoufos: The lexicographic protocol of Mikaela_Lex: a free online school dictionary of Greek accessible for visually-impaired senior elementary children

Ana-Maria Ginsac/Mihai-Alex Moruz/Mădălina Ungureanu: The first Romanian dictionaries (17th century). Digital aligned corpus

Vanessa González Ribao: Fachlexikografie in digitalem Zeitalter: Eine metalexikografisches Forschungsprojekt

Velibor Ilić/Lenka Bajčetić/Snežana Petrović/Ana Španović: SCyDia: OCR for Serbian Cyrillic with diacritics

Sarah Mantegna/Carla Marello: The multilingual appendix of Le ricchezze della lingua volgare (1543) by Francesco Alunno. A lexicographer’s “service list” and an intercomprehension tool

Meike Meliss/Vanessa González Ribao: Vergleichbare Korpora für multilinguale kontrastive Studien: Herausforderungen und Desiderata

Chris Smith: Are phonesthemes evidence of a sublexical organising layer in the structure of the lexicon? Testing the OED analysis of two phonesthemes with a corpus study of collocational behaviour of sw- and fl- words in the OEC

Silga Sviķe: Survey analysis of dictionary-using skills and habits among translation students

Sascha Wolfer/Robert Levc: Predicting English Wiktionary consultations

Software Demonstrations

Nico Dorn: An automated cluster constructor for a narrated dictionary: the cross-reference clusters of „Wortgeschichte digital”

Mireille Ducassé/Archil Elizbarashvili: Finding lemmas in agglutinative and inflectional language dictionaries with logical information systems: the case of Georgian verbs

Dorielle Lonke/Ilan Kernerman/Vova Dzhuranyuk: Lexical data API

Larysa Kavbasyuk: Corona bekennt Farbe: phraseologische Neologismen im Deutschen und Ukrainischen aus kulturlinguistischer Sicht

Peter Meyer: Lehnwortportal Deutsch: a new architecture for resources on lexical borrowings

Jan Oliver Rüdiger/Sascha Wolfer/Alexander Koplenig/Frank Michaelis/Carolin Müller-Spitzer/Samira Ochs/Louis Cotgrove: OWIDplusLIVE – Day-to-day collection, exploration, analysis, and visualization of N-Gram frequencies in German (online press) language

Annabella Schmitz: RDF-Lifting von OntoLex-Lemon aus dem Digitalen Familiennamenwörterbuch Deutschlands mit XTriples
Part II: Abstracts of Keynotes
WAYS OF LIVING, COMMUNICATION AND THE DYNAMICS OF WORD USAGE

How did German dictionaries cope with socio-cultural aspects and evolution of word usage and how could future systems do even better?

Abstract  Words and their usages are in many cases closely related to or embedded in social, cultural, technical and ideological contexts. This does not only apply to individual words and specific senses, but to many vocabulary zones as well. Moreover, the development of words is often related to aspects of socio-cultural evolution in a broad sense. In this paper I will have a look at traditional dictionaries and digital lexical systems focussing on the question how they deal with socio-cultural and discourse-related aspects of word usage. I will also propose a number of suggestions how future digital lexical systems might be enriched in this respect.

Keywords  Digital lexical systems; faceted search; vocabulary organization in dictionaries, forms of representation in digital lexicography

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**Rufus H. Gouws**

**DICTIONARIES: BRIDGES, DYKES, SLUICE GATES**

**Abstract**  In a multilingual and multicultural society, dictionaries play an important role to enhance interlingual communication. A diversity of languages and different levels of dictionary culture demand innovative lexicographic approaches to establish a dictionary landscape that responds to the needs of the various speech communities. Focusing on the South African situation this paper discusses some aspects of a few dictionaries that contributed to an improvement of the local dictionary landscape. Using the metaphors of bridges, dykes and sluice gates it is shown how lexicographers need a balanced approach in their lemma selection and treatment. Whilst a too strong prescriptive approach can be to the detriment of the macrostructural selection, a lack of regulatory criteria could easily lead to a data overload. The lexicographer should strive to give a reflection of the actual language use and enable the users to retrieve the information that can satisfy their specific communication and cognitive needs. Such lexicographic products will enrich and improve the dictionary landscape.

**Keywords**  Bilingualised dictionary; dictionary+; dictionary culture; dictionary portal; monolingualised dictionary; prescription

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WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF LEXICOGRAPHY
An overview, and the case of German

Abstract  This paper first attempts a state-of-the art overview of what is known about women in the history of lexicography up to the early twentieth century. It then focusses more closely on the German and German-English lexicographical traditions to 1900, examining them from three different perspectives (following Russell’s 2018 study of women in English lexicography): women as users and dedicatees of dictionaries; women as contributors to and compilers of lexicographical works; and (in a very preliminary way) women and female sexuality as represented in German/English bilingual dictionaries of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Russell (2018) was able to identify some 24 dictionaries invoking women as patrons, dedicatees or potential users before 1700, and some 150 works in English lexicography by women between 1500 and 1900, besides the contribution of hundreds of women as supporters and helpers, not least as unpaid readers and sub-editors for the Oxford English Dictionary. Equivalent research in other languages is lacking, but this paper presents some of the known examples of women as lexicographers. The evidence tends to support Russell’s finding for English, that women were more likely to find a place in lexicography outside the mainstream: sometimes in a more private sphere (like Hester Piozzi); often in bilingual lexicography (such as Margrethe Thiele, working on a Danish-French dictionary), including missionary and or colonizing activity (such as Cinie Louw in Africa, Daisy Bates in Australia); and in dialect description (Coronedi Berti in Italy, Luisa Lacal and Maria Moliner in Spain).

Within the German-speaking context, women who participated in lexicographical work themselves are hard to identify before the late nineteenth century, though those few women who did have access to education were often engaged in language learning, including translation activity, and they were likely users of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. Christian Ludwig’s (1706) English-German dictionary – the first of its kind – was dedicated to the Electoral Princess Sophia of Hanover. Elizabeth Weir may have been the first named female compiler of a German dictionary, with her bilingual New German Dictionary (1888).

Rather better known are the cases of Agathe Lasch and Luise Pusch, who, as pioneering women in the field of German linguistics, ultimately led major lexicographical projects documenting German regional varieties in the first half of the twentieth century (Middle Low German and Hamburgish in the case of Lasch; the Hessisch-Nassau dialect dictionary in the case of Berthold).

In the light of existing research on gender and sexuality in the history of English lexicography (e.g. Iamartino 2010, Turton 2019), I conclude with a preliminary exploration how woman and sexuality have been represented in dictionaries of German and English, taking the words Hure and woman in bilingual German-English dictionaries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as my case studies.

Keywords  Lexicography, German, women, Hester Piozzi, Margrethe Thiele, Cinie Louw, Theodor Arnold, Christian Ludwig, Elizabeth Weir

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DICTIONARIES, FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS AND TEACHERS

New challenges in the digital era

Abstract  In foreign language teaching the use of dictionaries, especially bilingual, has always been related to the hypotheses concerning the relationship between the native language (L1) and second language acquisition method. If the bilingual dictionary was an obvious tool in the grammar-translation method, it was banned from the classroom in the direct, audiolingual and audiovisual methods. Also in the communicative method, foreign language learners are discouraged from using a dictionary. Its use should not obstruct the goals of communicatively oriented foreign language learning – a view still held by many foreign language teachers.

Nevertheless, the reality has been different: Foreign language learners have always used dictionaries, even if they no longer possess a print dictionary and mainly use online resources and applications. Dictionaries and online resources will continue to play an important role in the future. In the Council of Europe’s language policy, with its emphasis on multilingualism and lifelong learning, the adequate use of reference tools as a strategic skill is highlighted. In several European countries, educational guidelines refer to the use of dictionaries in the context of media literacy, both in mother tongue and foreign language teaching. Not only is their adequate use important, but so too is the comparison, assessment and evaluation of the information presented, in order to develop Language Awareness and Language Learning Awareness. This is good news. However, does this mean that dictionaries are actually used in class? What role do dictionaries play in foreign language teaching in schools and universities? Are foreign language learners in the digital era really competent users? And how competent are their teachers? Are they familiar with the current (online) dictionary landscape? Can they support their students? After a more in-depth study of the status quo of dictionary use by foreign language learners and teachers and the gap between their needs and the reality, this contribution discusses the challenges facing lexicographers and meta-lexicographers and what educational policy measures are necessary to make their efforts worthwhile in turning foreign language learners – and their teachers – into competent users in a multilingual and digital world.

Keywords  Dictionaries; dictionary use; dictionary teaching; dictionary didactics; online resources; foreign language learner; foreign language teacher; language awareness; foreign language teaching; lifelong learning, reference tools, media literacy

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THE EVOLVING DEFINITION OF „RACISM“ AND ITS TRAIL OF TEXT-ARTIFACTS

Abstract In 2020, Merriam-Webster announced that it would be updating the entry for “racism” in its online dictionary, partially in response to the critique of a young Black activist, Kennedy Mitchum. The revised entry foregrounded “systemic oppression” and “white supremacy,” further elucidating the significance of institutionalized racism, beyond what Camara Phyllis Jones has called “personally mediated” or “internalized” racism. While news coverage of the revision tended to portray the story as “the dictionary gets woke,” the history of how “racism” has been defined reveals a much more complex narrative. That narrative dates back to 1938 when lexicographers at Merriam-Webster first considered adding the word to its dictionaries, at a time when “racism” was chiefly associated with the policies of Nazi Germany. The publisher’s archives contain documentation of the in-house discussions about “racism” among editors at the time, in the form of handwritten slips with notes back and forth about how to define the word. The slips reveal the decision-making process that began when assistant editor Rose Frances Egan noticed that “racism” was missing from the second edition of the unabridged New International Dictionary, published in 1934. Egan’s discovery, made while she was preparing Webster’s Dictionary of Synonyms, set in motion an editorial chain of events resulting in the addition of “racism” to the Addenda section of the 1939 printing of the New Unabridged, a first for any major English dictionary. By analyzing the materiality of extant “text-artifacts,” to borrow a term from Michael Silverstein, we can better understand how the seemingly monolithic authority of “the dictionary” in fact consists of a series of editorial judgments by lexicographers at work. The practice of defining “racism” can be seen as emerging from a kind of communicative interplay, with each generation bringing its own discursive tools to the effort of framing and contesting the word’s definition.

Keywords Digital lexical systems; faceted search; vocabulary organization in dictionaries, forms of representation in digital lexicography

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Part III: Abstracts of Talks, Poster Presentations, and Software Demonstrations
Dictionaries and Society
Our world is constantly changing. These changes bring about new realities and have a direct impact on people’s daily lives. And these new realities need words that represent them. If these new words respond to the designative and communicative needs of the community of speakers and if they are stabilised in use, they need to be included into reference dictionaries. That also happens in specialised fields, such as economics, a field which has the particularity of being part of the daily lives of speakers in general.

In times of crisis, the tendency to rethink the economic model is inherent to it. This is why in recent years, when it seems that the economic crisis has turned into a systemic crisis, some models have appeared that can be included within the umbrella of the “new economies” (Hernández/Serrano 2021). Terms such as “emerging economies”, “social economies” or “conscious capitalism” are now leaving a mark on our society. Social economic models such as green economies, feminist economies or social and solidarity-based economies are increasingly being introduced into our everyday life. As this phenomenon takes place, and emerging economies are now leaving their mark on our society, traditional economies based on capitalism are no longer the only economic model in our society. In that sense we need to take in mind the concept of “economic ideology”, which refers to a current of economics that expresses the perspective on the way in which the economy should work, always with a specific purpose. Also, it is important to mention that the followers of an economic ideology, think it is the correct one. That coincides with the notion that in discourses, even in lexicographical ones, any structure or strategy can have ideological marks, which denote a person’s beliefs, but also can be used with a persuasive function (Van Dijk 1999).

To develop this experimental analysis, we need to consider that, sometimes, these concepts that we think are new, are not really new or are connected with concerns related to the establishment of a delimited scientific space or a specific current of thought (Chaves/Monzón 2018). We also need to bear in mind that there is a terminological plurality around these concepts that is not linked to a consensual conceptualisation (Defourny/Nyssens 2017).

Our contribution for this conference is part of a bigger study in which we intend to analyse from an experimental point of view general and terminological dictionaries in five languages (English, Catalan, Spanish, French and Italian). But for this contribution to test our methodology we will only address the dictionaries and corpora in Catalan (CAT) and English (ENG). We have created a corpus for each language with articles from the last three years (2019/2020/2021) of two specialised academic journals related with emerging economies: Review of Social Economy [ENG] and Nexe [CAT]. From these corpora, we automatically extracted the specialised terminology using Terminus 2.0, a web application for corpus and terminology management. Our hypothesis is that we will find terms that traditionally have not been associated with economics that now have these connotations. We will consult the extracted terms in general dictionaries (DIEC2 in Catalan; Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary in English) in order to see if these terms have any categorical label from economics.
And we will also consult them in terminological economics dictionaries (Cercaterm and Fonaments d’Economia in Catalan; The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and A Dictionary of Economics in English) to see if we find in them these terms that traditionally have not been associated with the economics field.

We want to examine whether these terms are being included in these dictionaries or whether, on the contrary, all the terminology related to economics that we find is based on the traditional or capitalist system. We will be able to make a comparison between general and terminological dictionaries, but also between different languages.

To set an example, we have seen that the term vulnerability with economical connotations only appears as part of an example in its entry in the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary: “financial vulnerability”. We also have seen that “decrease”, only appears with that connotation in Lèxic de la crisi econòmica1 (Cercaterm). Both terms are recurring in our economics corpora, but we saw that they are not fully established in our lexicography and terminology, nor in our society, as terms related to economics.

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1 In English: Lexicon of the economic crisis.
Mark Dang-Anh/Stefan Scholl

BASIC SOCIO-POLITICAL CONCEPTS IN GERMAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES FROM THE 20TH CENTURY

Keywords Conceptual history; corpus pragmatics; discourse semantics

Germany’s diverse history in the 20th century raises the question of how social upheavals were constituted in and through political discourse. By analysing basic concepts, the research network “The 20th century in basic concepts” (based at the Leibniz institutes IDS, ZfL, ZZF) aims to identify continuities and discontinuities in political and social discourse. In this way, historical sediments of the present are to be uncovered and those challenges identified that emerged in the course of the 20th century and continue to shape political discourse until the present.

One of the projects of the outlined research network will be presented in the talk: “Basic Socio-Political Concepts with Large Scope and Duration”. In the tradition of historical semantics (Müller/Schmieder 2016), the project conceives of conceptual history (“Begriffsgeschichte”) as an undertaking to be explored linguistically, which, complementary to the classical hermeneutic investigation of highbrow literature, must be oriented towards the empirical analysis of wider linguistic corpora (cf. Busse/Teubert 2014). The project presented focuses on the parliamentary protocols of the 20th century in a discourse-semantic and corpus-pragmatic way. With the intention of tracing modes of use and changes in meaning of central political-social concepts in the political communication space of parliament, the project addresses the important desideratum of a linguistically-empirically founded conceptual history for a clearly defined core area of political discourse.

On the basis of German-language parliamentary debates (Reichstag and Bundestag minutes), the project looks at basic political-social concepts of the 20th century and examines their modes of use in parliamentary communication by means of corpus-pragmatic and discourse-semantic methods. The focus is on parliament as a space of communication in which the constitution of meaning(s), competing and shifting patterns of interpretation and identificatory use of political-social basic concepts can be observed in a specifically condensed but homogenous communicative setting. The central aim of the project is to analyse how these semantic processes took place in the parliamentary communication space against the background of their pragmatic contexts and how they can be described in terms of conceptual history.

The talk will outline the project corpus, which consists of the Reichstag minutes of the German Empire, the Weimar Republic and National Socialism as well as the Bundestag minutes of the 20th century.

For the project, which combines quantitative-corpus linguistic and qualitative-hermeneutic analytical perspectives, concepts are selected that had considerable social and political reach throughout the 20th century and were also at the centre of (party-)political interpretive struggles (e.g. ‘democracy’, ‘people’/‘nation’). A three-stage discourse-semantic heuristic will be presented in the talk:
1) explorative identification of semantic clusters and diachronic condensations,
2) contextualisation of concept-constituting lexical items,
3) qualitative-hermeneutic analysis of parliamentary concept formation.

In the talk we present an excerpt from our ongoing work on the concept of democracy. The resulting article connects to the democracy article in “Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe” (Conze et al. 1972), which, however, only marginally refers to the 20th century. Using data from 20th century parliamentary minutes, we present exploratory steps towards a corpus-based understanding of democracy. Following the idea that the corpus-based identification of candidates of concept-constituting lexical items complements the forthcoming lexicon articles, we identify semantic clusters relevant to the concept of democracy by means of corpus-linguistic analyses.

We conduct the analysis of explorative identification of semantic clusters and diachronic condensations in four steps: Our exploration starts following the assumption that -demokratie- is highly productive with regard to possible concept-relevant (1a) word formations. We identify (1b) collocates and (1c) n-gram clusters that co-occur with those word formations. And finally, we conduct a diachronic, cohort-wise (1d) keyword analysis based on the different parliamentary session periods in the German Reichstag and Bundestag.

The second step consists of selecting concept-relevant candidates for (2) concordance lines on the basis of the corpus linguistic evaluations and annotating them with regard to their pragmatic uses. On the one hand, this makes the data hermeneutically accessible in a manually editable way; on the other hand, a qualified quantification is carried out.

The concepts can thus be traced back to the lexical usage patterns, which in a further step are analysed (3) qualitatively-hermeneutically on the basis of selected key phases and sessions of parliamentary discourse, also with regard to their interactional-communicative dynamics. The results of the micro-analysis will be checked for their patternedness or semantic equivalences by means of quantitative queries of longer periods. The results of the analysis form the basis for articles that will be the outcome of the research network in the form of a conceptual history lexicon.

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Basic socio-political concepts in German parliamentary debates from the 20th century

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EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN, A SOCIETAL AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL ISSUE

Bringing the content of the Lëtzebuerger Online Dictionnaire in line with the realities of the world and society

Keywords  Luxembourgish; multilingualism; gender equality; lesser used language; XML/XSL technologies

The Lëtzebuerger Online Dictionnaire (LOD, https://lod.lu) is a quintilingual dictionary (Luxembourgish, German, French, English, Portuguese) describing the Luxembourgish language.

It is edited by the Zenter fir d’Lëtzebuerger Sprooch (ZLS, https://portal.education.lu/zls), a department of the Luxembourgish Ministry of Education.

The LOD is a specific lexicographical production as it is set in a rather particular multilingual context:

Luxembourg, a small country in terms of surface area, is officially trilingual (Luxembourgish, German, French). Economic activity depends on more than 200,000 cross-border workers from France, Germany and Belgium, which corresponds to ~46% of employees working in Luxembourg. Some sectors also employ a large number of resident expatriates whose mother tongue is not one of the three official languages.

In the LOD, the use of translation equivalents, disambiguated by the addition of semantic clarifiers, enables the dictionary to function as a tool for decoding the Luxembourg language both for native speakers (many of whom are bilingual or more often trilingual) as well as for allophones mastering at least one of the four target languages.

Fig. 1: LOD entry Band
Examples, glossed phrases, synonyms and phonetic information (IPA transcriptions and an audio feature) complete the dictionary entries and make it possible to envisage secondary lexicographical functions (encoding, translation, etc.) (Fig. 1):

The dictionary is becoming increasingly successful with almost one million entries consulted per month.

In order to strengthen the societal roots of this popular service, the team responsible for its production has undertaken a major project to improve the lexicographical treatment of terms describing female persons in their professions.

These terms were initially treated within cross-reference entries, a method used for instance for some terms in the Digitales Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache (DWDS, https://dwds.de):

**Fig. 2:** DWDS entry Bäckerin

This led to a faster production and result. The female form of a profession would simply refer the user back to the male form of a given term:

**Fig. 3:** LOD entry Agentin

**Fig. 4:** LOD entry Agent
This treatment is not satisfactory for the following reasons:

In the example above (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4), the user can only hypothesize about the relevance of the semantic descriptions of the word *Agent* for *Agentin*.

Furthermore, the feminine forms of the French translational equivalents (in this case *agent, agent secret* and *agent de police*) are not found in the translation indexes, nor are the German, English and Portuguese translations. As a consequence, the user’s access to various lexicographical features for the terms in question remains limited.

The improvement was planned in two stages:

1) Systematic addition of translation equivalents and cross-references in both directions (from female to male and vice versa), breaking with the previous cross-reference structure:

**Fig. 5:** *LOD* entry *Schröftstellerin*

**Fig. 6:** *LOD* entry *Schröftsteller*

This step revealed differences in the female form of job names across languages.

2) Systematic addition of examples in order to achieve a perfectly identical treatment:

**Fig. 7:** *LOD* entry *Whistleblowerin*
This step led to an in-depth reflection on the use of the generic masculine form in Luxembourgish.

The undertaking has had effects on both the LOD workflow and output:

c) during the steps taken, from a (meta)lexicographical point of view
   − identification of candidate terms,
   − necessary differentiation between mono- and polysemous terms,
   − impact on the numerous variants (orthographic and homosemic),

d) during the steps taken, from a technical point of view
   − use of XML/XSL technologies,
   − partial automation,
   − control procedures,

e) due to the difficulties encountered
   − in the target languages (feminine form of job names),
   − examples (generic masculine).

It is interesting to note that in an effort to systematically propose a feminine equivalent for professions, the ZLS team has broken with a basic LOD principle by showing certain Luxembourgish terms without a trace in the corpora that feed the content of the dictionary:

The word Gierwerin is easily formed on the basis of other common words (Astronaut, Astronautin [astronaut]), but could not be attested.

More than a thousand entries are currently affected by these changes.

The results obtained may help other publishers to better plan similar work, aiming to achieve a more equal treatment of women and men in their lexicographic production.
Equality between women and men, a societal and lexicographical issue

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LEXICOGRAPHY’S ENTANGLEMENT WITH COLONIALISM: THE HISTORY OF TOK PISIN
LEXICOGRAPHY AS COLONIAL HISTORY

Abstract  Tok Pisin is a pidgin/creole language spoken since the late 19th century in most of the area that nowadays constitutes Papua New Guinea where it emerged under German colonial rule. Unusual for a pidgin/creole, Tok Pisin is characterized by a extensive lexicographic history. The Tok Pisin Dictionary Collection at the Leibniz Institute for the German Language, described in this article, includes about fifty dictionaries. The collection forms the basis for the sketch of the history of Tok Pisin lexicography as part of colonial history presented here. The basic thesis is that in the history of Tok Pisin, lexicographic strategies, dictionary structures, and publication patterns reflect the interest (and disinterest) of various groups of colonial actors. Among these colonial actors, European scientists, Catholic missionaries, and the Australian and US militaries played important roles.

Keywords  Pidgin; Tok Pisin; colonialism; history of lexicography; lexicography and war; missionary linguistics; colonial linguistics

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USING DIALECT DICTIONARIES AS A DATABASE
Stereotypes of people in the ‘Franconian Dictionary’

Keywords Dialect dictionary; database; stereotypes

The ‘Franconian Dictionary’ (Fränkisches Wörterbuch = WBF) pursues the expected objective for a dialect dictionary, namely to research, preserve and pass on the cultural heritage of dialect (cf. https://wbf.badw.de/zielsetzung.html). However, the function of this dictionary does not have to be limited to preserving an “intangible cultural heritage”. For usage-based research questions, this dictionary of the Franconian administrative districts is a valuable database: a substantial part of the archival material consists of questionnaires that the informants have filled out themselves.

Since the WBF is not published as a multi-volume book publication, but as an online database, the data of the indirect questionnaire surveys have been successively made accessible online since 2017. So far, only parts of the so-called “post-war questionnaires” have been recorded. These comprise 123 different questionnaires from the period 1960 to 2001 with a total of 6,678 questions, which were sent to respondents (mostly primary school teachers at rural schools) and filled out by them personally. The return rate of these indirect questionnaire surveys amounts to a total of approx. 48,000 questionnaires. Currently (03-2022), the database already contains the records of 1,358 questions.

Thus, the lemmatised word material offers direct access to authentic utterances and linguistic constructions of competent dialect speakers, in which individual experiences and ideas are manifested as well as collective, generalizing attributions.

In the presentation, it will be shown on the basis of the WBF how dictionary data can be methodically used as an empirical database. The limits and possibilities of the dictionary as a research corpus will also be problematised (cf. Kürschner/Habermann/Müller (eds.) 2019).

As an exemplary object of investigation, stereotypes of people are evaluated:


Research on stereotypes is now widespread across disciplines, so that a precise definition of the term depends on the particular perspective. However, in stereotyping, qualities or actions that are assumed to be characteristic are associated with particular groups of people (Hinton 2000, p. 64), not least in order to contrastingly delimit one’s own social group. Therefore, stereotypes can reflect positive or negative assumptions about social groups (Brandt/Reyna 2011, p. 49) and are often based on binary (opposing) thought patterns.

1 “The stereotype, when related to people, is based on a process in which characteristics are unjustifiably assigned to groups of people in a generalizing, evaluative (usually pejorative) and simplifying manner.”

2 A first approach to different aspects of the concept of stereotypes can be found, for example, in Hahn (2007), and from a linguistic point of view in Quasthoff (1973) or Hentschel (1995).
Stereotypes can be assigned to different social contexts such as nation, ethnicity, occupation, age, gender, etc. and refer to different aspects such as physical characteristics, traits, behaviours, attitudes or life outcomes of the stereotyped group (Merk-Carinci 2020, p. 53; Brandt/Reyna 2011, p. 49).

The aim of this study is to elicit such person-related schematizations, to analyse them formally and functionally, and to reconstruct culture-specific stereotypes that have been handed down in the dialect dictionary.

Stereotypes can be realised implicitly or explicitly in language use (cf. summarising and problematising Quasthoff/Hallsteinsdóttir 2016, pp. 350–351). Explicit stereotypes manifest themselves through certain linguistic forms of expression at all linguistic levels, from phonetics, word-formation patterns, the use of certain types of words and syntactic structures to sentence and verbal patterns (Pümpel-Mader 2010). With reference to the dictionary data of the WBF, which consists of lemmatised lexemes, this means that the respondents have noted down lexemes or sometimes phrases in response to questions that could be used at any time as a linguistic utterance in a concrete linguistic context. Or in other words, the question in the questionnaire replaces the concrete linguistic context, which supports the detection and interpretation of possible stereotypes.

When searching the WBF database, one can set various filters so that, among other things, the tokens for certain questions can be displayed. This provides initial access to relevant dictionary data for the study of stereotypes. Certain questions about persons or social groups contain typical linguistic markers for stereotypes, such as negatively evaluative adjectives (What do you derogatorily call a “resident of the Arab countries”?; cf. questionnaire 69, question 39; dialect mocking name for city dwellers?, cf. questionnaire 55, question 39) or pick up on negative characteristics: Dialectal for careless, female person who works untidily? (cf. questionnaire 97, question 5). Other questions are contrastively related to each other: Catholic and Protestant children like to call each other mocking names. Which ones are common among them? for Catholic children? for Protestant children? (cf. questionnaire 36, question 16), and enable a comparison between different social groups. Sometimes autostereotypes are asked in contrast to heterostereotypes or metaheterostereotypes (cf. Thiele 2015 for differentiation): What are the inhabitants of your home landscape called? Are other names used for immigrants and refugees? Which ones? What do migrants and refugees call the long-established inhabitants of the landscape? (cf. questionnaire 18, questions 55–57).

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Using dialect dictionaries as a database


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THE REPRESENTATION OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC LEXICAL ITEMS IN MONOLINGUAL LEARNER’S LEXICOGRAPHY

The case of the electronic Phrase-Based Active Dictionaries

Abstract  This paper focuses on the treatment of culture-bound lexical items in a novel type of online learner’s dictionary model, the Phrase-Based Active Dictionary (PAD). A PAD has a strong phraseological orientation: each meaning of a word is exclusively defined in a typical phraseological context. After introducing the relevant theory of realia in translation studies, we develop a broader notion of culture-specific lexical items which is more apt to serve the purposes of learner’s lexicography and thus to satisfy the needs of a larger and often undefined target group. We discuss the treatment of such words and expressions in common English learner’s dictionaries and then present various excerpts from PAD entries in English, German, and Italian which display different strategies for coping with cultural contents in the lexicon. Our aim is to demonstrate that the phraseological approach at the core of the PAD model turns out to be extremely important to convey cultural knowledge in a suitable way for users to fully grasp cultural implications in language.

Keywords  Learner’s lexicography; phraseology; culture-specific items; realia; multimedia

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Lexicography for Society and with Society – COVID-19 and Dictionaries

Abstract Not only professional lexicographers, but also people without a professional background in lexicography, have reacted to the increased need for information on new words or medical and epidemiological terms being used in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, corona-related glossaries published on German news websites are presented, as well as different kinds of responses from professional lexicography. They are compared in terms of the amount of encyclopaedic information given and the methods of definition used. In this context, answers to corona-related words from a German question-answer platform are also presented and analyzed. Overall, these different reactions to a unique challenge shed light on the importance of lexicography for society and vice versa.

Keywords Lay-lexicography; professional lexicography; glossaries; general language dictionaries; neologism dictionaries

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MANORIAL SOCIETY
IN MULTILINGUAL MEDIEVAL ENGLAND
An onomasiological approach

Keywords Onomasiology; multilingualism; manorial society; historical lexicography; Middle English; Anglo-French; Medieval Latin

The English language underwent an unprecedented lexical enrichment during the period of linguistic contact following the Norman Conquest, when a significant proportion of borrowings of French origin entered the lexicon (Durkin 2014). This is still often referred to as a phenomenon mainly affecting domains related to the aristocratic milieu (cf Baugh/Cable 2002; Barber/Beal/Shaw 2009), even though the investigation of non-literary mixed-language texts, prompted by recent interest in late medieval multilingualism (cf Trotter (ed.) 2000; Wright (ed.) 2020), demonstrates that language contact was likely to occur in everyday life activities carried out by sub-aristocratic classes as well (cf Sylvester/Marcus 2017; Ingham/Marcus 2016). In particular, contact-induced variation is found in business documents such as accounts and inventories, a “text type where a mixing of two or more languages is the norm” (Wright 2000). Notwithstanding the numerous instances of code-switching from Latin into English and French contained especially in manorial accounts, suggesting that manorial officials worked in a multilingual environment (Ingham 2009), lexical fields pertaining to rural life still play a marginal role in contact linguistic research.

By focusing on the multilingual lexis denoting post-Conquest manorial society, this paper illustrates how an onomasiological approach can be adopted for combining linguistic and sociolinguistic investigation. Making use of structures such as taxonomical hierarchies to explore the lexical items with which a concept can be expressed (Grondelaers et al. 2010), onomasiology provides an appropriate framework for studying lexical variation within a specific domain while taking the sociolinguistic context into account. In view of the difficulty of accessing the multilingual vocabulary to be investigated, scattered in semasiological dictionaries and thesauri, an onomasiological categorisation was carried out by semantically and chronologically arranging Anglo-French, Medieval Latin, and Middle English terms used to refer to the people living and working on manorial estates. Lexical items and dates of attestation were extracted from the online editions of the *Anglo-Norman Dictionary*, the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*, and the *Middle English Dictionary*. Only nouns, the most commonly borrowed word-class (Matras 2009, p. 167), were included.

This paper reports on the progress of an ongoing project whose output is a trilingual thesaurus assembling terms connected to people and locations of manorial estates of post-Conquest England, designed to carry out lexicological and lexicographical analyses. The mapping of this lexical domain allows for the tracking of the outcomes of language contact in rural contexts of late medieval England and shows how the presence of officials, whose profession required competence in three languages, contributed to spreading multilingualism in such areas notwithstanding the majority of English monolingual speakers.
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THE INFLUENCE OF THE CORPUS ON THE REPRESENTATION OF GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE DICTIONARY. A CASE STUDY OF CORPUS-BASED DICTIONARIES OF GERMAN

Abstract  Dictionaries are often a reflection of their time; their respective (socio-)historical context influences how the meaning of certain lexical units is described. This also applies to descriptions of personal terms such as man or woman. Lexicographers have a special responsibility to comprehensively investigate current language use before describing it in the dictionary. Accordingly, contemporary academic dictionaries are usually corpus-based. However, it is important to acknowledge that language is always embedded in cultural contexts. Our case study investigates differences in the linguistic contexts of the use of man and woman, drawing from a range of language collections (in our case fiction books, popular magazines and newspapers). We explain how potential differences in corpus construction would therefore influence the “reality” depicted in the dictionary. In doing so, we address the far-reaching consequences that the choice of corpus-linguistic basis for an empirical dictionary has on semantic descriptions in dictionary entries. Furthermore, we situate the case study within the context of gender-linguistic issues and discuss how lexicographic teams can engage with how dictionaries might perpetuate traditional role concepts when describing language use.

Keywords  Gender linguistics; corpus-based lexicography; collocations; lexicography equality; gender equality

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1 What can be seen as “linguistic reality” is a very complex matter that goes beyond the scope of this paper. When we use in the following the term “linguistic reality”, we are aware that texts or corpora are not a “description” or “representation” of this assumed reality, but serve to construct and interpret one possible part of this reality from language use (e. g. simply in reading or in specific work such as lexicography).
Enakshi Nandi

SECRECY AND THE ETHICAL QUESTION
Some reflections on documenting Ulti, a secret transgender language

Keywords Ulti; secret language; semantic domains; hijra; koti; ethics

Ulti is a secret language spoken by the marginalized and oppressed transfeminine/femme hijra-koti community in West Bengal, India. It comprises of a set of lexical items that have emerged historically from the socially segregated hijra households, to give voice to the range of queer identities and experiences that have been silenced in mainstream languages and discursive spaces, which are predominantly conservative, cisnormative, and heteropatriarchal. Thus, these lexical items are secret and used in restricted domains specific to the lives of hijras and kotis.

The domains of use in Ulti include sexual activities (dhurano – to have sex, khumur kora – to have oral sex), private body parts (likom – penis, cipti – vagina), sexual and gender identities (bhobrashi – intersex person, chibri – hijra), and other aspects exclusive to the hijra subculture (including kinship terms, professions, rituals and customs) and the hijra-koti lifestyle (including clothes, wigs, accessories, currency, biological kinship terms). The Ulti lexicon is limited (around 300 lexical items) but is rapidly expanding due to the presence of a symbolic gender marker mashi (lit. “aunt”), that combines with nouns in Bangla, Hindi, and English to create new compound nouns in Ulti.

In this paper, I reflect on the methodological, practical, and ethical questions that I was confronted with during my fieldwork as I embarked upon the project of documenting Ulti. The lexical data was collected using two data elicitation tools – the Rapid Word Collection method (Moe 2003) which uses the concept of semantic domains, and the word list and sentence list developed by Abbi (2001) for South Asian languages. Significant modifications were made to both to accommodate the secret nature of the language and the socio-political context of its speakers.

The central question I had to contend with was of the ethics of publishing the lexicon of a language that was not only secret, but which – as a secret lect – served to protect its speakers from scrutiny, censure, and harassment in public spaces. Ulti is also a professional lect, used in the course of traditional hijra professions such as badhai, cholla/mangti, and khajra. To publish that information would compromise the autonomy of hijras going about their daily lives. However, many speakers of Ulti are excited to share their language with the academic and mainstream community, claiming that their language has already been “revealed” in recent works of fiction and is no longer as secret as it was.

The motivation to document Ulti is an academic quest to learn more about a language that has existed for centuries but escaped detection and documentation until recently. The lack of information on what these languages may have looked like initially, how they may have evolved, and how they may have been used constitutes a major gap in the literature, which has consequently hampered our understanding of the community and contributed to their continued marginalization and segregation from mainstream spaces.
Secrecy and the ethical question

The ideal solution from the vantage point of the hijra-koti community would be to take a theoretical lexicographic approach and publish only as much of the language as is necessary to gain an understanding of its grammar and its role and significance within the community, steering clear of constructions that would put the community in any immediate danger. That precludes the development of a dictionary and/or a primer in the language under study.

This research work and paper does not present a conclusive and ethically infallible solution to the problem of documenting secret lects. It reflects on the working solution found by one researcher to one socio-cultural context, fully aware of its potential limitations in other research contexts. More significantly, this paper presents a problem that demands close attention and deep introspection by the academic community about the merits and ethics of working with a marginalized community and publishing findings of a sensitive nature in future research projects, especially in the form of an exhaustive dictionary.

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IDENTIFYING IDEOLOGICAL STRATEGIES IN THE MAKING OF MONOLINGUAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER’S DICTIONARIES

Abstract The aim of this paper is to show how lexicographical choices reflect ideological thinking, singled out by Eagleton (2007) into the strategies of rationalizing, legitimating, action-orienting, unifying, naturalizing and universalizing. It will be carried out by examining two twenty-first century editions of each of the five English monolingual learner’s dictionaries published by Cambridge, Collins, Longman, Macmillan, and Oxford. The synchronic and diachronic analyses of the dictionaries and their different editions at the macro-structural level (the wordlists) and at the micro-structural level (the definitional styles) will show how the reduction and change of data, derived from heterogeneous social and cultural contexts of language use, to abstract essential forms, involves decisions about the central and peripheral aspects of the lexicon and the meaning of words.

Keywords English monolingual learner’s dictionaries; ideology; British twenty-first-century lexicography

References


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THE PUBLIC AS LINGUISTIC AUTHORITY: WHY USERS TURN TO INTERNET FORUMS TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN WORDS

Abstract  This paper addresses the question of why we face unsatisfactory German dictionary entries when looking up and comparing two similar lexical terms that are loan words, new words, (near)-synonyms, or confusables. It explains how users are aware of existing reference works but still search or post on language forums, often after consulting a dictionary and experiencing a range of dictionary-based problems. Firstly, these dictionary-based difficulties will be scrutinised in more detail with respect to content, function, presentation, and the language of definitions. Entries documenting loan words and commonly confused pairs from different lexical reference resources serve as examples to show the shortcomings. Secondly, I will explain why learning about your target group involves studying discussion forums. Forums are a valuable source for detailed user studies, enabling the examination of different communicative needs, concrete linguistic questions, speakers’ intuitions, and people’s reactions to posts and comments. Thirdly, with the help of two examples I will describe how the study of chats and forums had a major impact on the development of a recently compiled German dictionary of confusables. Finally, that same problem-solving approach is applied to the idea of a future dictionary of neologisms and their synonyms.

Keywords  Internet forums; synonyms; confusables; sense discrimination; problem-solving approach

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WHAT DO WE LEARN ABOUT THE SOCIETY FROM THE EXAMPLES OF USAGE IN DICTIONARIES? ON (NON-) STEREOTYPICAL ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN ENGLISH AND POLISH MONOLINGUAL GENERAL DICTIONARIES: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY

Keywords Gender roles in society; English lexicography; Polish lexicography; examples of usage in dictionaries

In the past, television commercials, movies, school textbooks, dictionaries, etc., often presented traditional and oversimplified gender roles. For instance, women were far more frequently portrayed as parents, homemakers, etc., than men (cf. e.g. McArthur/Resko 1974; Fullerton/Kendrick 2000; Arabski 2010; Karwatowska/Szpyra-Kozłowska 2010).

Nowadays the situation pictured above appears to have been slowly, yet consistently, changing. Dictionaries are one of the areas in which the portrayal of men and women is of great importance since dictionaries are often perceived as a model for a good language use. Thus, the aim of the present paper is to investigate gender differences in dictionaries. More specifically, the paper examines to what extent English and Polish monolingual dictionaries stick to the stereotypical (and thus oversimplified) view of the roles of men and women in society. This will be done through the analysis of the use of pronouns he/she, him/her, etc., and other gender-specific nouns, in the examples provided by the dictionaries of English and Polish.

The procedure is as follows: certain words have been chosen, connected with the stereotypical (and oversimplified at the same time) roles of men and women in the society. Three main semantic areas have been taken into consideration: activities done at home, such as cleaning, activities denoting addiction or not accepted in the society, such as smoking, and activities connected with the career and earning money.

To be more precise, the study includes verbs connected with household activities, traditionally and stereotypically connected with women (cook, bake, fry, wash, clean, iron, hoover, sweep, plus, naturally, their Polish equivalents) as well as verbs describing the engagement in certain behaviours, stereotypically connected with men (smoke, drink, fight). In addition, certain nouns have also been taken into consideration; these denote the concepts connected with earning money and are thus stereotypically connected with men (career, job, money, salary, courage). The study focuses not on the definitions themselves, but on the examples of usage provided by the dictionaries; specifically, the contexts have been analyzed in detail, and it has been counted how many examples for each word given above refer to men, how many to women, and how many are gender-neutral. The procedure has been done separately for English and Polish dictionaries.
The study aims at providing answers to the following questions:

Do the examples provided by the English and Polish dictionaries stick to the traditional and oversimplified gender roles in the society or not? To what extent are the examples provided (non-)stereotypical? Are there differences in this respect between English and Polish dictionaries?


The study is, in general, synchronic in nature (all the dictionaries upon which the study is based are from 2017 onwards), but there is also a diachronic component, as the results of the present study are going to be compared with the results of a similar study done by the author in the past (Zabawa 2012). The study in question was a small one and published only locally in Polish. It was connected with dictionaries published in the years 2000–2010. The results of the study indicated that the dictionaries of Polish were far more stereotypical with respect to traditional and oversimplified gender roles in the society: for instance, the examples provided by the Polish dictionaries for the verb *zarabiać* ‘to earn (money)’ were in the majority connected with men rather than women; in the case of the verb *earn* and the English dictionaries, however, there was a far more balanced proportion between men and women.

The present study (dictionaries 2017 onwards) indicates that the contrast between English and Polish dictionaries is not as evident as it used to be. In fact, many examples in today’s dictionaries (both English and Polish) are gender-neutral, i.e. they do not specify a particular sex; instead, dictionaries tend to provide examples in the plural, use the passive voice, use subjectless constructions, etc. This, while a continuation of the practices seen in the case of English dictionaries, is a novelty in Polish.

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What do we learn about the society from the examples of usage in dictionaries?


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Lexicography: Status, Theory and Methods
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DICTIONARIES FOR THE FUTURE –
THE FUTURE OF DICTIONARIES

The 15 Villa Vigoni Theses on Lexicography

**Keywords**  Villa Vigoni Theses; dictionary use; dictionary research; dictionary quality; lexicography in society; dictionaries for the future

The dramatic transformation from print to online dictionaries during the last two decades and the users’ preferences for costless online data, waiving proof of the data reliability, has changed the academic and commercial worlds of dictionaries, lexicography as well as the relevant research. In a rapidly changing global and digital society the crucial question that needs to be asked is: what role do dictionaries play in cultural education today? How are dictionaries actually perceived by today’s society and how are they used in the process of cultural mediation? How should the reliability and traceability of lexicographic data be assessed? Which lexicographic approaches are at the center of scholarship and where are the publishing houses heading? What should dictionaries for the future look like?

In order to provide answers to these questions, a particular workshop was held in November 2018 at the Centro Italo-Tedesco per l’Eccellenza Europea / Deutsch-Italienisches Zentrum für Europäische Exzellenz, Villa Vigoni on Lake Como, Northern Italy. Eighteen experts from the fields of Dictionary Research, Practical Lexicography, German as a Foreign Language, Italian Studies, Translation Science and Empirical Linguistics from Germany, Austria and Italy congregated to debate the following topics in an innovative format of short kick-off presentations and intensive discussion groups:

- lexicography and its status in society;
- the production of dictionaries and the issue of their quality;
- dictionary types and forms of presentation (printed, online and app format);
- dictionary use and didactics.

At the conclusion of the workshop the participants formulated *The 15 Villa Vigoni Theses on Lexicography*:

1) **Dictionaries of the future** are lexical or linguistic information systems in which existing lexicographic data are conflated, multilingualism and linguistic variety are entrenched, and which provide people, when they are confronted with gaps in their knowledge, with an answer as well as support in the writing and formulation processes of texts.

2) Lexical information systems must become a significant topic of **public discourse**. **Awareness** of the fact that the respective online data available should provide the **requisite high quality** must be publicly nurtured.

3) Practical lexicography must constantly be aware of its **social responsibility** and must strive for a comprehensive, pluralistic **description** of linguistic and factual realities. In the process, the demarcation between the subject area and the selective lexicographic prioritization must be rendered perceptible.
4) As independent social institutions, universities and public research facilities must actively participate in critical discussions and evaluations regarding lexical information systems.

5) Lexicographic amendments in online information systems must be chronicled and preserved so that they remain permanently available as well-documented evidence of academic processes.

6) Lexicography requires partners and allies: the solutions and challenges for the lexicography of the future demand, with a view to European perspectives, an interdisciplinary exchange between research institutes, academies, publishing houses and other representatives of the private sector.

7) One significant task for the lexicography of the digital future is the orderly conflation of data which has been generated automatically by text corpora and specifically processed as well as a user-orientated presentation. The social relevance of such information systems will be consolidated once the underlying corpora mirror the entire linguistic diasystem and are freely available to researchers.

8) Dictionary research must be considered a cultural science which, through interdisciplinary projects, conflates practical lexicography, linguistics, computer science, book science and documentation science.

9) In a modern information society, we require academic studies to advance a standardization process for metalexicographic core terminology, as a solid theory induces multifaceted improvements in practical lexicography.

10) Academic lexicography should be increasingly visually creative and with regard to digital formats, it should venture into experiments, thereby availing itself of the interest of people in linguistic questions. State funding must concentrate on lexicographic innovations.

11) Lexicographic projects should be oriented towards the specific needs of the users (towards the first language and the foreign language, towards translating et al.) as well as towards the users’ linguistic acts or communicative intentions, as language is the subject matter of lexicography and learning and understanding languages is a central competence in a globalised world.

12) Academic findings regarding the use of lexicographic information systems as well as teaching practice and translation practice should be increasingly incorporated into the lexicographic process.

13) Lexicography is called upon to develop concepts for a productive user participation in lexicographic information systems.

14) The digital supply of data in the information systems of the future must be regarded as a significant means for ‘lifelong learning’ so that the critical use of resources can be established as a strategic key competence. This must also be firmly entrenched in the training and continued education of teachers.

15) Lexicography requires pedagogical concepts in order to be able to accomplish the didactic implementation of lexicographic information systems. In the process, this should integrate the media competence of the users.

Although originated in a German-Italian context, the issues raised by the Villa Vigoni Theses seem to be relevant for the future direction of lexicography in a European context and beyond. The individual conference participants have disseminated and shared the theses within their networks and in publications and at conferences. The EMLex colloquium “Lexicography at a crossroads” in Tbilisi and the conference “New Challenges in Dictionary Teaching”
in Rome in 2021 are just two examples. The theses have also found their way into popular scientific discourse, e.g. in April 2019 in the form of a radio contribution in the series Dimensions on the Austrian radio station Ö1.

The workshop participants included the following persons:
Andrea Abel, Laura Balbiani, Wiebke Blanck, Gualtiero Boaglio, Stefan Engelberg, Anne-Kathrin Gärtig-Bressan, Luisa Giacoma, Laura Giacomini, Christine Konecny, Kathrin Kunkel-Razum, Fabio Mollica, Carolin Müller-Spitzer, Martina Nied Curcio, Lorenza Rega, Elmar Schafroth, Rüdiger Scherpe, Stefan Schierholz, Francesco Urzì

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**Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion im lexikographischen Prozess zu lexikalischen Informationssystemen**

**Abstract** Dictionaries of today and tomorrow are rather digital products than print dictionaries. From the user’s perspective, electronic dictionary applications and in particular „lexical information systems”, also referred to as „digital word information systems” are coming to the fore alongside Google searches. Given the rapid developments in the area of the automated provision of lexicographic information, more precisely the automatic creation of online dictionaries, the new role of the lexicographer in the modern lexicographic process is questionable. This article addresses this issue.

**Keywords** Beispielangaben; computergenerierte Angabe; Funktion des Lexikographen; lexikalisches Informationssystem; redaktionell erstellte Angaben

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A CORPUS-DRIVEN APPROACH TO LEXICOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS: THE REPRESENTATION OF MEANING IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY OF CROATIAN IDIOMS

**Keywords** Corpus-driven approach; idioms; representation of meaning in the dictionary; defining strategies; true electronic features

One of the major concerns in lexicography, both paper and electronic, are defining strategies. Several studies investigated what dictionary users want most from their dictionaries and the results showed that finding meaning is among their primary needs (cf. Wingate 2002; Tarp 2009; Lew 2010). The notion of meaning is especially relevant in the case of idioms – conventionalized multiword expressions with figurative meaning, or traditionally, meaning which is ‘not the sum of its parts’ (see Fernando 1996; Moon 1998). When it comes to the lexicographic treatment of idioms, there were two major milestones: computer corpora, given that corpus data provide many examples of real usage and context in which idioms tend to occur, and digital medium, which increased search options and eliminated space constraints.

In this text we are presenting functionalities that contribute to the representation of meaning in the electronic corpus-driven Dictionary of Croatian Idioms, which is currently available in a beta version on the Lexonomy platform. The macrostructure is organized as follows: the headword is the most frequent variant form of the idiom, i.e., the whole construction. The dictionary entry also contains other variant forms of the idiom, explanation in the form of a reduced sentence (which is best suited to Croatian) and examples of use. Boxes with additional information regarding usage or wordplay are placed at the bottom of entry. A search box gives results if the user inserts any component of an idiom, as well as any variant component which is noted in the entry. It is a true electronic feature (cf. Prinsloo/van Graan 2021), which significantly upgraded the issue of searching in regard to printed dictionaries.

In addition, given that Lexonomy enables cross referencing, idioms with a similar and/or opposite meaning are connected via hyperlinks, thus creating a conceptual network of idioms around a common concept, such as anger, mental condition, or happiness. Idioms are included in a conceptual network depending on their meaning, structure, and use, according to corpus data from the Croatian web corpus hrWaC. For example, idioms that are connected through the concept of anger are very frequent, so they are further grouped according to structural features which contribute to the meaning of the whole construction: one group contains idioms with adjectives and the meaning ‘angry’: *crven od bijesa* (lit. red with rage) and *ljut kao pas/ris* (lit. angry as a lynx/dog), and the other group contains idioms with perfective verbs and the meaning ‘get angry’: *pozelenjeti od bijesa* (lit. turn green with rage) and *pao je mrak na oči komu* (lit. darkness fell on someone’s eyes).

Furthermore, according to the corpus data, significant number of highly flexible idioms occur with a common lexis, but different grammatical forms (*biti u škripcu* ‘be in a corner’,

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1 In this paper we use the term ‘idiom’ in its narrower uses, as a translation equivalent for the Croatian word ‘frazem’.
doći u škripac ‘get into a corner’, dovesti u škripa koga ‘back someone into the corner’, izvući se iz škripca ‘get out of a corner’). In the Dictionary of Croatian Idioms, they are treated as variations and are listed in a single entry, in line with the cognitive linguistic view that variations present the same event in different ways (Langlotz 2006; Parizoska/Omazić 2020). The defining technique implemented here includes a definition of the first, most frequent variant listed in the entry: ‘to be in a difficult situation’, and other variants are shown underneath with examples of use. Leaving the definition out, we emphasize the role of a variant form which shows lexico-grammatical pattern of use and the role of examples as well, in order to provide not only decoding information in the Dictionary, but also encoding. Although studies on the role of examples in language production (Frankenberg-Garcia 2014, 2015) point out that examples that help with encoding and decoding simultaneously are difficult to find, this is exactly what we do. By careful hand-picking, we are looking for examples that bring sufficient context for comprehension and characteristic collocation at the same time.

Overall, this text makes two contributions. Firstly, it shows the connection between corpus data and meaning representation in the electronic Dictionary of Croatian Idioms, which is directly reflected in defining strategies. Secondly, it shows that the representation of meaning is organized using available digital functionalities in order to create an up-to-date user-friendly dictionary of Croatian figurative language.

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APPLYING TERMINOLOGICAL METHODS TO LEXICOGRAPHIC WORK: TERMS AND THEIR DOMAINS

Abstract Applying terminological methods to lexicography helps lexicographers deal with the terms occurring in general language dictionaries, especially when it comes to writing the definitions of concepts belonging to special fields. In the context of the lexicographic work of the *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa*, an updated digital version of the last Academia das Ciências de Lisboa’ dictionary published in 2001, we have assumed that terminology – in its dual dimension, both linguistic and conceptual – and lexicography are complementary in their methodological approaches. Both disciplines deal with lexical items, which can be lexical units or terms. In this paper, we apply terminological methods to improve the treatment of terms in general language dictionaries and to write definitions as a form of achieving more precision and accuracy, and also to specify the domains to which they belong. Additionally, we highlight the consistent modelling of lexicographic components, namely the hierarchy of domain labels, as they are term identification markers instead of a flat list of domains. The need to create and make available structured, organised and interoperable lexicographic resources has led us to follow a path in which the application of standards and best practices of treating and representing specialised lexicographic content are fundamental requirements.

Keywords Definition; domain label; general language dictionary; lexicography; term; terminology

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METALEXICOGRAPHY: AN EXISTENTIAL CRISIS

Abstract While there was arguably a need for multi-authored, multi-volume, metalexicographic handbooks three decades ago – when the field of metalexicography was still ‘young’ – it is a bit puzzling to make sense of the current output-flurry in this field. Is it simply a matter of ‘every publisher trying to fill its shelves’? or is there really a need in the scientific community for more and (continuously) updated reference works? And once available, are such works also consulted? Which parts? By whom? How often? For what purposes? In this paper we look at an ongoing, real-world metalexicographic handbook project to answer these questions.

Keywords Metalexicography; major reference work; publishing model; download vs. citation patterns

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ON DEFINING VOCABULARY IN A MONOLINGUAL ONLINE DICTIONARY

Some remarks from the lexicographical practice on the Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech

Keywords Defining vocabulary; definition; metalanguage; hapax legomenon; Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech

1. Theoretical background

Our study focuses on defining vocabulary in the context of monolingual lexicography with the Academic Dictionary of Contemporary Czech (ADCC) as the main subject of interest. It is anchored in corpus linguistic research based on the Czech National Corpus (Charles University) and lexicographical practice at the Czech Language Institute (Czech Academy of Sciences). We aim to demonstrate how even a simple statistic can improve dictionary definitions from the user perspective and to offer some recommendations for the authors’ future work.

The ADCC is an alphabetical, monolingual general-purpose dictionary. In every monolingual general-purpose dictionary, the meaning description of lexical units plays a crucial role. Consequently, “a systematically selected range of words to be used for describing the content of a larger number of words” (Svensén 2009, p. 246), the defining vocabulary, poses a relevant research topic, especially in connection with the user aspect.

Although there is not a strictly predefined metalanguage for the meaning description for the ADCC, it can be said, however, that (a) the defining vocabulary consists of lexemes, which are included in the ADCC main register and that (b) within certain lexical-semantic classes, standardised basic “pillar” words for the expression of the genus proximum are determined (cf. Kochová/Opavská 2016, p. 88). Lexicographers understand and comply with the basic rule that metalanguage should not be too complicated. Apart from distinctive meaning features, some other elements are considered a part of lexical meaning in the ADCC. Among those, we find non-distinctive, facultative features that reflect a complex of knowledge that language users have at the level of common knowledge about denominated non-linguistic facts.

On the contrary, in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, the defining vocabulary is a frequent feature of many dictionaries, especially those that can be termed as learners’ dictionaries (Kamiński 2021 for English; Töpel 2021 for German). These have defined their defining vocabularies “to ensure that the definitions are clear and easy to understand and that words used in explanations are easier than the words being defined” (LDoCe p. B17; cf. Xu 2012). Within the Czech lexicography, we have noted only one exception so far (significantly under an English influence): Sinclair et al.’s (1998) English-Czech Explanatory Dictionary, which is a bilingualised dictionary based on the original work Collins COBUILD Student’s Dictionary (1990), provided with a COBUILD Word List that consists of words which appear in mean-
On defining vocabulary in a monolingual online dictionary

ing descriptions at least ten times. In this list, there are 1860 lemmas, respectively 2591 words. (Sinclair et al. 1998, pp. IX, 1162).

Within our experiment, we compare entries with four initial letters, i.e. A–Č, in the ADCC. After publication, A-entries were criticised for being too encyclopaedic, but this could also be due to the prevalence of words of foreign origin, often terms. Conversely, C-entries are mostly of domestic origin. Besides, the ADCC’s conception has changed in the meanwhile. These changes included, among others, the following:

a) On the basis of stricter inclusion rules, the terms are given less prominence as compared to previous practice.

b) With regard to the user aspect, we avoid cognitively overloaded definitions. Definitions undergo a gradual process of “de-encyclopedisation”.

2. Quantitative analysis of the ADCC’s metalanguage

We used the following procedure for our analysis:

1) In the dictionary editorial system, we exported the definitions of all currently published entries from the Definitions field (omitting synonyms, for which there is another column).

We lemmatised the individual text files and performed simple frequency statistics, which resulted in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial letter</th>
<th>Tokens</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Type-token ratio</th>
<th>H-point</th>
<th>Hapaxes</th>
<th>Hapax-token ratio</th>
<th>Number of entries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>39,822</td>
<td>7,202</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>2,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>56,832</td>
<td>9,546</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4,458</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>3,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>17,702</td>
<td>4,434</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>1,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č</td>
<td>20,004</td>
<td>4,304</td>
<td>0.215</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>0.108</td>
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<tr>
<td>A–Č</td>
<td>134,360</td>
<td>16,063</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>9,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Frequency statistics of the ADCC’s metalanguage (entries A–Č)

Reviewers’ comments and instructions given in the reviews should be taken into account.

2) We compared individual groups with a focus on prominent content words that form the pillar of every definition) and, at the same time, on hapax legomena that are most prone to be eliminated from ADCC’s defining vocabulary.

3) On the basis of qualitative analysis, as well as a comparison with the defining vocabularies from English dictionaries, we aim to make recommendations for authors’ future work. As far as hapaxes are concerned, these can be as follows:

(a) A word can be deleted with no substitute:

borka I vrchní odumřelá zkorkovatělá vrstva kůry kmene dřevin (‘the upper dead, corky layer of bark of a tree trunk’)

The word zkorkovatělá is not only rare and terminological but also redundant in the sense that even without this particular word the meaning delimitation is functional.
On defining vocabulary in a monolingual online dictionary

(b) A word may be substituted for another, more common word:

**blatácké zlato** měkký sýr s pružnou konzistencí, *zlatooranžově* zbarveným povrchem a hořkomandlovou, nakyslou chutí (‘a soft cheese with an elastic consistency, a golden-orange surface and a bitter, sourish taste’)

The word *zlatooranžově* is rare (*zlatooranžov*.* 88 hits (ipm 0.01) in SYN v10). Its more frequent synonym *žlutooranžově* (‘yellow-orange’, *žlutooranžov*: 1,374 hits (ipm 0.23) in SYN v10) is, as additional analyses have revealed, factually more appropriate.

(c) A definition needs to be re-formulated:

**brukev** 2. rostlina (odrůda brukve zelné) s listy na dlouhých řapících a ztlustlým stonkem, pěstovaná jako zelenina; syn. kedlubna 1 (‘a plant (a variety of kohlrabi) with leaves on long leafstalks and a thickened stem, grown as a vegetable; syn. turnip cabbage 1’)

The word *ztlustlý* is not common (*ztlustl*.* 337 hits (ipm 0.06) in SYN v10). Additional evaluation of the definition resulted in the conclusion that the word *bulva/hlíza* (‘tuber’) should be included in the definition leading to post-editional measures taken in this respect.

3. **Conclusion**

Our study shows how a simple frequency statistic of defining vocabulary can improve lexicographic definitions and serve the user-friendliness of a dictionary. One can also ask more general questions, e.g.: Where do the words in the defining vocabulary actually come from? Do they necessarily overlap with the “core general vocabulary” (Brezina/Gablasová 2015) of a given language? In fact, such a vocabulary already exists for Czech (Čermák/Křen 2011), and besides its pedagogical use, its application to the field of lexicography is logically suggested. The result of this case study will be considered in the further modification of the ADCC’s conception.

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On defining vocabulary in a monolingual online dictionary


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Corpora in Lexicography
Nils Diewald/Marc Kupietz/Harald Lüngen

TOKENIZING ON SCALE
Preprocessing large text corpora on the lexical and sentence level

Abstract  When comparing different tools in the field of natural language processing (NLP), the quality of their results usually has first priority. This is also true for tokenization. In the context of large and diverse corpora for linguistic research purposes, however, other criteria also play a role – not least sufficient speed to process the data in an acceptable amount of time. In this paper we evaluate several state-of-the-art tokenization tools for German – including our own – with regard to these criteria. We conclude that while not all tools are applicable in this setting, no compromises regarding quality need to be made.

Keywords  Corpora; tokenization; software

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THE FIRST ROMANIAN DICTIONARIES
(17TH CENTURY). DIGITAL ALIGNED CORPUS

Abstract This paper presents the project “The first Romanian bilingual dictionaries (17th century). Digitally annotated and aligned corpus” (eRomLex) which deals with the editing of the first bilingual Romanian dictionaries. The aim of the project is to compile an electronic corpus comprising six Slavonic-Romanian lexicons dating from the 17th century, based on their relatedness and the fact that they follow a common model in order to highlight the characteristics of this lexicographical network (the affiliations between the lexicons, the way they relate to the source, the innovations towards it, their potential uses) and to facilitate the access to their content. A digital edition allows exhaustive data extraction and comparison and link with other digitized resources for old Romanian or Church Slavonic, including dictionaries. After presenting the corpus, we point to the necessary stages in achieving this project, the techniques used to access the material and the challenges and obstacles we encountered along the way. We describe how the corpus was created, stored, indexed and can be searched over; we will also present and discuss some statistical analyses highlighting relations between the Romanian lexicons and their Slavonic-Ruthenian source.

Keywords Romanian lexicography; 17th century; Church Slavonic; bilingual dictionaries in electronic format

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Iztok Kosem

TRENDI – A MONITOR CORPUS OF SLOVENE

Abstract In this paper we present Trendi, a monitor corpus of written Slovene, which has been compiled recently as part of the SLED (Monitor corpus and related resources) project. The methodology and the contents of the corpus are presented, as well as the findings of the survey that aimed to identify the needs of potential users related to topical language use. The Trendi corpus currently contains news articles and other web content from 110 different sources, with the texts being collected and linguistically annotated on a daily basis. The corpus complements Gigafida 2.0, a 1.13-billion-word reference corpus of standard written Slovene. Also discussed are the ways in which the corpus will be integrated into various lexicographic projects, helping not only in the identification of neologisms but also in monitoring changes in already identified language phenomena.

Keywords Monitor corpus; language use; trends; Slovene; neologisms; lexicography; newsfeed

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EXTRACTION OF COLLOCATIONS FROM THE GIGAFIDA 2.1 CORPUS OF SLOVENE

Abstract  This paper describes a method for extracting collocation data from text corpora based on a formal definition of syntactic structures, which takes into account not only the POS-tagging level of annotation but also syntactic parsing (syntactic treebank model) and introduces the possibility of controlling the canonical form of extracted collocations based on statistical data on forms with different properties in the corpus. Specifically, we describe the results of extraction from the syntactically tagged Gigafida 2.1 corpus. Using the new method, 4,002,918 collocation candidates in 81 syntactic structures were extracted. We evaluate the extracted data sample in more detail, mainly in relation to properties that affect the extraction of canonical forms: definiteness in adjectival collocations, grammatical number in noun collocations, comparison in adjectival and adverbial collocations, and letter case (uppercase and lowercase) in canonical forms. The conclusion highlights the potential of the methodology used for the grammatical description of collocation and phrasal syntax and the possibilities for improving the model in the process of compilation of a digital dictionary database for Slovene.

Keywords  Collocations; discovering collocations in corpora; digital collocation database

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VERGLEICHBARE KORPORA FÜR MULTILINGUALE KONTRASTIVE STUDIEN
Herausforderungen und Desiderata

Abstract  This contribution aims to show the necessity of working in the development of multilingual corpora and appropriate tools for multilingual contrastive studies. We take the corpus of the lexicographical project COMBIDIGILEX as example to show, how difficult it is to build a suitable data basis to study and compare linguistic phenomena in German, Spanish and Portuguese. Despite the availability of big reference corpora for the three languages (at least for written language), it is not able to obtain a comparable data basis from, because the mentioned corpora are created according to different requirements and they are also powered by disparate information systems and analyse tools. To break the status quo, we plead for increasing research infrastructures by means of compatible language technology and sharing data.

Keywords  Corpus linguistics; comparative corpora; contrastive multilingual linguistics; language technologies

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TOWARDS A MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARY OF DISCOURSE MARKERS

Automatic extraction of units from parallel corpus

Abstract  This paper presents a multilingual dictionary project of discourse markers. During its first stage, consisting of collecting the list of headwords, we used a parallel corpus to automatically extract units from texts written in Spanish, Catalan, English, French and German. We also applied a method to create a taxonomy structure for automatically organising the markers in clusters. As a result, we obtain an extensive, corpus-driven list of headwords. We present a prototype of the microstructure of the dictionary in the form of a standard XML database and describe the procedure to automatically fill in most of its fields (e.g., the type of DM, the equivalents in other languages, etc.), before human intervention.

Keywords  Computational lexicography; corpus-driven lexicography; discourse markers; multilingual lexicography

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**OWIDplusLIVE**

Day-to-day collection, exploration, analysis, and visualization of N-Gram frequencies in German (online press) language

**Keywords** LIVE-Data; N-Gram; German; data exploration; visualization

With OWIDplusLIVE, we would like to introduce the EURALEX community to two resources that provide analytical access to daily updated data (data: frequency data and N-grams – reference point: previous day).

The project started following the first confirmed COVID-19 cases in Germany. It was already clear at the time that the social impact of the pandemic would be immense. And yet, in retrospect, it is very surprising how broad and wide-reaching the influence of the pandemic has been, especially at the level of German-language vocabulary (see Wolfer et al. 2022). It remains to be seen how persistent and lasting these influences are, i.e., how many of the words that have found their way into everyday usage will continue to be consistently used in the future.

**Fig. 1:** OWIDplusLIVE – calendar view – query “corona VVFIN”

Against this background, it is necessary to develop instruments for monitoring language as close to real time as possible. This will allow the analysis of new events, conflicts and socially relevant topics.

Most “traditional” corpora don’t allow to analyze corpus material in real-time (first notable projects in this field are e.g.: Davies 2013; Vogel et al. 2021; Barbaresi 2022). Therefore, we present two resources to track language use in a limited subset of the German language. The first resource is an RSS corpus containing titles and so-called “descriptions” (leads or teasers) to online newspaper articles from 13 German-language online sources (one each from Switzerland and Austria, 11 from Germany). Currently (2022-Mar-23), the corpus contains...
about 67.9 million tokens in about 1.5 million feed items since January 1, 2020. The second resource is called OWIDplusLIVE (https://www.owid.de/plus/live-2021/), a web application that allows to investigate the frequency of uni-, bi- and trigrams in the mentioned RSS corpus. Users can perform searches at three different layers: word-form, lemma and part-of-speech (within our NLP pipeline we use (Schmid 1995) for automatic annotation). Wildcard searches are also possible. In order to make the application accessible to a wide range of user groups, we have deliberately avoided implementing a complex search syntax. We also provide a (German) video tutorial for a quick start.

Fig. 2: OWIDplusLIVE – line chart – query “corona VVFIN”

Currently, three visualizations are available: 1) a calendar view (see Fig. 1) where each day is colored according to the (relative or absolute) frequency of the current day; 2) a line chart (see Fig. 2) showing the (relative or absolute) frequencies. Here, frequencies can also be compared between multiple queries; 3) a Sankey diagram (see Fig. 3) that reveals language usage patterns, especially for more complex queries. All visualizations have interactive elements such as mouseover information and/or zoom and selection options. All queries can be further explored in a list of all results. This feature is a key feature of this tool (e.g., compared to other similar N-Gram viewers) enabling the transparent exploration of results. In other words, you not only get an aggregated total frequency for the query “corona VVFIN” (word form “corona” followed by a finite verb) but also separate time series (these can be manually de/selected). This enables results to be fine-tuned according to the needs of the researcher. Furthermore, we want to avoid to have a ‘black box’-software. Researchers can understand which time series are included in the visualization and what impact a time series has on the overall result.

Results, queries, visualizations, and result data can be shared and exported via a URL, JSON, TSV (tab-delimited text) format.

The source code and a documentation are freely available. In the context of lexicography, OWIDplusLIVE can be used for all issues related to vocabulary change and lexical innovation.
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Data Models and Databases in Lexicography
INTEGRATION OF SIGN LANGUAGE LEXICAL DATA IN THE ONTOLEX-LEMON FRAMEWORK

Abstract  We describe the status of work intending at including sign language lexical data within the OntoLex-Lemon framework. Our general goal is to provide for a multimodal extension to this framework, which was originally conceived for covering only the written and phonetic representation of lexical data. Our aim is to achieve in the longer term the same type of semantic interoperability between sign language lexical data as this is achieved for their spoken or written counterparts. We want also to achieve this goal across modalities: between sign language lexical data and spoken/written lexical data.

Keywords  Sign Languages; OntoLex-Lemon; lexical data

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ÜBERLEGUNGEN ZUR MODELLIERUNG EINES MULTILINGUALEN ‚PERIPHRASTIKONS‘:
Ein französisch-italienisch-spanisch-englisch-deutscher Versuch

Abstract In the course of the last years, digital lexicography has opened up a variety of avenues fostering the conceptualisation, application and use of constructicons, a type of lexicographical reference work which has revealed itself highly promising in terms of connectivity and flexibility, at the same time, however, also challenging as to its technical implementation. The present paper takes up the ambitious aim to propose some reflections as well as a first draft for a possible model of a multilingual ‘periphrasticon’ as a subtype of a bigger constructicon focusing on a specific typology-related structural feature, i.e. periphrasticity. Taking periphrastic verbal constructions in French, Italian and Spanish as a starting point, it tries to sketch out a unified constructional network including not only equivalent (or corresponding) constructions within Romance, but also establishing (formal and functional) cross-linguistic connections to German and English. Comprising the major languages available to most language learners in (at least) German-speaking environments, the model is also supposed to pave the way for multilingual constructicography which, on the one hand, is able to account for intra- and cross-linguistic relations and, on the other hand, can also prove a valuable tool for language learning and use.

Keywords Multilingual lexicography; periphrastic constructions; French; Italian; Spanish; English; German

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VIRTUAL LEXICOGRAPHIC LABORATORY AS A LINGUIST ASSISTANT IN CONDUCTING DICTIONARY-BASED RESEARCHES: CASE OF VLL DLE 23

Keywords Virtual lexicographic laboratory; explanatory dictionary; lexicographic text; lexicographic system; dictionary-based researches

Introduction. The virtual lexicographic laboratories (VLL) developed in the Ukrainian Language Information Fund offer effective tools to conduct dictionary-based researches. In this regard, lexicographic text is considered not only as a reference product but a tool assisted basis for creating and updating a dictionary as well as a means of professional communication and transfer of linguistic knowledge. This mainly concerns comprehensive explanatory dictionaries that are characterized by detailed and multi-aspect description of language. Hence, the problem in question is providing these dictionaries with appropriate tools that make it possible to derive from the dictionary text any linguistic information while conducting linguistic researches. The present paper shares the authors’ experience in elaborating such tools while carrying out the project of VLL DLE 23, a virtual lexicographic laboratory to perform linguistic researches on the basis of the Spanish dictionary “Diccionario de la lengua Española. 23ª edición” (DLE 23).

To implement the project of VLL DLE 23 the following tasks were to be resolved: 1) building up a formal model of the dictionary (hereinafter referred to as lexicographic system) on the basis of which the VLL DLE 23 database and interface elements are to be developed; 2) implementing parsing technology to convert the structured dictionary text into database format; 3) selecting the format for the database containing all the information elements of the dictionary entry (the choice was made in favor of a document database); and 4) elaboration of the user interface of VLL DLE 23 which provides the access and work with the information elements of the dictionary entries in the database.

Current state of VLL DLE 23 project. The pilot prototype of the VLL DLE 23 allows users to analyze the vocabulary contained in the word list and to examine the entry structure, as well as to provide access to some information elements of the dictionary entries. The main interface (Fig. 1) consists of the menu bar (1), the search panel (2), the wordlist panel (3), the entry area (4) and the area to view dictionary entry text in HTML format (5) to be used for full-text search in the dictionary.
As the VLL development is still underway, the language of the interface remains Ukrainian. However, in final version the users will be able to switch between English, Spanish and Ukrainian. With the current interface the users can: 1) generate statistics on the whole dictionary or specific sample of the dictionary entries; 2) perform linguistic researches aimed at studying lexical meanings, etymology, grammar and usage peculiarities of the Spanish language units; and 3) build sub-dictionaries on the basis of DLE 23, for example: sub-dictionary of morphemes, homonyms, collocations, etc.

The menu bar contains two main tools: “Статистика” (Statistics) and “Выбірка” (Sample). The first automatically gets indicators for a separate sample or the entire dictionary. The second one offers parameters to form the samples of DLE 23 entries:

- **Headword parameters**: lemma, masculine, feminine, regional variant, not defined;
- **Language level of the headword**: word, collocation, morpheme, not defined;
- **Headword origination**: borrowing, contraction, acronym, not defined;
- **Homonym**: numerical value.

For example, we can get a sample of homonymous foreign words in the modern Spanish language. To do this, the following parameters are to be selected:

- **Language level of the headword**: word;
- **Headword origination**: borrowing;
- **Homonym**: ≥ 1.

The results are shown in Figure 2 (on the left).
**Fig. 2:** List of the entries with homonymic words of foreign origin (left) and parameters selected (right)

With “Statistics” (Fig. 3) we get the following figures for the above sample:

**Fig. 3:** Statistics for the sample of homonymous words of foreign origin
- Total number of the entries: 10;
- Referential entries: 0;
- Homonyms: 10;
- Entries with collocations: 0;
- Entries without collocations: 0.

Another example is getting a sample of Spanish collocations composed of foreign words (Fig. 4.).
Fig. 4: Sample of dictionary entries containing Spanish collocations composed of foreign words

Future development of VLL DLE 23 project. The next version will ensure the access to all the information elements of the entry provided by the dictionary lexicographic system. The users will be able to specify the content of any information element. Further extension of the functionality will be determined by the request for solving linguistic problems.

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INTRODUCING LexMeta: A METADATA MODEL FOR LEXICAL RESOURCES

Abstract In this paper, we present LexMeta, a metadata model for the description of human-readable and computational lexical resources in catalogues. Our initial motivation is the extension of the LexBib knowledge graph with the addition of metadata for dictionaries, making it a catalogue of and about lexico-graphical works. The scope of the proposed model, however, is broader, aiming at the exchange of metadata with catalogues of Language Resources and Technologies and addressing a wider community of researchers besides lexicographers. For the definition of the LexMeta core classes and properties, we deploy widely used RDF vocabularies, mainly Meta-Share, a metadata model for Language Resources and Technologies, and FRBR, a model for bibliographic records.

Keywords Lexical resources metadata; linked data; Wikibase; semantic web

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UN MODELO ESTRUCTURAL DE DATOS LEXICOGRÁFICOS PARA LA CODIFICACIÓN EN XML DE UN DICCIONARIO DE APRENDIZAJE DE LATÍN: LA DTD DE LOS LEMAS VERBALES

Keywords  Computational lexicography; DTD; XML; learner’s dictionaries

La evolución tecnológica ha contribuido notablemente a la mejora de la praxis lexicográfica, especialmente – pero no solo – durante las dos últimas décadas. La versatilidad que proporciona, por ejemplo, la codificación de los datos lexicográficos en un formato XML permite tanto su libre transferencia como su análisis y gestión por diferentes aplicaciones sin necesidad de modificar dichos datos. Asimismo, el desarrollo de los Dictionary Writing Systems (DWS) facilita el proceso de confección de un diccionario, toda vez que proporcionan un entorno de trabajo adecuado y productivo con vistas al almacenamiento, la gestión y la explotación de los datos lexicográficos (Rubio López et al. 2021; Woldrich et al. 2020; Simões et al. 2019; Abel 2012). No obstante, la tecnología no es el único pilar que sustenta la confección de una obra lexicográfica. Es necesario que unos principios teóricos sólidos fundamenten la estructura de los datos con los que se trabaja.

Teniendo en cuenta lo expuesto en las líneas precedentes y la experiencia adquirida durante cinco proyectos de innovación educativa dedicados a la confección y al testado de dos diccionarios de aprendizaje de lenguas declinables, nos planteamos la posibilidad de mejorar la explotación de este tipo de diccionarios nivelando la información que proporcionan.

Afrontamos el reto de diseñar una DTD que define una estructura de datos lexicográficos codificados en un formato XML que permite una codificación de los contenidos fundamentales de un diccionario de aprendizaje de lenguas (Heuberger, 2018) al tiempo que una explotación variada de esos datos en atención al nivel cognitivo del usuario. El prototipo diseñado reutiliza una selección de los datos básicos de un diccionario electrónico de latín-español de iniciación al estudio de dicha lengua ya validado, reorganizando y añadiendo nueva información codificada en XML. La DTD diseñada permite validar la estructura y la sintaxis del documento para que tanto las búsquedas como la información devuelta sean correctas.

Como logros del diseño y de su posterior experimentación se citan los siguientes:

1) Crear un modelo estándar de codificación de datos lexicográficos que permita una explotación nivelada, complementando la DTD de diccionarios de TEI.

2) Explotar los datos XML mediante el interfaz de un único diccionario electrónico que resulte efectivo para responder a las diferentes necesidades cognitivas del alumnado de latín (atención a la diversidad) en un mismo contexto educativo.

3) Facilitar diferentes ritmos de aprendizaje mediante el uso de los datos lexicográficos.

4) Diseñar un sistema de estructura de datos que, una vez testado, pueda ser aplicado a otras lenguas, declinables y no declinables, como el griego (clásico y moderno), el alemán y el inglés.
Presentamos en este trabajo un fragmento de una DTD, concretamente aquel que corresponde al tratamiento de los verbos, unidad léxica principal de la estructura lexicográfica. Dicha DTD viene a complementar y mejorar la propuesta de TEI (https://tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/es/html/DI.html), por cuanto potencia la medioestructura del diccionario resultante (estableciendo vínculos entre verbos que pertenecen a una misma clase) y nivel la información relativa a cada verbo: clase de verbo (se sigue, a grandes rasgos, la clasificación proporcionada por ADESSE: http://adesse.uvigo.es/data/clases.php), significados, complementación verbal (descripción de su valencia cuantitativa y cualitativa, esta última en atención a la descripción morfológica de los argumentos verbales y a su ontología), colocaciones, etimología y ejemplos. La cantidad de información y su grado de complejidad se incrementa según el nivel de conocimientos lingüísticos del estudiante: n1 (básico), n2 (medio), n3 (avanzado).

El diseño de la DTD se fundamenta en los siguientes principios lingüísticos: la Gramática Dependencial de Tesnière (1959) en lo que se refiere a la descripción de la valencia verbal; la Lingüística Funcional de Dik (1997) en cuanto a los roles semánticos que desempeñan los argumentos verbales (agente, procesado, fuerza, meta...); por último, una ontología adaptada de las entidades de primer y segundo orden de Lyons (1980) utilizada para la descripción de la caracterización léxica de los argumentos verbales (+/- animado, +/- humano, +/- concreto, lugar). En cuanto a los principios lexicográficos, entendemos que, en el ámbito del aprendizaje de lenguas, la Teoría Funcional de la Lexicografía proporciona un marco teórico idóneo por cuanto establece unas bases teórico-prácticas adecuadas para determinar las fases de confección del diccionario y la estructura de la información codificada en atención a los diferentes tipos de necesidades de los potenciales usuarios de los datos lexicográficos (Tarp 2013). Por último, confirmamos que está previsto volcar la estructura XML en Lexonomy, un DWS que permite la confección y publicación de diccionarios electrónicos reduciendo a mínimos las habilidades técnicas requeridas en sus usuarios, con el objetivo de facilitar en un futuro la ampliación de los datos por parte del equipo de lexicógrafos y la apertura del sistema en forma de diccionario electrónico para su libre consulta.

**Bibliografía**


Un modelo estructural de datos lexicográficos


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Michal Měchura

DOCUMENT OR DATABASE?
THE SEARCH FOR THE PERFECT STORAGE PARADIGM FOR LEXICAL DATA

Keywords E-lexicography; data structures in lexicography; lexical databases

When building a dictionary writing system or indeed any software system for lexical data, one decision the software engineers need to make early in the project is, which storage format are we going to persist our data in? Are we going to store each entry as a separate XML document (or, more modernly, as a JSON object)? Or would it be better to store everything in a relational database with tables and relations between them? Or perhaps a graph database? An RDF triple store? Your answer to these questions will affect how easy or difficult certain things will be in the rest of the software, for example how easy or difficult it will be to search the dictionary, to perform bulk edits on multiple entries at the same time, to make changes to the entry schema, or to enforce referential integrity on cross-references. This paper will review the storage design patterns often found in lexicography and discuss their advantages and disadvantages. Broadly speaking, there are two major patterns: the document pattern and the database pattern.

– In the document pattern, each entry is stored as a document in XML, JSON or some other markup/serialization language. The entries may and typically do have a highly formal internal structure which is made explicit in an entry schema such as a DTD, but this structure is unknown and invisible to the storage environment, apart from some indexes. Examples of the document pattern are file-based storage and XML databases, as well as relational databases where most tables are used only for storing indexes about the entries.

– In the database pattern, each entry is analyzed into its components (such as senses, example sentences, translations) and these are stored in the database as individual entities with their own identities. Examples of the database pattern are relational databases, graph databases and RDF triple stores.

When a lexicographer is editing, he or she is not editing the entry as a whole, he or she is editing the individual entities. And each time an entry is to be shown to a human user, it is composed dynamically from the entities as an impermanent “view”.

The database pattern is strong where the document pattern is weak, and vice versa. For example, enforcing referential integrity on cross-references is easy in the database pattern (most database software has built-in support for that) and difficult in the document pattern (needs to be programmed manually). On the other hand, changing the entry schema and customizing the software for a different dictionary is easy in the document paradigm (we just need to provide an entry schema plus some rules for updating the indexes) and difficult in the database paradigm (the entry schema is hard-coded in the database structure).

The document pattern is very common in lexicography; practically all well-known dictionary writing systems are based on it, including Lexonomy, the IDM Dictionary Production System, and tLex. The database pattern is rare in lexicography and can mostly be found in
single-purpose systems developed for a specific dictionary project where the schema is not likely to change. Hybrid approaches are occasionally seen too, where some (but not all) entry components are analyzed into entities and stored à la the database pattern while the rest of the entry is left unanalyzed and stored à la the document pattern (this is how sub-entries are handled in Lexonomy, for example).

The paper will conclude by speculating that, while the document pattern is dominant currently, it is likely that lexicography will start embracing the database pattern more enthusiastically in the future, given current trends in the standardization of entry schemas and given a general tendency away from understanding dictionaries as static documents towards understanding them as dynamic repositories of structured content.

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WORD BANKS, DICTIONARIES AND RESEARCH RESULTS BY THE ROADSIDE

Abstract  Many European languages have undergone considerable changes in orthography over the last 150 years. This hampers the application of modern computer-based analysers to older text, and hence computer-based annotation and studies of text collections spanning a long period. As a step towards a functional analyser for Norwegian texts (Nynorsk standard) from the 19th century, funding was granted in 2020 for creating a full form generator for all inflected forms of headwords found in Ivar Aasen’s dictionary published in 1873 (Aasen 1873) and his grammar from 1864 (Aasen 1864).

Creating this word bank led to new insight in Aasen (1873), its structure, internal organisation, and ambition level as well as its link to Aasen (1864). As a test, the full form list generated from this new word bank was used to analyse the word inventory of texts by Aa. O. Vinje, written in the period 1850–1870. The Vinje texts were also analysed using a full form list of modern standard Norwegian, to study the differences in applicability and see how Vinje’s language relates to the written standard of modern Norwegian.

Keywords  Dictionary and text analysis; full form systems; close reading of dictionaries

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AirFrame
Mapping the field of aviation through semantic frames

Abstract  The paper presents the process of developing the AirFrame database, a specialized lexical resource in which aviation terminology is defined in the form of semantic frames, following the methodology of the Berkeley FrameNet (FN). First, the structure of the database is presented, and then the methodology applied in developing and populating the database is described. The link between specialized aviation frames and general language semantic frames, of which frames defining entities, processes, attributes and events are particularly relevant, is discussed on the example of the semantic frame of Flight and its related frames. The paper ends with discussing possibilities of using AirFrame as a model for further developing resources in which general and specialized knowledge are linked.

Keywords  Terminology; aviation terminology; semantic frames; specialized knowledge; specialized lexicography

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MAP (MUSTERBANK ARGUMENTMARKIERENDER PRÄPOSITIONEN)
A patternbank of argument-marking prepositions in German

Abstract Recent years have seen a growing interest in linguistic phenomena that challenge the received division of labour between lexicon and grammar, and hence often fall through the cracks of traditional dictionaries and grammars. Such phenomena call for novel, pattern-based types of linguistic reference works (see various papers in Herbst 2019). The present paper introduces one such resource: MAP (“Musterbank argumentmarkierender Präpositionen”), a web-based corpus-linguistic patternbank of prepositional argument structure constructions in German. The paper gives an overview of the design and functionality of the MAP-prototype currently developed at the Leibniz-Institute for the German Language in Mannheim. We give a brief account of the data and our analytic workflow, illustrate the descriptions that make up the resource and sketch available options for querying it for specific lexical, semantic and structural properties of the data.

Keywords Argument structure; valency; prepositions; constructicography; construction grammar

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USL: A COGNITIVELY INSPIRED LEXICON FOR SEMANTIC TAGGING

**Keywords** Semantic tagging; semantic lexicon; Ukrainian; corpus annotation; cognitive semantics

Semantics is a language level that is extremely important and yet notoriously difficult for natural language processing. Approaches to semantic annotation have been dominated by lexicon-based solutions such as FrameNet and WordNet (Piao et al. 2015). A significant number of corpora are semantically annotated using a version of the WordNet for the language in question. A potential weakness of the WordNet is the low level of granularity, which may complicate downstream tasks. At least for some tasks, a more coarse-grained classification scheme based on the so-called supersenses has been utilized to reduce the average number of senses per word (Ciaramita/Altun 2006).

A different type of a semantic lexical resource for semantic tagging is exemplified by the USAS semantic lexicon (Rayson et al. 2004), which assigns semantic tags based on a universal annotation scheme. However, its dichotomous classification scheme can at times be too rigid, while the top layers of its hierarchy may be excessively abstract for a non-specialist user.

Keeping this in mind, a relatively coarse-grained semantic lexicon has been created based on a classification scheme that reflects the types of categories used by ordinary speakers in speech acts. This lexicographic resource, titled the Ukrainian Semantic Lexicon, has been developed for the Ukrainian language with a possibility of extension to other languages. The USL is a machine-readable dictionary in which each lemma (more precisely, each sense of a given lemma) is supplied with a string of semantic tags. For example,

\[
naukovets \text{'scholar'} \ 1:\text{conc:hum:prof},
\]

where 1 is the number of the sense, the conc tag means ‘concrete noun’, hum ‘human being’, and prof ‘profession’. Another example illustrates semantic tags for an adjective:

\[
velykyi \text{'large, great'} \ 1:\text{size:2:degree:3:age},
\]

where the second size refers to such contexts as velyka radist ‘great joy’.

Three more classes of words—verbs, adverbs, and numerals—are represented in the USL:

\[
stoiaty \text{'to stand'} \ 1:\text{loc:body:noneaus:2:loc:noneaus},
\]

where loc:body refers to a body position, loc expressed the idea of location in general, and noneaus points to the noncausative nature of the verb’s senses.

\[
povnistiu \text{'completely'} \ 1:\text{physqual:2:degree:max},
\]

where the Ukrainian adverbs mirrors two senses of its English equivalent.

Numerals in the USL include both quantifiers and absolute quantities:

\[
bahato \text{'many, a lot'} \ 1:\text{quantif}
\]

\[
simdesiat \text{'seventy'} \ 1:\text{abst:quantity:absol}
\]
A cognitive linguistic approach has been adopted to develop a system of semantic classification for the USL. In the center of attention are the so-called basic-level categories, which enjoy a privileged status in natural language categorization and are characterized by a convergence of perceptual, behavioral, and abstract features (Taylor 1995). From this level, relations may extend up and down but only to a limited degree, allowing for shallow hierarchies. In general, the semantic classification in USL is based on a faceted, rather than hierarchical, approach and multiclass membership is possible.

The Ukrainian Semantic Lexicon is now in its second iteration (USL 2.0) and contains 80,000 entries. It is suitable for NLP applications and, indeed, has been used in conjunction with the TagText tagger that performs both morphological and semantic annotation of Ukrainian texts. Both resources are available to lexicographers, computational linguists, and NLP researchers from their respective github repositories (Rysin 2022). Both tools have been utilized to semantically tag a large reference corpus of Ukrainian — the General Regionally Annotated Corpus of Ukrainian (GRAC). The full classification scheme is presented on GRAC’s website (Shvedova et al. 2017–2022), while a discussion of the theoretical foundations is provided in Starko (2020) and (2021).

In the future, the USL will be further expanded, fine-tuned, and applied in projects involving semantic tagging.

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LEXICOGRAPHY AND CORPUS LINGUISTICS

The case of the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria (WBÖ) and its database

**Keywords** Lexicography; corpus linguistics; Bavarian dialects; diminutives; digital humanities

The “Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria” (WBÖ) is a long-term project at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW). Its main goal is the lexicographical documentation of the richly structured (historical) Bavarian dialects in Austria and South Tyrol.

The data for the WBÖ was collected in the first half of the 20th century, mainly with the help of dialect speakers who volunteered to support the dictionary by filling in numerous questionnaires. In addition, dialect literature as well as dialectological studies were extracted. This led to a data collection of about 3.6 million hand-written paper slips, the so-called “Hauptkatalog” (main catalogue), with often very detailed information on a huge number of dialectal words, including their meanings, their pronunciation as well as example sentences with which the collocations and the usage of the words can be studied. From the 1960s until 2015, the letters A, B/P, C, D/T and E were published in five volumes. From the letter F/V onwards, the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria is published online via the platform “Lexikalisches Informationssystem Österreich (LIÖ; Lexical Information System Austria)”.

Parallel to writing dictionary articles and with the intention of facilitating and speeding up the lexicographical work, the hand-written paper slips were manually transferred into the electronic database system TUSTEP (starting in the 1990s with the letter D). From 2014 to 2019, this data format was changed into a standard XML/TEI format (cf. Bowers/Stöckle 2018). This new database contains about 2.4 million entries and is also available online and open access via LIÖ. By exploiting the full potential of digital publications, LIÖ offers direct linking between the dictionary articles and the data as well as a mapping tool. Moreover, the database (although not being annotated systematically) can be used for linguistic research beyond lexicography (e.g., Stöckle/Hemetsberger/Stütz 2021).

In our contribution, the functionalities of LIÖ are demonstrated as well as its potential to answer research questions using the example of nominal diminutive suffixes, which appear in many different variants in Bavarian dialects (e.g., diminutives of Fleisch ‘meat’: Fleischl, Fleischerl, Fleischele or Fleischi). While variation in nominal diminutives has been studied for contemporary (Standard) German in Austria (cf. Korecky-Kröll in print; Schwaiger et al. 2019), the WBÖ material represents a huge corpus of historical base dialects.

In the lexicographic process, diminutives can be dealt with in various ways. In the case of the WBÖ, the diminutives are included in the dictionary article of the base noun. All phonetic variants of the diminutives in the WBÖ database are subsumed under the suffix types EL (for diminutives ending in -el or syncopated -l), ERL, ELEIN (for -ele/-le), and I.

From a variationist point of view, corpus-based analyses were conducted using the WBÖ database to detect geographic patterns of diminutives in the Bavarian dialect area in Austria and South Tyrol.
For this analysis, 20 lemmas from recently published articles on nouns starting with F were selected. In the underlying database entries (n = 9,055), 1,717 diminutive forms were detected which could be clearly assigned to one of the diminutive types mentioned above.

The following map shows the distribution of the nominal diminutive variants:

![Geographic distribution of diminutives](image)

As shown in Figure 1, type EL (Fleischl) is the most common variant, and it is found in all but a few regions. Almost a quarter of the diminutives belong to type ERL (Fleischerl), but they appear to form a geographic pattern with type ELEIN (Fleischele), which almost only appears in Southern Bavarian. The diminutives of type I (Fleischi) are generally rare, and their geographic distribution does not seem to follow a clear pattern.

In future research, our results on the morphology of diminutives in the WBÖ and – in a further step – on semantic and pragmatic aspects will be compared to findings on contemporary nominal diminutives in a variety of electronic corpora (of Standard German) in Austria (e.g., Schwaiger et al. 2019).

**References**


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ORGANIZING A BILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHIC DATABASE WITH THE USE OF WORDNET

Abstract  This paper reports on the restructuring of a bilingual (Greek Sign Language, GSL – Modern Greek) lexicographic database with the use of the WordNet semantic and lexical database. The relevant research was carried out by the Institute for Language and Speech Processing (ILSP) / Athena R.C. team within the framework of the European project Easier. The project will produce a framework for intelligent machine translation to bring down language barriers among several spoken/written and sign languages. This paper describes the experience of the ILSP team to contribute to a multilingual repository of signs and their corresponding translations and to organize and enhance a bilingual dictionary (GSL – Modern Greek) as a result of this mapping; this will be the main focus of this paper. The methodology followed relies on the use of WordNet and, more specifically, the Open Multilingual WordNet (OMW) tool to map content in GSL to WordNet synsets.

Keywords  WordNet; semantic network; lexicographic database; multimodal database; sign language resources; Greek Sign Language

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Dictionary Writing Systems and Lexicographic Tools
Nico Dorn

AN AUTOMATED CLUSTER CONSTRUCTOR FOR A NARRATED DICTIONARY

The cross-reference clusters of Wortgeschichte digital

Abstract  Wortgeschichte digital (Digital Word History) is an emerging historical dictionary of the German language that focuses on describing semantic shifts from about 1600 through today. This article provides deeper insight into the dictionary’s “cross-reference clusters,” one of its software tools that performs visualization of its reference network. Hence, the clusters are a part of the project’s macrostructure. They serve as both a means for users to find entries of interest and a tool to elucidate relations among dictionary entries. Rather than delve into technical aspects, this article focuses on the applied logics of the software and discusses the approach in light of the dictionary’s microstructure. The article concludes with some considerations about the clusters’ advantages and limitations.

Keywords  Historical lexicography; dictionary; word history; visualization; digital humanities; graph theory

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FINDING LEMMAS IN AGGLUTINATIVE AND INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES WITH LOGICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The case of Georgian verbs

Abstract    Looking up for an unknown word is the most frequent use of a dictionary. For languages both agglutinative and inflectional, such as Georgian, this can be quite challenging because an inflected form can be very far from the lemmas used by the target dictionary. In addition, there is no consensus among Georgian lexicographers on which lemmas represent a verb in dictionaries. It further complicates dictionaries access. Kartu-Verbs is a base of inflected forms of Georgian verbs accessible by a logical information system. It currently contains more than 5 million inflected forms related to more than 16 000 verbs for 11 tenses; each form can have 11 properties; there are more than 80 million links in the base. This demonstration shows how, from any inflected form, we can find the relevant lemma to access any dictionary. Kartu-Verbs can thus be used as a front-end to any Georgian dictionary.

Keywords    E-dictionary; lemma; Georgian language; under-resourced language; inflected forms; logical information systems; semantic web

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SCyDia – OCR FOR SERBIAN CYRILLIC WITH DIACRITICS

Abstract In the currently ongoing process of retro-digitization of Serbian dialectal dictionaries, the biggest obstacle is the lack of machine-readable versions of paper editions. Therefore, one essential step is needed before venturing into the dictionary-making process in the digital environment – OCRing the pages with the highest possible accuracy. Successful retro-digitization of Serbian dialectal dictionaries, currently in progress, has shown a dire need for one basic yet necessary step, lacking until now – OCRing the pages with the highest possible accuracy. OCR processing is not a new technology, as many open-source and commercial software solutions can reliably convert scanned images of paper documents into digital documents. Available software solutions are usually efficient enough to process scanned contracts, invoices, financial statements, newspapers, and books. In cases where it is necessary to process documents that contain accented text and precisely extract each character with diacritics, such software solutions are not efficient enough. This paper presents the OCR software called “SCyDia”, developed to overcome this issue. We demonstrate the organizational structure of the OCR software “SCyDia” and the first results. The “SCyDia” is a web-based software solution that relies on the open-source software “Tesseract” in the background. “SCyDia” also contains a module for semi-automatic text correction. We have already processed over 15,000 pages, 13 dialectal dictionaries, and five dialectal monographs. At this point in our project, we have analyzed the accuracy of the “SCyDia” by processing 13 dialectal dictionaries. The results were analyzed manually by an expert who examined a number of randomly selected pages from each dictionary. The preliminary results show great promise, spanning from 97.19% to 99.87%.

Keywords OCR; Cyrillic; Serbian language; retro-digitization; convolutional neural networks

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DIGITALE LEXIKOGRAFIE MIT HAUSMITTELN

Ein Fallbeispiel zum digitalen Arbeiten ohne Sachmittel

**Keywords**
Tuareg; Citizen Science; Retrodigitalisierung; Digitale Geisteswissenschaften; Onomastik; Linked Open Data


Die Edition und langfristige Publikation der Wörterbuchtexte erfolgt in Wikisource, einem Schwesterprojekt der Wikipedia. Wikisource steht als kostenfreie öffentliche Infrastruktur zur Textdigitalisierung zur Verfügung und bietet als Arbeitsplattform wesentliche und anpassbare Werkzeuge wie Sonderzeichen-Tastaturen und Templates für wiederkehrende Text- oder Layoutbausteine. Darüber hinaus handelt es sich um eine offene, Crowdsourcing-basierte Plattform. Dies bedeutet, dass die digitalisierten Texte nicht in einer End-
fassung fossilisieren, sondern dass zu jedem Zeitpunkt die Genauigkeit der Transkription gegen die Originale geprüft und, wenn nötig, weiter verbessert werden kann – ohne Zugangsschwelle.


Auf der linguistischen Ebene können die Toponyme auch als beispielhafte Auswertung der retrodigitalisierten Informationen zur Beantwortung einer wissenschaftlichen Fragestellung dienen. Während für Eigennamen eine referentielle Einzigkeit als gesicherte wissenschaftliche Erkenntnis etabliert ist (Nübling/Fahlbusch/Heuser 2012, S. 17–20), scheint das Ortsnamenbuch von Foucauld diesem Monoreferenzprinzip zu widersprechen, indem es knapp über ein Viertel der Ortsnamen mehr als einen Referenten zuordnet. Eine Frequenz- und areale Verteilungsanalyse der Toponyme, ermöglicht durch die Digitalisierung der Daten, erlaubt die Interpretation des Phänomens als Funktion der nomadischen Lebensweise in der ariden Landschaft: Ausgeprägte Ortskenntnisse sind dort überlebensnotwendig, aber ein unbegrenzt umfangreiches Onomastikon ist mit der menschlichen Gedächtniskapazität unvereinbar; die Ortsnamen für mehrere geografische Objekte können also als mnemisches Mittel zur Gedächtnisökonomie eingeschätzt werden (Jarosch/Späth 2021).

Das Projekt berührt also an mehreren Punkten gesellschaftliche Aspekte: Als überwiegend crowdsourcing-offenes Projekt ist es partizipatorisch angelegt für citizen scientists; die Wörterbücher enthalten eine Vielfalt an wissenschaftlich relevanten, historisch-kulturellen Einblicken in eine forschungsperspektivisch marginalisierte Sprechergemeinschaft; und als erste maßgebliche digitale lexikografische Ressource zum Tamahaq hat es das Potenzial, sprachpolitisch rezipiert zu werden und eine Rolle im Sprach- und Kulturerhalt zu spielen.

Literatur


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LEXICAL DATA API

Abstract  This API provides data from various dictionary resources of K Dictionaries across 50 languages. It is used by language service providers, app developers, and researchers, and returns data as JSON documents. A basic search result consists of an object containing partial lexical information on entries that match the search criteria, but further in-depth information is also available. Basic search parameters include the source resource, source language, and text (lemma), and the entries are returned as objects within the results array. It is possible to look for words with specific syntactic criteria, specifying the part of speech, grammatical number, gender and subcategorization, monosemous or polysemous entries. When searching by parameters, each entry result contains a unique entry ID, and each sense has its own unique sense ID. Using these IDs, it is possible to obtain more data – such as syntactic and semantic information, multiword expressions, examples of usage, translations, etc. – of a single entry or sense. The software demonstration includes a brief overview of the API with practical examples of its operation.

Keywords  API; lexical data; search; dictionary

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DESIGNING AND BUILDING A JAPANESE CONTROLLED LANGUAGE FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE DOMAIN

Toward the development of a writing assistant tool

Abstract  In this paper, we propose a controlled language for authoring technical documents and report the status of its development, while maintaining a specific focus on the Japanese automotive domain. To reduce writing variations, our controlled language not only defines approved and unapproved lexical elements but also prescribes their preferred location in a sentence. It consists of components of a) case frames, b) case elements, c) adverbial modifiers, d) sentence-ending functions, and e) connectives, which have been developed based on the thorough analyses of a large-scale text corpus of automobile repair manuals. We also present our prototype of a writing assistant tool that implements word substitution and reordering functions, incorporating the constructed controlled language.

Keywords  Japanese controlled language; corpus-based lexicon building; variation management; writing support tool; automotive domain

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DEVELOPING A COLLOCATION DICTIONARY WRITING SYSTEM (COLDWS) FOR AN ONLINE MULTILINGUAL COLLOCATIONS DICTIONARY PLATFORM (PLATCOL)

Keywords  Dictionary writing system; collocations dictionary; multilingual dictionary; collocations

This ongoing research project, funded by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP – 2020/01783-2), has the purpose of developing a phraseographical methodology and model for an Online Corpus-Based Multilingual Collocations Dictionary Platform (PLATCOL), in five different languages so far: English and Portuguese, French, Spanish, and Chinese. It is aimed to be customized for different target audiences according to their needs, such as language learners, pre- and in-service teachers, translators, material developers and researchers or lexicographers. To achieve this goal, we follow the theoretical assumptions of the function theory of lexicography (Bothma/Tarp 2012; Fuertes-Olivera/Tarp 2014; Tarp 2015). Hence, both the procedures chosen for the selection, organization and presentation of lexicographic data, as well as the determination of the content, form and access routes are adapted and subordinated to the users’ preferences.

The methodology being developed for the PLATCOL relies on the combination of automatic methods to extract candidate collocations (Garcia et al. 2019a). The automatic approaches take advantage of NLP tools to annotate large corpora with lemmas, PoS-tags and dependency relations in the five languages. Using these data, we apply statistical measures (Evert et al. 2017; Garcia/Garcia-Salido/Alonso-Ramos 2019b) and distributional semantics strategies to select the collocation candidates (Garcia/Garcia-Salido/Alonso-Ramos 2019c) and to retrieve corpus-based examples (Kilgarriff et al. 2008). Having the lexicographers selected the suitable collocations, we follow Garcia/Garcia-Salido/Alonso-Ramos (2019c) to carry out an automatic translation of the collocations. All automatically extracted data are being carefully post-edited by the lexicographers involved in this investigation (Orenha-Ottaiano et al. 2021).

In order to better enable or enhance the post-editing of all the automatically retrieved data, we developed an in-house Collocations Dictionary Writing System (COLDWS), a software aimed at specifically compiling and producing collocation dictionaries, so that all automatically extracted data can be automatically inserted into this COLDWS, post-edited by the lexicographers, as well as be afterwards exported to an end-user platform.

In this paper, we will focus on the theoretical as well as methodological aspects regarding the development of the COLDWS, duly created to fulfill the specific needs of our collocations dictionaries. We have knowledge of the dictionary writing system Lexonomy, a web-based dictionary writing system (Mêchura 2017), and TshwaneLex (de Schryver 2007), two good quality DWSs. However, as previously said, we needed to rely on a DWS that would meet the specificities of a multilingual collocations dictionary and also deal with the specific data output generated for our project.
The COLDWS exclusively focuses on the management of entries, collocations and all the other dictionary data related to them, automatically retrieved and automatically inserted into this software. With this software, it is possible to register and edit all dictionary information, such as languages, corpora data, morphosyntactic structures, taxonomy of the collocations, translations, statistical measures etc. There is also a functionality with which reviewers can post-edit entries, collocations and translations. With respect to the validation process, the software will allow lexicographers to choose from three phases (traffic lights phases), indicating to users the status of the entries or collocations. In the first phase, data automatically inserted into the COLDWS (not revised yet) will be displayed with a red icon, even to users, when exported to the end-user platform. Phase 2 represents data revised by one member of the team (reviewer 1), but which may still need a second evaluation and/or some adjustments – an orange icon will be shown. In phase 3, data is checked by a second reviewer (reviewer 2) and now considered to be suitable – a green icon will be displayed.

Besides that, the COLDWS will also be of valuable help when it comes to optimizing translation of entries or collocations. For example, once translation pairs between collocations are identified and registered in the system, making up a multilingual database, it becomes possible to identify and automatically suggest new translations among other languages. This process occurs through an inference-based algorithm, built from an inference hypothesis related to the composition of multiple translation dictionaries: if word or collocation A translates into word or collocation B which in turn translates into word or collocation C, what is the probability that C is a translation of A? Studies developed under this hypothesis (e.g. Mausam et al. 2010) presented significant results in relation to the analysis via inference of translation pairs between different languages. In this process, the algorithm performs the analysis of previously registered translations, identifies other translation pairs via inference, and shows lexicographers the possibilities of translations, who must analyze the reliability and quality of the translation found. To our knowledge, there is not any DWS functionality compared to this one and that may be a successful innovation with respect to DWS functionalities, enhancing the development of collocations dictionaries.

In what concerns computational development, the COLDWS was built using languages from current and widespread programming such as Java (with Model View Controller [MVC] architecture), HTML and Javascript (jQuery library). For the storage, consultation and deletion of entries, the relational data model with PostgreeSQL software was used in conjunction with SQL language. In addition, concepts of User Experience – UX were applied to provide a good experience for the lexicographers.

The DWS is still under evaluation and if the results are positive, we will also allow free access to and use of the software upon request.

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Developing a Collocation Dictionary Writing System platform


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RDF-LIFTING VON OntoLex-Lemon AUS DEM DIGITALEN FAMILIENNAMENWÖRTERBUCH DEUTSCHLANDS MIT XTriples

Keywords  Linked Open Data; RDF; Digital Lexicography; XML; Digital Humanities


Damit dann schließlich das OntoLex-Lemon-Modell für das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch in Turtle (Terse RDF Triple Language), einer Syntax für RDF, für alle publizierten Familienamenartikel umgesetzt werden kann, kann der Webservice XTriples herangezogen werden.

Mit diesem Webservice lassen sich RDF-Tripel (semantische Aussagen, bestehend aus Subjekt, Prädikat und Objekt) aus XML-Daten extrahieren, die dann in verschiedenen Output-Formaten verfügbar gemacht werden. Neben Turtle, was für das DFD generiert werden soll, stehen noch RDF/XML, N-Triples, N-Quads, TriX, JSON und SVG Graph als Output zur Verfügung. Das RDF-Modell kann mit einer einfachen Konfiguration erstellt werden, indem die XML-Daten der Familienamenartikel des Digitalen Familiennamenwörterbuchs

1) Das DFD ist eine lexikographische Ressource.
   - :dfd a lexicog:LexicographicResource.

2) Das DFD hat den Eintrag „Eis“.

3) „Eis“ ist ein lexikographischer Eintrag.
   - <http://www.namenforschung.net/id/name/9815/1> a lexicog:Entry.


Da alle Familiennamenartikel für das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch als TEI-XML-Artikel erstellt werden, sind alle dazu benötigten Daten schon in einer durchsuchbaren Struktur vorhanden und können anhand des Modells in ihrer Gesamtheit mithilfe einer beispielhaften Konfiguration extrahiert werden, sodass das beispielhafte Modell (Abb. 1) für jeden Familiennamenartikel in der gezeigten Struktur umgesetzt werden kann.

\[ Abb. 1: \] OntoLex-Kernmodell des Familiennamens „Eis“ (Griebel 2022)
Folglich kann mithilfe von XTriples und mit dem RDF-Vokabular OntoLex ein Wörterbuch wie das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch, welches die Artikel in XML-Daten vorliegen hat, schnell, einfach und effizient als RDF/Turtle und damit auch als Linked Open Data bereitgestellt werden.

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SMART DICTIONARY EDITING WITH LeXmart

Abstract  Given the relevance of interoperability, born-digital lexicographic resources as well as legacy retro-digitised dictionaries have been using structured formats to encode their data, following guidelines such as the Text Encoding Initiative or the newest TEI Lex-0. While this new standard is being defined in a stricter approach than the original TEI dictionary schema, its reuse of element names for several types of annotation as well as the highly detailed structure makes it difficult for lexicographers to efficiently edit resources and focus on the real content. In this paper, we present the approach designed within LeXmart to facilitate the editing of TEI Lex-0 encoded resources, guaranteeing consistency through all editing processes.

Keywords  Dictionary encoding; Text Encoding Initiative; dictionary editing system

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ARE PHONESTHEMES EVIDENCE OF A
SUBLEXICAL ORGANISING LAYER IN THE
STRUCTURE OF THE LEXICON?

Testing the OED analysis of two phonesthemes with a corpus study of collocational behaviour of
sw- and fl- words in the OEC

Abstract Phonesthemes (Firth 1930) are sublexical constructions that have an effect on the lexico-grammatical continuum: they are recurring form-meaning associations that occur more often than by chance but not systematically (Abramova et al. 2013). Phonesthemes have been shown (Bergen 2004) to affect psycholinguistic language processing; they organise the mental lexicon. Phonesthemes appear over time to emerge as driven by language use as indexical rather than purely iconic constructions in the lexicon (Smith 2016; Bergen 2004; Flaksman 2020). Phonesthemes are acknowledged in construction morphology (Audring/Booij/Jackendoff 2017) as motivational schemas. Some phonesthemes also tend to have lexicographic acknowledgment, as shown by etymologist Liberman (2010a, b), although this relevance and cohesion appears to be highly variable as we will show in this paper.

This paper seeks to compare two phonesthemes in a combined lexicographic and corpus study with a view to testing the results obtained. Firstly, following Smith (2016) which identified 11 semantic categories of fl- words in the OED, we analyse the OED entries for 245 sw- monomorphemes with a view to carrying out a key word analysis and a semantic trait analysis. The 245 monomorphemes have a total of 469 senses out of which 330 can be classified into 18 recurring semantic traits in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>semantic traits based on OED key words</th>
<th>number of senses carrying the trait</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sway sweep swish</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strike blow swipe</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressure swell swathe</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sway swagger boast</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact cluster agitated</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big fellow</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flame burn waste</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceive sway swindle</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faint swoon agitated</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool dark</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hollow</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchange swap</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labour toil sweat</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deviate deflect</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are phonemes evidence of a sublexical organising layer in the structure of the lexicon?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>semantic traits based on OED key words</th>
<th>number of senses carrying the trait</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Lexicographic behaviour of sw- senses in the OED.

Then, in a second step, the comparison between the OED analysis of fl- and sw- monomorphemes shows that sw- words appear less likely to undergo any semantic change and therefore appear to be less indexical. In the light of these differing lexicographic behaviours, we aim, in a third step, to analyse the collocational behaviour of some common phonesthemic verbs carrying fl- and sw-. Collocational behaviour via a collexeme analysis will enable us to identify combinatorial patterns of use. For the study, we use the very large contemporary (2 billion words) OEC corpus (2000–2005) using Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2004). The results of the compared analysis allow us to discuss whether phonesthemes are actual (sub)lexical “chunks” deserving of a lexical status, or whether they belong to larger phraseological “chunks” or units. This question raises the issue of the architecture of the lexico-grammatical continuum, the “constructicon”: does the constructicon accommodate or require a sublexical layer?

What are the repercussions for lexicography and phraseology?

Keywords: Phonesthemes; analogy; collocational behaviour; OED; OEC; phraseological chunks

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INTRODUCING CrowLL – THE CROWDSOURCING FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING GAME

Keywords Crowdsourcing; dictionaries; game; pedagogical corpora

In this demo, we introduce CrowLL (Crowdsourcing for Language Learning), a game with a purpose for creating pedagogical corpora of Dutch, Estonian, Serbian, Slovene, and Portuguese. CrowLL is primarily meant for the publication of SkeLL (Sketch Engine for Language Learning) (Baisa/Suchomel 2014) for these languages, but also applicable for dictionary making and teaching materials development. With this game, we propose an alternative way of creating pedagogical corpora in which corpora are not cleaned of structure and content usually considered inappropriate for learners, but rather labelled. The design process of a pedagogical corpus is characterized by the ‘pedagogic mediation of corpora’ (Braun 2005), which can be the close monitoring of the content of the corpus to identify possible structural (grammar and spelling) problems as well as sensitive/offensive content. One possible approach to creating pedagogical corpora consists of excluding from the corpora sentences containing words from a blacklist of taboo and swear words, e.g. using GDEX (Kilgarriff et al. 2008). However, one of the greatest disadvantages of this method regards the fact that many words from the blacklist are polysemic. That means that the neutral sense of those words is not displayed in the corpus because all sentences containing those words have been excluded. Moreover, teachers might want to address sensitive/offensive content in their lessons depending on the characteristics of their learners and the teaching context (age, group level, unit topic, etc.). One way to create pedagogical corpora that still contain potentially problematic content and structure is to label, rather than remove these sentences. The end users of these corpora, such as dictionary makers and teachers, can then filter out the sentences according to their purposes. Considering that a) the process of labelling sentences in corpora is extremely time-consuming, if done manually; b) that automatic labelling can also be challenging given the polysemic nature of words; and that c) sensitivity and offensiveness are rather subjective concepts, this project is developing a game in which the crowd helps to achieve this task. With this game, players identify and label problematic sentences automatically extracted from existing corpora. CrowLL is a multimode game available as a webpage and a mobile app. At the time of writing, the single-player mode is being finished, with the dual-player mode expected by the time of the conference. Both modes have three levels, namely, level 1 (I’m curious!), level 2 (I’m eager to help!), and level 3 (I’m feeling enthusiastic!). In level 1, players identify problematic sentences according to their judgement; in level 2, they categorise those sentences, ranging from grammar/spelling problems to offensiveness and sensitivity; and in level 3, players mark in the sentence what they consider problematic. Players can choose to play the full game cycle (levels 1, 2 and 3), a combination of two levels (level 1 and level 2 or level 2 and level 3) or only one level (either level 1, or level 2 or level 3). In addition to demoing the game, we will present the method-
ology of the game project (Zingano Kuhn et al. 2021), which is organised in three stages, namely data preparation (stage 1), game design (stage 2), and machine learning preparation (stage 3). In the third stage, the plan is to use the sentences labelled by the players as a dataset to first train a binary machine learning model that will be able to automatically classify sentences as appropriate or inappropriate, and then to train a multi-class classifier that would be able to perform fine-grained labelling of the inappropriate sentences using the same categories as used in the game.

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Introducing CrowLL – the Crowdsourcing for Language Learning game

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Design and Publication of Dictionaries
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**TOWARDS A USER-CENTERED DESIGN MODEL TO ENHANCE USABILITY IN ELECTRONIC LEXICOGRAPHY**

Some guiding principles applied in the adaptation of *A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles*

**Keywords** Online lexicography; user interface design; data aggregation; usability; user-centred design

In electronic dictionaries design trumps content: lexicographers find that no matter how authoritative its data, their product will see limited use unless it meets high standards of usability. In monolingual, historical dictionaries which have an elaborate structure and set of data types, user-oriented design becomes paramount.

Lexicographic theory is not always helpful in meeting this challenge; discussion has tended to remain focused on the technical innovations of dictionaries as digital artefacts, rather than on their usability. While the challenges involved in the shift from print to dynamic, functional online dictionaries should not be understated, theoretical and methodological lexicographical guidelines are not sufficiently directed at electronic dictionary designers’ use cases. The result is a lack of project support in an area where it is later found it is most needed, namely design. This role, traditionally fulfilled by publishers in the print era, is often for pragmatic reasons assumed by programmers or lexicographers doubling as designers on electronic dictionaries, with mixed results. In the interim, design guidelines for online products such as search engines, news sites and social media have advanced rapidly, establishing usability conventions and forming user expectations, sometimes resulting in poorly designed dictionaries with high-quality data being rejected by users in favour of user-oriented resources with inferior content.

This presentation draws attention to the need for a guided approach to addressing fundamental design challenges brought about by the shift to a digital publishing medium, and suggests an emerging theoretical model for online dictionary design that addresses the parameter of usability as a key element in online dictionary User Experience (UX). The discussion draws on the development of a user-centred design approach as evolving from the print-to-electronic adaptation and enhancement of *A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles* (Silva et al. 1996).

Initial development phases in collaboration with the Universities of Hildesheim, Germany and Stellenbosch, South Africa focused on structuring use cases and enriching metadata, producing (1) dataset enhancements to support selective querying and data presentation changes (Van Niekerk/Stadler/Heid 2016); (2) prototypes of micro- and macro-visualisation devices using data aggregation (Van Niekerk/Stadler/Heid 2016; Van Niekerk/Le Du 2017); and (3) initial prototypes and wireframes following an early user survey and overall design review focused on simplified but more functional and accessible navigation features, as well as aesthetic and structural layout changes (Du Plessis/Van Niekerk 2016).
Towards a user-centered design model to enhance usability in electronic lexicography

Subsequently, assimilating the completed project’s presentational and navigation components into a single, responsive interface for multiple platforms presented challenges dictated by factors that were both pragmatic (e.g. screen size) and user-centred (e.g. cognitive overload). The ensuing design process suggested fundamental parameters applicable to electronic lexicography, drawing on design patterns broadly employed in the online publishing industry. In the context of electronic lexicography, design considerations also reflect principles involving the compression of both the navigation functions of the dictionary interface (searching, sorting, accessing Help) and its data (individual entries).

Situating dictionaries within the context of generic reference-oriented web applications, and then adapting usability methodology and principles to lexicographic requirements, is an important step towards establishing effective dictionary design theory and practice. In the digital era users no longer accord dictionaries “the status of a kind of Bible” (Zaenen 2002); dictionaries have become one of many types of online resources consulted daily and unwieldy design is less likely to be accommodated.

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CROSS-MEDIA-PUBLISHING IN DER KORPUSGESTÜTZTZEN LERNERLEXIKOGRAPHIE
Entstehung eines Lernerwörterbuchportals DaF

Abstract  This paper gives an insight into a cross-media publishing process on different stages: from a printed bilingual syntagmatic dictionary for GFL to an online learner’s dictionary of German collocations to a German learner’s dictionary portal. On the basis of an sql database specially developed for a corpus-guided dictionary of German collocations, the bilingual syntagmatic learner’s dictionary KolleX was published in 2014. The first part of the article describes this lexicographic process, focusing the most relevant aspects of the dictionary concept, e.g. dictionary type, subject matter, corpus-guided data selection and microstructure. The second part introduces the first online version of KolleX from 2016 and the profound changes in the editing system – from a desktop version (2005) to a web-based editing system (2016) –, which resulted successively in a prototype of a German learner’s dictionary portal, called E-KolleX DaF (2018–). Focusing on the aspects of dynamism and integration of different resources from a learner’s perspective the paper shows the innovative features of this new online reference work. The contribution presents the solutions for the integration of new datatypes in the database of KolleX and the linking to different data in German monolingual dictionary platforms. The paper outlines the web design, functioning and technical improvements of E-KolleX DaF. The conclusions provide an outlook to the forthcoming challenges.

Keywords  Wörterbuchportal; Kollokationen; Lernerwörterbuch; DaF; Datenbank; Webdesign

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(Promoting) Dictionary Use
Abstract  The focus of this paper will be on lexical information systems and the framework guidelines for the definition of the curricula within the educational system of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano/Bozen (Italy). In Italy, the competences to be achieved at different school levels are published in the form of general guidelines. On this basis each school has to specify the general competency goals and to spell them out in a concrete curriculum.

In this paper I will examine to what extent lexical information systems are represented in the framework guidelines within the German and the Italian educational system of the Autonomous Province, these being separate systems. In a second step, I will check the representations of the resources against the “Villa Vigoni Theses on Lexicography”. Finally, I will discuss the results and give an outlook for further research.

Keywords  Lexikalisches Informationssystem; Wörterbuchbenutzung; Wörterbücher in der Schule

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This paper describes the results of an empirical investigation carried out within the project Lessico Multilingue dei Beni Culturali (LBC), whose aim is to create a multilingual online dictionary of the lexicon of the Italian artistic heritage. The dictionary, whose lexicographic process has already started, is intended for linguists and specialist translators as well as for professionals in the tourism sector and students of Foreign Languages and Literatures. The investigation conducted through a questionnaire submitted to undergraduate students at the University of Milan and at the University of Florence has a double aim: to research the habits in the use of lexicographic tools by possible users of the dictionary (Italian Learners of German Language), and to identify preferences regarding macro-, medio- and microstructural features of the future LBC-dictionary to realize a user-friendly tool. After a brief introduction on the state of the art of the survey in the field of Dictionary Users Studies, the article describes the questionnaire and the results obtained from the pilot study. A summary and a discussion on the future developments of the project conclude the work.

**Keywords**  Dictionary use; LSP-Dictionary; Lexicon of Cultural Heritage

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DISSEMINATING DICTIONARY SKILLS WITH E-LEX TOOLS

Valeria Caruso/Alessandra Chervino/Giulia Daniele

Keywords  Dictionary skills; collaborative lexicography; lexicography and public engagement; lexicography teaching; Covid-19; corpora; multilingual electronic dictionary

This paper reports on two intertwined activities carried out with Lexonomy, a web-based tool for publishing dictionaries originally developed by Michal Měchura (2017; Rambousek/Jakubíček/Kosem 2021) and then released as an open-source project. Despite the vast literature focused on the importance of teaching lexicographic skills (for a summary see for example Gavrilidou 2013), cursory attention has been paid to the activities and methods which can improve users’ understanding of the dictionaries they use.

With this aim in mind, one hundred university students in Linguistic Mediation were guided through compiling a multilingual Covid-19 dictionary which, later on, was used in a lexicographic informational session during the European Researchers’ Night events. These activities, held in virtual rooms of video conferencing web platforms during the pandemic lockdown, profited from online resources like Lexonomy, which ensure data crowdsourcing from authorised contributors. Besides, using Lexonomy students should easily understand the microstructural organisation of dictionary articles -from the type of linguistic items to be found in general language dictionaries to the way they are described or arranged in the entry– since the data is added through an XML visual editor, displaying the entry structure in the form of a clickable hierarchical tree with nested elements. The task of compiling entries should therefore be easy to learn and engaging to accomplish, therefore the activities of this experimental protocol were meant to ensure different learning goals: to practise metalinguistic and metalexicographical knowledge for enhancing linguistic and translation skills.

The first attempt to compile the Dizionario Multilingue del Covid19 – Covid19 Multilingual Dictionary – Covid19 Mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch was carried out during class hours of a course in Lexicology and Lexicography. Students collected articles from major newspapers for the languages involved in the project: Chinese, Dutch, English, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. Texts were shared in online folders and were used to build comparable corpora using the Sketch Engine tools.

Later on, students were given the article microstructure schema, defined by the teacher, for compiling the multilingual dictionary. The article is made up by a meaning explanation and one example of use of an Italian lemma, followed by its collocates and licensed prepositions. The corresponding lemmas in the other languages covered by the dictionary are given on the same page as separate entries, arranged in the same structural organization as their Italian counterpart. Direct access to foreign words is possible by performing free searches in the search box since the multilingual macrostructure is not reversible.

As regards dictionary data, translation equivalents were identified by comparing the single and multi-word terms extracted from the comparable corpora collected. Yet additional searches on Google news or in the Sketch Engine “Covid-19 Corpus” were necessary when the language data proved to be insufficient.
Disseminating dictionary skills with e-lex tools

With the aim of evaluating students’ performance, specific assessment parameters were used:

1) the accuracy in compiling the dictionary entries,
2) the metalinguistic and metalexicographical skills acquired,
3) the effectiveness of peer learning.

In two of the three parameters analysed, the students achieved good results, whereas metalinguistic and metatextual skills, assessed by means of an open-ended questionnaire, were poor. Only a fraction of the students (around 30%) were able to explain fully some key concepts for the task, such as what a dictionary entry, microstructure or collocation is.

The presentation will provide further details of the experimental compilation carried out by the students and the ninety-three people who participated in the European Researchers’ Night demonstration. The audience at this event rated the session as very interesting (4.68 on a five-point Likert scale). They also declared that it helped them understand that research in the humanities is carried out with scientific methods and has an impact on citizens’ daily lives.

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DICTIONARY SKILLS IN TEACHING ENGLISH AND GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HUNGARY

A questionnaire study

Keywords Lexicography; quantitative research; methodology; dictionary use; electronic dictionary

Research into dictionary use has increased significantly in the recent past (e.g., Kosem et al. 2018; Lew/de Schryver 2014; Müller-Spitzer (ed.) 2014; Nesi 2012), yet Hungary seems to fall behind as there is a scarcity of research on dictionary use despite its necessity in the learning process (e.g., Dringó-Horváth 2017; Gaál 2017; P. Márkus 2020).

A dictionary comprises essential information offered to language learners, however, interpreting all the information obtained is not an easy task. Learners need special skills to succeed and if the challenges are high, but the skills are low, users may lose confidence in dictionaries. It looks as though the skills of dictionary users have been taken for granted. Nevertheless, nobody is born with the skills and knowledge needed to use a dictionary effectively. Students must learn how to communicate with their dictionaries to solve language-related problems as they support autonomous learning. The dictionary is widely regarded as a ‘teacher who cannot talk’ (Chi 1998). Teachers are not available continuously, so students need to develop the competences required to achieve independent and autonomous learning.

Results of previous studies point out that in Hungary ‘dictionary awareness’ is generally rather low (e.g., Dringó-Horváth 2017; P. Márkus 2020), and that more attention to the teaching of dictionary skills would be needed in the curricula for English language learning. The enormous challenges presented by the poor dictionary culture and the inability of teachers to integrate dictionary pedagogy into everyday teaching are clearly visible. With the aim of developing a method to improve the existing situation, the authors examined the dictionary-using behaviour of graduates in English and German Language as well as their attitudes towards teaching and learning dictionary skills in the classroom. The quantitative research aimed to investigate the participants’ (N=197) preferences and attitudes regarding dictionary use, their dictionary consultation behaviour, and the role of dictionaries as an aid to language learning. The results of the research seem to confirm some trends revealed in previous studies (e.g., Dringó-Horváth 2017; Gaál 2017; Nied Curcio 2015; Kosem et al. 2018; Töpel 2015): a strong increase in the use of digital, especially online dictionaries; the preference of free online dictionaries over paid ones without being aware of the quality differences between the two; the frequent use of translation programs and search engines for dictionary purposes; and the low prestige of teaching dictionary use (dictionary skills are typically acquired in an autonomous, self-taught way). The results may also suggest that the participants do not or only superficially use the aids related to dictionaries, and that dictionaries are not used in sufficient quantity consciously. Based on previous research and observations of dictionary use “it is a truth universally acknowledged in lexicographic circles that user’s guides are very seldom consulted” (Svensén 2009, p. 459), which hinders effective dictionary use (e.g., Atkins/Varantola 1997).
The authors were also curious how teaching of dictionary use is reflected in the educational practice of the participants with teaching experience. Unfortunately, it seems that dictionary didactics is not necessarily an essential part of foreign language lessons. However, different types of dictionaries and search techniques are to a certain extent part of teaching dictionary use. The answers indicate that teaching dictionary skills would be most facilitated by educational aids related to the topic and that the central educational policy should support a better presentation of the topic (cf. Lew/Galas 2008; P. Márkus 2020).

As for the electronic dictionaries, it may be concluded that participants typically do not take advantage of the new features (e.g., customization, upgradeability) and search techniques. Several other studies show a similar lack of knowledge of electronic dictionaries (Dringó-Horváth 2017; Nied Curio 2015), which indicates a great deal of uncertainty when choosing from the increasing range of dictionaries. Participants may not be aware of these new opportunities and their potential benefits, as teaching how to use electronic dictionaries lags behind the teaching of the use of traditional paper dictionaries. This seems problematic based on the results of classroom dictionary use, which shows that the use of online dictionaries is more prevalent. In addition to the lack of teaching dictionary skills, the responsibility of publishers and electronic dictionary providers also arises: Does the user interface provide sufficient description of the available functions? Is there an adequate reference to the new functions?

Dictionary use and studying with electronic dictionaries are – despite many similarities – characterized by significant differences compared to their print counterparts. Therefore, special emphasis should be laid on the special features of electronic dictionaries: in the classroom, with the help of specific exercises instructors should demonstrate how specific features of electronic dictionaries can be used effectively (e.g., search strategies that can have a positive impact on the language learning process) (Dringó-Horváth 2021).

Based on the findings, we plan to design a core “dictionary skills module”, which could be incorporated into different courses at the university. After the completion of the project, we hope to be able to give guidance on how to integrate (the teaching of) dictionary use into traditional classroom teaching, thus making the teaching and learning process more effective; improve the digital competences of students; as well as contribute to the reduction of inequalities among students from different socio-economic backgrounds.

References


Dictionary skills in teaching English and German as a foreign language in Hungary


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THE EFFECT OF AN EXPLICIT AND INTEGRATED DICTIONARY AWARENESS INTERVENTION PROGRAM ON DICTIONARY USE STRATEGIES

Abstract There is a growing interest in pedagogical lexicography, and more specifically in the study of dictionary users’ abilities and strategies (Prichard 2008; Gavriilidou 2010, 2011; Gavriilidou et al. 2020; Gavriilidou/Konstantinidou 2021; Chatjipapa et al. 2020). The purpose of this presentation is to investigate dictionary use strategy and the effect of an explicit and integrated dictionary awareness intervention program on upper elementary pupils’ dictionary use strategies according to gender and type of school. A total of 150 students from mainstream and intercultural schools, aged 10–12 years old, participated in the study. Data were collected before and after the intervention through the Strategy Inventory for Dictionary Use (SIDU) (Gavriilidou 2013). The results showed a significant effect of the intervention program on Dictionary Use Strategies employed by the experimental group and support the claim that increased dictionary use can be the outcome of explicit strategy instruction. In addition, the effective application of the program suggests that a direct and clear presentation of DUS is likely to be more successful than an implicit presentation. The present study contributes to the discussion concerning both the ‘teachability’ of dictionary use strategies and skills and the effective forms of intervention programs raising dictionary use awareness and culture.

Keywords Dictionary use strategies; explicit and integrated intervention program; dictionary culture; pedagogical lexicography

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LEARNING FROM STUDENTS
On the design and usability of an e-dictionary of mathematical graph theory

Abstract  We created a prototype of an electronic dictionary for the mathematical domain of graph theory. We evaluate our prototype and compare its effectiveness in task-based tests with that of Wikipedia. Our dictionary is based on a corpus; the terms and their definitions were automatically extracted and annotated by experts (cf. Kruse/Heid 2020). The dictionary is bilingual, covering German and English; it gives equivalents, definitions and semantically related terms. For the implementation of the dictionary, we used LexO (Bellandi et al. 2017). The target group of the dictionary are students of mathematics who attend lectures in German and work with English resources. We carried out tests to understand which items the students search for when they work on graph-theoretical tasks. We ran the same test twice, with comparable student groups, either allowing Wikipedia as an information source or our dictionary. The dictionary seems to be especially helpful for students who already have a vague idea of a term because they can use the resource to check if their idea is right.

Keywords  Dictionary use; specialised languages; terminology; terminography; mathematics

References


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PREDICTING ENGLISH WIKTIONARY CONSULTATIONS

Keywords  Wiktionary; English; corpora; frequency; prevalence; age of acquisition; polysemy

Dictionaries have been part and parcel of literate societies for many centuries. They assist in communication, particularly across different languages, to aid in understanding, creating, and translating texts. Communication problems arise whenever a native speaker of one language comes into contact with a speaker of another language. At the same time, English has established itself as a *lingua franca* of international communication. This marked tendency gives lexicography of English a particular significance, as English dictionaries are used intensively and extensively by huge numbers of people worldwide.

In doing so, users make choices about which words to look up, and our aim is to identify the lexical variables that affect the likelihood of those choices by using the log files of a popular crowd-sourced dictionary: the English Wiktionary. The choice of the English Wiktionary is motivated by the availability and size of the log files. While not seeking a single lexical processing or representation model, we are interested in what drives people’s decisions to look up a specific word in terms of language experience. We are contributing towards at least two research questions: 1) What makes people interested in specific words, what prompts them to seek information on these words in lexical resources? 2) Can we formulate guidelines for dictionary compilation by offering empirically-based quantifiable measures of which specific words are more likely to be sought by users, so lexicographic work can prioritize these words, and words exhibiting similar characteristics? We note that the specific look-up context as well as idiosyncratic user characteristics cannot be known at the stage of lexicographic design, and so our approach also ignores these factors.

One factor that is already known to guide people’s look-up behaviour is corpus-based lexical frequency. While, quite surprisingly, the positive relationship between dictionary look-up and corpus frequency did not turn out to be apparent at all in initial studies (de Schryver/Joffe 2004; de Schryver et al. 2006; Verlinde/ Binon 2010), it has since been established empirically with some confidence (Koplenig/Meyer/Müller-Spitzer 2014; Müller-Spitzer/Wolfer/Koplenig 2015; de Schryver/Wolfer/Lew 2019). However, we see a clear advantage in including further variables. Metrics reflecting other properties of words (some of them closely related – but not identical – to corpus frequency) can help us understand better the effect of corpus frequency and the relationships between different variables predicting look-up behaviour. As a first step, we will consider word prevalence, age of acquisition, and number of senses (or degree of polysemy) of the headword.

The prevalence of a word is the extent to which it is known amongst the native-speaking population. It stands to reason that words which occur with relatively higher frequency in texts and discourse should be more likely to be known by a large proportion of the speakers (Weizman/Snow 2001; Longobardi et al. 2015). However, it remains to be seen whether – with the effect of frequency controlled for – word prevalence still is a relevant predictor of look-up frequency, and if so, in which direction.
Age of acquisition is the age at which a word is, on average, acquired by native speakers in the process of (naturalistic) L1 acquisition. One might expect that this could play a role in how words acquired earlier, possibly being more deeply entrenched in the mental lexicon, get to be looked up. Age of acquisition has been found to have important and long-lasting effects on language behaviour (Ellis/Lambon Ralph 2000; Garlock/Walley/Metsala 2001; Juhasz 2005; Kuperman/Stadthagen-Gonzalez/Brysbaert 2012).

The concept of word sense is not without problems (Kilgarriff 1997; Hanks 2000) and there has been a long-drawn-out debate about the boundaries between polysemy and homonymy. To steer clear of the essentialist debate of whether words ‘have’ senses, we adopt a pragmatic approach of considering lexicographic senses: the separate blocks of meaning description as given in a dictionary. Degree of polysemy is, then, operationalized as the number of dictionary senses in the English Wiktionary itself. We have known for about 70 years (Zipf 1949) that the more frequent words tend to have more senses. However, the degree of polysemy may hold predictive potential above and beyond that of mere word frequency (Müller-Spitzer/Wolfer/Koplenig 2015).

Lexical frequency, prevalence, age of acquisition, and degree of polysemy will obviously not explain all of the variance in our model. As in any statistical model, there will inevitably remain unexplained variation represented by residual or error variance. Detailed investigation of this residual variance (complemented also with a more qualitative perspective on the observed data), additional factors might have to be brought into the picture to more fully account for look-up behaviour.

With our analyses, we hope to provide more information on the lexical variables that affect look-up behaviour – apart from mere corpus frequency. At the same time, we will try to shed some light on (groups of) headwords that might not follow the overall pattern of the data. Such outliers could point to the fact that some additional variables (or interactions between variables) have to be taken into consideration to broaden our understanding of how people use dictionaries.

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EVALUATION DES USER-CENTERED DESIGNS EINES SPRACHINFORMATIONSSYSTEMS

Planung, Durchführung und Ergebnisse einer Benutzerumfrage zu Usability und User Experience

Keywords Nutzerforschung; User-Centered Design; Usability; User Experience; Wörterbuchbenutzung

Bei der Entwicklung einer Webseite muss man sich fragen, wie das Design bestmöglich für die anvisierte(n) Zielgruppe(n) gestaltet werden muss, damit diese den Internetauftritt nicht direkt beim ersten Besuch frustriert verlassen und nicht wiederkehren – unabhängig davon, ob man nun im wissenschaftlichen Umfeld tätig ist oder im privatwirtschaftlichen. Eine erfolgreiche und zufriedenstellende Nutzung einer Webseite ist ohne solch ein Design – das weit mehr ist, als nur ein Layout – i. d. R. nicht möglich.


Evaluation des User-Centered Designs eines Sprachinformationssystems


Literatur


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ONLINE DICTIONARIES AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

Keywords  Accessibility; online dictionaries; visual impairments

At its core, much lexicographic research is concerned with the accessibility of dictionaries. In general, this interest is apparent in research on look-up patterns (Laufer/Kimmel 1997), signposting (DeCesaris 2012), and other elements of microstructure. As regards digital dictionaries, concern for accessibility is evident in the use of novel methods, for example, eye-tracking (Lew/Grzelak/Leszkowicz 2013) and the investigation of phenomena such as the effect of advertisements in online dictionaries on users (Dziemianko 2020). For many users, this has led to improvements in accessibility. There is, however, a significant minority of users for whom accessing dictionaries still poses a significant problem.

Globally, there are an estimated 285-million people with visual impairments. This group is particularly at risk of social exclusion (WHO no date). This is evident in high rates of unemployment and underemployment among this cohort (National Federation of the Blind no date). Recent years have brought greater emphasis on making websites more accessible for this group (Barreto/Hollier 2019). It is against this backdrop that this study evaluates three popular online dictionary websites in terms of their accessibility for people with visual impairments. This is undertaken with the aim of highlighting good practice and offering suggestions for improvement. The goal of making online dictionaries more accessible for people with visual impairments needs no further justification. However, its importance is clearer still when one considers that in addition to their role in recording language and resolving doubts, dictionaries also play a role in marking out socio-cultural identities (Lew 2014). From this perspective, accessible dictionaries may play a role in promoting the social inclusion of this oft-marginalised group.

The dictionary websites evaluated are the collinsdictionary.com portal (CDP);dle.rae.es, the online version of the Real Academic Española: Diccionario de la lengua Española (DLE); and the merriam-webster.com Dictionary (MWD). These dictionaries frequently rank among the most visited dictionary websites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Multimedia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>UK/USA</td>
<td>General, bilingual*, MLD, specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLE</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWD</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 1: Characteristics of the dictionary websites sampled
(∗ The bilingual functions are not included in the evaluation)

As Table 1 shows, the sample covers several monolingual dictionary types and contains dictionary websites with features which may influence accessibility. The relatively high rate of employment and standard of living of people with visual impairments in Spain (Suther-
land-Meier 2015) and the inclusion of a Spanish dictionary published by the Real Academic Española, an organisation supported by the Spanish state, permits speculation about how differences in website accessibility might relate to the degree of social inclusion of people with visual impairments. Websites with a range of multimedia enhancements are included as these features may influence website accessibility.

In an attempt to replicate the way users typically navigate dictionary websites, this study evaluates a structured sample of webpages. For each website the sample includes the landing page, pages pertaining to a short monosemic entry, a long polysemic entry, an entry with an image, and an entry with a video. In line with common practice in website accessibility evaluations, a two-stage method is employed. First, the extent to which the websites comply with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (W3C no date) is evaluated using three automatic tools (Abascal/Arrue/Valencia 2019). This gives a quantitative summary of those guidelines which have been met and those which have not. The second manual analysis stage involves navigating through the dictionary website as a user might. This is done three times, once without assistive technologies, once with screen reading software which reads the screen using a computer synthesised voice, and once with magnifying software.

The websites examined present accessibility challenges for people with visual impairments. Many of these challenges are not related to the core lexicographic data, but ancillary elements such as word-of-the-day features, mailing list sign-up forms, advertisements, and other promotional materials which lack labels for screen readers and other assistive technologies. As far as the dictionary entries are concerned, a lack of contrast between foreground and background colours is noted for microstructural elements such as usage and world class labels. Fortunately, many of these issues can be easily remedied.

It is hoped that these findings will not only help people with visual impairments gain improved access to online dictionaries, but also provide developers of digital dictionaries with practical advice for making resources more accessible to people with visual impairments.

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Online dictionaries and accessibility for people with visual impairments


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SURVEY ANALYSIS OF DICTIONARY-USING SKILLS AND HABITS AMONG TRANSLATION STUDENTS

Abstract  The paper presents the results of empirical research conducted with students from the Faculty of Translation studies of Ventspils University of Applied Sciences (VUAS) in Latvia. The study investigates the habits and practices concerning the use of dictionaries on the part of translation students, as well as types of dictionaries used, frequency of use, etc. The study also presents an insight into the evaluation of the usefulness of dictionaries by Latvian students. The research describes the advantages and disadvantages of dictionaries used by the respondents, the importance of the preface and the explanation of the terms and abbreviations used in dictionaries. The research conducted, as well as the insights, results and recommendations presented, will be relevant for the lexicographic community, as it reflects the experience of one Latvian University to improve the teaching of dictionary use and lexicographic culture in this country and to complement dictionary use research with the Latvian experience.

Keywords  Dictionaries; dictionary use; translators; translation studies; translation tools, survey

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AN INSIGHT INTO LEXICOGRAPHIC PRACTICES IN EUROPE

Results of the extended ELEXIS survey on user needs

Abstract the paper presents the results of a survey on lexicographic practices and lexicographers’ needs across Europe that was conducted in the context of the Horizon 2020 project European Lexicographic Infrastructure (ELEXIS) among the observer institutions of the project. The survey is a revised and upgraded version of the survey which was originally conducted among ELEXIS lexicographic partner institutions in 2018 (Kallas et al. 2019). The main goal of this new survey was to complement the data from the ELEXIS lexicographic partner institutions in order to get a more complete picture of lexicographic practices both for born-digital and retro-digitised resources in Europe. The results offer a detailed insight into many aspects of the lexicographic process at European institutions, such as funding, training, staff, lexicographic expertise, software and tools. In addition, the survey reflects on current trends in lexicography and reveals what institutions see as the most important emerging trends that will affect lexicography in the short-term and long-term future. Overall, the results provide valuable input informing the development of tools, resources, guidelines and training materials within ELEXIS.

Keywords E-lexicography; lexicographic practices; lexicographers’ needs; survey; ELEXIS

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CONSULTATION BEHAVIOR IN L1 ERROR CORRECTION
An exploratory study on the use of online resources in the Norwegian context

Abstract This think-aloud study charts the use of online resources by five final-year MA students in a Nordic languages and literacy program based on the analysis of screen and audio recordings of an error-correction task. The article briefly presents some linguistic features of Norwegian Nynorsk that are not common in the context of other European languages, that is, norm optionality with regards to inflection and spelling. While performing the task, the participants were allowed to use all digital aids. This article examines their resource consultation behavior, and it makes use of Laporte/Gilquin’s (2018) annotation protocol. The following research questions are posed: What online resources are used by the students? What characterizes the use? Are online resources helpful? This study provides new insights into an as yet little explored topic within the Norwegian context. The findings demonstrate that the participants relied heavily on the official monolingual dictionary Nynorskordboka. Indeed, the dictionary was helpful in the vast majority of the searches, either resulting in error improvement or the validation of a word; that is, many of the searches considered correct words. The findings suggest severe norm insecurity and emphasize the need to improve norm knowledge and metalinguistic knowledge as prerequisites for better utilization of aids. It is also suggested to include necessary information on norm optionality and other commonly queried issues in the dictionary architecture.

Keywords Consultation behavior; L1 error correction; dictionary use; online resources; Norwegian Nynorsk

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Dictionary Projects
Hauke Bartels

THE LONG ROAD TO A HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF LOWER SORBIAN

Towards a lexical information system

Abstract  The Sorbian Institute has been taking preparatory steps for a historical-documentary vocabulary information system for Lower Sorbian for about 10 years. To this end, the entire extant written material (16th–21st centuries) of this strongly endangered European minority language is to be systematically evaluated. An attempt made a few years ago to organise and finance the project as a long-term scientific project was not successful in the end. Therefore, it can only be advanced step by step and via some detours. The article informs about the interim status of the project, especially with respect to the creation of a reliable database.

Keywords  Lower Sorbian; historical lexicography; minority language; e-lexicography; lexical information system; text corpus; Sorbian institute; language portal

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“BLOODY WORD RIPPING” – PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL PROSPECTS OF A CORPUS-BASED LEXICOGRAPHIC EXPLORATION OF THE TEXTS BY THOMAS BERNHARD

Keywords Digital literary studies; text lexicography; author-based dictionaries; corpus linguistics

In the following abstract a research concept will be presented, in which a text corpus of the literary works by Thomas Bernhard (1931–1989) will be used for creating a lexicographic description of the lexical units in his texts to conceptualise the practical and theoretical implications and the prospects for creating a digital author-based dictionary. The author is renowned for his literary work, his novels, novellas, short stories, poems, letters, interviews, micro dramas, dramas, whether tragedies or comedies, which have been translated from the German original into many different languages, and are to be viewed in the historical context of coming to terms with the persistent presence of the Nazi-legacy in Germany and Austria after 1945. The lexicographic description of his language can be used as a paradigm for the description of linguistic elements in actual use in literature. And, it is possible to regard the digital text corpus of his works as an example for a research exploration of how to apply a lexicographic concept based upon corpus-generated data for the purpose of dictionary making and creating a special author-based dictionary out of a text corpus. Such a text corpus of all his works will have to be established as a research resource and taken as a source for the purpose of making an author-based dictionary by giving lexicographic descriptions of the lexical entities, single words or multi word units, used in his texts (Bernhard 2003–2015). The implications of the lexicographic endeavour will have to be assessed to consider the prospects for creating a digital author-based dictionary and its methodological background. The dimensions and constraints of author dictionaries have been laid out (cf. Karpova 2011), as have some of the consequences of this approach for the lexicography of literature (cf. Lobenstein-Reichmann 2016). And the possible options for this method are described in the research field of the intersection of corpus linguistics and literary analysis (cf. Fischer-Starcke 2010) and for the area of “corpus stylistics” (cf. Mahlberg 2013). Following already existing research paths, a projected dictionary of a wider scope would require a concise digital lexicographic documentation of all the lexical entities used by one author and thus provide a large resource also for the research on individual language use, whereby a framework in accordance with “lexical analysis” (cf. Hanks 2013) would be suitable. Such a project can be seen as an actual and vivid process, which the quotation and opening motto refers to by “bloody word ripping” that reads in the full translation from its original version of “Wörterheraussreißen blutig” (Bernhard 2003, p. 146) as: “He rips the words out of himself as from a swamp. This violent ripping out of words leaves him dripping with blood.” (Bernhard 2006, p. 126). This passage from a novel about the personal individuality of the artist can also be read as an answer to the question posed by the fictional narrator at the beginning of the chapter: “Can it still be described as language?” (Bernhard 2006, p. 126). For example, an idiomatic dictionary has to be considered prototypical as a model how to explicate the use of multi word units in a text dictionary (cf. Welzig 1999) built on the basis of and
leading to a large text corpus (cf. Biber 2007), in which corpus linguistic searches are possible for lexical explorations (cf. Biber 2015). The descriptions of the lexical entries in a dictionary of literary language use can be pictured as combining literary studies with linguistics, for which the context of each lexical entity is crucial and would provide knowledge about the actual linguistic performance in a literary text. The lexicographic description of such a proposed author-based dictionary would provide data useful also for translators, interpreters, dramatic or narrative performers of the texts of an author famous for his ironic style and narrative compositions, in which author-specific creative compounds, collocations and other lexical formations can be found and be regarded as possible answers given to this research question by means of a digital text corpus together with digital lexicography thereby creating an author-based dictionary of Thomas Bernhard.

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**AN ONLINE SCHOOL DICTIONARY IN GREEK SIGN LANGUAGE FOR SENIOR ELEMENTARY PUPILS**

**Keywords** Specialized lexicography; bilingual lexicography; sign language lexicography; Greek Sign Language

Sign language lexicography is a comparatively new special field of lexicography which still remains unexplored due to the nature and characteristics of sign languages themselves (McKee/Vale 2017). As a result, the design and creation of sign language dictionaries is not very common mainly due to linguistic, financial and social reasons (Vocalopoulou 2020). Not many dictionaries have been created after the compilation of the *Dictionary of American Sign Language on Linguistic Principles* (Stokoe/Casterline/Croneberg 1965) which is considered to be the first such dictionary, while such resources are extremely limited for Greek Sign Language (GSL). This causes accessibility issues for children having GSL as a mother tongue (L1).

Our aim is to offer the organization plan and the dictionary conceptualization plan of a specialized online bilingual (Greek-GSL) school dictionary in the GSL targeted to senior elementary children belonging to the deaf community in Greece. Our genuine purpose stems from the need to address the lack of specialized resources for children with GSL as L1 in Greece.

The dictionary in GSL can be found at the following link [http://synmorphose.gr/index.php/en/](http://synmorphose.gr/index.php/en/) and includes so far 200 videotaped entries; the headword selection was based on the paper school dictionary entitled Το Λεξικό μας (Our dictionary) which is available for pupils aged 9–12 attending schools in Greece.

The microstructure of the dictionary includes the videotaped definitions of the words in Greek Sign Language followed by a list of synonyms and antonyms for each entry. We opted for a representation of signs using word glosses (Miller 2006). We offer the basic characteristics of what a Sign Language is with special reference to GSL. Then we thoroughly describe the compilation procedure, the lexicographic functions of the dictionary and we make a detailed demonstration of the microstructure and entry characteristics of the dictionary. Finally we highlight the main challenges encountered during dictionary compilation. The availability of more signed resources like the one presented here will result in equality and inclusion of the deaf community in Greek education.

**References**

An online school dictionary in Greek Sign Language for senior elementary pupils


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**TERMIKNOWLEDGE: EIN EINBLICK IN DIE DATENBESCHAFFUNG UND DATENAUFBEREITUNG EINES ONLINE-FACHWÖRTERBUCHS ZUM THEMA COVID-19**

**Keywords** Lexicographic process; LSP dictionary; online dictionary


In der Phase der Datenbeschaffung wurden die Quellen für die Wörterbuchbasis zusammengestellt. Es handelte sich um ad hoc erstellte Vergleichskorpora in deutscher, englischer, italienischer, polnischer und tschechischer Sprache, die aus unterschiedlichen Textsorten kompiliert wurden: normativen Texten (u.a. rechtlichen und medizinischen Leitlinien), wissenschaftlichen Texten (Aufsätzen), Presse-Texten aus allgemeinen Zeitungen sowie Online-Kommentaren zu Presse-Texten. Die Korpora wurden mit der Korpusplattform Sketch Engine aufgebaut und analysiert (vgl. Kilgarriff et al. 2004).

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1 Das Team bestand aus 7 Dozierenden und mehr als 30 Studierenden (7–8 pro Universität und 1 TutorIn pro Universität). Die Arbeit fand online statt; der Kurs (6 cfu) wurde dann jedoch im Frühjahr 2022 mit einem abschließenden Präsenzmeeting in Heidelberg beendet. Die Studierenden haben nach einer theoretischen Einführung in unterschiedlichen Gruppenkonstellationen gearbeitet. In der ersten Arbeitsphase (Erstellung der Korpora und der Lemmalisten) wurden die Gruppen je nach Art von Korpora zusammengestellt; in der zweiten Phase (Herausfilterung der mikrostrukturellen Angaben) erfolgte die Zusammenführung der Studierenden in Gruppen nach Sprachen.
In der Phase der Datenaufbereitung wurden in jeder Sprache die provisorischen Lemma-
kandidatenlisten erstellt. Diese sind aus dem Zusammenspiel von zwei Arbeitsschritten
entstanden: Extrahierung von Frequenzlisten (absoluter und relativer Häufigkeit) aus den
unterschiedlichen Fokuskorpora und von Keywordlisten (einzeln Keywords und Mehr-
wortverbindungen) auf der Basis der in Sketch Engine integrierten Referenzkorpora (Web-
korpora). Die provisorischen Stichwortlisten (ca. 57 Lemmata) wurden anschließend unter-
einander verglichen, um Äquivalenzbeziehungen zu identifizieren (vgl. Flinz/Perkuhn 2018;
Szemińska/Więch 2019); z.B. infection rate (en) – Infektionsrate (de) – tasso di infezione (it) –
síření nákazy (cz) – wskaźnik zakażeń (pl).

Die definitive Lemmaliste (38 Stichwörter), die Entsprechungen in allen involvierten Spra-
chen hat, wurde dann online gestellt (vgl. Abb. 1):

- Anti-vaxxer
d- Anti-vaxxer/cz
d- Anti-vaxxer/de
d- Anti-vaxxer/it
d- Anti-vaxxer/pl
d- Antibody
d- Antibody/cz
d- Antibody/de
d- Antibody/it
d- Antibody/pl
d- Asymptomatic
d- Asymptomatic/cz
d- Asymptomatic/de
d- Asymptomatic/it
d- Asymptomatic/pl

Abb. 1: Screenshhot der Lemmaliste

Anschließend wurden die Listen validiert und die lexikographischen Daten unter Berück-
sichtigung der mikrostrukturellen Angaben (u. a. des Formkommentars und des semanti-
schen Kommentars) in einer Datenbank eingetragen. Für jedes Stichwort wurden folgende
Informationen aus den Korpora herausgefiltert: semantisch nahe Wörter (auch auf der Basis
des Kookkurrenzprofils), orthographische Varianten, Synonyme, Definitionen, Beispiele,
Kollokationen und Angaben zur Keyness. Wenn möglich wurden die Angaben nach Korpus-
typ unterschieden, um auch die intralinguale Variation innerhalb unterschiedlicher Text-
sorten abzubilden (Abb. 2).

Entsprechung in einer Sprache oder in einer bestimmten Domäne hatten. In diesem Fall wurde ein
Hinweis dazu gegeben.
Das mehrsprachige Wörterbuch wurde bereits online gestellt, auch wenn die Umtexte noch im Aufbau sind.

Die Studierenden haben abschließend die eigene praktische lexikographische Arbeit sowie den theoretischen Hintergrund reflektiert und bewertet: Vor- und Nachteile wurden diskutiert. Dieser letzte Arbeitsschritt war für das Team von großer Relevanz, da Konsequenzen für das bereits gestartete neue Termiknowledge-Projekt gezogen werden konnten.

**Literatur**


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CREATING THE LEXICON OF MULTI-WORD EXPRESSIONS FOR SLOVENE
Methodology and structure

Abstract This paper describes a method for automatic identification of sentences in the Gigafida corpus containing multi-word expressions (MWEs) from the list of 5,242 phraseological units, which was developed on the basis of several existing open-access lexical resources for Slovene. The method is based on a definition of MWEs which includes information on two levels of corpus annotation: syntax (dependency parsing) and morphology (POS tagging), together with some additional statistical parameters. The resulting lexicon contains 12,358 sentences containing MWEs extracted from the corpus. The extracted sentences were analysed from the lexicographic point of view with the aim of establishing canonical forms of MWEs and semantic relations between them in terms of variation, synonymy, and antonymy.

Keywords Identification of multi-word expressions; multi-word expressions lexicon; canonical form of multi-word expressions; Slovene; digital dictionary database

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THE LEXICOGRAPHIC PROTOCOL OF Mikaela_Lex: A FREE ONLINE SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF GREEK ACCESSIBLE FOR VISUALLY-IMPAIRED SENIOR ELEMENTARY CHILDREN

Abstract The purpose of this paper is to present the lexicographic protocol and to report on the progress of compilation of Mikaela_Lex, which is a Greek, free online monolingual school dictionary for upper elementary students with visual impairments including 4,000 lemmata. The dictionary is equipped with new digital tools, such as the "Braille-system-keyboard, a "speech-to-text" tool, a "text-to-speech" tool and also a qwerty accessibility for visually non-impaired students.

Keywords Inclusive lexicography; blindness; visually impaired children; pedagogical lexicography Greek

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FACHLEXIKOGRAFIE IN DIGITALEM ZEITALTER
Ein metalexikografisches Forschungsprojekt

Abstract  This paper presents the methodology of a research project on the use of specialised German dictionaries. A mixed-methods research approach will help to answer the following main questions, concerning the lexicographic presentation of the data on the one hand and the data collection on the other hand: How do different systems of data organization and presentation affect the likelihood that users will correctly find and select the data they look up? And does the probability of success increase if users are familiar with the system? Which advantages and disadvantages do lexicographers and specialised languages experts see in using quantitative methods to extract terms? And are these methods accepted and considered reliable by the user community?

Keywords  Specialised lexicography for the German language; user research; mixed methods

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LEHNWORTPORTAL DEUTSCH: A NEW ARCHITECTURE FOR RESOURCES ON LEXICAL BORROWINGS

Abstract  This paper presents the Lehnwortportal Deutsch, a new, freely accessible publication platform for resources on German lexical borrowings in other languages, to be launched in the second half of 2022. The system will host digital-native sources as well as existing, digitized paper dictionaries on loanwords, initially for some 15 recipient languages. All resources remain accessible as individual standalone dictionaries; in addition, data on words (etyma, loanwords etc.) together with their senses and relations to each other is represented as a cross-resource network in a graph database, with careful distinction between information present in the original sources and the curated portal network data resulting from matching and merging information on, e.g., lexical units appearing in multiple dictionaries. Special tooling is available for manually creating graphs from dictionary entries during digitization and for editing and augmenting the graph database. The user interface allows users to browse individual dictionaries, navigate through the underlying graph and ‘click together’ complex queries on borrowing constellations in the graph in an intuitive way. The web application will be available as open source.

Keywords  Multilingual lexicography; lexical borrowings; graph database

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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract The digital environment represents a qualitatively new level of service for research work with linguistic information presented in dictionary form. And first of all, this applies to index systems. By dictionary indexing we mean a set of formalized rules and procedures, on the basis of which it is possible to obtain information about certain linguistic facts recorded in the dictionary. These rules are implemented in the form of user interfaces. However, one should take into account the fact that the effectiveness of automatic construction of index schemes for a digital dictionary is possible only in a sufficiently formalized environment. This article describes the method and technology of indexing the Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language (EDUL). For the language indexing of the dictionary, a special computer instrumental system (VLL – virtual lexicographic laboratory) was developed, and adapted to the structure of the EDUL and focused on the creation of indexes in automatic mode. The digital implementation of the EDUL made it possible to access the entire corpus of the dictionary text regardless of the time of publication of the corresponding volume and opened up opportunities for various digital interpretations of etymological information.

Keywords Ukrainian language; etymology; formal model; lexicographical system; etymological data base; index

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MEHRSPRACHIGE DATENBANK DER PHRASEM-KONSTRUKTIONEN

Abstract The paper describes an online German-Russian database for phraseological constructions (PhC), or syntactic idioms. It is a linguistic phenomenon representing a stable multi-word form that usually contains some auxiliary words (“anchors”) and partially opens up empty spaces (“slots”) which are filled directly in spoken language by various lexemes or combinations of lexemes (“fillers”, or “slot fillers”). Linguists from several German institutions are currently working on the database. The PhCs selected for the database have to meet special criteria. The database is a manual that combines scientific descriptions, a thesaurus and a bilingual dictionary. The database is designed as an active aid for text production in the respective foreign language; it is also a manual for language researchers and for translators. Apart from that, it can serve as a basis for extensions for other language pairs. The aim of the project is to record and describe 300 PhC before the database is published. Our objective is to enable foreign language learners to use the syntactic idioms correctly in the texts they produce rather than create a big-sized database. The paper describes some issues related to the creation of the database, namely objectives and target groups, material and methods, microstructure of the database article and some others.

Keywords Phraseme constructions; syntactic phrasemes; syntactic idioms; online database; bilingual dictionary

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WORD FAMILIES IN DIACHRONY

An epoch-spanning structure for the word families of Older German

Abstract The ‘Word Families in Diachrony’ project (WoDia), for which a funding application to the DFG is in preparation, aims to provide a database-driven online research environment that will enable processes of change in the entire historical vocabulary of German to be investigated by focusing on the changes in word families and the individual means of word formation. WoDia will embed the vocabularies of Old High German (OHG), Middle High German (MHG), Old Saxon (OS), and Middle Low German (MLG) in a database, resulting in a word-family structure for High and Low German from the beginnings up to the 15th century (for High German) and up to the 17th century (for Low German). The basis of the vocabulary is provided by reference dictionaries of the four historical varieties, whereas the word families’ historical structure is based on the word-family dictionary of OHG by Jochen Splett (1992). Each lemma in the database will be assigned, where appropriate, to a word family. The individual word-formation elements and the word-formation hierarchy will be mapped in a structural formula. The etymologically corresponding lemmas and word families of the different periods/varieties of older German will be linked so that an analysis across the varieties will also be possible. The annotations of word families in the database (e.g., relating to word structure) will be supplemented by linking their lemmas to the online dictionaries and to the reference corpora of Old German (OS and OHG), MHG, and MLG.

Keywords Older German (OHG, MHG, OS, MLG); word family database; historical word formation of German

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Compilations for Teaching Purposes: Microstructure and Macrostructure

Abstract To effectively design online tools and develop sophisticated programs, for the teaching of Ancient Greek language, there is a clear need for lexical resources that provide semantic links with Modern Greek. This paper proposes a microstructure for an online Ancient Greek to Modern Greek thesaurus (AMGthes) that serves educational purposes. The terms of this bilingual thesaurus have been selected from reference Ancient Greek texts, taught and studied during lower and upper secondary education in Greece. The main objective here is to build a semantic map that helps students find relevant and semantically related terms (synonyms and antonyms) in Ancient Greek, and then provide a rich set of suitable translations and definitions in Modern Greek. Developed to be an online resource, the thesaurus is being developed using web technologies, and thus will be available to every school and university student that pursues a degree in digital humanities.

Keywords Online thesaurus; bilingual thesaurus; Ancient Greek; pedagogical lexicography

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Bilingual Dictionaries
FROM MYTHOS TO LOGOS: A BILINGUAL THESAURUS TAILORED TO MEET USERS’ NEEDS WITHIN THE ECOSYSTEM OF CULTURAL TOURISM

Abstract
Thesauri have long been recognized as valuable structured resources aiding Information Retrieval systems. A thesaurus provides a precise and controlled vocabulary which serves to coordinate data indexing and retrieval. The paper presents a bilingual Greek and English specialized thesaurus that is being developed as the backbone of a platform aimed at enhancing and enriching the cultural experiences of visitors in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Greece. The cultural component of the intended platform comprises textual data, images of artifacts and living entities (animals and plants in the area), as well as audio and video. The thesaurus covers the domains of Archaeology, Literature, Mythology, and Travel; therefore, it can be viewed as a set of inter-linked thesauri. Where applicable, terms and names in the database are also geo-referenced.

Keywords
Thesaurus; cultural heritage resources; content management platform; controlled vocabularies; bilingual resources

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THE COMPREHENSIVE SLOVENIAN-HUNGARIAN DICTIONARY: BILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY MEETS MONOLINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY

Keywords  Bilingual dictionary; Digital Dictionary Database; Slovenian; semantic concepts; database model

The last decade has been relatively quiet for bilingual lexicography in Slovenia, with only few bilingual dictionaries being published. The methodology has not changed much either, with the usual approach including the use of an existing bilingual dictionary database, and replacing the target language with new language translations. However, even this has become a problem, particularly when compiling a dictionary of Slovene to another target language, mainly due to the fact that there is currently no dictionary, bilingual or monolingual, that would satisfactorily describe contemporary Slovene.

In recent years, various developments in Slovenian and international lexicography have made it possible to start addressing this gap in Slovenian bilingual lexicography. Among the most important were the initiatives by linguists and politicians to start the work on a new Slovenian-Hungarian dictionary, an important education and cultural resource for the two neighbouring countries. The main result of the initiatives was a project funded by the Slovenian Research Agency and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia focussed on producing a concept for a Slovenian-Hungarian dictionary (Kosem et al. 2018b). The project provided a unique opportunity to thoroughly investigate the state-of-the-art in bilingual lexicography, and design and test the best methodology for the compilation of not only this particular dictionary, but any others that may benefit from its data. After the project ended, the work on the Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian Dictionary began in 2018 at the Centre for Language Resources and Technologies of the University of Ljubljana (CJVT UL). The dictionary compilation is co-funded by the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) through CJVT-dedicated funds as part of the Network of Infrastructure Centres at the University of Ljubljana.

In parallel, CJVT UL has been compiling various other dictionaries, e.g. the Collocations Dictionary of Modern Slovene (Kosem et al. 2018a) and the Thesaurus of Modern Slovene (Arhar et al. 2018). Moreover, CJVT UL has started developing a Digital Dictionary Database, which aims to become a one-for-all database for the Slovenian language, to be used both in the compilation of language resources and for natural language processing tasks. The plans for the database have been described in detail in Klemenc et al. (2017). The main aspect of the Digital Dictionary Database relevant for this paper is that it intends to use the same concepts, which translate into dictionary senses, for all the resources coming out of the database. So any resource being compiled would use the senses of existing lexical units found in the database, or contribute new senses for lexical units not yet analysed. In terms of the Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian Dictionary, this meant that the workflow was split into two major stages: in the first stage the (monolingual) entries are compiled com-
pletely from scratch, with a great amount of contextual information (collocations, examples etc.) being provided. In the second stage the translation into Hungarian is conducted, with the lexicographers-translators translating the senses and selected parts of contextual information. By using this approach, we are excluding target language bias (i.e. providing only contextual data of contrastive interest for a particular language pair) and creating a database that can be used in the compilation of language resources of other Slovenian-foreign language pairs.

In October 2021, version 1.0 of the Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian Dictionary (Kosem et al. 2021a) was published, containing 10,946 headwords, 33,298 translations, 15,265 collocations and other word combinations, and 2,416 examples. The Comprehensive Slovenian-Hungarian dictionary is a growing dictionary, which means that new headwords will be added in regular intervals. Importantly, the dictionary database is available under CC BY-SA 4.0 license in the CLARIN.SI repository (Kosem et al. 2021b). In our presentation, we will discuss the lexicographic workflow, the steps and recording of data relevant for other bilingual and monolingual dictionaries, and some of the challenges of adopting the same sense structure for all the dictionaries in the Digital Dictionary Database. We will also give a short demonstration of the dictionary interface, and present future plans, especially those related to improving the efficiency of lexicographic workflow.

References


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CREATING A DICTIONARY OF A SIGNED MINORITY LANGUAGE

A bilingualized monolingual dictionary of German Sign Language

Abstract  Lexicographers working with minority languages face many challenges. When the language in question is also a sign language, circumstances specific to the visual-spatial modality have to be taken into consideration as well. In this paper, we aim to show and discuss which challenges we encounter while compiling the Digitales Wörterbuch der Deutschen Gebärdensprache (DW-DGS), the first corpus-based dictionary of German Sign Language (DGS). Some parallel the challenges minority language lexicographers of spoken languages encounter, e.g. few resources, no written tradition, and having to create one dictionary for all potential user groups, while others are specific to sign languages, e.g. representation of visual-spatial language and creating access structures for the dictionary.

Abstract  Sign language dictionary; minority language; bilingualized dictionary

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BIEN ÉCRIRE, BIEN PARLER AU XIXÈ SIÈCLE.
LE RÔLE DU DICTIONNAIRE DANS
L’APPRENTISSAGE DE LA LANGUE MATERNELLE:
LE CAS DU ROUMAIN

Abstract  In this paper, the author studies the role of the dictionary in the first language acquisition, highlighting its didactic value. Based on two Romanian lexicographical works of the 19th century, Lexiconul de la Buda (Buda, 1825) [the Lexicon of Buda] et Vocabularu romano-francesu (Bucarest, 1870) [the Romanian-French Vocabulary], the author analyses the normative information recorded in the articles in order to observe which level of language (i.e. phonetical, morphological, syntactical and lexical) is concerned. Such an approach allows to distinguish between the possible changings both at the level of the perception or at the grammatical, lexical and semantical description, i.e. the settlement of the word in the first language, and at a technical level, i.e. the making of article and of dictionary.

Keywords  First language acquisition; dictionary; linguistic norm; cultural norm; Lexiconul de la Buda; Vocabularu romano-francesu

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**Abstract**  Versified dictionaries are bilingual/multilingual glossaries written in verse form to teach essential words in any foreign language. In Islamic culture, versified dictionaries were produced to teach the Arabic language to the young generations of Muslim communities not native in Arabic. In the course of time, many bilingual/multilingual versified dictionaries were written in different languages throughout the Islamic world.

The focus of this study is on the Turkish-German versified dictionary titled *Almanca Tuhfe/Deutsches Geschenk* [German Gift], published by Dr. Sherefeddin Pasha in Istanbul in 1916. This dictionary is the only dictionary in verse ever written combining these two languages. Moreover the dictionary is one of the few texts containing German words written in Arabic letters (applying Ottoman spelling conventions). The study concentrates on the way German words are spelled and tries to find out, whether Sherefeddin Pasha applied something like fixed rules to write the German lexemes.

**Keywords** Osmanische Wörterbücher; Osmanisch-deutsche Wörterbücher; Wörterbücher in Versen; Ajamiado-Literatur; arabische Schrift; osmanisch-türkische Orthographie

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DAS DIGITALE FAMILIENNAMENWÖRTERBUCH
DEUTSCHLANDS (DFD)

Keywords
Namenforschung; Familiennamen; Sprachgeschichte; Kulturgeschichte; Sprachkontakt; Migration; Kartierung; Visualisierung; Etymologie; Digitalität; Vernetzung


In der Mainzer Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur entsteht derzeit (in Kooperation mit der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz und der Technischen Universität Darmstadt) ein zentrales, leicht zugängliches und gut durchsuchbares Wörterbuch, das diesen einmaligen Wissensspeicher für ein Fachpublikum sowie die breite Öffentlichkeit zugänglich macht. Auf Grundlage der Festnetzanschlüsse der Deutschen Telekom von 2005 wird systematisch ein Grundbestand von ca. 200.000 Familiennamen erfasst, kartiert und etymologisiert. Berücksichtigt werden Namen ab 10 Telefonanschlüssen inklusive fremdsprachiger Namen. Insgesamt gibt es in Deutschland aktuell ca. 850.000 verschiedene Familiennamen; im Vergleich dazu enthalten die derzeit vorhandenen Familiennamenlexika gerade einmal rund 70.000 verschiedene Namen – weniger als 10% der Gesamtmenge.

Das Digitale Familiennamenwörterbuch Deutschlands (DFD)

Literatur


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Over the past two decades, several lists of academic words and academic phrases emerged, often focused on L2 teaching or undergraduate students of academic writing classes (Coxhead 2000; Paquot 2010; Gardner/Davies 2014; Morley 2014). Most of the lists are focused on English as a lingua franca of science and research but with time, lists for other languages, such as Portuguese (Baptista et al. 2010), Swedish (Carlund et al. 2012) or Czech (Kováříková/Kovářík 2021), have been created too.

Academic word list by itself is a powerful tool for both teachers and students, but it can be further enhanced by additional information about the headword and its context as offered by a dictionary. Currently, an online dictionary of core Czech academic vocabulary is being developed, which will contain modules with information relevant to various target groups: undergraduate students (and possibly high school students), philology students, academic writers (professional and in training), and university students of Czech as a second language. Depending on the erudition level, on the field of study, or the specific task, the user will be able to adjust the content of the dictionary by choosing which of the modules will be displayed.

The following information will be included in the modules: 1. frequency information, 2. link to the corpus concordance substituting exemplification, 3. meaning(s) in academic texts, 4. etymology (if relevant, especially for loanwords), 5. common academic collocations including combinations with typical function words, linked to the relevant corpus concordance, 6. synonyms typical for academic texts, and opposites (if relevant), 7. derived words typical for academic texts, 8. translation equivalents in English, 9. translation equivalents in other languages.

Since this is quite an ambitious task, we decided to focus on one specific type of user in this study and elaborate only the modules that we expect would be chosen by an undergraduate student in an academic writing class. Among the modules relevant to this lower-level user are: frequency information, link to corpus concordance, meaning definition(s), etymology, common collocations, and synonyms.

A detailed analysis of several headwords of various word classes focuses on the meaning description module and on the procedure of finding typical collocations and appropriate synonyms. We discuss the benefits and drawbacks of two types of definitions for this specific dictionary (Aristotelian genus-differentia definition vs. full sentence as provided in Collins COBUILD dictionaries). Further, we discuss the possibility of using existing resources for creating the definitions of meaning, such as monolingual and bilingual dictionaries (e.g. Kraus et al. 1995; Sinclair et al. 1998), and the Frequency dictionary of Czech (Čermák/Křen 2010) which can serve as a defining vocabulary.

The dictionary is based on the Czech list of academic words and phrases that has been published recently as a part of an online application Akalex (Kováříková/Kovářík 2021). The list...
contains approximately 1,000 single-word and multi-word expressions, and it is based on frequency and distribution criteria similar in some respects to other academic word lists. The material for the academic word list is data from two representative corpora of contemporary written Czech SYN2015 and SYN2020. The words and multi-word units that have been included in Akalex are significantly more common in academic than non-academic texts, they are relatively frequent in academic texts, and are attested and evenly distributed in at least 21 of 24 academic disciplines available in the corpus material. These relatively simple criteria produced outstanding and convincing results comparable to other lists of academic words in size as well as in content (namely the Academic Keyword List by Paquot 2010).

For compiling the dictionary, we utilize some of the online corpus tools available at the Czech National Corpus web page (www.korpus.cz). Apart from the corpus manager KonText (Machálek 2014), which is a primary tool for examining the context of the lemma and for finding collocations, we use the database of translation equivalents Treq (Vavřín/Rosen 2015). Treq can be used not only to search for relevant equivalents in English and other languages but also for finding synonyms through the translation of various equivalents (as suggested by Čibej/Holdt, 2019). Another application, Word at a Glance (Machálek 2020), provides a basic overview of the searched word including collocations and similarly used words.

References


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Lorna Morris

THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS IN SCHOOL DICTIONARIES, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARIES

Keywords  School dictionaries; illustrations; taboo topics; illustrations in school dictionaries

This paper is a pilot study that investigates options for treating human reproductive organs in primary school dictionaries in South Africa, with particular emphasis on the illustrations. This study is a response to concern by some Grade 5 and 6 learners that younger children would be exposed to inappropriate illustrations in school dictionaries.

This paper is placed in the South African context and shows how this is a complex and relevant topic in South Africa, due to the different cultures that are represented in each classroom.

The study shows how school dictionaries, both print and online, currently treat human reproductive organs, and presents examples of entries from school dictionaries. It also presents examples of other organs in the human body as comparison. This article investigates whether the reproductive organs should be treated differently to other organs. The eight dictionaries considered are the Longman South African School Dictionary, Collins New School Dictionary 2e, Pharos English Dictionary for South African Schools, Illustrated School Dictionary for Southern Africa, Oxford South African Illustrated School Dictionary, Oxford South African School Dictionary 4e, Britannica Kids (online), and Word Explorer Children’s Dictionary (online).

The literature examined will comprise lexicographic theory on illustrations in dictionaries and the treatment of taboo topics in dictionaries. Literature on the following aspects is also discussed: cultural aspects of sex education in southern Africa, and sex education in primary schools globally.

The study includes questionnaires completed by primary school teachers and parents to establish their attitudes on whether reproductive organs should be included in primary school dictionaries, and, if so, how they should be treated. Some examples of different options for illustrations are also included. The teachers and parents were given different questionnaires, but they included the same options for illustration preferences. The options were: an anatomical drawing, such as a cross section showing internal and external parts; a “coy” illustration that suggests more than shows, such as a child looking down their pants; an illustration hidden behind a click; a full (naked) child’s body, with everything labelled – arm, leg, penis; and a clear, non-nonsense picture of the body part in question. The teachers’ preference was an anatomical drawing, such as one would find in a science textbook, while the parents preferred the diagram of a full body with all the parts labelled. The majority of parents stated their preference to include these terms in a primary school dictionary, and to treat them the same as other organs and body parts.
This study is a pilot study due to the small sample of parents and teachers surveyed and it will discuss how a larger study can be conducted. The questionnaires show an overwhelming preference to include terms relating to sexuality, but the literature shows significant cultural reservations to these terms being used at school, and especially at primary school.

This presentation will show why it is important to treat these terms in a school dictionary in a clear and unambiguous way, despite this causing potential discomfort to some users. Further research is required in this area, largely because there is such a lack of user research in school dictionaries. Further research is also required with a statistically significant sample size of teachers and parents from different demographic groups. This study could simply be replicated on a larger scale.

The presentation will conclude with recommendations for the treatment of human reproductive organs in primary school dictionaries, as well as recommendations for further research in this area.

References


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Design of a Dictionary to Help School Children to Understand Basic Mathematical Concepts

Abstract  This paper presents the decisions behind the design of a maths dictionary for primary school children. We are aware that there has been a considerable problem regarding Mexican children’s performance in maths dragging on for a long time, and far from getting better, it is getting worse. One of the probable causes seems to be the lack of coordination between maths textbooks and teaching methods. Most maths textbooks used in primary schools include lots of activities and problem-solving techniques, but hardly any conceptual information in the form of definitions or explanations. Consequently, many children learn to do things, but have difficulty understanding mathematical concepts and applying them in different contexts. To help solve this problem, at least partially, the project of the dictionary was launched aiming at helping children to grasp and understand maths concepts learned during those first six years of their formal education. The dictionary is a corpus-based terminographical product whose macrostructure, microstructure, typography, and additional information were specifically designed to help children understand mathematical concepts.

Keywords  children’s specialised lexicography; corpus-based terminography; mathematical terms; children’s vocabulary; conceptualisation

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THE EMLex DICTIONARY OF LEXICOGRAPHY
(EMLexDictoL)

Abstract The EMLex Dictionary of Lexicography (= EMLexDictoL) is a plurilingual subject field dictionary (in German, English, Afrikaans, Galician, Italian, Polish and Spanish) that contains the basic subject field terminology of lexicography and dictionary research, in which the dictionary article texts are presented in a sophisticated but comprehensible form. The articles are supplemented by a complex cross-referencing system and the current subject field literature of the respective national languages. Following the lemma position, the dictionary articles contain items regarding morphology, synonymy, the position of the definiens, additional explanations, the cross-reference position, the position for literature, the equivalent terms in the other six languages of the dictionary as well as the names of the authors.

Keywords Special field lexicography; multilingual dictionary; EMLex

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FREMDWÖRTER IM DEUTSCHEN RECHTSWÖRTERBUCH (DRW)

Keywords Belegauswahl; Bedeutungserklärung; Codeswitching; Fachterminologie; Fremdwörter; Rechtssprache; Rechtswörterbuch; Rezeption des römischen Rechts


Viele dieser Fremdwörter stellen für die lexikographische Arbeit eine besondere Herausforderung dar. Oft stellt sich die Frage, ob der Textverfasser vor 500 Jahren das betreffende Wort (bereits) als ein deutsches Wort ansah oder nur einen lateinischen Begriff in seine Ausführungen eingeschoben hat (sog. Codeswitching). Nur im ersten Fall darf das Wort ins DRW aufgenommen werden. Sehr häufig sind die neuen Fremdwörter zudem nicht Teil der Allgemeinsprache geworden oder haben besondere rechtliche Bedeutungen ausgebildet,
wodurch auch die Worterklärung besondere Sorgfalt verlangt. Der Vortrag will aufzeigen, wie bei der Wörterbuchbearbeitung auf diese besonderen Herausforderungen eingegangen wird.

Abb. 1: Das Deutsche Rechtswörterbuch – 100.000 Wortartikel aus den Buchstabenbereichen A bis T sind bislang fertig

Abb. 2: Oft ist es schwer, in Rechtstexten der Frühneuzeit zwischen Codeswitching und Fremdwortgebrauch zu unterscheiden. Beispiel aus: Justin Gobler, Gerichtlicher Prozeß (Frankfurt a. M. 1536), Bl. 123r
Fremdwörter im Deutschen Rechtswörterbuch (DRW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wortanfang</th>
<th>Zahl der Fremdwörter im DRW</th>
<th>Beispiele</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>tab-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Tabakrobot, Tabellier, Tabellionat, tabulieren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tab. 1:** Allein im neuesten DRW-Doppelheft finden sich über 250 Fremdwörter erklärt. Viele sind in anderen Wörterbüchern nicht oder nur mit anderen Bedeutungen gebucht

**Literatur**


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Volker Harm

WORTGESCHICHTE DIGITAL: A HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF NEW HIGH GERMAN

Abstract  Wortgeschichte digital (‘digital word history’) is a new historical dictionary of New High German, the most recent period of German reaching from approximately 1600 AD up to the present. By contrast to many historical dictionaries, Wortgeschichte digital has a narrated text – a ”word history” – at the core of its entries. The motivation for choosing this format rather than traditional microstructures is briefly outlined. Special emphasis it put on the way these word histories interact with other components of the dictionary, notably with the quotation section. As Wortgeschichte digital is an online-only project, visualizations play an important role for the design of the dictionary. Two examples are presented: first, the ”quotation navigator” which is relevant for the microstructure of the entries, and, second, a timeline (“Zeitstrahl”) which is part of the macrostructure as it gives access to the lemma inventory from a diachronic point of view.

Keywords  Historical lexicography; word history; quotations; visualizations

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SKATOLOGISCHER WORTSCHATZ IM FRÜHNEUHOCHDEUTSCHEN ALS KULTURGESCHICHTLICHE UND LEXIKOGRAPHISCHE HERAUSFORDERUNG

Abstract  This paper deals with the lexicographic treatment of the evidently plenty and pervasive scatological vocabulary, that is vocabulary concerning the process and products of bodily excretion (especially feces), in the synchronical Early New High German Dictionary (FWB = Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch) from a dictionary user’s view. Initially, different cultural concepts of scatology by Norbert Elias, Michail Bachtin and Mary Douglas among others and the term taboo are reflected. Subsequently, selected lexical items such as words with a primary scatological meaning (e.g. drek, kot, scheisse), concealing expressions (euphemisms, periphrases, metaphors, e.g. sitzen, seine notdurft tun, baurnveiel), and certain aspects within the polysemy of the verb scheissen are discussed, the latter on the one hand referring to a physical process with uncontrollable aspects and on the other hand denoting a deliberate action and functionalized as a fighting word during the reformation. Focussing on different positions of lexicographical information within the microstructure of the FWB, the surveillance shows that in a synchronical perspective Early New High German scatological vocabulary is a heterogeneous and complex phenomenon due to speaker, context and respectively semantic and pragmatic purposes.

Keywords  Seatological vocabulary; Early New High German; Early New High German Dictionary (FWB); historical lexicography; historical lexicology; cultural history

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Historical Lexicography: Romance and Other Languages
“VOCABULA GRAMMATICA”: THREADING A DIGITAL ARIADNE’S STRING IN THE LABYRINTH OF ANCIENT GREEK SCHOLARSHIP

Abstract
An ongoing academic and research program, the “Vocabula Grammatica” lexicon, implemented by the Centre for the Greek Language (Thessaloniki, Greece), aims at lemmatizing all the philological, grammatical, rhetorical, and metrical terms in the written texts of scholars (philologists and scholiasts) who curated the ancient Greek literature from the beginning of the Hellenistic period (4th/3rd c. BC) until the end of the Byzantine era (15th c. AD). In particular, it aspires to fill serious gaps (a) in the study of ancient Greek scholarship and (b) in the lexicography of the ancient Greek language and literature. By providing specific examples, we will highlight the typical and methodological features of the forthcoming dictionary.

Keywords
Humanities; digital lexicography; specialized dictionary; Ancient Greek language; Ancient Greek scholarship

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LA LIGNÉE « CAPURON-NYSTEN-LITTRÉ » ENTRE RUPTURES ET CONTINUITÉS DOCTRINALES

Abstract  This article aims to show the influence of doctrines in the medical lexicographers choices, with the Capuron-Nysten-Littré lineage as a case study. Indeed, the Dictionnaire de médecine has been crossed by several schools of thought such as spiritualism and positivism. While lexical continuity may seem self-evident due to the nature of the work, thus reducing the reprint to a simple lexical increase, this process introduces neologisms and deletions, all can be considered in their effects by using text statistics and factorial analysis.

Keywords  History of medical science dictionaries; 19th–20th centuries; medical lexicographers; spiritualism; positivism; text statistics; Joseph Capuron; Pierre-Hubert Nysten; Émile Littré; Charles Robin; Augustin Gilbert; Medica

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THE MULTILINGUAL APPENDIX OF LE RICCHEZZE DELLA LINGUA VOLGARE (1543) BY FRANCESCO ALUNNO

A lexicographer’s “service list” and an intercomprehension tool

Keywords Decameron concordance; multilingual appendix; intercomprehension

Francesco del Bailo (1474–1556), alias Francesco Alunno, was a humanist: born in Ferrara, he spent most of his life between Udine and Venice. Alunno is best known as author of La fabrica del mondo ‘The texture of the world’ (1548), which was considered the first onomasiological dictionary in Italian. Here, we try to stress the value of Le Ricchezze della lingua volgare as an accurate concordance of Boccaccio and focus on its multilingual appendix.

At page 3 recto Alunno explains his lemmatisation rules and his nested microstructure for the Decameron concordances: derived forms are in the microstructure of their “primitives”; conjugated verb forms are given under an entry in the infinitive; contexts both for the singular and for the plural are grouped under an entry in the singular. An example of some of these details is visible in the microstructure of sperare ‘to hope’ in Figure 1: the forms of the verb sperando, sperandosi, sperava, speravate, spero are in the same font as the entry sperare and assume the role of subentries.
The lists of “words used by Latins, Greeks, Provençals, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, Englishmen, Goths and other nations of which we list only those which best conform to our vernacular Italian and were used by Boccaccio, Dante, and Petrarca” cover about twenty pages in two columns. Alunno seems to adopt an Italian-centric perspective and a synchronic approach in compiling lists of Italian words which correspond to remarkably similar lexical items in Latin, Greek, Spanish, French, German and English. Alunno lists corresponding vernacular words for Romance languages, while for non-Romance languages he lists borrowings of Latin origin.
If we consider the way in which Alunno reports Spanish and French words we find similarities with Nebrija’s *Spanish and Latin dictionary* (1492) or Estienne’s *French and Latin dictionary* (1538). As for Latin and Greek, an Aldine edition of *Calepinus* had just appeared in 1542 by the same printer of Alunno (Manutius). Alunno might very well have adopted as a source the above-mentioned bilingual Latin-Vernacular: Latin was the right bridge language to easily find words for his lists. For non-Romance languages the Quinque (or sex) linguarum lists are a more probable source, but we cannot exclude some oral informants.

Since *Le ricchezze della lingua volgare* is a single author’s dictionary, microstructures gather all the contexts in which Boccaccio used the word corresponding to the entry. Alunno does not provide a definition and does not suggest an etymology. Today, however, we can appreciate the multilingual appendix not only as a curiosity, but as a sort of forerunning experiment of intercomprehension, in a broad sense.

Alunno was aware of some spelling regularities in graphic differences between Italian and Spanish and he reports them at the beginning of the list. We contrastively analysed these differences with the other word lists in other languages through the intercomprehensive principle of the “seven sieves” of the EuroCom project (Meissner et al. 2004) and if we consider the lists consulted in connection with the concordance, we also have contexts. Those who study intercomprehension know that context is one of the basic elements that enable the use of different strategies to understand language and texts. These considerations encourage us to figure the use of Alunno’s lists within the frame of the concordance at his time and that of similar lists supported by a corpus today. It is important to stress that Alunno’s lists can be seen as an example of a primitive attempt to make intercomprehension possible as early as the XVI century.

The work of a lexicographer like Alunno embodies an approach which, if considered in scientific terms, is neither top-down like Bach et al. (2008) nor bottom-up. Although he lacked a strong philological awareness, he cannot be said to be naïve. His point of view was closer to that of a present-day cultivated practitioner of intercomprehension.

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Quinque linguarum utilissimus *Vocabulista Latine, Italice, Gallice, Hyspane et Alemance. Vocabulista de le cinque lingue* ... Augsburg: Philipp Ulhart, 1533 Venetiis, Marchio Sessa 1537, 1538.

Sex linguarum, latinae, gallicae, hispanicae, italicae, anglicae et teutonice dilucidissimus dictionarius: *Vocabulaire de six languages, latin, francoys, espagniol, italien, anglois et aleman* 1541 Venetiis Marchio Sessa 1.
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17TH-CENTURY ROMANIAN LEXICAL RESOURCES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON ROMANIAN WRITTEN TRADITION

Abstract This paper focusses on the first Slavonic-Romanian lexicons, compiled in the second half of the 17th century and their use(rs), proposing a method of investigating the manner in which lexical information available in the above corpus relates, if at all, to the vocabulary of texts from the same period. We chose to investigate their relation to an anonymous Old Testament translation made from Church Slavonic, also from the second half of the 17th century, which was supposed to be produced in the same geographical area, in the same Church Slavonic school or even by the same author as the lexicons. After applying a lemmatizer on both the Biblical text (Books of Genesis and Daniel) and the Romanian material from the lexicons, we analyse the results and double the statistical analysis with a series of case studies, focusing on some common lexemes that might be an indicator of the relatedness of the texts. Even if the analysis points out that the lexicons might not have been compiled as a tool for the translation of religious texts, it proves to be a useful method that reveals interesting data and provides the basis for more extensive approaches.

Keywords 17th century; Church Slavonic; bilingual dictionaries; Old Testament; Old Romanian

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Abstract  Basnage’s revision (1701) of Furetière’s *Dictionnaire universel* is profoundly different from Furetière’s work in several regards. One of the most noticeable features of the dictionary lies in his increased use of usage labels. Although Furetière already made use of usage labels (see Rey 1990), Basnage gives them a prominent role. As he states in the preface to his edition, a dictionary that aspires to the title of “universal” should teach how to speak *in a polite way* ("poliment"), *right* ("juste") and making use of specific terminology for each art. He specifies, lemma by lemma, the diaphasic dimension by indicating the word’s register and context of use, the diastratic one by noting the differences in the use of the language within the social strata, the diachronic evolution by indicating both archaisms and neologisms, the diamesic aspect by highlighting the gaps between oral and written language, the diatopic one by specifying either foreign borrowings or regionalisms.

After extracting the entries containing formulas such as “ce mot est …”, “ce terme est …” and similar ones, we compare the number of entries and the type of information provided by the two lexicographers¹. In this paper, we will focus on Basnage’s innovative contribution. Furthermore, we will try to identify the lexicographer’s sources, i.e. we will try to establish on which grammars, collections of linguistic remarks or contemporary dictionaries Basnage relies his judgements.

Keywords  Historical lexicography; *Dictionnaire universel*; Basnage de Beauval; 17th century; usage labels

References


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¹ The .txt files digitised with Transkribus and subsequently analysed with BBEdit are flawed (incorrectly separated words, confused or missing letters, etc.). It is possible that some usage labels may have escaped analysis.
Marija Žarković

THE LEGAL LEXICON IN THE FIRST DICTIONARY OF THE SPANISH ROYAL ACADEMY (1726–1739)

The concept of the judge

Abstract This paper consists of a short analysis of the sources and the treatment of the legal lexicon in the first dictionary published by the Spanish Royal Academy (1726–1739), followed by a longer commentary on the representation and the treatment of the concept of judge, in which the reflection of the extra-linguistic factors in the definitions stands in focus. The results highlight the relevance of the legal context of that era for the treatment of the lexicon related to the legal domain, but they also demonstrate the pattern in which the lexicographic data displays peculiarities of legal matters.

Keywords History of lexicography; legal lexicon; Spanish lexicography; Spanish Royal Academy

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METAPHORICAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN
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From compositionality to grammaticalization

Keywords  Verbal MWCs; variability; World Englishes; idiomaticity

The study of verbal multi-word constructions (MWCs) presents intriguing theoretical and methodological challenges which touch on both the relation between morphology and syntax, more generally on the architecture of grammar (Los et al. 2012). Verbal MWCs occur in most Germanic languages and are generally referred to in the literature as verb-particle constructions, phrasal verbs, separable (complex) verbs or particle verbs occurring in transitive, intransitive or more complex variants (Dehé 2002). They represent a highly innovative area in any variety of English (Baugh/Cable 2002) and the divergence of these constructions in World Englishes is highly significant. The present research focuses on verbal MWCs possessing semantic opacity, with a specific focus on the possible development of figurative and non-compositional meaning (Brinton/Closs Traugott 2005; Rodriguez-Puente 2012, 2021) in two varieties of English, namely Indian English and Aboriginal English. Such constructions develop through gradual stages of semantic reinterpretation from semantically transparent according to the ‘Principle of Compositionality’ (Szabó 2012) to idiomatic constructions via metaphors (Kovács 2007). This process is also reflected in both the syntactic structure of particle verbs and in the semantic contribution of the accompanying particles to the meaning of the whole combination. For example, the aspectual or telic function implied in these verb+particle combinations have led some authors to analyse them as lexicalisation of the functional category ‘telicity’ (Dehé 2002).

The study aims to address the major issue concerning whether phrasal verbs with figurative and non-compositional meaning follow a common underlying phenomenon across the two varieties under investigation. Corpus-based methodology and linguistic diagnostics have been matched to 1) uncover potential differences and shared features between Indian and Aboriginal English in multi-word verb constructions 2) establish the extent to which the frequency of such features across time may contribute to measuring distance and similarity between the two lects.

In order to test the aforementioned theoretical and methodological issues, the research draws on data from two annotated corpora, the Diachronic Corpus of Indian English (1,000,000 tokens) and the Diachronic Corpus of Aboriginal English (948,000 tokens), specifically compiled to represent different dimensions of linguistic variability over a period of about 150 years (1833–2013). The two corpora have been designed on the model of available multi-genre corpora like ICE-IND and ICE-AUS to provide a comparable, balanced configuration to the two corpora. As major changes in a language are assumed to come from the spoken language, speech-related written genres such as witness depositions (containing direct speech) were included for the analysis (Culpeper/Kyto 2010) and then compared to
selected proceedings from the *Old Bailey Corpus* dating back to the same time span. Other sections of the corpora were selected and compared to similar samples from the *BNC* and *ARCHER* corpora. To test whether any of attested combinations in the 1830s had followed a gradual path toward nativisation in Indian English and Aboriginal English, the comparative approach of using each sub-corpus compiled for each decade side-by-side was employed to describe the development and use of those combinations.

Early results have shown that similar lexico-grammar patterns are attested in both *DiCIE* and *DiCAbE*. The data confirms previous findings (Nihalani/Ray/Tongue 2005; Malcolm 2013) showing similar patterns of variation in the two varieties. The occurrences of verbal MWC variation identified in *DiCIE* and *DiCAbE* were also analysed from a semantic perspective to investigate whether they developed a figurative meaning (Rodríguez-Puente 2021) over time. While similar converging co-occurrences were relatively scarce due to different contact ecologies, from a diachronic perspective it is remarkable that the overlap in Indian-specific and Aboriginal-specific occurrences emerges with greater frequency up until the year 1938. A possible explanation may be that commonalities were due to the fact that in their first phases of evolution they followed a similar path still linked to the common lexifier but after that date the two varieties underwent a further phase of nativisation (Schneider 2007). In other words, the comparison of data from different time periods suggests that the creation of new combinatory lexico-grammar patterns is an overall phenomenon occurring regularly and steadily over time, but that in both varieties it was at first influenced by their supposed similar lexifiers and later gave rise to divergence.

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ARABIC LOANWORDS IN GREEK

Keywords Loanwords; Arabic; Greek language

Borrowing is a linguistic phenomenon that emerges in situations of linguistic interaction and language contact. The transfer of lexical elements between languages induces language changes and reveals the relations between people and their stereotypes (Anastassiadis 1994; Gavriilidou 2018). Borrowing can be found as a result of dominance of one language to another, immigration, etc. and it has been intensively studied throughout the last decades (Thomason/Kaufman 1992; Thomason 2001; Haspelmath 2008; Haspelmath/Tadmor 2009).

There is a large amount of previous research on lexical borrowing from English, French or Russian into Greek (Contossopoulos 1978; Apostolou-Panara 1991; Anastassiadis 1994; Gavriilidou 2018), however only few papers (Chatzisavvidis 2015) have occasionally studied borrowings from Arabic into Greek, even though Arabic is a language with an important cultural impact in languages such as Spanish, English, or French and despite its long historical relation with Greek.

Addressing this gap, the aim of this presentation is to investigate Arabic borrowings that entered the Greek lexicon by considering the factors involved in borrowing and accounting the reasons for social and attitudinal influence. Our purpose is also to investigate how these borrowings are included in two major dictionaries of Modern Greek (MG), the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek (DSMG) (1998) and the User’s Dictionary of the Academy of Greece (UD) (2014).

The study is based on 324 loanwords from Arabic into Greek extracted from the online version of DSMG (http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/trian tafyllides/) through advanced searches, classified according to Haugen (1950) typology and further analyzed phonologically, morphologically and semantically.

It is shown that Arabic words have been introduced into Greek as direct loans mainly during the Byzantine period, e.g. βερίκοκο< berkuk ‘apricot’, γάιδαρος< gadar, gaidar ‘donkey’ (Browning 2008), many of which have not survived in Modern Greek (e.g. αζάπης ‘Turkish soldier’), or as indirect loans with the intermediate of Latin, Turkish or French in later years (e.g. χαρέμι< ‘harem’ < ‘haram’, French e.g. γάζα< ‘gaz(e)’ < ‘Gazza’). Fliatouras (2020) has shown that 5% of direct loans in Modern Greek are of Arabic origin and that Arabic is the most productive category of indirect loans, especially with the intermediate of Turkish. Moreover, many direct loans can be found in Modern Greek dialects, especially in Cretan, e.g. κερεβίζι ‘celery’.

In the first part of the paper, we consider the contact situations that led to borrowing from Arabic into Greek and the reasons of borrowing. Then we critically compare how these borrowings are recorded in DSMG and UD for shedding light to the inconsistencies concerning the etymology of these entries and we discuss the important role of Greek dialects such as Cretan in Arabic loanword preservation in Greek. Next, we offer a morphophonological analysis of borrowings. The semantic fields in which the borrowings belong to are also studied. The semantic field list of Haspelmath/Tadmor (2009), used in the Loanword
Typology Project, including 24 fields (e.g. physical world, kinship, animals, food and drink, social and political relations, etc.) is adopted here, in order to provide data comparable with findings from other studies which used the same list. Finally, in the last section we offer a lexicographic proposal for the treatment of such lexical units in Greek dictionaries.

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OLD WORDS AND OBSOLETE MEANINGS IN MODERN ICELANDIC

Abstract  This paper examines a certain subset of the vocabulary of Modern Icelandic, namely those words that are labelled as ‘ancient’ in the Dictionary of Contemporary Icelandic (DCI). The words were analysed and grouped into two main categories, 1) Words with only ‘ancient’ sense(s) and 2) words that have modern as well as an obsolete older sense. Several subgroups were identified as well as some lexical characteristics. The words in question were then analysed in two other sources, the Dictionary of Old Norse Prose (ONP) and the Icelandic Gigaword Corpus (IGC). The results show that the words belong to several semantic domains that reflect the types of texts that have survived until modern times. Most of the words are robustly attested in Old Norse sources, although there are a few exceptions. Large majority of the words can be found in Modern Icelandic texts, but to a varying degree. Limits of the corpus material makes it difficult to analyse some of the words. The result indicate that the words labelled ‘ancient’ can be divided into three main groups: a) words that are poorly attested and should perhaps not be included in the lexicographic description of Modern Icelandic; b) words that are likely to occur sometimes in Modern Icelandic; c) words that function as other inherited Old Norse words and perhaps do not require a special label or should have an additional sense in the DCI.

Keywords  Modern Icelandic, Old Norse, historical lexicology

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**HAPAX LEGOMENA IN DER DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN LITERATUR DES MITTELALTERS. BEDINGUNGEN, VERFAHREN UND BEDEUTUNGEN**

Ein Projektbericht

**Keywords** *Hapax legomenon*, Historische Semantik; Deutschsprachige Literatur des Mittelalters (12.–14. Jahrhundert)


**Literatur**


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THE MORPHOSYNTACTIC PROFILE OF PROTOTYPICAL ADJECTIVES IN ESTONIAN

**Keywords** Lexical categories; morphosyntax; lexicography; language technology; Estonian

The current direction in Estonian lexicography is a unification of lexical resources (dictionaries and term bases) into a central superdictionary, the EKI Combined Dictionary (CombiDic), supported by the dictionary writing system Ekilex. The lexicographic work is moving towards a higher degree of automation and processing of corpora (Koppel et al. 2019; Tavast et al. 2020) The lexical database of Ekilex includes automatically generated lists over dictionary entry candidates, requiring assessment of their degree of lexicalisation. An urgent lexicographic issue is providing the underspecified Ekilex entries with PoS tags and assessing the candidates for their potential status as a lexical entry. Today, 72% of the total number of the public CombiDic headwords miss the PoS tag.

In this study, we focus on one of the most ambiguous parts of speech posing categorisation problems for the lexicographers, the adjective (Paulsen et al. 2019, p. 327). To clarify this issue, we aim to develop a multi-parameter solution for determining the relative adjectiveness of a word or a word form, e.g., the adjectivizing participles or nominals (for the border areas of adjectives with other lexical classes in Estonian, see Vainik/Paulsen/Lohk 2020).

In our vision, the properties of a concrete word can be compared with the profile of a typical adjective, using the profile as a similarity measure. We have established and tested the characteristic attributes of the adjective in a previous study (Tuulik et al. in press), using six morphosyntactic parameters detectable in the corpus. The result of the experiment was that the tested parameters were, to different degrees, able to differentiate adjectival morphosyntactic behaviour.

To establish the exact boundaries of the profile of prototypical adjectives, the parameters should be tested on a larger sample of adjectives that represent the best examples of its category. Our aim in the present study is to find the representative profile of the prototypical adjective based on a larger sample of predefined adjectives and setting the threshold value for classifying the questionable word form as an adjective. The normal distribution of the parameter values will be used to distinguish adjectives from other words and used as a comparison to the corresponding values of the unclear cases.

The basis for the analysis is the largest corpus of contemporary Estonian, the Estonian National Corpus 2019 with 1.5 billion words. The corpus is lemmatised, tagged and disambiguated with the EstNLTKv.1.6 toolkit (Laur et al. 2020). The selection of test words contains 100 words extracted by random sampling from the 554 most central Estonian adjectives included in the Basic Estonian Dictionary (Kallas et al. 2014). The Euclidean distance analysis calculated from the profile of the prototypical adjective is the measure of a word form’s similarity vs. difference according to its behaviour in the corpus.
The morphosyntactic profile of prototypical adjectives in Estonian

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This work is supported by Estonian Research Council grant PSG227.
THE ETYMOLOGY OF INTERNATIONALISMS
Evidence from German and Slovak

Abstract  In the etymological information for a word in a dictionary, the first question to be answered is whether the word is a borrowing or the result of word formation. Here, we consider this question for internationalisms ending in -ation in German and in -ácia in Slovak. In German, -ation is a suffix that attaches to verbs in -ieren. For these verbs, it is in competition with -ung. In Slovak, -ácia is a suffix that attaches to bases of Latin or Greek origin. The corresponding verbs are often backformations. Most Slovak verbs also have a nominalization in -nie. In order to investigate to what extent the nouns in -ation or -ácia are borrowings or derived from the corresponding verbs in German and Slovak, we took a random sample of English nouns in -ation for which OED gives a corresponding verb. For this sample, we checked whether the cognate noun in -ation or -ácia is attested in standard dictionaries and in corpora. Then we did the same for the corresponding verbs and the nouns in -ung or -nie. Finally, we checked the frequency of these words in DeReKo for German and SNK for Slovak. On this basis, we found evidence that -ation in German has a slightly different status to -ácia in Slovak. This status affects the relationship to the corresponding verbs and to the nouns in -ung or -nie. Such generalizations are important as background information for specifying etymological information in dictionaries, especially for languages where first attestations dates are not readily available.

Keywords  Borrowing; word formation; reanalysis

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Neologisms and Lexicography
Ieda Maria Alves/Bruno Maroneze

FROM SOCIETY TO NEOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY

Relationships between morphology and dictionaries

Abstract This paper aims at verifying if the most important online Brazilian Portuguese dictionaries include some of the neologisms identified in texts published in the 1990s to 2000s, formed with the elements ciber-, e-, bio-, eco- and narco, which we refer to as fractomorphemes / fracto-morphèmes. Three online dictionaries were analyzed (Aulete, Houaiss and Michaelis), as well as Vocabulário Ortográfico da Língua Portuguesa (VOLP). We were able to conclude that all three dictionaries and VOLP include neologisms with these elements; Michaelis and VOLP do not include separate entries for bound morphemes, whereas Houaiss includes entries for all of them and Aulete includes entries for bio-, eco- and narco-. Aulete also describes the neological meaning of eco- and narco-, whereas Houaiss does not.

Keywords Fracto-morphèmes; neologisms in Brazilian Portuguese; Brazilian Portuguese dictionaries

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A DISTRIBUTIONAL APPROACH TO KOREAN SEMANTIC NEOLOGISMS
Identifying their first occurrences and investigating their spread

Keywords  Semantic neologisms; distributional approach; first occurrence; semantic change

Diachronic corpora have enabled extensive research on semantic change (Gulordava/Baroni 2011; Kim/ et al. 2014; Hamilton/Leskovec/Jurafsky 2016), from which both theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics can benefit. In lexicography in particular, the description of new meanings proves crucial not only for communication, but also language teaching and translation, including automatic translation. In neologism research, words that display a shift in meaning are referred to as semantic neologisms and may encompass various types of semantic changes. Broadly speaking, these may include metaphorical and metonymic uses, as well as widening and narrowing of meanings (Ullman 1957; Boussidian 2013; Nam/Lee/ Choi 2018). While Nam/Lee/Choi (2018) also add the time of first occurrence as an important criterion for determining semantic neologisms, a satisfying systematic methodology for identifying semantic neologisms is yet to be developed. Thus, this research seeks to overcome this shortcoming as an empirical study proposing a methodology to identify the time of first occurrence of four semantic neologisms (Examples 1–4) as well as the period when they settled in language.

(1) 인생 insayng 'lifetime' [S1], 'best' [S2]
(2) 폭풍 phokphwung ‘storm’ [S1], ‘extreme’ [S2]
(3) 공화국 konghwakwuk ‘republic (as a political system)’ [S1], ‘country (of a particular type)’ [S2]
(4) 영접 yengagep ‘formal reception (of an official person)’ [S1], ‘welcome (of object/food)’ [S2]

In order to achieve this, we first built a set of Web-crawled corpora consisting of news articles dating from January 1990 to December 2019, each subset corresponding to one semantic neologism in (1–4). We then extracted all noun phrases that comprise the above semantic neologisms either as a modifier or as a modificand. As this included both noun phrases where the word is used in its original meaning and noun phrases where it is used with a new meaning, we sorted out the noun phrases regarded as semantic neologisms by all three authors for analysis. In the next step, we applied the main two methodologies used in semantic change research, that is, collocation analysis (within a left/right window of four words) and word similarity analysis. The results yielded by these two methodologies only proved meaningful in the case of phokphwung ‘storm’ [S1], ‘extreme’ [S2], but were rather inconclusive for the others. Thus, we proposed another methodology here, which consisted of analyzing the collocate types (vs tokens) and the semantic categories of the collocates.

The collocate type analysis showed a clear pattern in all four semantic neologisms, which allowed us to determine the time of first occurrence and the establishment period, as shown in pictures 1–4.
A distributional approach to Korean semantic neologisms

Fig. 1: Collocate type pattern for 'insayng [S2] + N'

Fig. 2: Collocate type pattern for 'phokphwung [S2] + N'

Fig. 3: Collocate type pattern for 'N + konghwakwuk [S2]'

Fig. 4: Collocate type pattern for 'N + yengcep [S2]'

Frequency trends can be divided in three phases (a, b, c). Phase a corresponds to a low number of collocate types, which consists of nonce expressions. Phase b shows a sudden and rapid diversification of collocate types, corresponding to Schmid’s ‘consolidation’ stage (2008). Finally, the diversification of types slows down in phase c, which indicates that the new meaning is being established. While this methodology seems to provide systematicity, it also presents some limitations. For example, the word *seytay* ‘generation’ is also typically used in such constructions as ‘N + seytay’. When analyzing the collocate types of the *seytay* noun phrases, it appears to show a similar pattern. However, these noun phrases are not indicative of a semantic shift in the word *seytay*. One explanation lies in the semantic category the collocate falls into: in the case of ‘N + seytay’, N would most likely fall in the category of ‘society’. This would be in the same line with the example presented by Gulodarva/Baroni (2011) whereby the distribution of the collocates for *sleep* may have changed (e.g., deep sleep (1960s); REM sleep (1990s)) but without impacting the meaning of *sleep*. However, as the semantic category analysis shows, the diversification of collocate types is concomitant with a clear semantic shift in the semantic category of the collocates, as shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[S1]</th>
<th>[S2]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>insayng</em> ‘lifetime’</td>
<td><em>insayng mokphyo</em> ‘life goal’; <em>insayng keyhyok</em> ‘life plan’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>phokphwung</em> ‘storm’</td>
<td><em>phokphwung kyengpo</em> ‘storm warning’; <em>phokphwung yeypo</em> ‘storm forecast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>konghwakwuk</em> ‘republic’</td>
<td><em>mincwu konghwakwuk</em> ‘democratic republic’; <em>cheykho konghwakwuk</em> ‘Czech Republic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>yengep</em> ‘formal reception’</td>
<td><em>taythonglyeng yengep</em> ‘formal reception of the President’; <em>chongli yengep</em> ‘formal reception of the Prime Minister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>chikhin yengep</em> ‘welcome of the chicken’; <em>sutheyikhu yengep</em> ‘welcome of the steak’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1**: Comparative table of the collocates for the semantic neologisms under study

The semantic category of the collocates for the original meaning of the words in question is rather restricted: ‘life/lifestyle’ for *insayng*; ‘nature/weather forecast’ for *phokphwung*; ‘political system’ for *konghwakwuk*; ‘political figure’ for *yengep*. However, the collocate types have greatly diversified in terms of semantic categories in the case of semantic neologisms. Only *yengep* shows a more restricted semantic category pattern; nonetheless, the categories of the original and new meanings are semantically different enough to consider *yengep* as a semantic neologism.

The methodology we presented in this study showed that the distribution of the collocate types somewhat evidences semantic change. A sole quantitative analysis proved insufficient and instead, a qualitative analysis allowed us to refine our findings. Nonetheless, our study presents a number of limitations, including the scale of our data as our corpora only covers a time span of thirty years and the selection criterion for the semantic neologisms under study, which is ultimately based on our intuition of native speakers.
A distributional approach to Korean semantic neologisms

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ON LOANS IN KOREAN NEW WORD FORMATION AND IN LEXICOGRAPHY

Abstract This study examines a list of 3,413 neologisms containing one or more borrowed item, which was compiled using the databases built by the Korean Neologism Investigation Project. Etymological aspects and morphological aspects are taken into consideration to show that, besides the overwhelming prevalence of English-based neologisms, particular loans from particular languages play a significant role in the prolific formation of Korean neologisms. Aspects of the lexicographic inclusion of loan-based neologisms demonstrate the need for Korean neologism and lexicography research to broaden its scopes in terms of methodology and attitudes, while also providing a glimpse of changes.

Keywords Neologisms; lexicography; loans; clipping; blending; word formation

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DIACHRONIC SEMANTIC EVOLUTION AUTOMATIC TRACKING: A PILOT STUDY IN MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY FRENCH COMBINING DEPENDENCY ANALYSIS AND CONTEXTUAL EMBEDDINGS

**Keywords** Semantic change; NLP; lexical diffusion; emergence; diffusion and institutionalization; dependency analysis; word embeddings; contextual embeddings

The vocabulary of any given language is continuously evolving: new form-meaning pairs are forged, some signs fall into disuse, and some form-meaning pairs evolve by adding new meanings, losing others or slightly shifting the existing ones. Tracking and describing the dynamism of the vocabulary is one of the main tasks of lexicography. The massive availability of digital or digitalized corpora gives the discipline an unprecedented material for its study, enabling to setup systems able to mine monitor corpora to update the dictionary entries, usages and meanings with specific tools detecting neology and more generally semantic change. However, if it is relatively simple to identify new linguistic signs that appear and those that are no longer used (e.g. among others Kerremans and Prokic 2018; Cartier 2019), it is much more complex to identify semantic neology as it does not manifest at the level of the form itself. Several methods have been proposed by Natural Language Processing (NLP) to try to identify these evolutions of meaning.

Lexical change detection systems have followed advances in NLP methods: after the first systems essentially based on frequency changes (for example Gulordova/Baroni 2011), systems used word embeddings (e.g. Kim et al. 2014) and more recently contextual embeddings (Hu et al. 2019; Martinc et al. 2019; Giulianelli et al. 2020). These latter systems generally proceed by grouping the contextual vector representations of the different uses into clusters of meaning, then detect changes according to different metrics (Monteirol et al. 2021). Current systems still face many limitations. Mainly, the opacity of neural models does not make it possible to characterize these evolutions, in particular it is difficult, if not impossible, to link the semantic changes to linguistic morphological, syntactic or lexico-syntactic features, or to categorize the types of changes (extension, restriction, metaphor, metonymy, etc.).

To this end, other perspectives have been proposed, based on the hypothesis that meanings are correlated with prototypical co-occurrences or collocations and that an evolution of these elements could denote an evolution of meaning. The most advanced work in this perspective was proposed by (Gries 2012). It is based on the hypothesis that meanings are correlated to prototypical lexical-syntactic patterns (behavioral profile). The notion was then extended to that of dynamic behavioral profile (Jansegers and Gries 2017) by considering that changes in patterns correlated with semantic evolutions. For example, they show the progressive grammaticalization of one meaning of the verb sentir, towards the discourse marker lo siento (‘I’m sorry’) through a visualization by Multidimensional Scaling Maps.
Diachronic semantic evolution automatic tracking

(MDS) built from manually annotated linguistic features on contexts of the verb, and a probabilistic model. This method has the disadvantage of a manual annotation, which is time consuming and may bias the results.

In this work, we propose, within the framework of a project aiming at building a reference dataset of semantic evolution in modern and contemporary French (1800–today), from a corpus of journalistic texts from the French National Library website (1850–1940) and a contemporary newspaper corpus from the web (2014–2021) to study a sample of polysemous words (nouns and verbs). To trace their evolution, we explore a combination of the above approaches: on the one hand, contextual embeddings, which allow to get a very fine representation of the context and to cluster the vectorized representations of individual occurrences, thus discovering clusters of meaning and their evolution through time; as pre-trained model, we use CamemBERT (Martin et al. 2019), a state-of-the-art model for French; on the other hand, a dependency analysis by means of a state-of-the-art parser (Straka 2018), allowing not only to annotate each token with morphological but also syntactic features. The latter approach, inspired by (Jenserges and Gries 2017) does not use any manual annotation, and focus on valid lexico-syntactic patterns for the two categories: for nouns, modifier (N ADJ, N prep N), and core argumental constructions (N subject or object of a verb). For verbs, core argumental constructions (subject group, direct and indirect object, subordinate clause).

In this contribution, we will present the different phases of the project (corpora building, choice of lexemes, pre-processing and exploration web platform) and the first lessons learned.

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RECENT NEOLOGISMS PROVOKED BY COVID-19 IN THE DANISH LANGUAGE AND IN THE DANISH DICTIONARY

Abstract   Inspired by GWLN 3, we take a look at the new words, meanings, and expressions that have been created during or promoted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic provides a rare opportunity to follow the rise, spread, and integration of words and expressions in a language that may serve as an illustration of how linguistic innovation in general works. Relevant words were selected from various lists, notably monthly and annual lists of prominent words attested in the corpus of The Danish Dictionary. Analysis of these lists gives an insight into the number of words that stand out month by month and what kinds of words are involved, both in terms of morphological type and of semantic category, with special attention given to neologisms. Finally, we discuss the criteria for selecting which words to include in the dictionary. With this study, Danish is added to the list of languages covered in the GWLN series on COVID-19 neologisms.

Keywords   COVID-19; detecting neologisms; corpus-based; temporal dimension; The Danish Dictionary

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TOWARDS A MONITOR CORPUS FOR A BANTU LANGUAGE
A case study of neology detection in Lusoga

Abstract  This paper looks at whether, after two decades of corpus building for the Bantu languages, the time is ripe to begin using monitor corpora. As a proof-of-concept, the usefulness of a Lusoga monitor corpus for lexicographic purposes, in casu for the detection of neologisms, both in terms of new words and new meanings, is investigated and found useful.

Keywords  Monitor corpus; neology detection; new words; new meanings; Bantu; Lusoga

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NEOLOGISMS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW SLOVENIAN NORMATIVE GUIDE

Keywords  Slovenian standard language; Slovenian orthography; Slovenian neologisms; COVID-19

This contribution presents the treatment of neologisms in the standard Slovenian language as presented in the new Slovenian normative guide, i.e., the accompanying dictionary.

1. Codification of Slovenian standard language

Normative guides provide information about the acceptability of language elements for standard language use. In Slovenian, the standard language is a supra-regional idiom agreed upon by language users that has been used in the written language since the middle of the 19th century. A normative guide (pravopis in Slovenian) is a manual consisting of normative rules and an orthographic dictionary. It includes not only a systematic set of basic writing rules at the vowel-letter level (orthography or spelling) but also other consensual norms of the standard language, i.e., the use of lower- and upper-case letters, borrowing, one- or two-word spelling, punctuation, etc. (Dobrovoljc 2016). Along with the monolingual dictionary (SSKJ 1970–1991), the normative guide (Slovenski pravopis 2001) is one of the two main sourcebooks for the Slovenian language. The normative rules were published in 1990 and the orthographic dictionary followed in 2001.

Due to the considerate time span in which the codification process took place, several discrepancies occurred, resulting in asynchronic codification. Therefore, a new concept had to be created so that the orthographic dictionary could effectively accompany the normative rules. The new Slovenian normative guide consists of: (1) normative rules, which form the theoretical part of the normative guide (Pravopis 8.0), (2) an orthographic dictionary, which provides (additional) examples (ePravopis), and (3) orthographic categories (Pravopisne kategoreje), a collection of comments on changes in codification; the main purpose of the latter is to ensure a transparent codification process (Dobrovoljc/Vranjek Ošlak 2021). All these resources are available online (the Fran portal).

2. Detecting neologisms

The new approach to the elaboration of normative rules for the Slovenian language is problem-oriented. One of the most important resources used to identify linguistic dilemmas such as neologisms is the Language Counselling Service, the central online language counselling platform for the Slovenian language (Jezikovna svetovalnica, managed by the Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language at ZRC SAZU). It is used to enquire about ambiguities in the standard language, enabling researchers to identify language description gaps. The Language Counselling Service automatically creates a provisional online language manual. Like similar platforms (cf. Beneš et al. 2017), it also reflects current social circumstances. The platform is connected to the Fran portal (Vranjek Ošlak/Dobrovoljc 2021).
3. Neologisms in the new Slovenian normative guide

Below, some neologism (sub-)types are listed as they are presented in the new Slovenian normative guide, namely its accompanying dictionary:

1) new common nouns with notation and pronunciation information, as applicable:
   a) neologisms as a result of translation or adaptation of newer borrowed expressions, e.g., *fedžoja* (‘feijoa’), *kovč* (‘coach’), *timbilding* (‘team-building’);
   b) appellativization of proper names, e.g., *zika* (‘Zika virus’), *marburg* (‘Marburg virus’);
   c) new acronyms, e.g., *COVID-19, mRNA, PCR*;
   d) transition from acronyms to ordinary words, e.g., *kovid < COVID-19, sars < SARS, mers < MERS*;
   e) feminine nouns, e.g., *kupka* (‘female customer’), *piska* (‘female writer’);
   f) compounds from prepositional phrases, e.g., *nesimptomatičen* (‘asymptomatic’), *anticepilec* (‘male anti-vaccinationist’);
   g) blended words, e.g., *hekaton* (‘hackathon’), *jogalates* (‘yogalates’).

2) new common noun forms and compounds traditionally included in grammatical information of dictionary entries, e.g., *telešenje* (‘embodiment’);

3) new proper names (*Android; AstraZeneca, BioNTech, Vaxzevria; Teams, Zoom*);

4) new anthroponyms, e.g., *Ciudaddemexičan/Ciudadčan* (‘male inhabitant of Mexico City’), etc.

Such neologisms can be challenging for Slovenian language users, especially when 1) the lexeme is not included in any of the existing dictionaries or other manuals; 2) research on written language usage suggests multiple variants; and 3) phonetic realisation of (borrowed) lexemes in Slovenian is difficult or has multiple variants.

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Neologisms in the light of the new Slovenian normative guide


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Phraseology & Collocations
Amparo Alcina

REPRESENTING COLLOCATIONS USING ONTOLOGIES

Keywords  Ontology; terminology; collocation

1. Introduction

Dictionaries, lexicographic or terminographic, sometimes collect some typical uses of some words or terms. But methodology for preparing dictionaries rarely includes the systematic detection of contexts of use. Furthermore, computer tools have not been developed to facilitate the systematic or timely collection of this type of information.

Therefore, it is of great interest to develop and apply models and structures that facilitate the collection of contextual information on terms and their formal representation, that can be useful for both humans and machines, so that terminological resources offer access to this information.

2. Databases and knowledge bases

Research on the lexicon often requires storing data and processing it in various ways in databases. These systems facilitate the work of storing, maintaining and managing linguistic data; process its ordering by different criteria; manage the filtering, consultation, modification and updating of data; and its display on the screen or its printing in various ways (Cabré Castellví 1999; Sager 1990). They are used in the investigation of the different linguistic levels (phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, semantics).

In the last twenty years, these databases have improved in terms of technical aspects (storage capacity, friendlier interfaces), interaction with other systems (automatic extraction of terms, assisted and automatic translation) and in terms of developing standards, such as LMF, TMF, TBX, to ensure lexical data exchange and reuse (Francopoulo (ed.) 2013; Francopoulo et al. 2007; Melby 2015).

However, sometimes, databases do not allow us to model the data in the way we would like, to develop improvements in the access and query of the data or in the organization or to diversify the presentation of the data structures. Some authors point at lexical networks to represent lexical (Lamb 1999; Moerdijk 2008; Moerdijk/Tiberius/Niestadt 2008; Polguère 2014) and terminological (Buendía Castro/Montero Martínez/Faber 2014; Faber 2012) information and relations.

The limitations that the databases present come largely from technical limitations, derived from the fact that their base structure, records and fields, generates a rigid organization of the data in the form of a table.

To achieve more flexible representations of lexical data, it is necessary to abandon the rigidity of the record structures and fields that databases currently employ and move to represent the lexical data with more flexible systems, such as knowledge bases or ontologies.
Ontologies, through their structure of classes, properties and individuals, allow to establish data relationships that result in network structures, much closer to what the representation of the lexicon requires.

3. **Representing collocations in an ontology model**

In our previous research, the processing of lexical data through ontologies has allowed us to advance in the hierarchical organization of concepts and their detailed analysis in characteristics and attributes. This has been of great help in an onomasiological access to the terms, the visual representation of the structure of their relationships and the elaboration of lexicographically correct definitions (Alcina 2020; Alcina/Valero Doménech 2018).

More recently, we have added to this ontological model the ability to represent the collocations of terms. For this, we have implemented the terms of industrial ceramics and their collocations. From a theoretical point of view, the lexical functions of Explanatory and Combinatorial Lexicography (Jousse/Bouveret 2003; L’Homme 2020; Mel’čuk/Clas/Polguere 1995; Polguère 2003) have helped us to establish the binary relationships between terms.

In this ontological model, the terms have been represented as individuals, and they have been classified as class instances. Linguistic concepts (such as Term, Grammar Category, or Concept Type) are implemented as Classes. Collocations have been implemented as properties that link two terms (individuals). We can create subtypes of collocations using restrictions for these properties following the characterization of lexical functions in Meaning Text Theory (such as Oper, Real, etc.), or other lexical semantics theories. In Figure 1, you can see the collocations of the term *absorber* in the ceramic industry terminology.

![Fig. 1: Collocations of ‘absorber’ in Protégé](image)

We have developed the research using the Protégé ontology editor (Musen 2015). We will present how we have used the tool: the class configuration, properties used to model the collocations of the industrial ceramics language.
Representing collocations using ontologies

References


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Valeria Caruso/Angela Caiazza

LEXICOGRAPHY AND PHRASEOLOGY OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

The case of procomplement verbs

**Keywords** Multiword expressions; phraseology; Romance languages; clitic pronouns; Italian lexicography; French lexicography; Spanish lexicography

The *Grande Dizionario dell’Uso* edited by Tullio De Mauro in 1999 has brought about a revolution in Italian lexicography, especially for its focus on phraseology. Multiword expressions are listed as lemmas and a new class of verbs is introduced and given for the first time a proper metalinguistic label, i.e. procomplement verbs (PV). In the preface it is explained that these verbs display “a meaning of their own which either cannot be linked to the main verb or which is already steadily lexicalized: avercela/avere (En. ‘bear a grudge’/’have’), cavarsela/cavare (’get by’/’pull out’), fregarsene/fregare (’not to care about’/’rub’). The clitic pronouns *la* and *ne* added to the main verbs in the examples *(avere, cavare, fregare)* are anaphoric to a hidden argument which is difficult to retrieve and causes idiomaticity. This might have inspired the label ‘procomplement’ used by De Mauro, with *pro-* meaning ‘in place of’ (see _pro_ in _Nuovo De Mauro_).

Indeed, **procomplement** verbs allow for a better characterization of the lexicalised clitics to be found in Romance languages and are considered to be typical of contemporary spoken Italian (D’Achille 2003; Russi 2008). More recently, a few types of PVs are gaining some attention in research carried out on the Spanish language (Arellano 2020; Bibis/Roberge 2004; Espinal 2009) though De Mauro’s classification is still unacknowledged and more systematic analyses should be carried out (Russi 2008). In the *RAE dictionary*, for example, *pagarla* (‘to pay for an offence’) is given as an instance of “locuciones verbales coloquiales” (‘colloquial verbal idiom’) and in the *Le Grand Robert* procomplement verbs are frequently listed as example sentences. Furthermore, in bilingual lexicography reversibility from one language to another is scant and suitable morphosyntactic descriptions for foreign speakers are still missing (Viviani 2007). As an example, dictionaries should point out that PVs generally have fixed pronouns, such as in _finiscila, altrimenti le prendi!_ (’stop it or you’ll get a beating/spanking!’), whereas in compositional verb-clitic constructions the clitic is inflected to agree with a discourse topic: _finiscila/le, la pasta/le verdure!_ (eat the pasta/vegetables!).

Aiming at identifying relevant features to be added as microstructural items (Wiegand/Smit 2013) in bilingual dictionaries, **procomplement** verbs belonging to three Romance languages were collected from existing lexicographic resources: 86 lexical units for French, 259 for Italian and 137 for Spanish.

The inventory also counts **procomplement verb constructions** (PVC) of the type described by Espinal (2009): “V+Cl+XP”, such as Fr. _en faire de belles_, It. _combinarle/farle grosse_, Sp. _hacer-la buena/bonita/ menuda_ (’to blunder’). These units undeniably represent missing fragments to be added to the phraseological spectrum, such as **procomplement** phrasal verbs (see 3, V+CL+ADV), light verbs (IT, _farla lunga/breve_, ’drug on’/’cut something short’) or idioms.
with free slots (Mellado Blanco 2015, p. 113, IT. "rimetterci X": rimetterci i polmoni/la camiciac/la pelle/le cuoia...).

Starting from De Mauro’s description, the inventoried PVs were classified according to different degrees of semantic opacity. For most of the inventoried lexical units (Fr 79%; It 71%; Sp 82%) the hidden argument proves to be retrievable (1), whereas in a small group (Fr 2%; It 5%; Sp 1%) an emphatic meaning emerges (3), and all the others (Fr 20%, It 24%, Sp 18%) display full pronominal semantic bleaching and are completely opaque (2). Some of these features also have morphosyntactic correlates. Subject retrievability, for example, tends to be matched by instances of change of meaning when different clitics are added to the same base verb (1, b), by contrast, clitic variation to convey the same meaning highlights semantic opacity (2, b):

(1) Fr. la sauter (la= nourriture), ‘to be on the breadline’,
(1.b) Sp. buscàrsela (la plea, ‘the fight’) ‘to ask for trouble’, and buscàrse\(\text{\textit{las}}\) (Las soluciones, ‘the remedies’) ‘to make do’,

(2) It. farci as in ma ci \(\text{\textit{è}}\) o ci \(\text{\textit{è}}\)?, ‘to play dumb’, ‘to take advantage of something’,
(2.b) Fr. en \(\text{\textit{écuser}}\)\(\text{\textit{les}}\) \(\text{\textit{écuser}}\), ‘to shell out’, it. \(\text{\textit{averse}}\)\(\text{\textit{ne}}\)\(\text{\textit{averse}}\)\(\text{\textit{la}}\), take offence’,

(3) It. darci dentro, ‘knuckle down’.

Issues in machine translation will be exemplified only on purpose of soliciting more thorough investigations on this class of verbs.

References


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INTEGRATION OF MULTI-WORD EXPRESSIONS INTO THE DIGITAL DICTIONARY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE (DWDS)

Towards a lexicographic representation of phraseological variation

Abstract One central goal of the project ‘Zentrum für digitale Lexikographie der deutschen Sprache’ (Center for digital lexicography for the German Language, www.zdl.org) is to provide a corpus-based lexicographic component of common German multi-word expressions (MWE), including idioms, for DWDS (www.dwds.de), a general language dictionary of contemporary German. As a central challenge of this task, we have identified an adequate lexicographic representation of such common properties of MWE as variation and modification. To document the variation, we have developed a special entry-clustering model, which we call hub-node entry. This model comprises a core hub entry headed by a short nuclear form of the MWE and several node entries, which represent the most common variants in their full lexical forms.

Keywords Multi-word expressions, phraseological variation, dictionary entry structure

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Corona bekennt Farbe: Phraseologische Neologismen im Deutschen und Ukrainischen aus kulturlinguistischer Sicht

Keywords Phraseologische Neologismen; Farbname; Kulturlinguistik

Seit März 2020 entstehen im Wortschatz sowohl der deutschen als auch der ukrainischen Sprachen durch die Corona-Krise viele Neubildungen, die ganz neue Konzepte versprachlichen und deshalb die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich ziehen (Klosa-Kückelhaus 2020; Kovbasyuk 2021). Einen besonderen Platz im neuen Corona-Wortschatz beider Sprachen haben phraseologische Neologismen (weiter nur PhN) mit Farbnamen, die aus der Sicht sowohl der Kulturlinguistik als auch der Kognitiven Linguistik erforscht werden müssen, weil nicht nur Phraseologismen selbst, sondern auch Farbnamen in jeder Sprache kulturgeprägt sind.


Das ausgewählte Belegmaterial beider Sprachen referiert aus kognitiv-semantischer Sicht auf folgende zwei konzeptuelle Ebenen des Weltbildes (Tab. 1):
Phraseologische Neologismen im Deutschen und Ukrainischen aus kulturlinguistischer Sicht

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENSCHENWELT</th>
<th>UMWELT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deutsch</td>
<td>ukrainisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEGENSTAND: digitaler grüner Nachweis; grüner Pass</td>
<td>GEGENSTAND: жовти (зелений) Covid-паспорт; зелений цифровий паспорт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KREUZFAHRT: blaue Reise</td>
<td>ZEITRAUM: schwarze Stufe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tab. 1:** Konzeptuelle Ebenen des Weltbildes


Der Herkunft nach werden in beiden Sprachen unterschieden 1) kombinierte PhN (83%), die mindestens eine entlehnte Komponente enthalten: *orange Zone*, *зелений цифровий паспорт* und 2) deutsche bzw. ukrainische PhN (17%): *schwarze Stufe*, *зелений рівень небезпеки*.

Im Ergebnis der kontrastiven Analyse der Korpora aus der Sicht der Kulturlinguistik lässt sich feststellen, dass das deutsche Korpus der PhN reicher, bildhafter und verschiedenartiger im Gegensatz zum Ukrainischen ist. Das lässt sich damit erklären, dass 1) deutsche PhN auf mehrere Konzepte des Weltbildes referieren (siehe Tab. 1) und 2) die Anzahl der Farbnamen unterschiedlich ist.

Festzustellen ist, dass sich im Deutschen sechs PhN finden, um Orte mit verschiedenen Infektionszahlen zu bezeichnen: *weiße/grüne Zone*, *gelbe Zone*, *orange Zone*, *rote Zone*, *dunkelrote Regionen*. Im Ukrainischen lassen sich nur vier Zonen unterscheiden: *зелена зона*, *жовта зона*, *помаранчева зона*, *червона зона*.

Bemerkenswert ist die Tatsache, dass im Deutschen die Farbnamen *schwarz* und *blau* in PhN *schwarze Stufe* und *blaue Reise* vorkommen, mit deren Hilfe neue Konzepte des Alltagslebens verbalisiert werden.

Die Gegenüberstellung von PhN-Paaren ergibt zwei Hauptäquivalenztypen 1) Volläquivalenz: *orange Zone* – *помаранчева зона*; *digitaler grüner Nachweis* – *зелений цифровий паспорт* und 2) Nulläquivalenz: *blaue Reise*, *dunkelrote Regionen*; *жовти Covid-паспорт* etc.

**Literatur**


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**DISAMBIGUATING WORD SENSES THROUGH SEMANTIC CONDITIONS**

A project in learner’s lexicography

**Keywords** Learner’s lexicography; semantic conditions; phraseology; word sense disambiguation

We propose a novel type of learner’s dictionary in the COBUILD tradition, based on the following general theoretical assumptions:

1) there are such things as basic units of word meaning, at least in the case of common words in normal every-day usage;

2) basic word senses are phraseological in nature, since they are not features of words in isolation but of their contextual patterns of typical usage – this hypothesis has been famously first formulated by John Sinclair (cf. Sinclair 1991);

3) such extended units of word meaning can be described by canonical forms of distinctive observable patterns, determined by collocation (the co-occurrence of particular words with the given word), colligation (the co-occurrence of particular grammatical patterns), semantic preference (the co-occurrence of words with particular meanings), and semantic prosody (a particular connotation of the described state of affairs or a particular attitude of the speaker, cf. definition by Louw 1993) – we call this Sinclair’s thesis about lexical items (cf. Sinclair 1998; Sinclair 2004; Sinclair/Jones/Daley 2004).

On the other hand, we think that there is another independent aspect of word usage that contributes to distinguishing and disambiguating different senses: the contextual scene construal (cf. Langacker 1987), which is not always collocational in nature. For example, in disambiguating the fundamental (core) meaning of the verb to follow, the scene is usually so construed as to make clear that the person being followed was already in the act of going to a different place. To the best of our knowledge, no collocation corresponds to this state of affairs.

Hanks (2004) has noticed that semantic types alone do not suffice to provide clear distinctions between word senses, and even adding semantic roles to the picture does not solve the problem. In a previous publication (DiMuccio-Failla/Giacomini 2017) we pointed out one of the culprits: semantic types are not always linguistically collocated (i.e. they do not participate in collocations), even if cognitively typical. Take, for example, the verb to toast: there is no semantic type representing the statistically formed lexical set (cf. Jezek/Hanks 2010) of direct objects (bread, sandwich, muffin, marshmallow, walnut, ...) found in a corpus, yet it is hard to dispute that breadstuff nut seed marshmallow is the right semantic preference. So we all know that one usually toasts breadstuff, even if one does not usually say to toast breadstuff.

However, we are convinced that the main problem in finding the right semantic preferences is the need to add not only semantic roles but also semantic conditions to the picture. These conditions apply to the elements of a described scene in the contextual scene construal, giv-
ing a very robust contribution to word sense disambiguation (cf. Mennes/van der Waart van Gulik 2020 for critical discussion of state-of-the-art WSD).

Our semantic types are based on a growing ontology, linguistic in nature, very similar in flavor to WordNet but with distinctions which are obtained through phraseology and not through synsets. Patterns are identified by first determining colligations (valency distinctions as they are typically found in the dictionaries), semantic types, semantic roles, and conditions imposed on the participants in the scene. Finally, all relevant collocations are added. For the verb agree, for instance, one of the patterns of usage, corresponding to a single sense of the word, is the following:

**to agree (with a gv. person) ...**

- **〈THAT a ct. case is given〉** [when knowing that this gv. person thinks so] OR
- **〈ON a gv. SUBJECT/MATTER/TOPIC/ISSUE OR ABOUT a pt. entity〉** [when knowing this gv. person’s opinion]

In this example, arguments are introduced by prepositions in bold characters and conditions are indicated in square brackets.

We tested our hypothesis by trying to match all usage examples found in selected public repositories (e.g. examples in the UK Dictionary at Lexico.com) with the previously defined patterns of usage. Our test was performed on the following verbs: one with very high semantic polysemy (to follow), one with medium degree polysemy (to agree), and verbs indicated by Jezek/Hanks (2010) as difficult to disambiguate neatly, e.g. attend and finish. We managed to attribute around 95% of the example sentences to the corresponding patterns. Our model seems to be able to resolve minimal distinctions in meaning while keeping ambiguous what is intrinsically ambiguous. In the framework of our lexicographic project, we intend to apply our approach to NLP word sense disambiguation.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS OF ANGLO-SAXON AND LATINATE NEAR-SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH MONOLINGUAL AND ENGLISH-ITALIAN BILINGUAL LEARNERS’ DICTIONARIES

Keywords  Anglo-Saxon; Latinate; near-synonyms; lexical-semantic change; lexicographic representations

It is a known fact that the lexicon of English consists of a basic indigenous vocabulary of Germanic origin with many foreign borrowings especially from French, Latin and Greek. According to Minkova/Stockwell (2006), only 31.8% of the 10,000 most frequent words in the spoken component of the BNC are of Anglo-Saxon origin, while over 60% of them are loanwords that were imported into English from the classical languages, typically via French. This has produced an etymologically diverse word-stock characterized by distinct features (Baugh/Cable 1993; Hughes 2000; Durkin 2014, 2020): the Anglo-Saxon core is made up of morphologically simple and semantically indispensable words referring to common concepts and situations from everyday life, e.g. body parts (hand, foot, arm), animals (horse, cow, sheep), elements of the natural landscape (land, field, hedge), etc.; on the other hand, borrowed (non-Anglo-Saxon) words tend to be polysyllabic and to have a higher level of phonological complexity (e.g., abdomen, cerebellum, halitosis), in addition to describing more elaborate and abstract notions from various areas of specialization, e.g. politics (capitalism, administration, bureaucracy), economics (money, commerce, finance), law (jurisdiction, constitution, justice), etc. In many cases, the addition of Latinate words has produced a duplication of meanings which now complement those of the pre-existing Anglo-Saxon words.

The aim of this presentation is twofold: it intends to provide an initial analysis and a preliminary classification of the meaning relations holding between Anglo-Saxon and Latinate equivalents in contemporary English (Franceschi 2019), such as speed/velocity, sweat/perspire, lunatic/insane, before/prior, etc. from the theoretical perspective of cognitive lexical semantics, and then discuss the possible lexicographic representations of these relations in English monolingual and English-Italian bilingual learners’ dictionaries.

Previous studies within the field of lexical semantics (Bauer 1998; Burnley 1992; Cruse 1986, 2000; Firth 1951; Geeraerts 2010; Hanks 2013, 2015; Hoey 1991; Leech 1981; Sinclair 1998; Pinnavaia/Brownlees (eds.) 2010; among others) have only marginally addressed the phenomenon of near-synonymy when it involves words of different origin; those works that focus more specifically on synonymy (Murphy 2003, 2010) tend to explain meaning variation in terms of contextual use, i.e. they are pragmatics oriented. After an in-depth analysis of both empirical data from corpora and Google Books as well as of example sentences accompanying lexical entries in dictionaries, it has instead been possible to observe that pairs of apparently equivalent words actually present differences at the level of semantics, too. It thus makes sense to explain variation in terms of truth values before addressing the non-denotational differences between them. The use of a near-synonym may for instance be justified by the need to expand or restrict the semantic “contour” of an already existing word.
There are a series of cognitive factors that appear to motivate the use of words borrowed from Latin and French. In addition to causing the narrowing or broadening of the meaning of the pre-existing Anglo-Saxon items through metonymy, meronymy and metaphor, Latinate words also seem to determine semantic shifts of focus, Aktionsart, implicature, etc.

Monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of English, however, tend to distinguish between etymologically unrelated synonyms and only in terms of style, register and connotation: Latin-based words are typically labelled as (more) formal, technical or as belonging to a specialized domain, e.g. medicine, biology, engineering, and so on. Examples sentences do not always clarify the limits of substitutability and interchangeability between near-synonyms, nor do they motivate restrictions on semantic grounds. It would instead be appropriate to provide information regarding the connections and the processes of meaning differentiation between Anglo-Saxon and Latinate words through codes, labels and/or usage notes. This metadata would be particularly useful for learners of English whose L1 is a Romance language. Italian EFL learners, for instance, often struggle with words such as velocity, embrace, courageous, etc., in that they are similar in form to their Italian counterparts, i.e., velocità, abbracciare, coraggioso/a, but which cannot be used in the same way, because they are either false friends (Chamizo-Domínguez 2008; Ferguson 1994) or partial cognates and thus different in their scope of reference. A lexicographic improvement with respect to the representation of what appear as recurrent patterns in near-synonymous relations is thus called for. Some examples of possible, finer-grained metadata will be provided.

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AN INVESTIGATION OF SENSE ORDERING ACROSS DICTIONARIES WITH RESPECT TO LEXICAL SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Abstract  This paper discusses an investigation of how senses are ordered across eight dictionaries. A dataset of 75 words was used for this purpose, and two senses were examined for each word. The words are divided into three groups of 25 words each according to the relationship between the senses: Homonymy, Metaphor, and Systematic Polysemy. The primary finding is that WordNet differs from the other dictionaries in terms of Metaphor. The order of the senses was more often incorrectly figurative/literal, and it had the highest percentage of figurative senses that were not found. We discuss leveraging another dictionary, COBUILD, to re-order the senses according to frequency.

Keywords  Lexical semantics; word senses; corpus analysis

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Index of Authors
# INDEX OF AUTHORS

## A

- Abel, Andrea 136
- Alcina, Amparo 238
- Aldea, Maria 182
- Alves, Ieda Maria 223
- An, Jinsan 224
- Arapopoulou, Maria 200
- Arnau García, Mariona 36

## B

- Baeck, Mikyung 224
- Bajčetić, Lenka 112
- Balbiani, Laura 63
- Ballestracci, Sabrina 137
- Bartels, Hauke 159
- Biber, Hanno 160
- Bichlmeier, Harald 183
- Bielinska, Monika 192
- Brač, Ivana 100

## C

- Caiazza, Angela 242
- Calabrese, Rita 210
- Cartier, Emmanuel 229
- Caruso, Valeria 138, 242
- Chadjipapa, Elina 213
- Chambat, Anaïs 201
- Chervino, Alessandra 138
- Choi, Jun 228
- Costa, Rute 69
- Cotgrove, Louis 82

## D

- Dang-Anh, Mark 38
- Daniele, Giulia 138
- Declerck, Thierry 86
- De Martin Pinter, Patrizio 50
- de Oliveira Silva, Maria Eugénia Olimpio 118
- de Schryver, Gilles-Maurice 70, 233
- Despotidou, Isidora 162
- Deutsch, Andreas 194
- Diewald, Nils 76
- Dimou, Athanasia-Lida 108
- DiMuccio-Failla, Paolo 50, 250
- Dobrovoljč, Helena 234
- Domínguez Vázquez, Maria José 192
- Dorn, Nico 110
- Doupas, Athanasios 177
- Dringó-Horváth, Ida 140
- Ducassé, Mireille 111
- Dzhuranyuk, Vova 116

## E

- Ecker, Alexandre 41
- Efthimiou, Eleni 108
- Elizbarashvili, Archil 111
- Engelberg, Stefan 46
- Ernakova, Maria 245

## F

- Filipović Petrović, Ivana 67
- Flatiouras, Asimakis 213
- Flinz, Carolina 137, 164
- Flores Flores, Walter Amaru 184
- Flouda, Christina 177
- Fotinea, Stavroula-Evita 108
- Franceschi, Daniele 253
- Füreder, Birgit 87

## G

- Ganslmayer, Christine 47
- Gantar, Polona 79, 168
- Garoufis, Apostolos 169
- Gärtig-Bressan, Anne-Kathrin 63
- Gavriilidou, Zoe 143, 162, 169, 175, 213
- Geyken, Alexander 245
- Giacomini, Laura 50, 164
- Góissac, Ana-Maria 77
- Giouli, Voula 177
- Girshin, Rina Zviel 128
- Gloning, Thomas 28
- González Ribao, Vanessa 80, 170
- Goulas, Theodoros 108
- Gouws, Rufus H. 29, 192
- Go, Yelin 224
- Grønvik, Oddrun 99

## H

- Harm, Volker 197
- Heid, Ulrich 145
- Herbers, Birgit 216
- Holdt, Špela Arhar 128
- Hollós, Zita 134

## I

- Ilić, Velibor 112

## J

- Jarosch, Julian 113
- Johannsson, Ellert Thor 215
- Jung, Hae-Yun 228
Index of authors

K
Kalafikis, Georgios 200
Kallas, Jelena 156
Karamitsou, Dimitra 200
Kernerman, Ilan 116
Klaes, Christiane 93
Kloasa-Kückelhaus, Annette 51
Koeva, Svetla 156
Konstandinidou, Evi 143
Koplenig, Alexander 82
Koppel, Kristina 128
Kosem, Iztok 78, 79, 128, 156, 178
Kroiß, Daniel 184
Krovetz, Robert 256
Kupietz, Marc 76
Kupriianov, Yevhen 82, 172

L
Labropoulou, Penny 93
Langemets, Margit 156
Langer, Gabriele 180
Lauer, Claudia 216
Le Du, Bridgitte 132
Lemnitzer, Lothar 245
Lew, Robert 146
Lindemann, David 93
Lišková, Michaela 71
Lohk, Ahti 218
Lonke, Dorielle 116
Lorente Casafont, Mercè 36
Lorentzen, Henrik 232
Luis, Ana R. 128
Lüngen, Harald 76

M
Makino, Takahiro 117
Mambelli, Gloria 52
Mantegna, Sarah 202
Marelo, Carla 202
Márkus, Katalin P. 140
Maroneze, Bruno 223
Márquez, Manuel 94
McLelland, Nicola 30
Méchura, Michal 97
Meliss, Meike 80
Meyer, Peter 171
Michaelis, Frank 82, 101
Minde, Trond 99
Miyata, Rei 117
Morris, Lorna 189
Moruz, Mihai-Alex 77, 206

Moshövel, Andrea 198
Müller, Anke 180
Müller-Spitzer, Carolin 54, 82

N
Nabírye, Minah 233
Nandi, Enakshi 55
Nazar, Rogelio 81
Nied Curcio, Martina 32, 63, 192

O
Ochs, Samira 82
Orenha Ottaiano, Adriane 118
Ostapova, Iryna 88, 172
Ostroški Anić, Ana 100
Otte, Felicitas 180

P
Panocová, Renáta 221
Paulsen, Geda 218
Pavlova, Anna 173
Petrović, Snežana 112
Pinnavaia, Laura 57
Plate, Ralf 174
Pozzi, Maria 191
Proost, Kristel 101

Q
Quarado, João Pedro 118

R
Raafl, Manuel 149
Rees, Geraint Paul 152
Renau, Irene 81
Röll, Bernhard 245
Rüdiger, Jan Oliver 54, 82, 101
Russo, Katherine E. 210

S
Salgado, Ana 69, 125
Salveridou, Kyriaki 175
Sarischoulis, Efstratios 200
Sato, Satoshi 117
Schierholz, Stefan 63, 192
Schmitz, Annabella 122
Scholl, Stefan 38
Šemelik, Martin 71
Shyrokov, Volodymyr 88, 172
Sidiroopoulos, Nikos 177
Simões, Alberto 125
Škrabal, Michal 71, 186
Smith, Chris A. 126
Smith Ore, Christian-Emil 99
Španović, Ana 112
Stainhaouer, Gregory 177
Starko, Vasyl 102
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stincone, Clarissa</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stöckle, Philipp</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storjohann, Petra</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>Sungwon, Seo</td>
<td>117</td>
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<td>Svika, Silga</td>
<td>155</td>
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<td>Szemińska, Weronika</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>Stincone, Clarissa</td>
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<td>Szemińska, Weronika</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasovac, Toma</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten Hacken, Pius</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius, Carole</td>
<td>128, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todorović, Branislava Šandrih</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap-Jensen, Lars</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tselikas, Sotiris</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuulik, Maria</td>
<td>218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ungureanu, Mădălina</td>
<td>77, 206</td>
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<td>Vacalopoulou, Anna</td>
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<td>Valénco, Carlos Roberto</td>
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