

ICHLL5

Oxford 2010

Fifth International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology

16-18 June 2010

St Anne's College, University of Oxford



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

WELCOME

Welcome to ICHLL5, the Fifth International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology. This booklet prints the conference programme, abstracts, and lists of sessions and speakers and participants. It also contains various other pieces of information you may find useful, including details of the Magdalen and OUP tours, of exhibitions related to the conference, and maps.

ICHLL5 has been generously supported by the University of Oxford's John Fell Fund, the University of Oxford's English Faculty, Oxford University Press, and the Philological Society, to all of which we express our gratitude.

We very much hope you enjoy the conference, and we look forward to meeting you during the course of the three days.

Best wishes

Charlotte Brewer (conference organiser)

Scott Teal (conference administrator)

CONTENTS

1. Location of ICHLL5 & Conference Sessions
2. Registration & Information Desk
3. Conference Events
4. Maps
5. Some Useful Information (e.g. numbers for digital key pads in St Anne's, phone numbers for taxis, places to eat)
6. Conference Programme
7. Panels
8. Abstracts
9. List of Participants

The image originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

James Murray (1837-1915), chief editor of the first edition of OED, in his Scriptorium, built in the garden of his house at 78 Banbury Road, now marked by a blue plaque, a quarter of a mile north of St Anne's (the scriptorium has since been demolished). Thousands of quotation slips for the OED are filed on the shelves behind him. The scriptorium was cold and damp, hence the cap.

OUP photo.

1. ICHLL5 Location and Conference Sessions

See St Anne's site map on p. 10.

ICHLL5 is located in the Ruth Deech Building, St Anne's College, Oxford, OX2 6HS. In the foyer you will find the Registration and Information desk at one end (see 2. below), with coffee, tea and lunches served at the other.

Toilets (including disabled facilities) are situated in rooms off the Ruth Deech foyer and are also available elsewhere on the St Anne's site.

As you will see from the information under Conference Programme, almost all the conference sessions are taking place in four different rooms (all marked on the site map):

- Tsuzuki Theatre (off Ruth Deech foyer)
- Seminar Room 7 (off Ruth Deech foyer)
- Seminar Room 8 (off Ruth Deech foyer)
- Seminar Room 3 (situated 2 minute's walk away from the Ruth Deech Building, in 48 Woodstock Road - past Ogilvie Theatre)

Exceptions

John Simpson's plenary lecture on '*OED3* in the Making', on Wednesday 16 June at 12 noon, is taking place in the **Ogilvie Theatre**.

The afternoon session **Etymology 2**, on Wednesday 16 June at 15.30, is taking place in Seminar Room 9 (next to the dining area in the Ruth Deech foyer).

2. REGISTRATION & INFORMATION DESK

Registration (in the foyer of the Ruth Deech Building; see map on p. 10) will open on Tuesday 15 June, 3-6.30 pm, and from Wednesday 16 June from 8am onwards. There will be someone at the desk throughout the conference so please come and ask for any help or information you may need.

3. CONFERENCE EVENTS

Wednesday, 16 June:

- **OUP museum tour** (details below, available for 15 people – sign up in Ruth Deech foyer)
- **OUP announcement on future plans for the *OED*, with demonstration**, at 18.00 at Oxford University Press, entrance via Great Clarendon Street (see map p. 11)
- **Welcoming Reception** at 18.45 at Oxford University Press, hosted by Oxford University Press and the Philological Society. *OED*'s archivist, Beverley Hunt, has curated a small exhibition to accompany ICHLL5 and this will be on display throughout the reception.

Thursday, 17 June:

- **OUP museum tour** (details below, available for 15 people – sign up in Ruth Deech foyer)

- **Magdalen College tour and lexicographical exhibition**, very kindly arranged for us by Robin Darwall-Smith (archivist of the college) and Christine Ferdinand (Fellow-Librarian). Participants (i.e. those who signed up for this option in advance and have had their places confirmed) will receive information in their conference packs on this – numbers are limited to 80 in total.

Group 1: arrive at Magdalen College Lodge at 17.00

Group 2: arrive at Magdalen College Lodge at 18.00

The walk from St Anne's to Magdalen College is just under 1½ miles and takes around 25 minutes. A helper will be on hand to guide you there, leaving **St Anne's Lodge** at **16.30** and **17.30** sharp.

Alternatively, you may wish to arrange to take a taxi (see p. 13 for telephone numbers). Traffic will be heavy, so allow yourself plenty of time. **Independent car travel is not advised as there is no parking at Magdalen.** For the determined, there is a public car park (payment required) just off St Clements (first left off the roundabout east of Magdalen College, just over Magdalen Bridge).

- **Evensong at Magdalen College.** Magdalen College is one of the oldest choral foundations in England, with an unbroken tradition stretching back to 1480. Evensong is open to the public at 6pm every evening during full term (i.e. up to Sat 21 June). The programme on Thursday is

Responses: Rose.

Psalm 111

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: Harwood in A Flat

Anthem: 'Save Us O Lord', by Bairstow

If you would like to attend evensong on this occasion please sign up on the sheet on the notice board in the foyer by 16.00, so that we can let the college verger know the likely numbers.

Friday 18 June:

- **OUP museum tour** (details below, available for 15 people – sign up in Ruth Deech foyer)
- **ISHLL Business Meeting:** 18.30 in Tsuzuki Theatre
- **Reception (drinks & canapés):** 19.00 in Ruth Deech Building foyer
- **Conference dinner:** 19.30-21.00 in St. Anne's dining hall¹

MENU

Vine tomato, mozzarella and basil filo tart
Roast rump of lamb with rosemary, garlic and red wine jus
 (or vegetarian option if requested in advance)
Summer pudding torte with crème fraiche

Côtes de St. Mont Blanc
Côtes de St. Mont Rouge

After dinner drinks in college bar 21.00-23.00
(to be paid for by cash)

¹ The cost of this dinner, along with accompanying wine, is included in the conference registration fee. By contrast, drinks at the college bar afterwards will need to be paid for with cash.

The following events are available throughout the conference:

- **Tour of Oxford University Press Museum:** 14.30 daily. The tour will last around 45 minutes to an hour and is open to a total of 15 participants each day on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Please sign up on the notice board in the Ruth Deech foyer (first come, first served). The walk from St Anne's to OUP takes around 15 minutes and a student helper will be on hand each day to lead a group to OUP, departing from **St Anne's Lodge** at 14.15 sharp.
- **Display for the Tenth Anniversary of *OED Online*** in the Proscholium of the Divinity Schools, Bodleian Library. Open to the public 4-20 June during Bodleian Library opening times (Mon-Fri 9am-10pm; Sat 20 June 9-7pm). See map p. 12.

4. MAPS

The map originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

Maps

The maps originally located here have been removed for copyright reasons.

The map originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

5. SOME USEFUL INFORMATION

St Anne's Lodge has a list of phone numbers that can be contacted in the event of an emergency. The Lodge's own phone number is 01865 274800.

Taxis:

001 Taxis

New Inn Yard/108 St. Aldates, Oxford
OX1 1BU
T 01865 240000

24 Seven Taxis

27 Park End St, Oxford
OX1 1HU
T 01865 722799

ABC Taxis

Hollow Way, Cowley, Oxford
OX4 2NH
T 01865 770077

Taxi ranks can be found at the south end of St Giles and outside Oxford bus and railway stations (see map on p. 12).

Chemist (pharmacy) and convenience stores are situated opposite St Anne's lodge, on the Woodstock Road.

A Sainsbury's supermarket (selling basic, reasonably priced food, drink and other items) can be found beyond the south end of St Giles, on the west side of Magdalen Street about ½ mile from St Anne's.

Places to visit (for further details look online)

IN OXFORD:

Ashmolean Museum on Beaumont Street (newly and magnificently rebuilt; a wonderful museum). Admission free. About 15 minutes' walk from St Anne's. Opening hours (including café): Tues - Sunday 10am - 6pm. Excellent restaurant open Tues – Sat 10am – 10pm, Sun 10am – 6pm (advance booking recommended)

Christ Church Picture Gallery. Located within the walls of Christ Church (see map p. 12), at the south side of Canterbury Quad (off Oriel Square, reached from King Edward Street, a couple of minutes' walk from Oxford High Street). Small admission charge. Opening hours: Monday to Saturday - 10:30am to 5pm Sunday - 2pm to 5pm

Oxford University Museum of Natural History. Parks Road, about 10 minutes' walk from St Anne's. Admission free. Opening hours: 10am-5pm daily. Houses the University's scientific collections of zoological, entomological and geological specimens. The Museum itself is a Grade 1 listed building, renowned for its spectacular neo-Gothic architecture. Among its most famous features are the Oxfordshire dinosaurs, the dodo, and the swifts in the tower.

Pitt Rivers Museum. Entrance through Natural History Museum (as above). Admission free. Opening hours: 10.00 - 16.30 Tuesday to Sunday; 12.00 - 16.30 Monday. One of the world's great collections of archaeological and ethnographic objects from all parts of the world.

University Parks. The entrance to these 70 acres of parkland, which border the west bank of the river Cherwell, is opposite St Anne's, on the east side of the Banbury Road (north end of Parks Road). Restorative place to walk, open from 8 a.m. until half an hour before dusk. The editor of the *OED* informs us that 'the University are playing the Free Foresters (a famous amateur cricket club) there on 18 June - might be quite a spectacle if anyone wants to watch the strange English game'. He also notes that delegates are attending a conference and are not on holiday. (Cricketing terms are well covered in *OED*).

Blackwells. Famous Oxford bookshop at east end of Broad Street opposite the Sheldonian and Emperors' heads; about 15 minutes' walk from St Anne's. Thousands of academic and more general books on display, with well-patronised coffee shop on first floor.

The Museum of the History of Science. Formerly the Old Ashmolean, where a team of *OED* lexicographers worked from 1901 onwards. On Broad Street next to Sheldonian Theatre. Opening hours: Tues-Fri 12 am – 5 pm; Sat 10 am – 5 pm; Sun 2 pm – 5 pm. Admission free.

Bodleian Library. Working library, part of the University of Oxford, housed in a remarkable group of buildings which form the historic heart of the University. Its quadrangles can be visited at no charge, and there are different ticket options allowing you to see the interior of some of the buildings (including the magnificent Divinity Schools). Guided tours available. Opening hours: Monday – Friday 9.00 – 17.00; Saturday 9.00 – 16.30; Sunday 11.00-17.00.

**

Don't miss the *OED*/Bodleian Library display in the Proscholium to the Divinity Schools, set up to accompany ICHLL5

**

OUTSIDE OXFORD:

Blenheim Palace, in Woodstock (10 miles north of Oxford – buses are available from Woodstock Road)

Places to eat (NB lunches Wed-Friday and dinner on Friday are included in the registration fee)

Oxford has a host of good places to eat (far too many to list), suiting a range of tastes and purses. Many of these can be found by walking down the Woodstock Road towards the centre of Oxford and turning right into Little Clarendon Street (and beyond into Walton Sreet – head back up north). Alternatively, continue down St Giles and try George Street, or venture further into Oxford along the High Street.

Further afield: St Anne's is located in the more expensive part of Oxford, and a different, comparatively exotic world exists beyond the former city walls to the east of the city. If you walk or take a bus to the east end of the High Street, over Magdalen Bridge, and on reaching the roundabout take the second exit down the Cowley Road, you will find cheaper eating establishments and much greater cultural diversity.

Alternatively, those who prefer to avoid cafés and restaurants altogether can buy food for a picnic. Try the small branch of Sainsburys supermarket, at the south end of St Giles in

Magdalen St, or (more luxurious) Maison Blanc at 3 Woodstock Road and the nearby Woodstock Road Delicatessen.

Some local restaurants/cafés we recommend

Branca. 111 Walton Street. 01865 556 111. Contemporary Italian bar & restaurant. Booking recommended.

Mamma Mia. 102 Walton Street. 01865 311211. Local pizzeria; cheaper than Branca.

Manos Foodbar, Cafe & Delicatessen. 105 Walton Street. 01865 311782. Mon - Wed 9.30am - 9pm, Thurs - Sat 9.30am - 10pm, Sun 11.30am - 8pm~ Cafe ~ Homemade Greek Sweets ~ Cakes & Biscuits ~ Freshly Made Greek Foods ~. Friendly & unpretentious.

Gardener's Arms. 39 Plantation Road (between the Woodstock Rd and Walton St). 01865 559 814. Well-regarded pub serving vegetarian food.

More expensive

Ashmolean Museum (see above under places to visit)

Old Parsonage Hotel. 1-3 Banbury Road. 01865 310 210

Gees. 61 Banbury Road. 01865 553 540

The *Oxford English Dictionary* and the Bodleian Library

A display
for the tenth
anniversary of
OED Online

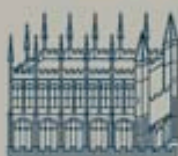
4 – 20 June 2010

Bodleian Library Proscholium
Old Schools Quad
Catte Street
Oxford

Open Monday to Friday 9am – 10pm
(7pm on 20 June)
Saturday 9am – 4:30pm
Sunday 11am – 5pm

Admission free

www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/exhibitions



6. Conference Programme

ICHLL5

Oxford 2010

Fifth International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL 5)

16-18 June 2010

St Anne's College, University of Oxford

Plenary Speakers

John Simpson: '*OED3* in the making'

Ulrike Hass: 'In search of the European dimension to lexicography'

Michael Adams: 'World War II, Anglo-American lexicography, and the *Dictionary of American English*'

Wednesday, 16 June

- 08.00- **REGISTRATION** at information desk in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 09.00- **ROOM 3: CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **SARAH OGILVIE**)
- 11.40
- Chu, J. Philological authority vs. historical objectivity: some China...
 - Fakhr-Rohani, M.-R. Redefining some genre-specific words: evidence from...
 - Greenberg, D. Preventing history: a lexicographical learning-curve
- 10 minute break**
- Mugglestone, L. Decolonising the dictionary: narratives of history and Empire in...
 - Felice-Pace, J. A recently re-discovered Maltese-English dictionary by Salvu...
- 09.30- **ROOM 7: ETYMOLOGY 1** (chaired by **TONI HEALEY**)
- 11.30
- Marcantonio, A. The use of reconstructions in the *Oxford English Dictionary*
 - Urban, M. The treatment of Turkish/Turkic etymologies in the *OED*
 - Pinnavaia, L. Revisiting Italian borrowings in the *OED*
 - Durkin, P. Lexical borrowing in English: a case for a more detailed analysis
- 09.30- **ROOM 8: MODERN LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES** (chaired by **JULIE COLEMAN**)
- 11.30
- Farquharson, J. T. Preparing a Creole dictionary on historical principles: the case of...
 - Fee, M. Contact, cognates, and the *Dictionary of Canadianisms Online*
 - Heinz, M. Making a multilingual dictionary of Italian loanwords: the *Dizionario...*
 - Kämper, H.; Klosa, A. *ellexiko* and discourse dictionary: two types of online-lexicography
- 10.00- **TSUZUKI: CHINESE/JAPANESE LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **JOHN CONSIDINE**)
- 11.30
- Mugikura, S. Development of typography: bilingual dictionaries of Japanese...
 - Casacchia, G.; Gianninoto, M. The European lexicography of Chinese language and the develop...
 - Chan, A. Y. W. Why do learners prefer bilingualized dictionaries to monolingual...
- 11.30 **COFFEE BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 12.00 **PLENARY LECTURE: JOHN SIMPSON** (introduced by **CHARLOTTE BREWER**) IN OGILVIE
- 13.00 **LUNCH** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 14.30- **ROOM 3: LANGUAGE AND USAGE** (chaired by **LUANNE VON SCHNEIDEMESSER**)
- 17.10
- Casanova, I. Could Melo Bacellar and Samuel Johnson have ever met?
 - Hoem Iversen, S. 'Their duty to God and man': religion in 18th- and 19th-century...
 - Iamartino, G. 'A hundred visions and revisions': Malone's annotations to...
- 10 minute break**
- Mitchell, L. C. The lexicographer doth protest too much
 - Schmid, H.-J. Investigating the diffusion of English neologisms on the Internet
- 15.30- **ROOM 9: ETYMOLOGY 2** (chaired by **ERIC STANLEY**) (please note room change)
- 17.00
- Arista, J. M. Lexical layers in Old English: lexicological fact versus...
 - Buchi, E. Where Caesar's Latin does not belong: a comparative grammar...
 - Liberman, A. The Heritage of Hensleigh Wedgwood and his *Dictionary of...*
- 14.30- **ROOM 8: EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER** (chaired by **MIRA PODHAJECKA**)
- 17.10
- Böhmerová, A. Socio-historical and linguistic aspects of early Slovak...
 - Bolkvadze, T. Explanations of words in Old Georgian exegetes' footnotes...
 - Nikolic-Hoyt, A. Completing an unfinished historical dictionary...
- 10 minute break**
- Urbanikova, M. Lexical and semantic development of the basic vocabulary...
 - Veisbergs, A. Lithuanian and Latvian lexicography compared (a diachronic...
- 14.30- **TSUZUKI: CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **PETER GILLIVER**)
- 17.10
- Evans, D. W. Edward Lhwyd, lexicographer
 - Hawke, A. Second time around: re-editing *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*
 - Mills, J. *The Vocabularium Cornicum*: a Cornish vocabulary?
- 10 minute break**
- Pavlenko, A.; Pavlenko, G. Dr. J. Jakobsen's etymological dictionary of Shetland Norn...
 - Scott, M. Lexicography and linguistic human rights: codifying continua...
- 17.00 **TEA BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 18.00 **OUP ANNOUNCEMENT ON FUTURE PLANS FOR THE OED, WITH DEMONSTRATION** at Oxford University Press, entrance via Great Clarendon Street
- 18.45- **WELCOMING RECEPTION** hosted by Oxford University Press and the Philological Society at Oxford University Press, entrance via Great Clarendon Street

Thursday

- 08.30- **ROOM 3: GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1** (chaired by **PHILIP DURKIN**)
 11.10
- Van Keymeulen, J. Dialect lexicography for the southern Dutch dialects
 - Grønvik, O. Standardising 400 years of speech: *Norsk Ordbok* and its dialect...
 - Hovmark, H. Local and international trends at the Dictionary of Danish Insular...
- 10 minute break**
- Mooijaart, M. Idioms in Dutch historical lexicography
 - Ore, C.-E. A dictionary universe or the meta-dictionary
- 09.00- **ROOM 7: HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 1** (chaired by **ROD MCCONCHIE**)
 11.00
- Benati, C. When a surgeon becomes lexicographer: the Latin-German...
 - Saleem, M. I. Bilingual lexicography in the Indian sub-continent: a historical...
 - Miyoshi, K. The "second part" of Cockeram's *Dictionary* (1623): reconsidering...
 - Peña-Blas, V. A. The lexical domain of 'fauna' in Florio's *A Worlde of Wordes* and...
- 09.30- **ROOM 8: RESEARCHING WORDS 1** (chaired by **ANDREW HAWKE**)
 11.00
- Podhajecka, M. Remarks on the documentation in *OED3*: cooking terms as a test...
 - Larson, P. Ghost words and new discoveries in the TLIO Old Italian dictionary
 - DeCesaris, J. Compound-forming ware
- 08.30- **TSUZUKI: DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA** (chaired by **GABRIELE STEIN**)
 11.10
- Bilynsky, M. The *OED* first quotations as a source of diachronic reconstruction...
 - Katsikadeli, Krisch; Sampanis The structure of a dictionary to an ancient corpus (*Rigveda*)...
 - Rudanko, J. Unexpected and innovative uses of constructions: is there a need
- 10 minute break**
- Siemund, P. Using the *OED* as a data source: the history of English reflexive...
 - Kaunisto, M. Something old or something new? Examining *hapax legomena*...
- 11.00 **COFFEE BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 11.30 **PLENARY LECTURE: ULRIKE HASS** (introduced by **LYNDA MUGGLESTONE**) IN TSUZUKI
- 12.30 **LUNCH** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 14.00- **ROOM 3: GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 2** (chaired by **ANATOLY LIBERMAN**)
 16.00
- Bulitta, B. Old English and the lexicography of Old High German
 - Kozianka, M. Loanwords in the *Etymological Dictionary of Old High German*
 - Bock, B. Prototypicality and the presentation of semantic change in the...
 - Schuhmann, R. The place of substrate words in the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*...
- 14.00- **ROOM 7: HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 2** (chaired by **CHRISTIAN KAY**)
 16.00
- Stein, G. The Englishing of Latin headwords in Elyot's *Dictionary* (1538)
 - Considine, J. Dictionary ownership in early modern England
 - Stray, C. A. Liddell and Scott: the making and remaking of a lexicon
 - Nagle, T. A tale of two dictionaries: The *Hobson-Jobson* in proofs and...
- 14.30- **ROOM 8: RESEARCHING WORDS 2** (chaired by **BEN ZIMMER**)
 16.00
- Goodland, G. The *OED* and 'single-use' words
 - Sheidlower, J. Sporting terms in *OED3*
 - Cohen, P. S. The genuine etymological story of phon(e)y
- 14.30- **TSUZUKI: FRENCH LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **JONATHON GREEN**)
 16.00
- Caron, P. French historical lexicography online today
 - Francoeur, A. The enterprising and tenacious Guy Miège: four dictionaries from...
 - Farid, G. Should racial slurs exist in French dictionaries?
- 16.00 **TEA BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 17.00 **MAGDALEN TOUR GROUP 1** (available to confirmed delegates only, see further on p. 8)
- 18.00 **MAGDALEN TOUR GROUP 2** (available to confirmed delegates only, see further on p. 8)

Friday, 18 June

- 08.30- **ROOM 7: SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **JESSE SHEIDLOWER**)
- 11.10 • Amari, J. Slang lexicography and the problem of defining slang
 • Coleman, J. Breaker breaker
 • Green, J. Taking slang seriously: making a slang dictionary on historical...
- 10 minute break**
- Zimmer, B. Graffiti scrawls and hiphop calls: coming to grips with...
 • Hamilton, R. W. All's Boman! – The lexis of cant in London around 1724
- 09.00- **ROOM 8: HISTORICAL VOCABULARY** (chaired by **GIOVANNI IAMARTINO**)
- 11.00 • Crover, S. Spenser as maker: reinventing the English lexicon in...
 • Sylvester, L.; Zumbuhl, M. Borrowed finery: issues of language classification in the 'Lexis of...
 • Rodríguez-Álvarez, A. Those ephemeral Spanish words: the role of Early Modern English...
 • Healey, A. Matters of the heart
- 09.00- **TSUZUKI: PRESENTING INFORMATION** (chaired by **PATRICK HANKS**)
- 11.00 • Kay, C.; Alexander, M. Colour in the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary*
 • Luna, P. Picture this. How illustrations define dictionaries
 • Schlaps, C. Types of historical context information and their representation in...
 • Xue, H.; Zhang, Y. Definitions in Chinese learners' dictionaries from the perspective...
- 11.00 **COFFEE BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 11.30 **PLENARY LECTURE: MICHAEL ADAMS** (introduced by **JOHN CONSIDINE**) IN TSUZUKI
- 12.30 **LUNCH** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 14.00- **ROOM 7: EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED** (chaired by **CHRIS STRAY**)
- 16.40 • Ogilvie, S. The subjectivity of dictionary readers: the case of the *OED*
 • Stanley, E. *OED* online: 'Who dares finde faulte with so promontorious...
 • Gilliver, P. Walter Worrall and George Watson: the 'nearly men' of the *OED*
- 10 minute break**
- Hurst, V. Presenting the evidence: bibliography in the *OED*
 • Brewer, C. Jane Austen and the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- 14.00- **ROOM 8: SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY** (chaired by **GABRIELE STEIN**)
- 16.40 • Becker, H. Mathematical terminology in the *Oxford English Dictionary*
 • Deutsch, A. The *Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms* (DRW) and its...
 • Greetham, D. The law of dictionaries/dictionaries and the law
- 10 minute break**
- McConchie, R. W. The stability of headword lists in early 18th-century medical...
 • Norri, J. Defining Middle English and Early Modern English medical words...
- 15.00- **TSUZUKI: PHRASEOLOGY** (chaired by **LYNDA MUGGLESTONE**)
- 16.30 • Coffey, S. The whys and wherefores of comparable phrases in English and...
 • Elsner-Petri, S. Phraseology in historical dictionaries
 • Wild, K. A 'question of questionable compounds'? Phrasal verbs in *OED1*
- 16.30 **TEA BREAK** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 18.00 **ISHLL MEETING** headed by Julie Coleman in Tsuzuki Theatre
- 19.00 **PRE-DINNER DRINKS RECEPTION** in Ruth Deech Foyer
- 19.30 **CONFERENCE DINNER** in St Anne's Dining Hall
- 21.00- **AFTER DINNER DRINKS** in St Anne's College Bar (to be paid by cash)
 23.00

7. ICHLL5 Panels

Celtic/Scots

lexicography (Chaired by **Peter Gilliver**) Afternoon | Wednesday, 16 June | Tsuzuki

- Evans, Dewi W. Edward Lhwyd, lexicographer
- Hawke, Andrew Second time around: re-editing *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*
- Mills, Jon *The Vocabularium Cornicum: a Cornish vocabulary?*
- Pavlenko, A.; Pavlenko, G. Dr. J. Jakobsen's etymological dictionary of Shetland Norn revisited (some observations on the macro- and microstructure of the lexicographical masterpiece)
- Scott, Maggie Lexicography and linguistic human rights: codifying continua in Scotland and African America

Chinese and Japanese

lexicography (Chaired by **John Considine**) Morning | Wednesday, 16 June | Tsuzuki

- Mugikura, Shoko The development of typography in the bilingual dictionaries of Japanese and the Western languages from 1595 up to the end of the 19th century
- Casacchia, G.; Gianninoto, M. The European lexicography of Chinese language and the development of Chinese bilingual dictionaries
- Chan, Alice Y. W. Why do learners prefer bilingualized dictionaries to monolingual dictionaries, or vice versa?

Cultural and historical perceptions in dictionaries

(Chaired by **Sarah Ogilvie**) Morning | Wednesday, 16 June | Room 3

- Chu, Jason Philological authority versus historical objectivity: a reappraisal of some China-related entries in the *OED2*
- Fakhr-Rohani, Muhammad-Reza Redefining some genre-specific words: evidence from some English texts about Ashura
- Greenberg, Daniel Preventing history: a lexicographical learning-curve
- Mugglestone, Lynda Decolonising the dictionary: narratives of history and empire in the *OED*
- Felice-Pace, Joseph A recently re-discovered Maltese-English dictionary by Salvu Mamo

Dictionaries and text corpora

(Chaired by **Gabriele Stein**) Morning | Thursday, 17 June | Tsuzuki

- Bilynsky, Michael The *OED* first quotations as a source of diachronic reconstruction: dictionaries and queries for verbs and deverbal coinages
- Katsikadeli, C.; Krisch, T.; Sampanis, K. The structure of a dictionary to an ancient corpus (*Rigveda*): morphological, syntactic and semantic information
- Rudanko, Juhani Unexpected and innovative uses of constructions: is there a need to supplement a dictionary with constructional information?
- Siemund, Peter Using the *OED* as a data source: the history of English reflexive verbs
- Kaunisto, Mark Something old or something new? Examining *hapax legomena* in corpora of historical texts

**Eastern
European
and other**

lexicography (Chaired by **Mira Podhajecka**) Afternoon | Wednesday, 16 June | Room 8

- Böhmerová, Ada Socio-historical and linguistic aspects of early Slovak Anglicist lexicography
- Bolkvadze, Tinatin Explanations of words in Old Georgian exegetes' footnotes and the first Georgian explanatory dictionary
- Nikolic-Hoyt, Anja Completing an unfinished historical dictionary
- Urbanikova, Milica Lexical and semantic development of the basic vocabulary in English and Slovak
- Veisbergs, Andrejs Lithuanian and Latvian lexicography compared (a diachronic study)

**Editors,
collaborators,
and readers:**

the OED (Chaired by **Chris Stray**) Afternoon | Friday, 18 June | Room 7

- Ogilvie, Sarah The subjectivity of dictionary readers: the case of the *OED*
- Stanley, Eric *OED* online: 'Who dares finde faulte with so promontorious a celsitude?'
- Gilliver, Peter Walter Worrall and George Watson: the 'nearly men' of the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- Hurst, Veronica Presenting the evidence: bibliography in the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- Brewer, Charlotte Jane Austen and the *OED*

Etymology 1 (Chaired by **Toni Healey**) Morning | Wednesday, June 16 | Room 7

- Durkin, Philip Lexical borrowing in English: a case for a more detailed analysis
- Marcantonio, Angela The use of reconstructions in the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- Urban, Mateusz The treatment of Turkish/Turkic etymologies in the *OED*
- Pinnavaia, Laura Revisiting Italian borrowings in the *OED*

Etymology 2 (Chaired by **Eric Stanley**) Afternoon | Wednesday, 16 June | Room 9

- Arista, Javier Martín Lexical layers in Old English: lexicological fact versus lexicographical representation
- Buchi, Eva Where Caesar's Latin does not belong: a comparative grammar based approach to romance etymology
- Liberman, Anatoly The Heritage of Hensleigh Wedgwood and his *Dictionary of English Etymology*

French

lexicography (Chaired by **Jonathon Green**) Afternoon | Thursday, 17 June | Tsuzuki

- Caron, Philippe French historical lexicography online today
- Francoeur, Aline The enterprising and tenacious Guy Miège: four dictionaries from 1677 to 1688
- Farid, Georges Should racial slurs exist In French dictionaries?

Germanic**lexicography 1** (Chaired by **Philip Durkin**) Morning | Thursday, 17 June | Room 3

- Van Keymeulen, Jacques Dialect lexicography for the southern Dutch dialects
- Grønvik, O. Standardising 400 years of speech: *Norsk Ordbok* and its dialect materials
- Hovmark, Henrik Introducing the context : local and international trends at the Dictionary of Danish Insular Dialects in the 1920s and 1930s
- Mooijaart, Marijke Apherdianus, 16th-century Dutch proverbs and the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal (WNT)*
- Ore, Christian-Emil A dictionary universe or the meta-dictionary

Germanic**lexicography 2** (Chaired by **Anatoly Liberman**) Afternoon | Thursday, 17 June | Room 3

- Bulitta, Brigitte Old English and the lexicography of Old High German
- Kozińska, Maria Loanwords in the *Etymological Dictionary of Old High German*
- Bock, Bettina Prototypicality and the presentation of semantic change within the project “*Deutsche Wortfeldetymologie in europäischem Kontext*” (“Semantic Fields in German Lexicon: Etymology and European Context”)
- Schuhmann, Roland The place of substrate words in the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen*

Historical**dictionaries 1** (Chaired by **Rod McConchie**) Morning | Thursday, 17 June | Room 7

- Benati, Chiara When a surgeon becomes lexicographer: the Latin-German glossaries in addendum to Hans von Gersdorff’s *Feldtbuch der Wundarzney*
- Saleem, Muhammad Ilyas Bilingual Lexicography in the Indian Sub-Continent. A historical perspective of English-Hindustani/Urdu dictionary writing
- Miyoshi, Kusujiro The "second part" of Cockeram’s *Dictionarie* (1623): reconsidering its source materials
- Peña Blas, Victor Andres The lexical domain of ‘fauna’ in John Florio’s *A Worlde of Wordes* and Shakespeare’s plays: sociocultural implications

Historical**dictionaries 2** (Chaired by **Christian Kay**) Afternoon | Thursday, 17 June | Room 7

- Stein, Gabriele The Englishing of Latin headwords in Elyot’s *Dictionary* (1538)
- Considine, John Dictionary ownership in early modern England
- Nagle, Traci Liddell and Scott: the making and remaking of a lexicon
- Stray, Christopher A tale of two dictionaries: The *Hobson-Jobson* in proofs and the *OED* in slips

Historical**vocabulary** (Chaired by **Giovanni Iamartino**) Morning | Friday, 18 June | Room 8

- Crover, Sarah Spenser as maker: reinventing the English lexicon in *The Shepheardes Calender*
- Sylvester, L.; Zumbuhl, M. Borrowed finery: issues of language classification in the ‘Lexis of Cloth and Clothing in Britain c700-1450’ project
- Rodríguez-Álvarez, Alicia Those ephemeral Spanish words: the role of Early Modern English travelogues in the recording of Spanish loanwords in contemporary dictionaries
- Healey, Toni Matters of the heart

Language and usage	(Chaired by Luanne von Schneidmesser)	Afternoon Wednesday 16 June Room 3
• Casanova, Isabel	Could Melo Bacellar and Samuel Johnson have ever met?	
• Hoem Iversen, Sarah	'Their duty to God and man': religion in 18 th - and 19 th -century children's dictionaries	
• Iamartino, Giovanni	'A hundred visions and revisions': Malone's annotations to Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i>	
• Mitchell, Linda C.	The lexicographer doth protest too much	
• Schmid, Hans-Jörg	Investigating the diffusion of English neologisms on the Internet	

Modern lexicographical challenges	(Chaired by Julie Coleman)	Morning Wednesday, 16 June Room 8
------------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

- Farquharson, Joseph T. Preparing a Creole dictionary on historical principles: the case of the *Jamaican National Dictionary*
- Fee, M. Contact, cognates, and the *Dictionary of Canadianisms Online*
- Heinz, Matthias Making a multilingual dictionary of Italian loanwords: the Dizionario degli italianismi in francese, inglese, tedesco (DIFIT)
- Kämper, H.; Klosa, A. *elexiko* and discourse dictionary: two types of online-lexicography

Phraseology	(Chaired by Lynda Mugglestone)	Afternoon Friday, 18 June Tsuzuki
--------------------	----------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

- Coffey, Stephen The whys and wherefores of comparable phrases in English and Italian: a quantitative study
- Elsner-Petri, Sabine Phraseology in historical dictionaries
- Wild, Kate A 'question of questionable compounds'? Phrasal verbs in *OED1*

Presenting information	(Chaired by Patrick Hanks)	Morning Friday, 18 June Tsuzuki
-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

- Kay, C.; Alexander, M. Colour in the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary*
- Luna, Paul Picture this. How illustrations define dictionaries
- Schlaps, Christiane Types of historical context information and their representation in historical semantic dictionaries
- Xue, H.; Zhang, Y. Definitions in Chinese (-English) dictionaries for CFL learners from the user's cognitive perspective

Researching words 1	(Chaired by Andrew Hawke)	Morning Thursday, 17 June Room 8
----------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

- Podhajecka, Mirosława Remarks on the documentation in *OED3*: cooking terms as a test case
- Larson, Pär Ghost words and new discoveries in the TLIO Old Italian dictionary
- DeCesaris, Janet Compound-forming ware

Researching words 2	(Chaired by Ben Zimmer)	Afternoon Thursday, 17 June Room 8
----------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------------

- Goodland, Giles The *OED* and 'single-use' words
- Sheidlower, Jesse Sporting terms in *OED3*
- Cohen, Paul S The genuine etymological story of phon(e)y

Slang

lexicography (Chaired by **Jesse Sheidlower**) Morning | Friday, 18 June | Room 7

- Amari, Jorgen Slang lexicography and the problem of defining slang
- Coleman, Julie Breaker breaker
- Green, Jonathon Taking slang seriously: making a slang dictionary on historical principles in the digital age
- Zimmer, Ben Graffiti scrawls and hiphop calls: coming to grips with non-traditional sources for historical lexicography
- Hamilton, R. W. All's Boman! – The lexis of cant in London around 1724

Subject

lexicography (Chaired by **Gabriele Stein**) Afternoon | Friday, 18 June | Room 8

- Becker, Holger Mathematical terminology in the *Oxford English Dictionary*
- Deutsch, Andreas The *Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms* (DRW) and its European concept
- Greetham, David The law of dictionaries/dictionaries and the law
- McConchie, R. W. The stability of headword lists in early eighteenth-century medical dictionaries
- Norri, Juhani Defining Middle English and Early Modern English medical words and phrases in the headwords of *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1550*

8. Abstracts

Jorgen Amari (Independent scholar, Toronto, Canada)
 'Slang Lexicography and the Problem of Defining Slang'
 SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

Although it is generally agreed that slang is an alternative register of the English language which negates all that is polite, pious and noble, that it is bawdy, crass, cruel, racist and sexist and yet brims with humor, color and vibrancy, within the practice of dictionary making, slang still poses a challenge. Slang items often tend to confound the category labels of lexicographers. For example, in his overview article "American Lexicology, 1942-1973," James B. McMillan identifies the fundamental problem of slang lexicology as a problem of definition: "Until slang can be objectively identified and segregated (so that dictionaries will not vary widely in labeling particular lexemes and idioms) or until more precise subcategories replace the catchall label SLANG, little can be done to analyze linguistically this kind of lexis, or to study its historical change, or to account for it in sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic contexts" (146).

It must be added, however, that lexicographers are not solely responsible for the lack of an adequate definition of slang. After all, slang words and expressions are in large part short-lived, ephemeral, elusive, and simply characteristic of marginalized groups. Consequently, the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic contexts in which slang is embedded cannot be readily captured by any system of discrete categories.

However, one of the major obstacles is the assumption among many linguists that due to their elusive nature which is characteristic of marginalized groups, oral and ephemeral, slang items are peripheral to language. To these linguists and scholars, slang is a quirk, a curiosity, a deviant substituted for what is 'standard' which can not be easily identified by a system of discrete labels. However, as slang marches on, it continues to trample over linguistic prejudices and therefore may come to be regarded as a linguistic style.

Javier Martín Arista (University of La Rioja, Logroño, Spain)
 'Lexical Layers in Old English: Lexicological Fact vs. Lexicographical Representation'
 ETYMOLOGY 2 | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 9

The aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly, it aims at defining the notion of *lexical layer* as applied to the derivational morphology of Old English. Secondly, this paper addresses the question of how lexical layers are accounted for by Old English dictionaries, including *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Supplement* (Bosworth and Toller 1973), *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Clark Hall 1996), and *The Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2003). The data for the analysis have been retrieved from the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* (<http://www.nerthusproject.com>). The conclusion is reached that empty morphs draw a dividing line between lexical layers, while dictionaries associate the lexical layer of affixless derivation with hyperonyms and the one of affixal derivation with more specific meanings, throughout a process of progressive meaning specialization.

References:

- Bosworth, J., and T. N. Toller. 1973 (1898). *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Clark Hall, J. R. 1996 (1896). *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Healey, A. diPaolo. 2003. *The Dictionary of Old English in Electronic Form A-F*. Toronto: Dictionary of Old English Project, Centre for Medieval Studies, University of Toronto.

Holger Becker (Independent scholar, Oldenburg, Germany)
 'Mathematical Terminology in the *Oxford English Dictionary*'
 SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The literature on scientific terminology in the *OED* and comparable historical dictionaries being relatively scarce, this paper discusses some lexicographical aspects of scientific mathematical

terminology. In particular, the following topics will be addressed. When relevant and possible, comparisons with similar dictionaries such as the *Trésor de la langue française* will be drawn. First, the coverage of mathematical terms: what do we know about the editorial policy and how is this policy put into practice? Are certain mathematical areas covered in more depth than others, and, if so, are there any systematic rules behind this? Second, the semantics of mathematical terms: are definitions generally given and in what cases are they omitted? A related semantic question is: To what extent are semantic links between the scientific term and other meanings of the same signifier established? In other words, does the dictionary give consistent and reliable answers regarding the semantic motivation of scientific terminology? Finally, the etymologies of mathematical terms: how accurate is the etymological information, esp. the first datings? This question will be evaluated on the basis of original research in the history of mathematical terminology. A related question is: how are loan words dealt with? What system is there in the way creators of scientific terms are credited? The talk will close with an assessment of *OED* in terms of historical accuracy and semantic motivation. Some arguments supporting the need for a historical dictionary of mathematical terms will be discussed.

Chiara Benati (University of Genoa, Italy)

'When a Surgeon Becomes Lexicographer: The Latin-German Glossaries in Addendum to Hans von Gersdorff's *Feldtbuch der Wundarzney*'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

At the end of his *Feldtbuch der Wundarzney* (Strasburg, Schott, 1517), Hans von Gersdorff inserts three thematic Latin- German glossaries (anatomy: *Vocabularius anathomie aller des menschen glider*, pathology: *Vocabularius Infirmarum / etlicher kranckheiten des menschen* and medical herbs: *Vocabularius herbarum / der kreütter wurtzeln /somen / und vil apoteckischscher materialium*). It's the first time a printed German surgical handbook includes a glossary, thus explicitly recognizing the existence of a potential understanding problem posed by the abundance of classical terminology in these specific semantic fields.

In this paper, the structure and organization of these three glossaries will be analyzed, paying particular attention not only to the selection of the Latin headwords and the choice of the vernacular rendering(s) of the Latin headwords, but also to their relation to the surgical technical terminology employed by the author in the treatise itself (degree of correspondence, insertion of German terms never used elsewhere in the handbook, etc.). In this way, it will be possible to ascertain which the exact aim of this *in nuce* specialized dictionary was: if it had been conceived as simply instrumental to the didactic purposes of the handbook, or if it aimed at pursuing a more universal goal, not differently from what today's bilingual technical dictionaries do.

Michael Bilynsky (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine)

'The *OED* First Quotations as a Source of Diachronic Reconstruction: Dictionaries and Queries for Verbs and Deverbal Coinages'

DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA | THURSDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

The textual prototype which stands for the earliest use of a word could be of consequence for diachronic analysis. As the dating of morphologically conspicuous lexemes was made sufficiently reliable in the process of samples collection for the *OED* (cf. a survey of this problem in Brewer 1993: 321) we argue that the earliest citations of coinages provide a database from the corpus (Hoffmann 2004) of *OED* quotations suitable for reconstructing derivational processes or retracing the acceptance of ready-made loans. The present contribution is concerned with developing complementary queries into the lexicon's history that proceed from this source of evidence.

The construed *Historical Dictionary of Deverbal Families* contains single/multiple category-divergent/suffix-variant (optionally) derivatives sharing a common root with over 17,700 parent verbs. Their mutual succession/precedence is measurable through binary/multiple age differential(s). The earliest uses of coinages provide their expansion widths beyond literal or arbitrary chronological homogeneity as well as a possibility of retrospective/prospective ultimate/intermediate set reconstruction.

Dated textual prototypes of verbs that are synonymous at the present time enable us to rearrange their sequence with a computable measure of permutation. Resembling the Historical

Thesaurus of the *OED* the construed *Dictionary of Strings of Verbs and Deverbal Coinages* contains reflections of parent sequences in derived categories over time. An assessment of the similarity of the rise of such reflections with the appearance of parent verbs sequences is accomplished through comparing the filled ordinal positions across the diagonal. About 350,000 similarity matrices for dated verbs and/or their coinages have been processed. The computation of mean expansion similarity values for strings of varied lengths proceeds from the textual prototypes' relative or absolute chronology.

The framework of electronic (cf. Brewer 2004) queries to the evolving lexicon provides precedent or exhaustive exemplification in multiple partitioning of the compiled corpus as well as ample diagram visualisation.

References:

- Brewer, Charlotte. 1993. "The Second Edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary*". *Review of English Studies* 44, 313-342.
- Brewer, Charlotte. 2004. "The 'electronification' of the Oxford English Dictionary". *Dictionaries. Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America* 25, 1-43.
- Hoffmann, Sebastian. 2004. "Using the *OED* quotations database as a corpus – a linguistic appraisal" *ICAME Journal* 28, 17-30.

Bettina Bock (Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany)

'Prototypicality and the Presentation of Semantic Change within the Project "Deutsche Wortfeldetymologie in europäischem Kontext" ("Semantic Fields in German Lexicon: Etymology and European Context")'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

Within our project we describe the prototypicality of a word by giving its prototypical features. For instance, Modern High German *Achsel* "armpit" shows the following prototypical features which we are differing into *internal* and *external relation*:

internal relation:	X IS/CONSISTS OF	<like a joint> <especially the underarm>
	X HAS	<body hair> <sweat>

200 years ago we find other features as pointed out in dictionaries of that time:

internal relation:	X IS/CONSISTS OF	<like a joint> <going from the arm to the cervix>
external relation:	X IS USED FOR	<carrying something>.

There are three changes within the meaning which tell us something about cultural change, too:

- (1) The extension of *axle* differs. So we can explain collocations and compounds still connected with the old feature: *mit den Achseln zucken* [with – the – armpits – to shrug] ,to shrug one's shoulders', totally synonym to *mit den Schultern zucken* with *Schulter* (Engl. *shoulder*) with the prototypical feature <to the left and the right side of the cervix>, or *Achselklappe* ,epaulette', which we found on the shoulder (in the conceptional thinking of today).
- (2) The view of the body itself has changed, especially through the hygienic possibilities.
- (3) Physical work became less important.

The prototypical features also allow to describe metaphoric developments: <like a joint> is the feature which leads us to the botanic *axilla* (in German mostly as compound *Blattachsel*).

The paper shows and explains more examples of semantic change by using prototypical features, which allows to reach new conclusions.

Ada Böhmerová (Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia)

'Socio-Historical and Linguistic Aspects of Early Slovak Anglicist Lexicography'

EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The paper by an active lexicographer presents a research into early Slovak Anglicist lexicography focussing on the socio-historical and linguistic circumstances of its early stages and development.

English as a universal lingua franca in its numerous roles is correspondingly present in contemporary Central-European Slovakia. However, the first Slovak Anglicist dictionaries did not arise in Slovakia but in the United States in connection with the need of the early Slovak end-of-19th-century immigrants to handle their basic communication needs in the foreign linguistic community. The paper presents the lexicographical analysis of the first Slovak-English dictionary (published in 1887), which was partly also a phrase book, the circumstances of its birth, and its socio-linguistic merit for the integration of Slovak immigrants, as well as for the development of later Slovak Anglicist dictionaries. These were written in the 1930-ies by American-born or naturalized Slovak immigrants to the USA who as bilingual teachers and scholars produced close-to-medium-size English-Slovak and Slovak-English translation dictionaries including relatively varied lexical items from not only the basic but also literary and terminological vocabulary. Their lexicographical work was complicated by the fact that there did not exist yet any representative dictionary of the Slovak language.

A pioneering work in identifying cross-linguistic equivalencies including collocations and phraseology was made by the Slovak-born American polyglot Jozef Konuš who was the author of an extensive medium-size Slovak-English dictionary published in 1969 based on his earlier smaller dictionary. However, for political reasons connected with his professional affiliation, his dictionary was not accessible and hence not known in Slovakia. Consequently, the first post-WWII Anglicist lexicographers and the general public in Slovakia could not profit from his achievements. The paper points out its cultural importance as it made Slovak more accessible to English speakers, too.

Tinatin Bolkvadze (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia)

'Explanations of Words in Old Georgian Exegetes' Footnotes and the First Georgian Explanatory Dictionary'

EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

Old Georgian literary schools of 11th-12th centuries aimed at being deeper integrated into the eastern-Christian world. They thought it expedient to master the Greeks' cultural achievements as much as it was possible for this purpose. This was mostly revealed in translation. Georgian exegetes supplied the translations of the explanations of Byzantine authors with interesting commentaries and footnotes, which provided a lot of lexicographical data. When explaining words Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani (17th century), the author of the first Georgian explanatory dictionary, made wide use of the lexicological commentaries of Georgian exegetes. A special study revealed that the explanations of Georgian exegetes were the direct source Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani resorted to. In many cases these explanations are repeated word for word. The only difference is that in the 11th-12th centuries this was conditioned only by philological interests, while Orbeliani resorted to it for the codification of the lexical fund of the Georgian language. Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's dictionary attests to the fact that in the 17th-18th century's linguistic researches in Georgia was based on and continued the traditions of the linguistic study founded in the 11th-12th centuries.

In paper it's discussed the important issues related with the explanation, distribution, syntagmatic possibilities and paradigmatical unities of words in the commentaries and footnotes of the old Georgian exegetes and in the first Georgian explanatory dictionary by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani.

Charlotte Brewer (Hertford College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

'Jane Austen and the *Oxford English Dictionary*'

EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

During the period in which the first edition of the *OED* was compiled, from the 1860s to 1928, it was unexceptionable to turn to great writers as a source of information on the history and development of the English language. In the words of W. D. Whitney, the distinguished Sanskritist and editor of

the influential *Century Dictionary* (an early rival to *OED*), ‘A great body of literary works of acknowledged merit and authority, in the midst of a people proud and fond of it, is an agent in the preservation and transmission of any tongue, the importance of which cannot be easily over-estimated’. Consequently it is not surprising that the *OED*, a dictionary based on its quotations, sought and found them, in vast numbers, in the works of Shakespeare (c. 33,000 quotations), Walter Scott (c. 15,000), Chaucer (c. 11,000), Dickens (c. 8,200), Tennyson (c. 6,700), and other writers highly valued by the Victorians and Edwardians. All these writers are male, reflecting then-standard views about the literary canon and the importance of men, rather than women, as creators of language and culture.

Unusually for a female author, Austen’s works are quoted many times in the *OED*. Unusually for any author, her works received special attention not only in the first edition of the dictionary (c. 700 quotations), but also—despite their date of composition, which would, one might have thought, have made them ineligible for quotation—in the twentieth-century Supplement to the *OED* edited by R. W. Burchfield (c. 350 quotations). Austen’s letters and novels are also quoted generously in the early stages of *OED3*. Particularly in the first two editions, many of these quotations are for domestic and household vocabulary and are also examples of first cited use in the dictionary. This paper explores the question whether the *OED* tells us about Jane Austen’s use of language, or whether the *OED*’s use of Jane Austen tells us about the assumptions and methods of the lexicographers.

Eva Buchi (ATILF (CNRS-Nancy University), Nancy, France)

‘Where Caesar’s Latin Does Not Belong: A Comparative Grammar Based Approach to Romance Etymology’

ETYMOLOGY 2 | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 9

Since its beginning in the 19th century, when dealing with inherited lexicon, Romance etymology and etymography always promoted Latin etyma. In a quite revolutionary paper, J.-P. Chambon (2007) recommended recently recreating Romance etymology on the basis of comparative grammar.

This paper applies this novel method of practicing Romance etymology by reconstructing the common ancestor of lexemes like Romanian *a cădea* “to fall”, Italian *cadere*, French *choir* and Spanish *caer*. The methodological background is provided by linguistic reconstruction (Fox 1995), which surprisingly has never before been applied to Romance etymology.

This research yields two results: on the one hand, it appears that the Proto-Romance etymon of all Romance cognates is one lexeme, namely */kad-e-/ (as opposed to Latin *cadĕre/cadēre* given by previous authors). On the other hand two distinct morphological bases can be observed: */kad-e-re/ and */ka’d-e-re/. One can then correlate these with two independent sets of data. The first is extra-linguistic, since it pertains to geographical areas conquered by the Romans at different periods of Antiquity, while the second concerns comparison with written Latin of the Antiquity.

The */kad-e-/ example will provide the opportunity for presenting the DÉRom (*Dictionnaire Étymologique Roman*), a new online dictionary of Romance etymology whose editors would like to establish contacts with other historical lexicographical projects.

References:

- Chambon, Jean-Pierre (2007): « Remarques sur la grammaire comparée-reconstruction en linguistique romane (situation, perspectives) ». *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris* 15 : 57-72.
- DÉRom = Buchi, Éva & Schweickard, Wolfgang (edd.) (2008–) : *Dictionnaire Étymologique Roman (DÉRom)*. Nancy: ATILF (<http://www.atilf.fr/DERom>).
- Fox, Anthony (1995): *Linguistic Reconstruction. An Introduction to Theory and Method*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Brigitte Bulitta (Old High German Dictionary, Leipzig, Germany)

'Old English and the Lexicography of Old High German'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

No one who deals with the earliest written records of German would be surprised to encounter Old English words. They are the linguistic remains of the Anglo-Saxon scholars, who came as missionaries and educators to the German speaking Frankish Empire. These scholars mediated the knowledge of religious and scientific Latin texts on the continent and in doing so introduced the practice of adding glosses to these texts in their own language. Colloquial glosses, i.e. (German) translations added to the Latin words, form a substantial part of the earliest preserved vocabulary and are therefore extremely important for the historical lexicology of the German language. Two thirds of all known lemmata of Old High German come from glosses, only one third comes from texts written in German.

The lexicographical interpretation of those glosses that are related to the Anglo-Saxon transmission of knowledge faces serious difficulties: Old English and Old High German glosses may occur side by side in the same manuscript. However it is often difficult to decide to which language they actually belong (cf. for instance the scratched glosses in the Maihinger Book of Gospels from Echternach from the 8th century AD).

In the course of the transmission of knowledge, copies of Old English manuscripts were made by German speaking scribes, but because of difficulties in reading the insular script and because of lack of knowledge of the English language, numerous errors were introduced into the copies (see e.g. the Old English Erfurt Glossary from the 9th century). Graphical and morphological disfigurements and reinterpretations render both the attribution of the actual word forms to a given lemma as well as the interpretation of morphology and meaning hazardous. As the actual word form may give evidence for the linguistic origin of the copyist, a correct interpretation is quite relevant for the study of early German.

How do the dictionaries of Old High German deal with this transitional material? Which of them take it into consideration and how do they present it for their specific purpose?

In answering these questions we will focus on the Old High German Dictionary Project of the Saxon Academy of Sciences in Leipzig, which so far published five volumes since 1952, finishing the letter "L".

Philippe Caron (University of Poitiers, France)

'French Historical Lexicography Online Today'

FRENCH LEXICOGRAPHY | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Within the French tradition of freeware textual resources on line for all the francophones, a joint enterprise between the ATILF research team of Nancy (France) and the ARTFL project of Chicago (Ill. USA) has given birth to a large series of French historical dictionaries on line, 'dictionnaires d'autrefois'. That series gives a full-text access to the data which offers an historical and comparative overview of definitions and articles throughout the modern period of French (1550-1935). Nevertheless multi-criteria requests are not possible for the texts have not received any tagging system other than the page/column/article reference system.

Among that list of machine-readable dictionaries figures Jean-François Féraud's remarkable *Dictionnaire critique de la langue française* (published in 1787, republished in 1994 by Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen, coll. Lexicographica series major n°53) which was launched in 2003, thanks to Mark Olsen's handy *Philologic* text retrieving device.

A new release of that dictionary is now available at the following address:

www.cnrtl.fr/dictionnaires/anciens/feraud among another range of dictionaries which includes the finely-tagged TLFi (after Trésor de la Langue Française Informatisé).

That release includes a moderate and prudent XML tagging network that gives a substantial added value to the previous interface. Not only does it allow multi-criteria requests, it also displays Féraud's 700-page manuscript of his Supplement beautifully scanned and restored. Moreover, whatever the request Féraud's user on line is looking at, he/she may order a correlative request to the TLFi or the 1762 version of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* which is one of Féraud's main sources.

My paper aims to give an overview of the tagging system we installed semi-automatically within the primarily HTML version whilst displaying simultaneously the result of that operation through a rank of on-line requests.

Giorgio Casacchia (Oriental Studies University of Naples, Italy) and **Mariarosaria Gianninoto** (University of Grenoble, France)

'The European Lexicography of Chinese Language and the Development of Chinese Bilingual Dictionaries'

CHINESE/JAPANESE LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Chinese linguistic studies are characterized by one of the most ancient and impressive lexicographical tradition in the world, but bilingual lexicography has been scarcely represented until the end of Ming dynasty, with the important exception of a few Tang dynasty Chinese–Sanskrit dictionaries.

The European bilingual lexicography flourished in China at the end of in the XVIth century and has had a massive impact on autochthonous linguistic studies, influencing the new development of Chinese bilingual lexicography. In fact, innovations and methodologies were integrated by the Chinese lexicographers and became characteristics of native lexicography.

First of all, the transcription of Chinese characters in roman letters with diacritic marks for the tones (first found in Ricci and Ruggeri's dictionary and in Trigault's work) and the arrangement of lemmas following the alphabetic order of phonetic transcription (for the first time used in Brollo's dictionary) are still employed in Chinese bilingual and monolingual dictionaries worldwide.

Secondly, the massive development of bilingual dictionaries dedicated to local dialects, essentially due to Protestant missionaries, such as R. Morrison or J. Edkins, was another important novelty in this field of studies, as the studies of dialects in China, inaugurated by the *Fangyan* during the Han dynasty, was one of the less developed field of Chinese lexicography.

Our intervention aims to retrace the history of the development of bilingual lexicography in China during Ming and Qing dynasties, paying particular attention to the tension between autochthonous tradition and foreign impact and to the merging of different elements of European and Chinese traditions.

Isabel Casanova (Independent scholar, Lisbon, Portugal)

'Could Melo Bacellar and Samuel Johnson Have Ever Met?'

LANGUAGE AND USAGE | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

While certainty is impossible, this paper holds that the very few 18th century and even the 19th century Portuguese lexicographers were not aware of the work of Samuel Johnson. In fact, Portuguese traditions of those times led interest to focus on the French and Italian cultures. The limited range of examples of prefaces and annotations in works of that period demonstrate awareness of works from the French and *della Crusca* academies. There is no reference to the work of Johnson or any other of his English contemporaries.

The first Portuguese monolingual dictionary was published in 1783 and was also the work of a single individual. The immense difficulties encountered provide a constant reminder of Johnson at every turn. It is interesting to observe what could so easily have been an English influence but which we believe was not.

The objective of this paper is thus inherently not to study the impact of Johnson on Portuguese lexicography but rather to consider the problems faced by Portuguese lexicographers of that time discovering that, in the end, the difficulties identified by the Portuguese verge on identical to those encountered by Johnson.

Alice Y. W. Chan (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR)

'Why Do Learners Prefer Bilingualized Dictionaries to Monolingual Dictionaries, or Vice Versa?'

CHINESE/JAPANESE LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

It has been found in the literature that only very few ESL/EFL students ever consult a monolingual dictionary, so bilingual/bilingualized dictionaries seem to have been learners' first choice. Bilingual/Bilingualized dictionaries are easier to use, but when using bilingualized dictionaries, many

learners, university students inclusive, rely on both languages or predominantly the native language. Mother tongue influence, which has been argued in many Second Language Acquisition studies as one major cause of learner errors, may be aggravated by the presence of native language translations in these dictionaries. Monolingual dictionaries are often seen as more difficult to use, but the range of lexical and grammatical information included in monolingual dictionaries, which is rarely even approached by the best bilingual or bilingualized dictionary, is an invaluable resource at all stages in a productive task. Whether learners will benefit more from the use of a monolingual or bilingual/bilingualized dictionary is still yet to determine.

The present paper investigates the choice of dictionaries by Cantonese ESL learners in Hong Kong. About 80 university English majors were invited to participate in a questionnaire survey aiming to uncover learners' dictionary habits, their preference for using dictionaries of a certain kind, the reasons for their preference, the information they sought from their preferred dictionaries, the occasion when they preferred a particular dictionary type to another, and so on. The results of the study will furnish the SLA and lexicography fields of ESL learners' dictionary needs and the cognitive processes involved in their dictionary consultation.

Jason Chu (Fudan University, Shanghai, China)

'Philological Authority versus Historical Objectivity: A Reappraisal of Some China-Related Entries in the *OED2*'

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

Inspired by Phil Benson's study on the relations between ethnocentrism and the China-related entries in the *OED2*, this paper attempts to further examine from an ideological perspective how the image of China, a so-called "peripheral object of Western knowledge," has been (mis-)constructed in the dictionary, particularly its latest 2009 CD-ROM version, into which many laudable updates, including corrections and supplements, have been meticulously incorporated, and argues that (1) although British imperialism was a turned-over page, its vestiges can still be spotted in the dictionary text, not only in the quotations, which more preserve historical information than reflect the editors' opinions, but also in the definitions and notes, which betray primarily the thoughts of none other than the editors, (2) to an average user, the *OED*, with its legendary philological authority, is very likely to impose "historical objectivity" on some problematic contents and thus to mislead an innocent mind, and (3) if ethnocentrism is an unavoidable component in the *OED1* and *OED2*, then the editorial team of the *OED3* in the making would do well to introduce into their work an element of "enthologicalism," by which is meant the ideological neutrality as well as the technical accuracy of encyclopedic information about such important peripheral objects as China, the largest country in terms of population and one of the growing BRIC, and more relevantly here, English-learning powers in the present-day world, in the vision of the English against the backdrop of globalization, where their mother tongue has firmly established itself as the international *lingua franca* without rival. So long as it is intended to remain a faithfully historical dictionary, the *OED* ought to advance, in the form of new editions, with the times.

Stephen Coffey (University of Pisa, Italy)

'The Whys and Wherefores of Comparable Phrases in English and Italian: A Quantitative Study'

PHRASEOLOGY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

The Italian and English languages share a great deal of phraseology; that is, their lexicons include many phrases and expressions of comparable form (e.g. skeleton in the cupboard – scheletro nell'armadio, treasure hunt – caccia al tesoro). In many cases, this is the result of phrasal calquing, which may be direct or indirect, or else involve a common linguistic and cultural heritage. In the case of some phrasal pairs, similarity may 'just' be due to the similarity of cultures and of the typical processes of lexical phrase creation.

In this paper I provide quantitative data regarding the reasons—as documented in the linguistic literature—for the existence of such phrasal pairs. The data is based on a very large sample of comparable phrases, in excess of a thousand. These come from a database of over 2,500 comparable phrases which has been compiled by the present writer as part of on-going research into contrastive phraseology.

The information on phrasal origin is a collation of information found in historical dictionaries (*OED*, *GDLI*), in dictionaries specializing in cross-language transfer (Görlach, Rando, Stammerjohann), in dictionaries of neologisms (e.g. Lurati), in the specialist literature on cross-language transfer (e.g. Bombi, Delmay, Iamartino, Klajn), as well as other sources. In cases where no origin is indicated in the literature consulted, or is indicated for only one of the two phrases of a given pair, then these facts will also be quantified.

References:

- Bombi R., 1990. "Calchi sintagmatici, sintematici e semantici sull'inglese in italiano". *Incontri linguistici* 13 (1989-90): 97-149.
- Delmay B., 1990. *Usi e difese della lingua*, Leo S. Olschki editore, Firenze.
- GDLI* = Battaglia, S. (founding editor), 1961-2002. *Grande Dizionario della Lingua Italiana*, UTET, Torino.
- Görlach M. (ed.), 2001. *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms: A Usage Dictionary of Anglicisms in Sixteen European Languages*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Iamartino G., 2001. 'La Contrastività italiano-inglese in prospettiva storica', in *Rassegna Italiana di Linguistica Applicata*, 33, 2/3, pp. 7-130.
- Klajn I., 1972. *Influssi inglesi nella lingua italiana*, Leo S. Olschki editore, Firenze.
- Lurati O., 1990. *3000 parole nuove: la neologia negli anni 1980-1990*. Zanichelli, Bologna.
- OED* = *The Oxford English Dictionary* 2nd ed., 1989, and on-going new edition, Oxford University Press.
- Rando G., 1987. *Dizionario degli anglicismi nell'italiano postunitario*, Leo S. Olschki, Firenze.
- Stammerjohann H. et al. 2008. *Dizionario di Italianismi in francese, inglese, tedesco*, Accademia della Crusca, Firenze.

Paul S. Cohen (Independent scholar, New York, United States)

'The Genuine Etymological Story of *phon(e)y*'

RESEARCHING WORDS 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The etymological source and history of English *phon(e)y*¹ have been the subject of speculation and disagreement for over 100 years, and are controversial to this day. We can use what the three editions of the *OED* say about *phon(e)y*'s etymology as a thumbnail sketch of the way views have changed over the decades.

OED1 does not have an entry for the item in the main text, but the Supplement at the entry (labeled *US*) for *phoney*, *phony* has: "Of uncertain origin; but see quot. 1904." This quotation, chronologically the second one given,² folk-etymologically connects the word with *telephone*. *OED2*'s entry for *phoney*, *phony* has an etymology of "of uncertain origin". Notably, it has removed the 1904 quotation from the citations and etymology. The earliest quotation remains the one from Ade used in *OED1*, with its date correctly revised to 1900. *OED3* has a surprise in store: a much earlier quotation. It cites a letter from Confederate soldier Benjamin Moody, dated April 25, 1862. This early date obviously eliminates (*tele*)*phone* as an etymon, though it is still, remarkably, a widely-held folk etymology.

However, there remain several viable candidates (from the *OED* and elsewhere) to examine, including connections with *fawney* 'a ring used in a confidence game' (probably from Irish *fáin(n)e* 'ring') and the family name *Forney*. I will critically analyze the relevant data and literature (scholarly and popular), adduce new evidence, and advance a coherent theory to account for the data, including heretofore unexplained phonological aspects of the problem.

¹ The spelling *phony* is the more common one in the U.S. nowadays; *phoney* is overwhelmingly the favored in the rest of the English-speaking world.

² The first quotation is listed as being from George Ade's book *More Fables in Slang* (1902:138).

Julie Coleman (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

'Breaker Breaker'

SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

During the period from about 1975 to 1982, dozens of dictionaries of CB slang were published in the United States, and a few in other parts of the world. The trend was prompted by international political circumstances that limited the supply of petrol to the United States. While several were motivated by commercial interests in promoting CB usage, others appear to express a sense that CB-users were members of a unique cultural group. In many respects a reaction against contemporary cultural trends, CB-users were predominantly white, uneducated, male, and heterosexual, and CB radio allowed them to reassert their sense of unity and belonging. Actually (although no-one recognised it at the time), they were an early example of a virtual community in which individuals could adopt fantasy roles and pursue relationships that did not include face-to-face interaction.

Dictionaries of CB slang produced in the United Kingdom show a painful awareness that British users of CB slang looked downright silly, and this is not just because of their wholesale adoption of Americanisms. American CB-users were imbued with the glamour associated with self-employed truck-drivers, who represented a modern version of the cowboy (and he of the pioneer) of earlier centuries. These independent hard-working tough guys regularly featured in films and in country music, often displaying their sentimental hearts. The image of the British lorry-driver could hardly be more different, but in any case CB radio was introduced into Britain as a recreational interest rather than a professional necessity, and it is thus associated with ham radio enthusiasts rather than lorry-drivers. A further disparity is caused by differences in scale: Route 66 from Chicago to Los Angeles enjoys imposing scenery and the romance of history; the M66 between Ramsbottom and Whitefield cannot compete.

John Considine (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada)

'Dictionary Ownership in Early Modern England'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

The story of the *publication* of dictionaries in early modern England is becoming increasingly well known, and is supported by an excellent infrastructure of short-title catalogues and digitized page images. The story of the *ownership* of dictionaries is a different matter.

This paper will address two principal questions. First, which dictionaries, printed in England or abroad, appear to have been most widely owned in England before 1700? (The evidence to be examined in answering this question includes personal and institutional inventories, auction catalogues, and ownership marks in surviving copies). Second, to what extent is it possible to differentiate ownership and use: which dictionaries were most frequently cited? Were any marked up by readers?

It is never possible to get definitive answers to questions like this about the early history of book ownership and reading, and this will necessarily be an exploratory paper, but it will at least give some indication of the dictionaries which really mattered in early modern England — which may well not be identical with those which have received the most scholarly attention in recent decades.

Sarah Crover (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada)

'Spenser as Maker: Reinventing the English Lexicon in *The Shepheardes Calender*'

HISTORICAL VOCABULARY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

The extensive glossaries accompanying each section of Edmund Spenser's *The Shepheardes Calender* required explanation, even to Spenser's contemporaries. Including glossaries in non-English texts, such as the works of Virgil, was standard practice, but *The Shepheardes Calender* was the first example of an English text that included a glossary of English terms. Moreover, there is something particularly unusual about the nature of glossing in this text. Two controversies surround these glossaries: scholars continue to debate both the identity of the mysterious E.K., and the provenance of the "old and obsolete" terms he glosses for Spenser's readership. But whether they believe E.K. to be a Spenserian fiction or a separate editor, scholars agree in situating Spenser/E.K. as a faithful lexicographer who occasionally (and inadvertently) errs in his definitions. Examinations

of the glossing in this text typically focus on the nature of E.K.'s explanations of character and symbolism or try to reveal his true identity by matching his use of language against contemporary authors. In this paper, I depart from current approaches by examining how and why E.K. glosses the words he does in *The Shepheardes Calender*. While it has been argued that, on occasion, E.K. either seems to explain the obvious or appears to mistranslate (most recently by the editors of the Yale Edition of the shorter poems), I contend that E.K. is neither a pedantic nor even a bumbling translator of terms, but is advancing, in effect, a careful agenda: if all glossary making is, by nature, an interested activity, Spenser/E.K.'s agenda is unusually deliberate. Using the origins, usage, and incidence of two glossed words – *stoure* and *coronal* – in Early English Books Online and the online edition of the Oxford English Dictionary as examples, I reveal how E.K. presents meaning as uncovered rather than created, while assiduously promoting the traditional “Englishness” of Spenser’s “harsh tearmes.” That is, I argue that E.K. is an insincere glosser: through him, Spenser is deliberately reinventing the English lexicon by means of a constructed “oldspeak”(Maley), employing manufactured meanings to allow himself scope for his own ideological impulses toward both English linguistic purity and literary canonization.

Janet DeCesaris (Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain)

‘Compound-forming Ware’

RESEARCHING WORDS 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

This paper analyzes compounds with the word *ware* and their representation in several dictionaries of modern English. Our aim is to show that *ware* has developed into two different, currently productive compound-forming elements, one meaning goods, and the other meaning computer software.

-*Ware* is commonly used to form noun compounds that roughly mean “Articles made of [first element in the compound]” or “Articles with [first element in the compound]” (e.g. *brassware*, *glassware*, *chinaware*; *hollowware*, *stemware*). The first element in the compound is usually a noun, although *-ware* also attaches to verbs (*bakeware*, *cookware*) and to adjectives (*earthenware*, *flatware*). This use of *-ware* has frequently given rise to proprietary names for kitchen items (CorningWare®, Farberware®). Compounds with *-ware* are often only used in the singular, although the word *housewares* is a notable exception.

The word *hardware* has been applied to computer equipment since 1947 (Ayto, *Twentieth Century Words*, 1999:280) and subsequently *software* was modeled on *hardware* (Ayto, 1999:440). Currently *-ware* is a quite productive compound-forming element in computer science and the resulting word refers to some type of software, e.g. *adware*, *freeware*, *groupware*, *shareware*, *spyware*. Many of these creations are informal and humorous (e.g. *shelfware*, unused software that is consequently left on a shelf).

A search for words ending in *-ware* on www.onelook.com shows that the software-related sense is currently more frequent than the goods-related sense. Several English dictionaries consulted did not include the software-related sense; in fact, some did not specifically mention the older use of *-ware* in compounds referring to goods. Although the software related sense may be too recent, too colloquial, or possibly too ephemeral for dictionary inclusion, the fact that many dictionaries do not have a separate sense for *-ware* as a compound forming element may be related to the difficulty of describing word-formation elements in a dictionary context (Kastovsky, 2000: “Words and Word-Formation: Morphology in *OED*”; Berg, 1993:58-64, *A Guide to the Oxford English Dictionary*). In our paper we suggest how these forms might be described in a general dictionary.

Andreas Deutsch (Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms, Heidelberg, Germany)

‘The *Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms* (DRW) and its European Concept’

SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The “*Deutsches Rechtswoerterbuch*” (DRW, Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms) was established in 1897. The project of a dictionary of Anglo-Norman legal terms, devised by the Selden Society about the same time, served at its ideal – although it has never been carried out.

Despite its name: Right from the beginning the DRW was not only supposed to be a dictionary of German legal terms, but of all West Germanic languages and dialects (for example:

Lombardic, Old Frisian, Middle Dutch, Low German, High German). Therefore – among others – Old English legal terms are still subject of the lexicographical work.

The dictionary reflects about 1400 years of legal and language history – from the first Germanic written sources until the 19th century.

It is edited by an interdisciplinary team of academics (lawyers, philologists, etc.) at the “Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities” and comprises 11 volumes with about 90.000 articles from A to S so far. Since 1999 the DRW has gradually been provided with an appearance on the world-wide web. Today all completed articles of the DRW are available to the public on its website (www.deutsches-rechtswörterbuch.de) free of charge.

Philip Durkin (Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom)

‘Lexical borrowing in English: a case for a more detailed analysis’

ETYMOLOGY 1 | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

Histories of English typically list approximate proportions of words borrowed from each of the major donor languages, with a few examples, and limited comment on the likely contexts in which borrowing occurred. The figures are normally derived from the *OED* (first edition), filtered through the *Chronological English Dictionary* (1970), which takes the selective wordlist of *SOED* and assigns its already summarized etymologies to various large groups. A similar approach is found in many contributions to the research literature.

I will look at some of the complexities which are disguised by such approaches, and which should be flagged alongside a basic numerical analysis in any careful account:

- Etymologies are often more complex than crude summaries suggest: we find multiple inputs, dual etymologies, repeated formal or semantic borrowing from the same source.
- The focus is normally on loanwords, but loan translations and other types of semantic borrowing are also of importance (and in *OED3* are more clearly flagged), although they are difficult to detect.
- The degree of phonological and morphological naturalization of loanwords, and their productivity within English, should also be taken into account, as should technical vocabularies, register, and stylistic level.

Histories typically use figures from a large wordlist, but illustrate the discussion with familiar, everyday words, which are not typical representatives of the tokens in the *OED* or *SOED* wordlists. To investigate borrowing in this component of the vocabulary, we need to look elsewhere for our wordlist: Swadesh meaning lists, defining vocabulary of learner’s dictionaries, wordlists of school or learner’s dictionaries, frequency lists. Such tools, combined with *OED*’s etymologies and dates of attestation, can give a much fuller picture of how many ultimately borrowed words there are in different components of the vocabulary of contemporary English, and (a very different question) how borrowing has affected different components of the vocabulary in recent decades.

For earlier periods the available tools and data are more limited, but similar complicating factors exist, plus additional ones such as interpreting data from multilingual texts, or borrowing in situations of language shift rather than language maintenance.

Sabine Elsner-Petri (Deutsches Wörterbuch, Göttingen, Germany)

‘Phraseology in historical dictionaries’

PHRASEOLOGY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Phraseology poses a challenge e.g. to describing polysemy or positioning within the structure of dictionaries. These kind of problems have not yet been resolved in German lexicography. In this lecture I will talk about a special field of phraseology - the historical phraseology related to practical experiences in the revised edition of the “Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm”.

The first problem with historical phrases is to identify them. From a synchronic point of view, phraseology is defined by frequency and persistency of a syntagma which can be detected by analyzing a large number of texts (e.g. in electronic corpora) written in present-day language. But how can a phrase in middle high german or old high german be identified when your perception is

based on only a few sources, sometimes only one? In lexicography one often gets the impression to be dealing with some kind of idiom of an older stage of a language without being able to prove it. The second problem is how to embed these constructions into the microstructure of a dictionary. To illustrate the problem, I will give examples from different German dictionaries with various concepts affecting the handling of phraseology. These examples will demonstrate the pros and cons of the different systems. However, none of these are able to describe idiomatic syntagmas holistically. These aspects will be discussed on the basis of the current state of research from the user's as well as the lexicographer's perspective. Finally, I will point out the solution that has been considered acceptable in the „Deutsches Wörterbuch“, thereby leading to my central question for the discussion: Would it be an advantage to take such language structures out of dictionaries describing single words, and placing them in an own phraseology dictionary instead?

Dewi W. Evans (University College Dublin, Ireland)

'Edward Lhwyd, Lexicographer'

CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Edward Lhwyd (or Lhuyd) c.1660-1709 is justly regarded as the founding father of Celtic Studies as he was the first person to study all the living Celtic languages and to note their affinities.

While Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford he undertook a four-year journey to collect linguistic material (and very much else besides) in the Celtic countries, and some of the fruits of his researches were published in his *Archaeologia Britannica* of 1707.

As a trailblazer with few materials to aid him it required a great deal of effort and perseverance to learn the languages. Partly to aid his own studies but also to ensure that others could build on the knowledge that he had gleaned he produced grammars and dictionaries of a number of languages and these remain of interest today.

After a brief overview of his life and accomplishments this paper will look at the wide range of lexicographical material which he produced himself or caused to be produced, including works on Cornish, Irish and Basque.

Muhammad-Reza Fakh-Rohani (University of Qom, Iran)

'Redefining Some Genre-Specific Words: Evidence from some English Texts about Ashura'

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

The Battle of Karbala (Iraq) which took place on Ashura (10 Muharram 61 AH/ 10 October 680 AD) has since exerted some influences on Muslim communities. On such a day, Imam al-Husayn, the 3rd Infallible Imam and the youngest grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, was martyred, together with about 100 of his companions. As the religio-historical significance of the Ashura tragedy of Karbala has made it a symbol of true Islam, it has received the attention and devotion of Muslims, especially, the Shiites. Over time, concepts associated with the Ashura tragedy have become semantically polysemous and religiously (and sometimes regionally) culture-bound, hence somewhat untranslatable from such Islamicate languages as Arabic, Persian, and Urdu into English.

A glance at some English publications about Islamic history (and early Shiite history in specific) reveals that the Ashura tragedy has had some linguistic influence on the English language. This influence is observable through a range of Ashura-oriented concepts and Oriental loan-words in English, e.g., Ashura, Muharram, taziya, and azadari (with the last one chiefly used in Indian English context).

Certain collegiate English dictionaries seem to be in need of improvement about some Ashura-oriented concepts and senses. For example, words such as "Ashura" and "taziya" have several uses and meanings in Shiite English texts for which the definitions provided in *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (6th ed., 2007) are utterly insufficient. To fill this semantic-cum-lexicographical gap, some solutions can be envisaged, together with some practical ways, to upgrade major English dictionaries regarding typical Ashura discourse in English.

References:

Bailey, T. G., 2008 [1932], *History of Urdu Literature*, Calcutta: Association Press; repr. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Fakh-Rohani, M.-R., 2009, "Ashura", a definition contributed by email to the *OED3*.

- Fakhr-Rohani, M.-R., 2009, Rev. of *Al-Maqtal al-Husayni al-Ma'thur*, by M-J al-Tabasi, *Third Frame* 2.3: 207-210.
- Hyder, S. A., 2006, *Reliving Karbala: Martyrdom in South Asian Memory*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jafri, S. H. M., 2000 [1979], *The Origins and Early Development of Shi'a Islam*, London: Longman; Beirut: Librairie du Liban; repr. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Naqvi, S., and V. Kishan Rao, eds., 2004, *The Muharram Ceremonies among the Non-Muslims of Andhra Pradesh*, Hyderabad, A.P.: Bab-ul-Ilm Society.

Georges Farid (University of Québec, Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada)

'Should Racial Slurs Exist In French Dictionaries?'

FRENCH LEXICOGRAPHY | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Are racial slurs and pejorative words expressed by abusive ethnic designations in the French language pertinent in a dictionary? Isn't any pejorative word or expression, particularly when it is using an ethnic designation, derogatory? Our intention is not to treat the global problem of racism, only the linguistic words and expressions referring negatively to the nomenclature of people. Far from wanting to be the "language police" raising the "politically correct" flag, we are inquiring into the existence of some forty racist ethnic designations, particularly in two well known dictionaries : *Le Petit Robert* (PR) and *Le Petit Larousse* (PL).

Although we briefly present the adversary position related to insults and racial designations, we will discuss to what extent those words and expressions are important, particularly for foreigners or second language learners. Their existence should not offend anybody since they innocently describe the meaning without hateful propaganda. Of course this position will be debated.

The result of our search, after the analysis of some forty racist terms and expressions, concludes that these racist terms are found in different forms and structures. The above-mentioned dictionaries, although they mostly agree on the definitions, are lacking consistency in the labelling of these terms. Uniformity in the "chronological-register-notational" marking would be most beneficial for dictionary users.

Joseph T. Farquharson (University of Technology, Jamaica)

'Preparing a Creole Dictionary on Historical Principles: The Case of the *Jamaican National Dictionary*'

MODERN LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

Compiling a dictionary on historical principles for any language is quite an ambitious task, but preparing one for a creole language presents several additional challenges. This paper looks at several problems faced by the fledgling Jamaican Lexicography Project (Jamlex) in the preparation of the *Jamaican National Dictionary* (JND). First, most dictionaries of creoles present contrast lexicons which might help to strengthen the view that creoles are impoverished languages. Second, Jamaican is still largely an oral language, and so finding illustrative quotations from written (published sources) is sometimes a challenge. Third, seeing that Jamaican is an oral language, the lexicographer does not have the luxury to pick and choose quotations from written (published) sources. Fourth, since the language exists alongside its major lexifier language, English, with which it forms a continuum of varieties, it is often difficult to say whether a word/expression belongs to Jamaican or English, or both. Fifth, while property concepts in English are generally realised as adjectives, in Jamaican they tend to be verby—a fact which presents special challenges for lexicographers.

This paper examines how existing dictionaries of creole languages deal with these issues, and goes further to propose and explore the solutions which have been adopted by Jamlex for the *Jamaican National Dictionary*.

Margery Fee and Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada)

'Contact, Cognates, and the *Dictionary of Canadianisms Online*'

MODERN LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

The Charter of the French Language (1977) made Quebec a unilingual francophone province. Most Quebec anglophones live in Montreal; 70% report that they are bilingual (2006 census). Bilingualism is also high in young francophones and allophones, making Montreal a perfect site for contact phenomena. Borrowings from Quebec French (QF) are common in Quebec English (QE), e.g. *dépanneur*, 'corner store' and *guichet*. 'bank machine,' 'cash point.' The use of "false friends" or cognates with clearly distinct meanings in QF and QE has increased—one hears and occasionally reads *library* for bookstore or *circulation* for traffic. The primary focus of this paper is on partial cognates, "pairs . . . that have the same meaning in some, but not all contexts" (Frunza & Inkpen 2007). For example, the primary meaning of *primordial* in English is "primeval," while in French it is "essential," leading to sentences like "The freshness of the fish is primordial." Using dictionary definitions to test for the effects of QF on QE sometimes fails, however. In QE, *security* is often used where Canadian English speakers would choose *safety* although the *Canadian Oxford* and the *OED* give 'safety' as the first sense: "The left-turn ban was part of a plan . . . to improve security at the rail crossing." Other cognates have different frequencies, connotations, or degrees of formality that affect QE usage. Evidence on these differences for about 30 cognates will come from the English-language Montreal daily, the *Gazette*, with control data from *The Toronto Star*. The newspaper corpus will be supplemented with correctness / acceptability judgements by Vancouver and Montreal speakers. The results will directly inform how the second edition of the *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles* (DCHP-Online) should document such differences, if at all. Sample dictionary entries will be provided for several new senses for cognates along with the supporting evidence. Existing work (e.g. Poplack, Walker and Malcolmson 2006) does not apply the fine-grained semantic analysis proposed here and therefore tends to under-report the nature of French influence.

Joseph Felice-Pace (Independent scholar, Balzan, Malta)

'A Recently Re-discovered Maltese-English Dictionary by Salvu Mamo'

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

A recently re-discovered Maltese-English dictionary by Salvu Mamo might provide an insight into the state of the Maltese language and that of the use of English at the end of the 19th century.

The British had been in Malta since the beginning of the century, but their several attempts to anglicize the Maltese produced negative results. By 1880, Governor Bouverie's 1830 call that "this colony should be English, not Italian" was still on paper. For centuries Italian had been the official language of Malta, although the Maltese spoke the vernacular.

In 1878 the British Government sent Patrick Keenan, the man responsible for the anglicization of Ireland, to attempt a repeat performance in Malta. His views met with fierce opposition, but it might well be that the publication by the same Mamo of an English-Maltese dictionary in 1885 was due to this campaign. This dictionary is actually dedicated to the Maltese Director of Education who was in charge of government's pro-English programme.

The Maltese-English sequel never saw the light of day, and little is known about the author. He certainly did not belong to the literary circles of the time.

In the early 1930's, when Maltese took the place of Italian in the Maltese educational system and in the Courts, Government acquired the manuscript from Mamo's family to serve as a basis for a Maltese-English dictionary.

Actually little use seems to have been made of it, and it lay at the Department of Education till a bomb fell on the place and it was destined to be thrown away. Luckily, a teacher spotted this and other manuscripts ready to be wheel-barrowed, and picked up a few for himself.

There it lay till he told me about it some 5 years ago, and was recently persuaded to have it published; not an easy task.

Aline Francoeur (University of Ottawa, Canada)

'The Enterprising and Tenacious Guy Miège: Four Dictionaries from 1677 to 1688'

FRENCH LEXICOGRAPHY | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Guy Miège, an inspired and inventive humanist who, from 1668, taught languages in London, is among the first non-Britishers to venture into dictionary-making in England. His lexicographic career, short but intense, is impressive: over a period of eleven years, he compiled four French-English dictionaries, three with an English-French counterpart. Each is unique and results from distinct motivations.

His first dictionary, published in 1677 under the title *A New Dictionary French and English*, is a temerarious attempt to reflect the "present Use and modern Orthography" of the French, and to reform the use Britishers were making of bilingual dictionaries. Miège's production might have ended there, had it not been for some prejudicial reaction to his first work, which drove him to publish *A Dictionary of Barbarous French* in 1679 as a mere favor to satisfy his detractors.

Miège made another fresh start in 1684 with his *Short Dictionary*, reaching out to a broader audience to which he appealed in different terms. Conceived both for the "New Beginners [in the study of the French language], and such as cannot reach to the Price of a great Volume" (Miège 1684: [Preface: 2]), the *Short Dictionary* reveals a new influence on Miège, that of Richelet, who had just published, in France, the first monolingual dictionary of the French. This influence was to show even more in Miège's last work. Originally intended as a mere revision of the *New Dictionary*, the *Great French Dictionary* of 1688 ended up being, so Miège says in the preface, "a New Piece of Work", "a new Production of [his] Pains and Industry [...], and the Result of many Years Study". Presented by Miège as his "last Hand", it crowns a development in his lexicographic description of the French language that will constitute the main focus of my presentation.

References:

- Miège, G. 1677. *A New Dictionary French and English, with Another English and French; According to the Present Use, and Modern Orthography of the French. Inrich'd with New Words, Choice Phrases, and Apposite Proverbs; Digested into a Most Accurate Method; and Contrived for the Use both of English and Foreigners.* By Guy Miego, Gent. London: printed by Th. Dawks for Thomas Basset at the George near Cliffords-Inns in Fleet-street, 2 pts.
- Miège, G. 1679. *A Dictionary of Barbarous French. Or, a Collection, by Way of Alphabet, of Obsolete, Provincial, Mis-spelt, and Made Words in French. Taken out of Cotgrave's Dictionary, with Some Additions. A Work Much Desired, and Now Performed, for the Satisfaction of Such as Read Old French.* By Guy Miego, Author of the New French Dictionary, London, printed by J. C. for Thomas Basset at the sign of the George near Clifford's-Inne in Fleetstreet, [354 p.].
- Miège, G. 1684. *A Short Dictionary English and French, with Another French and English, According to the Present Use, and Modern Orthography.* By Guy Miego, Gent., London, printed for Tho. Basset at the George in Fleet-street near St. Dunstans Church, [854] p.
- Miège, G. 1688. *The Great French Dictionary. In Two Parts. The First, French and English; the Second, English and French; According to the Ancient and Modern Orthography. Wherein Each Language is Set Forth in its Greatest Latitude: The Various Senses of Words, both Proper and Figurative, are Orderly Digested; and Illustrated with Apposite Phrases, and Proverbs: The Hard Words Explained; and the Proprieties Adjusted. To which are Prefixed the Grounds of both Languages, in Two Grammatical Discourses; the One English, and the Other French.* By Guy Miego, Gent., London, printed by J. Redmayne for Tho. Basset at the George near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, 2 vol.

Peter Gilliver (Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom)

'Walter Worrall and George Watson: the "nearly men" of the *Oxford English Dictionary*'

EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

The Editors of the first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* regularly acknowledged their debt to the lexicographers who worked alongside them as assistants. The fourth Editor, Charles Onions, was promoted to this position after spending many years as an assistant; two other assistants, Walter Worrall and George Watson, came closer than anyone else to becoming Editors in the same

way, but are now obscure figures. In this paper, drawing on material from the archives of Oxford University Press and elsewhere, I examine their contrasting backgrounds and personalities, and the substantial contribution made by each of them to the Dictionary.

The image originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

The image originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

Top: OED staff in 1915, photographed outside the Divinity School's Wren door, part of the Bodleian Library buildings. A team of *OED* lexicographers worked here from 1901 onwards on the first edition.

Murray's co-editor Henry Bradley (1845–1923) is seated centrally, flanked by the third co-editor, W. A. Craigie, on the right, and the fourth, C. T. Onions, on the left. Walter Worrall sits on the other side of Onions, while George Watson stands behind, third from the left. These two are the 'nearly men' of the *OED* featured in Peter Gilliver's paper on Friday afternoon.

Craigie (1867–1957) was the editor of the Dictionary of American English (completed in 1944, and discussed by Michael Adams in his plenary lecture on Friday) as well as the first two volumes of the *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* (1937–2002), while Onions (1873–1965) worked for decades on successive editions of the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* and also edited the *Oxford Dictionary of Etymology* (1966).

OUP photo. The photo along with related material can also be seen in the exhibition on the Bodleian Library and the OED, arranged to coincide with ICHLL5, currently on display in the Proscholium to the Divinity Schools.

Bottom: James Murray (1837-1915) and his staff, 1915

The main editor of the *OED*, James Murray, with his team of lexicographers (including two of his daughters, Elsie on the left and Rosfrith on the right) in his Scriptorium.

OUP photo.

Giles Goodland (Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom)

'The *OED* and "single-use" words'

RESEARCHING WORDS 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The *OED* has always been a historical dictionary; but it also includes words without a history: those words for which only one illustrative quotation has been found. Are such words in essence synchronic, without a diachronic dimension, and if so is there something unique about them? Or are they simply accidents of time and usage, all 'nonce' formations, suitable to only one particular occasion, and without great significance?

Recent editing on *OED*-Online has been able to find more quotations for entries that previously had only one quotation, giving a large number of words a history they did not have before. This is because of the recent increase in the availability of databases such as EEBO, ECCO and Googlebooks that enable editors to supplement their use of the *OED*'s own archives with reference to a huge array of resources. But there are also many words on *OED*-Online that are still singletons, apparently unique creations of a particular moment of utterance.

Now that we can search over so much of published writing in English, we have a vantage point on 'rare' words that the original compilers of the NED could not have imagined. Is this a difference in kind, or only in degree? We cannot of course definitively say that a word was used in only one text. But it often feels as if this is probable.

This paper examines the status of a range of edited entries on *OED*-Online that are represented by a single quotation. Between the start of the letter R, and RE-, there are 96 such words, from RAMICULOSE a. to RE v. They range over a broad historical period, and come from a wide range of sources, from the language of science to that of literature and poetry.

I will conclude with a discussion about whether these 'isolates' in our vocabulary have any linking characteristics, if we can go so far as to talk about 'synchronic'-only words. A historical dictionary, in order to represent a history of the whole language, does need to cover even the isolated words that in themselves have no history, because their status says something about the language as a whole.

Jonathon Green (Independent scholar, Paris, France)

'Taking Slang Seriously: Making a Slang Dictionary on Historical Principles in the Digital Age'

SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

I have been writing slang dictionaries since my first appeared in 1984 (The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang), and the latest, and I hope the best, is scheduled to appear in a few months. It is called Green's Dictionary of Slang on Historical Principles. It runs to three volumes, and offers 125,000 headwords with nested derivations, compounds and phrases. All of which are backed up by citations and offer where possible etymologies.

My intention is to illustrate the nuts and bolts of making such a dictionary. To do this I intend to take a page, or if I find that requires an excess of time, a column (half-page) of the book and show just how it was put together: the choice of headwords, their etymologies, the nesting (or lack of it), the etymology, the sense separation and definitions, and, perhaps most complex, the sourcing and selection of citations. I shall also show the way in which, unlike those of standard English, the slang lexicographer is required to be a detective-cum-translator, in pursuit of his or her material. Certain texts, especially those encountered as one retreats chronologically, contain a language that is as recondite and elusive as any. One must decode as well as select, define and sort.

Slang is about rule-breaking and defying authority, including that of those who attempt to codify it. Thus it is to be expected that slang lexicography of this type, must acknowledge that the language under review is keen to break the rules of dictionary-making. To an extent one is forced to shoe-horn it into an established and thus comprehensible framework so as to make the dictionary both authoritative—as far as that may be possible with so chimerical a lexis—and worth using.

Daniel Greenberg (Stroud's Judicial Dictionary and Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law, London, United Kingdom)

'Preventing History: A Lexicographical Learning-Curve'

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law was about to become history, being allowed to slip slowly but surely into obsolescence after a lapse of more than 30 years between editions. An unlikely combination of impulses from its former publisher and a legal book-sellers gave it a final chance of revival, and a decision was taken to make one attempt to reverse the terminal decline. An editorial team was assembled, for membership of which the only lexicographical qualification was enthusiasm. In the course of the 3-year project we all learned a great deal about how not to write dictionaries.

This short paper will offer some thoughts from a novice on how to grapple, at speed and against a host of commercial and professional pressures, with fundamental issues that will be familiar to experienced lexicographers. How do you bring yourself to throw out historical material that once gone will be found nowhere else? If you keep it, how do you prevent it from swamping the work or jeopardising the reputation of the dictionary? How do you draw the line between a good dictionary and a bad encyclopaedia? Is the inclusion of examples a counsel of perfection or an admission of failure to define clearly? How far is it worth striving for consistency, when the authority of the work depends on using a wide range of experts with necessarily individual styles and approaches? How far should one consolidate historical doubt, or strip out old entries simply because they are no longer verifiable (and perhaps never were)? How do you reflect the fact that the inclusion of new substantive fields changes the class of reader and, therefore, the kind of product they are expecting and need? And, finally, what is a dictionary anyway?

David Greetham (CUNY Graduate Center, New York, United States)

'The Law of Dictionaries/Dictionaries and the Law'

SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

This paper explores the relationship between dictionaries as sources for "authoritative" meaning and the impact of such authority on contemporary legal decisions. One aspect of this relationship is the role of the "proscriptive" as opposed to "descriptive" dictionary, especially as the former attempts to fix current allowable usage and the latter provides meanings that reflect various historical moments. The paper thus builds on the work of Kevin Werbach on the connections between conservative US Supreme Court decisions and historical meanings in older dictionaries. A similar project for UK jurisdictions will yield valuable information on the use of dictionaries.

For example, in a 1982 case, the Law Lords determined whether Sikhs were a protected group under the 1976 Race Relations Act, which involved research into the meaning of the word *race*, and its overlap with *ethnic*. Lord Fraser of Tullybelton at first commented that the definition of *ethnic* in the *OED* edition of 1897 could not fall under the 1976 reference to race, but by following the changing definitions in later editions of *OED*, including the 1972 Supplement, he could argue that "[t]he value of the 1972 definition is . . . that it shows that ethnic has come to be commonly used in a sense appreciably wider than the strictly racial or biological" and that "[the appellant] is a member of the Sikh community which qualifies as a racial group for the purposes of the Act." Thus, the various editions of the *OED* determined whether Sikhs were covered by the 1976 Act.

With current online searchable databases, it is now possible to chart almost every recent occasion when UK courts have used dictionaries to reach legal decisions, and this paper provides an overview of this procedure.

Oddrun Grønvik and **Åse Wetås** (Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway)

'Standardising 400 Years of Speech: *Norsk Ordbok and Its Dialect Materials*'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

Norwegian linguistic history has documentation gaps, resulting from Old Norse being replaced with Danish (ca 1400 - 1900), which again was replaced with two written would-be standards, Nynorsk (1860 onwards) and Bokmål (from ca 1900, originally Danish modified towards educated Norwegian

speech). In the 20th century, both standards were modified several times, and they are now fairly close to each other, but still distinct.

Norsk Ordbok (NO 2014) is a twelve volume academic dictionary covering Nynorsk literature since the Nynorsk standard took form around 1860, and Norwegian dialects from 1600 onwards. The project started in 1930, was digitised from 1991 onwards, and is pledged to finish its twelfth volume by the end of 2014. Since 2003 the editorial platform has been wholly digital.

The lexicographic principle behind NO 2014 is that every dialect word can be expressed in the standard orthography and belongs in written Nynorsk. This premise is expressed in an index linking speech and the written standard (the Meta Dictionary).

Oral materials have been collected and included both from the synchronic and the diachronic angle since project start in 1930. Older materials comprise dialect word lists from 1600 onwards and dialect texts. Plans are afoot to digitise the whole dialect corpus 1600 - 1850, emphasising philology combined with maximum accessibility.

Collections of synchronic oral materials started in 1930. They comprise transcribed speech, recordings and maps of Norwegian linguistic phenomena. NO 2014 also uses digitised text collections, parts of which are dialect based and difficult to search.

Challenges in dealing with the dialect materials include identifying dialect forms with standard forms, sorting out etymologies and establishing word maps for all meanings. Project speed requires transparent organisation of materials. Public funding requires easy access for all. In this paper, we would like to show how these issues are handled.

Robin W. Hamilton (Independent scholar, Darlington, United Kingdom)

'All's Boman! – The Lexis of Cant in London Around 1724'

SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

When Jack Sheppard embarked on his final journey from Newgate prison to be hanged at Tyburn in 1724, he became the focus of a highly disparate but closely related set of texts, some of which were written about him, while others emerged from the milieu in which he had cut a prominent figure. As a result, we have a stereoscopic perspective on the cant lexis of a particular time and place – London during some twenty years at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Directly connected with Sheppard were newspaper reports, poems, a pantomime, and an unperformed play, *The Prison-Breaker*. Further, these texts were bracketed by two dictionaries. The first, *A new dictionary of the canting crew* by B.E. in 1699, represented cant as it was about twenty years before Sheppard was hanged, while *The New Canting Dictionary*, published anonymously in 1725, incorporated terms new at the time of Sheppard's death. These two dictionaries coexist with works by Charles Hitchin, Daniel Defoe, John Poulter, and Anon, which contain cant glossaries seemingly independent of the dictionary tradition.

We can trace the emergence of certain words which almost seem to define this moment – the Rumbo Ken, the running snabble, the Whit, and of course the Boman Prig, of which Sheppard was perhaps the fullest exemplar.

This paper will examine the interaction between the dictionaries, dramas, prose narratives, and songs in order to shed light on both the dynamic of the presentation of cant in its written form, and the core of terms which are located in this particular time and place. We can even see the newspaper accounts of Sheppard's final capture transformed before our eyes into the cant speech of the time in "Frisky Moll's Song" as it is sung in *Harlequin Sheppard* only a week after Sheppard's death.

Andrew Hawke (University of Wales Dictionary of the Welsh Language, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom)

'Second Time Around: Re-editing *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*'

CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru is the standard historical dictionary of the Welsh language. The project commenced in 1921 with a 27-year reading programme, and editing began in 1947/8 with the first fascicle appearing in 1950. By this time it had been decided that a shorter version of the dictionary would be published initially over ten years, to be followed by a fuller version in due course. However, towards the end of the letter B it became increasingly clear that funding for a separate fuller version

would never be forthcoming, and gradually the scale of the dictionary was increased until it became much more akin to the *OED* in appearance. In fact, the *OED* was influential in the planning of GPC, with Henry Bradley providing advice in the 1920s, and OUP printing two of the four volumes.

After 52 years' work and another 60 fascicles, the dictionary was finally completed in 2002 and launched by Rhodri Morgan at a ceremony in the Welsh Assembly in Cardiff. As soon as drafting the first edition reached the end of the alphabet in 2001, work began on re-editing the two unacceptably condensed initial letters of the alphabet.

It had been assumed that this would be a fairly straightforward task, mainly involving the addition of recent vocabulary and adding further citations to the existing entries. The scope of the revision has been far greater than originally envisaged, and in effect the dictionary has been completely re-edited rather than just being revised. The number of neologisms added has been far greater than was anticipated, partly because of the increasing amount of material in Welsh available on the Web. The techniques used to discover new words are described, together with some of the main challenges of this major revision.

Toni Healey (Dictionary of Old English, University of Toronto, Canada)

'Matters of the Heart'

HISTORICAL VOCABULARY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

The 'heart', together with 'hand' and 'head', is one of the three significant body parts in the letter H in both Old English and Modern English. This paper will explore how figurative and transferred senses may have arisen in English from the literal senses of 'heart', and also will suggest some of the phrasal richnesses which 'heart' develops, beginning with the earliest period of the language. This bodily organ is not only the vital principle, but is also the seat of feeling / will / intellect in the broadest sense. The word also deepens down both intellectually and emotionally to refer to the seat of one's inmost thoughts and of one's emotions (especially of love and affection, of courage or fear). This paper will attempt to trace the path of interiority and centredness which this word takes in its sense development in Old English with a view to its later history in English.

Matthias Heinz (Eberhard Karls University, Tübingen, Germany)

'Making a multilingual dictionary of Italian loanwords: the Dizionario degli italianismi in francese, inglese, tedesco (DIFIT)'

MODERN LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

This talk will outline the methodology, scope and structure of the DIFIT (i.e. the Dizionario di italianismi in francese, inglese, tedesco, prepared by H. Stammerjohann, E. Arcaini, G. Cartago, P. Galetto, M. Heinz, M. Mayer, G. Rovere, G. Seymer; Firenze: Accademia della Crusca 2008), a trilingual loanword dictionary recently published in print. This specialized lexicographical resource focuses on language contact resulting in synchronic and diachronic lexical transfer from the Italian language to French, English and German. Italian as a culturally extremely rich and diverse source for borrowings has extensively influenced the other three European languages in different historic phases all along the past six centuries. The DIFIT reflects this rich European heritage of borrowings in a maximal variety of lexical fields. Major challenges in and prior to editing the dictionary included the delimitation and exploration of the source material and deciding on depth of historical coverage as well as defining the information programme of the microstructure. At the same time, limitations of the general lexicographical documentation on Italian and the three recipient languages had to be taken into account and, wherever possible, circumnavigated. Complementing the review of methodological issues in the first part, the second part of the paper will present the results of an introductory survey on the quantitative impact of Italian loanwords as documented in the DIFIT and give a brief outlook on the ongoing project of digitizing the lexicographical data by means of an online database (E-DIFIT).

Henrik Hovmark (Dictionary of Danish Insular Dialects, University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

'Introducing the context : local and international trends at the Dictionary of Danish Insular Dialects in the 1920s and 1930s'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

The Dictionary of Danish Insular Dialects (DID; in Danish: Ømålsordbogen) describes the Danish dialects on Zealand, Funen and surrounding islands. It covers the period from 1750 to 1945, the core period being 1850 to 1920. Publishing began in 1992. Since then, a volume has appeared biannually.

The plans for and work with DID gathered speed in the 1920'ies and 1930'ies, and a range of new methods and tools were elaborated and brought to use. These tools were inspired by the German so-called Wörter und Sachen-tradition that stressed the importance of ethnological or encyclopaedic aspects in lexicographical descriptions. And, indeed, special ethnological descriptions are to be found in DID (cf. for instance entries like bage 'bake' and høst 'harvest').

These descriptions are rather unique since they on the one hand appear like encyclopaedic articles, but at the same time are making constant reference to the dialectal vocabulary.

In this presentation, however, I shall show that other scientific trends also made an important imprint on the new tools and the final planning of the dictionary. For instance, the keen interest in material culture and terminology had strong parallels within ethnology (for instance at the National Museum of Denmark); and new trends within dialectology had ever since the early 1920'ies stressed the importance of taking into account the communicative and cultural context in the description of the dialects. Special attention will be given to the practical and theoretical considerations behind the so-called big questionnaire, introduced in 1926. Examples of the work with and results of the collection of data using the big questionnaire will be given.

Veronica Hurst (Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom)

'Presenting the evidence: bibliography in the *Oxford English Dictionary*'

EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

Very broadly speaking, bibliography involves the description of documents according to a particular set of rules, for a particular purpose.

Enumerative bibliography typically aims to list some or all of a set of sources brought together because they belong to the same collection, were written by the same person, or were cited as references in the same publication.

Analytical bibliography, or descriptive and historical bibliography typically aims to document the book *per se* in terms of both its physical nature and the historical context of printing, publishing, and bookselling in which it was produced.

Bibliography in *OED*

As practised in house, bibliography appears to offer a stereotype of the enumerative, resulting in citations in the Dictionary text (providing a bibliographical reference for the particular part of the work that *OED* has used), and bibliographical records (providing library catalogue-type details of works quoted in *OED*).

Citations created by the earlier editors of the Dictionary had to extend well beyond references to the canon of books and journals one might expect. Today's citations need to embrace a plethora of searchable digitized texts and genres of which the John Johnson Collection of printed ephemera is a prime example.

Bibliographical records held in *OED*'s database store essential descriptive and historical information about quoted sources, including links to digitized texts and online reference material.

In order to validate the evidence underpinning *OED*'s definitions, present it clearly, and even on occasion to provide some lexicographical information, both enumerative and analytical techniques must be combined to generate an accurate and comprehensive one-line reference for the Dictionary's readers.

This paper hopes to demonstrate that bibliography at *OED* is a unique blend of research, enumeration, description, and ingenuity, which must respond flexibly to successive waves of material offering new evidence and new kinds of evidence for use in *OED*.

A modern equivalent to *OED2*'s bibliography is under construction, in the shape of the bibliographical records held in Pasadena's BibManager; these are described briefly in the final section of this Training Manual.

Giovanni Iamartino (University of Milan, Italy)

“A Hundred Visions and Revisions”: Malone's Annotations to Johnson's *Dictionary*'

LANGUAGE AND USAGE | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

Researchers on Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary* have carefully analysed the lexicographer's methodology and expanded on the technicalities of his compilation, with regard to both the first edition of 1755 and the fourth, revised edition of 1773. The early reception and criticism of the *Dictionary* have also been studied, especially as far as the awkwardness and idiosyncrasy of some of Johnson's definitions are concerned.

Annotated copies of the *Dictionary*, instead, represent a still neglected, undervalued research area in Johnsonian studies, and undeservedly so, since they may both furnish detailed lexicographical criticism and represent privileged dictionary users' viewpoint, and can therefore offer us reliable and interesting data on the way Johnson's lexicographical achievement was received by the cultural élite of this times.

Following my previous research on Samuel Dyer's annotated copy of the *Dictionary* (which, when the scholar died in 1772, passed to Edmund Burke, who added his own notes), it is the purpose of my paper to present the work of another annotator of the *Dictionary*, i.e. Edmond Malone, the renowned Shakespearian scholar and member of Johnson's circle; beginning in November 1808, Malone added some 3000 notes in his copy of the *Dictionary*, and made lists of 'Moderns Quoted' and 'English Idioms'.

I will carry out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Malone's notes, and will outline a taxonomy of his addenda and corrigenda to the *Dictionary*. My paper is therefore meant to contribute to a deeper knowledge of the *Dictionary* itself and, on a methodological level, to the research into the interplay between language data, lexicographic technique and cultural tenets in an epoch-making dictionary.

Sarah Hoem Iversen (Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

“Their Duty to God and Man”: Religion in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Children's Dictionaries'

LANGUAGE AND USAGE | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

The 'children's dictionary' has been widely regarded as a twentieth-century phenomenon. My thesis, however, argues that children's dictionaries existed as early as the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries. Dictionaries addressed to children in this time were not simply miniature adult dictionaries, but works stylistically and ideologically geared towards a juvenile audience. This paper explores one facet of ideological adaptation of children's dictionaries in the period 1750-1870, namely religious education.

Before elementary education was made compulsory and secular with the 1870 Education Act, all education was fundamentally religious and moral and religious edification was regarded as being at least as important as academic instruction. Whether or not children should receive a Christian education was not the issue, but there was strong disagreement as to the nature of this edification. As didactic works in a religiously divided society, children's dictionaries reflected, and indeed, carried out such disagreements. The wordings of definitions and choices of headwords within these works were not simply guided by limitations of space, or by ideas about children's intellectual capacities, but also by the lexicographers' religious and ethical views.

This paper considers the pervasiveness of religion within children's dictionaries, both in terms of establishing a religious norm against which other beliefs were judged, and in terms of inculcating children with the precepts of the 'true' religion. Focusing particularly on the treatment of, and discrimination against, Roman Catholics, but also on other religions, this paper examines

religious bias and moral-religious prescriptivism in definitions, illustrative examples and pictorial illustrations.

Heidrun Kämper and **Annette Klosa** (Institute for the German Language, Mannheim, Germany)
 ‘*elexiko* and Discourse Dictionary: Two Types of Online-Lexicography’
 MODERN LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

In this paper, two types of dictionaries are presented: a discourse dictionary and a general dictionary, both online in the same lexicographic portal (OWID; www.owid.de). Our aim is to show the special features of each type focussing on the semantic description and the relation between the two types. We will compare the dictionaries on the entry *Demokratie*, one of the most important concepts in the 20th century. Thus, *Demokratie* is one of the main words of the general political lexicon and has to be described in a general dictionary. At the same time, it plays an outstanding and specific role in certain public discourses over the last 100 years (e.g., 1918/19, 1945, 1989) and should be described in a discourse dictionary.

The “Diskurswörterbuch 1945-55” (e.g., “Diskurswörterbuch 1945-55: Opfer–Täter–Nichttäter. Ein Wörterbuch zum Schuldiskurs 1945 – 1955”; <http://www.owid.de/Diskurs1945-55/index.html>) reconstructs the usage of the concept ‘Demokratie’ as an element of the discourse: with typical (often contrary) functions in relation to the participants of the discourse (e.g., participants of the western or of the eastern discourse), with special collocations (e.g., as a partner word of *guilt*), and above all, as a part of the discourse network that creates a semantic structure. Evidence of this can be visualized by a discourse analysis (e.g., *Frieden* [‘peace’], *Freiheit* [‘freedom’], *Antifaschismus* [‘antifascism’], *Volk* [‘nation’], *Mensch* [‘person’]).

elexiko (e.g., “*elexiko* – An online dictionary of contemporary German; http://www.owid.de/elexiko/_index.html) as a general dictionary gives broad semantic information for each entry: the paraphrase, paradigmatic relations (for *Demokratie* for example synonyms [e.g., *Parlamentarismus*], antonyms [e.g., *Faschismus*], as well as kohyponyms [e.g., *Pluralismus*]), and covers typical phrases (e.g., *sich in Demokratie üben* [‘to exercise democracy’]).

Mark Kaunisto (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)
 ‘Something old or something new? Examining *hapax legomena* in corpora of historical texts’
 DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA | THURSDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

My paper discusses the corpus linguistic theories of measuring morphological productivity through the analysis of so-called *hapax legomena* (or ‘hapaxes’), i.e. words occurring only once in a corpus. The theories on the matter were developed in the 1990s by e.g. Baayen and Lieber (1991), and Baayen and Renouf (1996). The idea proposes that the number of low-frequency items of different word-formational processes is linked with the productivity of the processes, i.e. that the number of hapaxes are indicative of the number of new words coined with that particular process.

The proponents of the theory have pointed out that the hapaxes in corpora themselves are not necessarily neologisms, but that they may include merely rare items or words which are becoming obsolete. It is important to note that the theory originally intended to address the question of productivity from a synchronic point of view, with the corpus evidence also representing present-day English. The question then arises whether hapaxes are equally illustrative of productivity when we examine diachronic corpora. It seems unlikely that the relation between the trend of introducing new words, on the one hand, and that of obsolescence, on the other, would be identical from one period to another.

The paper presents a study of hapaxes in three subsections of the 15-million-word Corpus of Late Modern English Texts (extended version, including texts from 1710-1920), compiled at the University of Leuven. The hapaxes (beginning with the letter *m*) in the corpus are examined, and categorised according to the degree of novelty of their occurrences in relation to their first recorded citations in *OED Online*. A comparison is then made between the three periods represented in the corpus, followed by discussion on the theoretical implications of the results.

Christian Kay and Marc Alexander (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

'Colour in the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary*'

PRESENTING INFORMATION | FRIDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Following 44 years of intensive work at Glasgow University and elsewhere, the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary* (HTOED) was published by OUP in October 2009. [1] Based largely on data from the second edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), supplemented by Old English materials, [2] the project is unique in its historical coverage and in the detailed semantic information captured by its scheme of classification. It will continue to develop in future, both in tandem with, and independent of, the OED.

The power of HTOED to illuminate the history of English vocabulary will be demonstrated through an analysis of the semantic field of Colour, which contains about 6000 of the 800,000 or so senses in HTOED. Particular attention will be paid to the subcategory of Red, which predominates throughout the history of English but presents problems if conventional wisdom is followed in separating out Pink as a separate category in the eighteenth century. [3] There will also be discussion of the occurrence of colour words elsewhere in HTOED, and of the cultural implications of objects chosen to typify colours over time.

[1] Kay, Christian, Jane Roberts, Michael Samuels & Irené Wotherspoon (2009). *Historical Thesaurus of the OED*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. <http://www.oup.com/online/ht/>.

[2] Roberts, Jane and Christian Kay with Lynne Grundy. 1995. *A Thesaurus of Old English*. (King's College London Medieval Studies XI.) Second edition, 2000. Amsterdam: Rodopi. <http://libra.englant.arts.gla.ac.uk/oethesaurus/>.

[3] For the original insights, see Berlin, Brent and Paul Kay. 1969, 1990. *Basic Color Terms: Their Universality and Evolution*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Maria Kozianka (Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany)

'Loanwords in the *Etymological Dictionary of Old High German*'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

Loanwords occur in each natural language, also in historical periods of languages. In my speech I'll refer to loanwords in Old High German, which occur in volume 1 to 4 of the "Etymological Dictionary of Old High German". Borrowed derivation morphemes like *-âri* will play a role, too (e.g. *huntâri* 'Centurio' in Tatian vs. *hunno* 'Centurio' in glosses). The focus of the study will be on the semantic fields in which loanwords occur. Beside Latin (or Greek) loanwords of Christian imprint we also find borrowings for things of the daily life, plant names or terms for animals. In this context I take into consideration, whether there exist home-grown counterparts at the same time or not (e.g. *fiobar* 'fever' vs. *rito, ritto* 'fever'). It is also of interest, whether these loanwords are documented in many texts or if they are hapax legomena. In this context it will be controlled whether these loanwords are continued also in Middle or New High German.

Another point of my study is the question in which literary genres these loanwords occur. Are there, for instance, differences in the frequency of loanwords between literary monuments and glosses? Also the degree of integration of these loanwords in the language system of Old High German will be reviewed.

Christina Katsikadeli, Thomas Krisch, and Konstantinos Sampanis (University of Salzburg, Austria)

'The structure of a dictionary to an ancient corpus (Rigveda): morphological, syntactic and semantic information'

DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA | THURSDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

In addition to the lemma and its core meaning, a dictionary to a text corpus should contain information about inflexional morphology, word formation, syntax and semantics as well as etymology to enable a full interpretation of the text. Furthermore it should reflect modern lexicographical and linguistic concepts (e.g. Atkins 2008). The organization of all this has to be represented with clarity and in a user-friendly way. This paper will present examples from dictionaries to ancient texts (e.g. Capelle, LfgrE, Bechert, Grassmann, Merguet) and compare their

structure with the style-guide of the ongoing Rig Veda Lexicon Project in Salzburg, RIVELEX, a new dictionary to the Rigveda text (the oldest text of Ancient India). RIVELEX is published as a book and on CD-Rom in order to enable multiple search possibilities and comes with translations into German and partly into English for enhancing international usability.

References:

- Atkins, Sue 2008: Theoretical Lexicography and its Relation to Dictionary-making. In: Fontenelle, Thierry (ed.) 2008: *Practical lexicography. A Reader*. Oxford: OUP. 31-50.
- Bechert, Heinz 1994: *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch der buddhistischen Texte aus den Turfan-Funden. Band 1*, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
- Capelle, C.: *Vollständiges Wörterbuch über die Gedichte des Homeros und der Homeriden*. Leipzig: Hahn'sche Verlags-Buchhandlung.
- Grassmann, Hermann 1996: *Wörterbuch zum Rigveda. 6. überarbeitete Auflage von Maria Kozianka*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz (1. Auflage 1875).
- Lfgre = *Lexikon des frühgriechischen Epos* 1979 - , begründet von Bruno Snell. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
- Merguet, H. 1966= 1886: *Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars*. Holdesheim: Olms.
- RIVELEX = Krisch, Thomas 2006: *RIVELEX. Rigveda-Lexikon. Band 1. Wörter beginnend mit „a“*. Unter Mitarbeit von Christina Katsikadeli, Stefan Niederreiter und Thomas Kaltenbacher. Graz: Leykam (= Grazer Vergleichende Arbeiten Bd. 20).

Pär Larson (CNR – Opera del Vocabolario Italiano, Florence, Italy)

'Ghost words and new discoveries in the TLIO Old Italian dictionary'

RESEARCHING WORDS 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

The editorial staff of the Opera del Vocabolario Italiano (OVI) in Florence find themselves in a unique position. The *Tesoro della Lingua Italiana delle Origini* (TLIO) (in progress), on which they have been working since 1997, is based on a textual database of mainly 13th and 14th century texts. Their objective approach to this data means that discoveries of unknown words or usages are a frequent phenomenon, bringing to light structures and lexemes which earlier generations of Italian lexicographers—who tended to privilege the Tuscan literary tradition—would have considered strange or erroneous. However, the fact that the database software puts all lexical items on the same level also creates its own set of difficulties, as the task of discerning actual elements of Old Italian from 'ghost' words or scribal errors falls squarely on the shoulders of the lexicographers.

Of the 1,978 texts, containing 22 million occurrences, which today constitute the TLIO Corpus, 190 texts (almost eight million occurrences, more than a third of the total) are actually translations from other languages: mainly Latin, but also French and (rarely) Occitan and Castilian. For these translations the main problem lies in ascertaining the status of certain unfamiliar words and structures: are they occasional adaptations, errors or actual features of Old Italian usage?

In this paper I would like to discuss a number of cases in which the combined lexicographical and philological approach of the OVI researchers to the texts in the TLIO Corpus have yielded new knowledge, bringing to the light real but hitherto unrecognized lexemes and constructions.

Anatoly Liberman (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, United States)

'The Heritage of Hensleigh Wedgwood and his Dictionary of English Etymology'

ETYMOLOGY 2 | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 9

Nowadays someone studying the origin of English words should be advised to use the last edition of Skeat (1910), the *OED*, its shorter versions and digests, and Weekley. Among the more general reference works only *The Century Dictionary* and H. C. Wyld's *Universal Dictionary* occasionally contain original etymological information. But this does not mean that the long history of etymological research deserves to be forgotten. Our view of the matter should be different from that of Skeat and Murray. They had to clear the ground for scientific etymology. We, who walk on this ground relatively unimpeded, can afford a more lenient look at the predecessors of the Neogrammarians.

At one time, Wedgwood (1803-1891) was so prominent that the Philological Society planned to make him the chief etymologist for what became the *OED*. He was a permanent contributor to

The Transactions of the Philological Society and the author of a dictionary that ran into four editions (1859-1865, 1872, 1878, and 1888). Although not ignorant of sound laws, he did not care for them too much, because he believed that most words go back to interjections. But while tracing words *ultimately* to primordial cries, he skipped rather than ignored numerous intermediate stages and in many cases arrived at worthwhile results. Besides, his attention to onomatopoeia and sound symbolism made him aware of numerous coincidences across the borders of language families.

Today Wedgwood's dictionary is at best supposed to be of only historical interest, and one never sees references to his articles. However, this verdict is too harsh. In my paper I will analyze Wedgwood's approach to word history and give examples of his weakest hypotheses and of his etymologies that can be rescued from oblivion and given serious consideration.

Paul Luna (University of Reading, United Kingdom)

'Picture this. How illustrations define dictionaries'

PRESENTING INFORMATION | FRIDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Illustrations sometimes decorate and sometimes add real value to the text of a dictionary. When we consider the ability of an illustration to simplify the verbal definition of technical terms, for example, the question 'why not illustrate?' is a reasonable one. But we must consider how illustrations affect the view of dictionaries as objective, and how they reinforce them as didactic books. By their graphic nature, illustrations stand out from the seemingly homogeneous field of text against which they stand, and they can immediately indicate to the reader the seriousness or otherwise of the book's approach or the readership it is intended for. Illustrations are always expensive to create and print, so it is not surprising that there is much direct and indirect copying from dictionary to dictionary, and simple re-use. This paper will survey developments in illustrating dictionaries, especially monolingual learners' dictionaries, considering the differences between distributing individual illustrations throughout a text and relying on larger synoptic illustrations; the graphic style of illustrations; and the role of illustrations in 'feature-led' dictionary marketing.

Rod W. McConchie (Helsinki University, Finland)

'The stability of headword lists in early eighteenth-century medical dictionaries'

SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

This paper reports on a comparative study of the word-lists of three early eighteenth-century medical dictionaries, the Blancard, Stephen (1726) *The physical dictionary. Wherein the terms of anatomy, the names and causes of diseases, chirurgical instruments, and their use, are accurately described*. London: John and Benjamin Sprint and Edward Symon; Quincy, John (1736) *Lexicon physico-medicum; or, a new medicinal dictionary; explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession* London: T. Longman, and James, Robert (1743-45) *A medicinal dictionary; including physic, surgery, anatomy, chymistry, and botany, in all their branches relative to medicine* London, T. Osborne.

The basic question prompting this work was whether James depended on one or both of the two earlier dictionaries for his very extensive list of headwords, aside from his already-known dependence on the works of Herman Boerhaave. James's dictionary has been described as derivative, although its sheer size relative to its predecessors makes one wonder about its origins, and the nature of this dependence has not been investigated in depth to my knowledge. The underlying assumption was that James may have used relatively recent editions of these two works, originally published in 1684 and 1719. It was also assumed that the list of headwords between editions of both Quincy and Blancard remained relatively stable, allowing for additions and a few deletions.

Research on the copies of these dictionaries held at the Cordell Dictionary Collection of Indiana State University (Terre Haute, IND) consisted of compiling and comparing a list of about 1800 head-words taken from all three dictionaries. Cross-tabulation was then conducted to identify the interdependences between them. The present paper introduces the somewhat surprising results, and offers suggestions as to why they are as they are.

Angela Marcantonio (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
 'The use of reconstructions in the Oxford English Dictionary'
 ETYMOLOGY 1 | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

The primary focus of the Oxford English Dictionary (*OED*) is to trace back the origin and development of English words definitively. This is achieved principally through attested forms and other evidence relating to the words in question. However, reconstructions of pre-historical forms are also used, particularly when there is shortage of original data. As a contributor to the *OED*, I am often asked to identify, or verify the supposed Finnish, Hungarian, or, generally, Finno-Ugric (FU) origin of certain English words. This is feasible when original data are available. However, when this is not the case, a contributor inevitably finds herself / himself having to deal with the following areas: a) reconstructed words on one or both the English/Germanic side and the FU side; b) sound changes which are assumed to have taken place from the supposed original word up to the target English/Germanic words; c) the question of whether or not these sound changes have proceeded regularly, or have been subject to substitution when entering the target language, etc. Although the timescales involved are relatively shallow, and therefore the reconstructions are likely to represent a 'good guess', one may feel uncomfortable in relying on them to trace back the origin of a given word definitively. These issues have recently risen to prominence in the light of research questioning the validity of proto-languages and the principle of 'the regularity of sound change' (whether within genetically related languages or languages in contact). My own research questions these principles within the FU and Indo-European languages. In this talk, I shall illustrate the situation with some examples.

Jon Mills (University of Kent, United Kingdom)
 'The Vocabulary Cornicum: A Cornish Vocabulary?'
 CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

The *Vocabulary Cornicum* is thought to date from around 1100 AD. It is apparently based on the earlier "English-Latin Lexicon" (ELL) of Aelfric, Abbot of Eynsham (c. 955-c. 1010). The manuscript was for some time classified as Welsh since it appeared by the Latin title *Vocabulary Wallicum*. Lhuyd (1707: 222) identified the vocabulary as Cornish not Welsh. Lhuyd (1707: 222) did so, on the basis that certain words in the vocabulary "are not known among us Welshmen" but are found in Cornish. Since Lhuyd's (1707) re-designation, the *Vocabulary Cornicum* has been widely held to be a Cornish vocabulary. However, the *Vocabulary Cornicum* contains not only Cornish translation equivalents of its Latin headwords. There are several examples where the translation equivalent is given in both Cornish and Welsh. In one case, only the Welsh is given. Many of the translation equivalents could equally well be either Cornish or Welsh, since these two languages were fairly similar at this period. There are also many English words that are not attested in later Cornish and thus cannot be assumed to have been borrowed and assimilated into Cornish. So, not all the translation equivalents in the *Vocabulary Cornicum* are Cornish and the *Vocabulary Cornicum* is thus a multilingual not a bilingual vocabulary. One possibility is that the vocabulary is a collection of glosses from various manuscripts and was not necessarily intended to include only a single target language. The compiler or compilers collected glosses in the vernacular for the Latin headwords but not for a specific target vernacular. The *Vocabulary Cornicum* was thus intended for a multilingual community of users.

Linda C. Mitchell (San Jose State University, CA, United States)
 'The Lexicographer Doth Protest Too Much'
 LANGUAGE AND USAGE | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

Many grammarians and lexicographers in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England protested loudly that English was superior to other languages. In prefaces and introductions to their dictionaries, lexicographers emphasized the quality and abundance of English words. They were vocal about keeping slang and foreign words out of dictionaries. This defensive and protective stance toward the vernacular can be accounted for in several ways. First, the vernacular was perceived by anyone who knew Latin to be inferior to it, which meant that anyone with an education worried about their native tongue being inadequate. Next, this thinking about the vernacular as

inferior reflects a middle-class desire of wanting to “fix” language, that is, render it unchanging for linguistic security. Since the rising classes’ upward mobility depended in large part on correct language use, they did not want rules about language to be always changing lest they find themselves speaking or writing incorrectly. Finally, attacks on one’s own language always feel like attacks on one’s family, religion, patriotism, and nationality. What is significant about these protestations of English superiority is that lexicographers themselves did not follow through with their own arguments. They elsewhere in their works complained about the inadequacies of the mother tongue, debated the need to include foreign words, and attacked certain groups by criticizing their language habits.

Kusujiro Miyoshi (Soka Women’s College, Tokyo, Japan)

‘The “Second Part” of Cockeram’s *Dictionarie* (1623): Reconsidering Its Source Materials’

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

Compiled in the heyday of the dictionary of hard words, the “Second Part” of Henry Cockeram’s *English Dictionarie* (1623), the part for providing information on how “vulgar” words can be replaced by “refined” terms, has drawn the special attention of authorities. For instance, Leo Wiener remarked that “Cockeram’s dictionary thus becomes a valuable source of information in regard to words that were commonly used” (‘English lexicography’ in *MLN*, XI, 177).

Concerning its source materials, it has usually been agreed among authorities that Cockeram used the English-Latin dictionary, as De Witt Starnes and Gertrude Noyes claimed that “It is obvious that Cockeram found most, if not all, of his so-called ‘vulgar’ words in the English-Latin section of the Rider-Holyoke dictionary; and the ‘more refined and elegant terms’ represent Cockeram’s attempt to Anglicize Rider’s Latin equivalents of the English” (*The English Dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson, 1604-1755*, 1946:33).

However, what if the “Second Part” is almost entirely based on the English monolingual dictionary before it, with scarce relevance to the English-Latin dictionary? That is, Cockeram is regarded as having frequently inverted the head-words and definitions of entries in the English monolingual dictionary, treating the former as the “refined” terms and making the latter the head-words, in the “Second Part”. If this is the case, our perspective of the history of early English lexicography may need to be drastically revised. Actually, the analysis of 195 entries on words beginning with the letter *L* in the “Second Part” reveals the strong probability that up to 86% of head-words and approximate 90% of “refined terms” in it are based on Robert Cawdrey’s *Table Alphabeticall*, John Bullokar’s *English Expositor* and Cockeram’s own “First Part” of the *Dictionarie*.

Marijke Mooijaart (Institute for Dutch Lexicology, Leiden, The Netherlands)

‘Apherdianus, 16th-century Dutch proverbs and the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (WNT)’

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

In the year 1552 Petrus Apherdianus published his *Tyrocinium linguæ Latinæ*, a textbook for students to practice Latin. The Dutch translations of the Latin examples in this book contain a number of idiomatic expressions. In the same year 1552 the Amsterdam copyist Reyer Gheurtz wrote his collection of Dutch proverbs, *_Adagia*. His manuscript is only one of the large number of 16th-century proverb collections compiled in the Low Countries.

This paper sketches the relationship between the Dutch proverbs and other idioms in Apherdianus’ schoolbook and the content of several 16th-century proverb collections, and investigates their treatment in the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (Dictionary of the Dutch Language—WNT). The aim is to gain insight in the position of proverbs in everyday usage in older Dutch.

Lynda Mugglestone (Pembroke College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

‘Decolonising the Dictionary; Narratives of History and Empire in the *OED*’

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

A Dictionary, stated Richard Chenevix Trench in 1857, is the history of a nation contemplated from one point of view. Over the long history of the *OED*, however, configurations of nation -- and attendant readings of history -- have changed significantly, necessitating a complex renegotiation of

the ‘point of view’ adopted within a range of entries. This paper will examine some of the historical narratives which come to be embedded within the reading (and rereading) of *Empire* over different editions of the *OED* (though particular attention will be given to the historical positioning of *OED1*, and its underlying editorial remit and assumptions). Presenting a process of linguistic ‘decolonisation’ which can ultimately displace particular views of both history and nation (in ways which can perhaps be surprising within a dictionary on historical principles), the paper will look in detail at the problems and patterns which such ideologically motivated revision can present.

Shoko Mugikura (University of Reading, United Kingdom)

‘The development of typography in the bilingual dictionaries of Japanese and the Western languages from 1595 up to the end of the 19th century’

CHINESE/JAPANESE LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

The presentation will illustrate the development of typography in the bilingual dictionaries of Japanese and the Western languages from 1595 up to the end of the 19th century. The crucial step towards ‘modernized’ or ‘Westernized’ typography was the shift from vertical to horizontal writing in Japanese. It was introduced in the late nineteenth century, led by the groundbreaking Japanese-English dictionary by the American missionary James Curtis Hepburn, which was published in 1867. It was the first dictionary in Japan to be printed entirely from metal type and with features of Western typography fully employed. For example, italic, bold, small caps, indentation parentheses, etc. were used to distinguish the functions of different text elements.

The shift in writing direction arose from the need to accommodate two entirely different writing systems on a single page, which was a problem nowhere as evident as in a dictionary. It enabled the Japanese dictionaries to follow Western lexicography, which enjoys full advantage of typography.

Over 25 dictionaries will be presented to illustrate the key stages of the development – Dictionaries compiled by the Jesuit missionaries in 16th century Japan – Early Dutch-Japanese dictionaries in 17th century Japan – Dictionaries compiled by French Orientalists in the 18th century – Chinese-English dictionaries compiled by British missionaries in the early 19th century Hepburn’s dictionary in 1869 and the dictionaries published afterwards.

These sources will be examined in terms of printing method, format and typographic configuration.

Traci Nagle (Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States)

‘A Tale of Two Dictionaries: The *Hobson-Jobson* in Proofs and the *OED* in Slips’

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

Henry Yule spent more than two years (1883-1885) reviewing and revising the page proofs of the *Hobson-Jobson*, during which time he also engaged in frequent correspondence with James Murray as the latter was editing the early fascicles of the *New English Dictionary (NED)*. Murray’s consultations with Yule on topics pertaining to India, Ceylon, and Malaya eventually prompted Yule to send Murray a copy of the *Hobson-Jobson*’s page proofs, from which Murray extracted numerous definitions and quotations, as he openly acknowledged (see also Nagle [forthcoming]):

Colonel Yule has generously allowed us the use of the proofs of his Discursive Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Terms, an important work now in the press, which has often been of service in helping to complete the history of such of these words as fall within our province (Murray 1885, vi).

Yule, too, mentioned their correspondence in his preface:

Dr. J.A.H. Murray, editor of the great English Dictionary, has also been most kind and courteous in the interchange of communications, a circumstance which will account for a few cases in which the passages cited in both works are the same (Yule 1886, ix-x).

Yet since the *Hobson-Jobson* was already in page proofs when the bulk of the Yule-Murray correspondence took place, there was not much opportunity for Murray and the *NED* to have influenced Yule's work. Or was there? The recently discovered page proofs of the *Hobson-Jobson* reveal that Yule made substantial changes to his book at the proof stage, during the height of his correspondence with Murray. This paper examines these changes and the Murray-Yule correspondence, and illustrates the extent of the influence that these men had on each other's work.

References:

- Murray, J.A.H. 1885. "Prefatory Note to Part II." *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Nagle, T. (forthcoming). "Henry Yule's *Hobson-Jobson* and James Murray's *Oxford English Dictionary* [working title]." M.A. Thesis, Department of English, Indiana University, Bloomington.
- Yule, H. 1886. "Preface." *Hobson-Jobson*. London: John Murray.

Anja Nikolic-Hoyt (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia)

'Completing an Unfinished Historical Dictionary'

EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

This paper discusses a project concerned with the completion of a historical dictionary of the Croatian literary language: Rječnik hrvatskoga književnoga jezika od preporoda do Ivana Gorana Kovačića (Dictionary of the Croatian Literary Language from the [Croatian] Revival to Ivan Goran Kovačić [the last out of the 107 Croatian writers whose works are cited in the dictionary]), compiled by the renowned Croatian translator, lexicographer, literary critic, and writer Julije Benešić. The first twelve volumes of his dictionary were published about thirty years after his death in 1957; in 2008 began a new endeavor at completing this distinguished work. Since the dictionary was never compiled according to a clear set of rules, the current project is confronted with numerous dilemmas. However, it is important for the dictionary to be completed, as it refers to a particularly interesting period in the history of the Croatian language and literature marked by significant changes, including the establishment of the standard Croatian language. Finally, Benešić's dictionary contains elements that place it in both historical and contemporary lexicographical paradigms. In other words, like in traditional historical dictionaries, each word is described through chronologically ordered citations, so that the reader can follow gradual changes in the language. On the other hand, in light of contemporary concerns about lexicographical evidence, every decision in the dictionary is corpus-based.

Juhani Norri (University of Tampere, Finland)

'Defining Middle English and Early Modern English medical words and phrases in the headwords of *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1550*'

SUBJECT LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The paper I would present at the conference deals with the problems encountered in the defining of Middle English and Early Modern English medical words and phrases. The lexemes discussed are among the headwords in my *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1550*, a long-term project that I expect to complete in the next two or three years. For the dictionary, I have analysed altogether 11,397 pages from manuscripts (some of them edited ones) and early printed books. The seventy-two medical treatises in the corpus include surgical manuals, academic treatises written by university-trained physicians, and remedybooks. Many of the words and phrases collected for the dictionary present considerable challenges in the drafting of the definition. The problems facing the lexicographer include at least the following: (1) The modern descendant of the medieval term (e.g. *diabetes*, *tinea*, *dysentery*) is in many instances more precise in meaning than was the case in the Middle Ages and over-precise definitions must be avoided. (2) Polysemy is rife in the medical writings examined, and it is not always clear under which sense a particular occurrence should be placed. For example, *epiglotum* is found in as many as six different senses, including 'epiglottis', 'larynx', 'Adam's apple', 'trachea', 'uvula', and, perhaps surprisingly, 'omentum'. (3) Homonymy is on the whole rare, but in the case of *lent fever*, the adjectival modifier is either the adjective *lent* 'slow' ('a slow or prolonged fever') or the noun *lent* 'spring' ('a fever prevalent in spring; probably the

English variety of malaria'; cf. OE *lencten-adj*). (4) Some Latin adoptions occur only once in the dictionary corpus, and any further information about their meaning must be gleaned from Latin medical works, the ultimate origin often being Greek or Arabic.

Sarah Ogilvie (Lucy Cavendish College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

'The Subjectivity of Dictionary Readers: the Case of the *OED*'

EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

From the earliest days of the *OED*, members of the public have read texts and sent quotations to the editors. These quotations formed the foundation of each dictionary entry, showing how, when, and where a word was used over time. In 1879, James Murray provided guidelines for these readers, but the choice of word and citation rested with the readers, not the editors. This process was far from straight forward, especially for vocabulary considered marginal, such as slang or foreign words. Using letters and documents from the *OED* archives, this paper compares the work of two nineteenth-century readers, assessing in particular the foreign words they chose to highlight and send to the editors, and, more importantly, those which they chose to ignore. It traces the implications that these choices had on the final dictionary text, and ultimately on the bounds of the English language.

Today, in addition to the predominant use of electronic resources to gather quotations, *OED* editors still rely on the work of dictionary readers, and the actual reading process remains unchanged since Murray's day. This paper asks whether dictionary readers still have a place in the dictionary-making process, and considers what new roles they might play in the future.

Christian-Emil Ore (University of Oslo, Norway)

'A Dictionary Universe or the Meta-dictionary'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

A common challenge for the editing of historical and dialect dictionaries is the heterogeneity of the source material. The Norwegian Dictionary (Norsk Ordbok, NO2014) has the objectives to provide a scholarly and exhaustive account of the vocabulary of Norwegian dialects from 1600 to the present and of the written standard *Nynorsk*, and thus facing the heterogeneity in both dimensions.

More than ten years ago a meta-dictionary was proposed to tackle this heterogeneity. The original motivation was to create a common web based interface to the huge amount of lexicographic material digitized in the 1990ies. The meta-dictionary was later redesigned to become a pivot in the combined source database, text corpus and editing system for NO2014.

An entry in the meta-dictionary can be seen as a folder containing (pointers to), possibly commented, samples of word usage and word descriptions found in the linked sources. Each entry is labeled by normalized headword(s), word class information and the actual orthographical standard used.

The linked sources span old glossaries compiled in the 17th/18th centuries to modern dialects surveys and local dictionaries. A standard TEI-encoded text corpus spanning the period 1850 to present is gradually constructed. The results from corpus queries can be stored and linked to the meta-dictionary.

The meta-dictionary has proven to be a very useful tool in the practical editing of NO2014, and is currently being developed for an Old Norse project.

The meta-dictionary has in itself become a valuable repository. The old and the local dictionaries are kept in their original form as individual works expressing the language view of their time and author. The bidirectional linking in the system makes each headword in a source an entry point to the entire system (including NO2014), thus giving dialect users a unique opportunity to see their dialect in the larger context.

Alexander Pavlenko and Galina Pavlenko (Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics, Russia)

'Dr. J. Jakobsen's Etymological Dictionary of Shetland Norn Revisited (Some Observations on the Macro- and Microstructure of the Lexicographical Masterpiece)'

CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Dr. Jakobsen's dictionary based on the data of his fieldwork carried out in Shetland between 1893 and 1895 is a unique lexicographical monument due to quite a number of features of its macro- and microstructure. The major peculiarities are caused by the following:

1. It is not easy to define exactly the genre of this versatile word-book as it is sure to be much more than a mere etymological dictionary. Most of its entries combine certain features of etymological, historical, monolingual and translation dictionaries as well as those of encyclopaedic and even terminological ones.
2. It deals with such a "dim" subject as the traces of Scandinavian (no matter how numerous and conspicuous they were in those days) in Shetland Insular Scots. This kind of material presupposed multiple interpretations as most original Scandinavian forms had undergone considerable morphological levelling and the scholar had to deal with numerous ambiguous roots.

The material in question caused notable peculiarities in the macro- and microstructure of the dictionary. J. Jakobsen elaborated an efficient approach to the description of the Norn element in Shetlandic. Although he selected only those words whose direct or indirect Norn origins he was sure about, his definitions and interpretations look rather like a discussion which helps the user to obtain a complete perspective. Indeed, examining the Shetland Norn corpus it is not always possible to conclude which root you are dealing with, either a Scandinavian or a Scots or even a Celtic one. It is this ambiguity of the material that made Dr. Jakobsen avoid categorical statements in many of his entries. The said entries have the form of debate in which the author compares various possible etymologies selecting the most verisimilar ones.

In our paper we attempt to characterize in detail the lexicographical genre of Dr. Jakobsen's dictionary or rather all the dimensions of its genre. Also we provide an analysis of the peculiar approach and techniques the author employs to treat Scandinavian lexis (both obvious and questionable) in Shetland Scots.

Victor Andres Peña Blas (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)

'The Lexical Domain of 'Fauna' in John Florio's *A Worlde Of Wordes* and Shakespeare's Plays: Sociocultural Implications'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

This paper deals with John Florio's *A Worlde of Wordes* (1598). This Italian-English dictionary represents a major innovation within the history of English lexicography, in the sense that while previous works were glossaries of *hard words* from Latin or Greek, Florio's dictionary is the first great work that translates terms from Italian into English. The case of William Shakespeare, who owes much of his comprehensive knowledge of Italian culture to his alleged friend John Florio, is the epitome of this contact between two coetaneous worlds and their languages.

The underlying premise in this avenue of research is that a dictionary should be seen as a valuable sample of materials in the form of definitions that can be used to describe a particular culture. Accordingly, in this work I attempt to determine to what extent the publication of *A Worlde of Wordes* and *Queen Anna's New World of Words* enriched the lexis of the 17th-century English literary panorama and the sociocultural implications of this process. Florio's overall contribution to English language has been quantified in more than a thousand terms. However, a detailed analysis of the definitions in his dictionary is still missing.

In this proposal, the cognitive field of 'fauna', the topic has been approached from the Prototype Theory in order to build up the lexical *cultural frame* of fauna in John Florio's time. A comparison between the lexical entries dealing with animals and the contexts in which they are used in Shakespearean plays has revealed that the degree of knowledge of animals is determined by certain social and cultural factors. In this sense, an exhaustive description of the definitions

selected has been useful to obtain information about the English Renaissance —despite the vast amount of work on Shakespeare’s works and time.

Laura Pinnavaia (University of Milan, Italy)

‘Revisiting Italian Borrowings in the *OED*’

ETYMOLOGY 1 | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

In honor of the tenth anniversary of the online version of the *OED*, I would like to return to the question of the Italian borrowings in the *OED*. At the time of the publication of “The Italian borrowings in the *Oxford English Dictionary*” (2001), based upon the second edition of the dictionary, the lexicographers at OUP had already started revising the entries regarding these loans from the Italian language. In these last ten years, their draft revisions have not only eliminated some earlier etymological uncertainties, updated first and last attestations, but also removed and added words from the English word-stock deriving from Italian.

In this paper, I would thus like to observe more closely the differences between the state of the Italianisms in the second and third editions of the *OED*. The point of this paper will essentially be two-fold. On the one hand, it will attempt to measure the extent of the lexicographers’ work in these last ten years; on the other, it will try to understand the areas of influence Italian has had upon English in the last decade. This will be carried out by comparing and contrasting the data held in Pinnavaia (2001) with the Italianisms collected in the *OED* online. The main areas of investigation will principally concern the lexemes included, their etymologies, and their examples of use.

References:

Pinnavaia, L. (2001) *Italian borrowings in the “Oxford English Dictionary”: a lexicographical, linguistic and cultural analysis*.

Mirostawa Podhajecka (University of Opole, Poland)

‘Remarks on the Documentation in *OED3*: Cooking Terms as a Test Case’

RESEARCHING WORDS 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

In the present paper I focus on the documentation in the third edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (henceforth, *OED3*). While the material of the first (*OED1*) and second (*OED2*) editions has often been hotly debated (e.g. Schäfer 1980, 1989; Willinsky 1994; McConchie 1997; Brewer 2006, 2007), studies on the newly-revised edition have so far been undertaken by the lexicographers only (e.g. Durkin 2002; Simpson 2004, Simpson, Weiner and Durkin 2004; Gilliver 2005). Nonetheless, even though the revision is a huge academic enterprise—and its results are truly amazing—*OED3* documentation should no doubt be verified systematically to point out inevitable gaps and inconsistencies. It seems that Google Books, a gigantic online resource, will make such verification feasible; as my research has already shown, despite its numerous deficiencies, Google Books can be successfully “harnessed” for lexicological and lexicographic purposes (Podhajecka in press).

To arrive at reliable results, I worked with headwords from *OED3* letter sections revised to date (M-R), which were extracted automatically by means of the “search in definitions” option, “cooking” being used as the query keyword. Next, I excluded all the words and senses with the first attestation before 1750, because an overwhelming majority of Google Books texts come from the second half of the 18th century and later periods, and I took into account nominal senses only. The final research sample covered 92 headwords, most of which are loanwords reflecting foreign cuisines (e.g. *masala*, *minceur*, *mirin*, *pain de campagne*, *ras mala*).

There are two major points to be raised. Firstly, some additional evidence deserves to be introduced into the dictionary, as there are a number of antedating quotations in Google Books—some of which push the first recorded occurrence by over a hundred years—that have been omitted by *OED3* lexicographers. Regrettably, only a proportion of the quotations are verifiable (they come from full-text sources), while others may not be fully credible (they are available in the form of text snippets). No data has been found mainly for 20th-century senses of frequent lexical items (e.g. *mark*, *pancake*, *purse*), perhaps because I failed to come up with relevant Boolean expressions to limit the number of hits.

Secondly, to help improve existing documentation, I offer suggestions concerning various aspects of the dictionary material, such as sense discrimination (e.g. *masala*, *Napolitana*, *parcel*, *pastilla*), classification of quotations (e.g. *microwave*, *polonaise*, *portugaise*), the treatment of full and shortened forms (e.g. *mousseline/mousseline sauce*, *peel/candied peel*), and the use of endophoric reference (e.g. *pin/rolling pin*). Occasionally, neither the use of lower-case and upper-case letters (e.g. *nasi Padang*) nor labelling (e.g. *mochi*, *patty*, *rasgulla*) is fully consistent. The effectiveness of the selection procedure is also an issue, inasmuch as a handful of headwords labelled *Cookery* have not been retrieved automatically (e.g. *paste*, *pistou*, *pirog*, *poupiets*, *paupiette*), which could be noticed thanks to the dictionary's rich cross-referencing structure.

References:

- Brewer, Charlotte. 2006. "Eighteenth-century quotation searches in the *Oxford English Dictionary*". In: R. W. McConchie, Olga Timofeeva, Heli Tissari, and Tanja Säily (eds.), *Selected proceedings of the 2005 Symposium on New Approaches in English Historical Lexis (HEL-LEX)*. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project. 41–50. Online at <<http://www.lingref.com/cpp/hel-lex/2005/paper1345.pdf>>.
- —. 2007. "Reporting eighteenth-century vocabulary in the *OED*". In: John Considine, and Giovanni Iamartino (eds.), *Words and dictionaries from the British Isles in historical perspective*. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing. 109–135.
- Durkin, Philip. 2002. "Changing documentation in the third edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary*: Sixteenth-century vocabulary as a test case". In: Teresa Fanego, Belén Méndez-Naya, and Elena Seoane (eds.), *Sounds, words, texts and change. Selected papers from 11 ICEHL, Santiago de Compostela, 7–11 September 2000*. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 65–81.
- —. 2004. "Loanword etymologies in the third edition of the *OED*: Some questions of classification". In: Christian Kay et al. (eds.), *New perspectives on English historical linguistics: Selected papers from 12 ICEH, Glasgow, 21-26 August 2002*. Vol. 2, *Lexis and transmission*. Amsterdam-Philadelphia: John Benjamins. 79–90.
- Gilliver, Peter. 2005. "Materials and methodologies for the new *Oxford English Dictionary*". In: Henrik Gottlieb, Jens Erik Mogensen, and Arne Zettersten (eds.), *Symposium on lexicography XI. Proceedings of the Eleventh International Symposium on Lexicography May 2-4, 2002 at the University of Copenhagen*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag. 241–248.
- McConchie, R. W. 1997. *Lexicography and physicke: The record of sixteenth-century English medical terminology*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Podhajecka, Mirosława. (in press). "Research in historical lexicography: Can Google Books collection complement traditional corpora?" In: Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (ed.), *Practical applications in language and computers*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Schäfer, Jürgen. 1980. *Documentation in the OED: Shakespeare and Nashe as test cases*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- —. 1989. *Early Modern English lexicography*. Vol. 2. *Additions and corrections to the OED*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Simpson, John. 2004. "The *OED* and collaborative research into the history of English". In: *Anglia*, 122: 185–208.
- —, Edmund Weiner, and Philip Durkin. 2004. "The *Oxford English Dictionary* today". In: *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 102(3): 335–381.
- Willinsky, John. 1994. *Empire of words. The reign of the OED*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Alicia Rodríguez-Álvarez (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)

'Those Ephemeral Spanish Words: the Role of Early Modern English Travelogues in the Recording of Spanish Loanwords in Contemporary Dictionaries'

HISTORICAL VOCABULARY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

In lexical terms, English has always been defined as a permeable language which has borrowed vocabulary for various reasons such as prestige, fashion, trade, cultural influence or the need of naming new elements and concepts. Among European living languages, French and Italian have probably contributed most to the growth of the English lexicon. During the Early Modern English

period, however, Spain became a great empire which controlled the trade with the new territories in America and quite a high number of Spanish words entered the language through the popular travel books written by English explorers and entrepreneurs. Since many of these words had a very limited life span and are not current any more in present British English, Algeo (1996) and Díaz Vera (2001) attribute this increase in the number of Spanish borrowings to the status of power Spain had achieved at the time: the decline of Spanish powerful position in Europe and the flourishing of English commercial activities coincides with the lower introduction of Spanish loanwords by the end of the 17th century.

Recent studies intended to assess the introduction of these loan words used in monolingual contemporary dictionaries have shown that, although both the travel narratives and the monolingual dictionaries coincide in depicting an English language more and more permeable to Spanish loans as the seventeenth century advances, this coincidence does not extend to the number of loanwords recorded (Rodríguez-Álvarez 2008, forthcoming). This paper aims to determine (i) the criteria that guided the inclusion or not of Spanish loan words in contemporary dictionaries, (ii) the dependence on travel books as sources of loan words and, maybe, definitions, and (iii) the relationship between the currency of these loan words and their political, cultural and social referents.

References:

- Algeo, John. 1996. Spanish loanwords in English by 1900. In *Spanish Loanwords in the English Language*, ed. Félix Rodríguez González, 13-40. Berlín / New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Arbelo-Galván, Josefa and Rodríguez-Álvarez, Alicia. 2002-2003. Innovaciones léxicas en la obra de Sir Walter Raleigh. *The Discoverie of the Large, Rich and Bewtiful Empyre of Guiana* (1596). *Philologica Canariensia* 8-9: 43-60.
- Díaz Vera, Javier E. 2001. A study of the effect of Spanish loanwords on early Modern English. *Estudios de Filología Moderna* 2: 61-70.
- Rodríguez-Álvarez, Alicia. 2008. Spanish loan words in Early Modern English first-hand exploration accounts to South America. Paper presented at the HEL-LEX 2 Conference, April 24-27, in Helsinki and Lammi. Finland.
- — — — (forthcoming). Spanish Borrowings in Early Modern English Travelogues and Dictionaries, or How to Make the New Reality in the Spanish Colonies Intelligible to English Readers. In Nicholas Brownlees, John Denton and Gabriella del Lungo (eds.) *The Language of Private and Public Communication in a Historical Perspective*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Juhani Rudanko (University of Tampere, Finland)

'Unexpected and Innovative Uses of Constructions: Is There a Need to Supplement a Dictionary with Constructional Information?'

DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA | THURSDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Consider sentences (1a-b), from the *TIME* Corpus:

- (1) a. . . . the others . . . bullied him into leaving the jury room. (1928)
 b. . . . railroads . . . had thumbscrewed the mine operators into thumbscrewing the miners. (1928)

(1a) and (1b) illustrate the transitive *into -ing* pattern, where a matrix verb selects an object and a sentential complement that consists of *into* and an *-ing* clause.

The paper identifies the transitive *into -ing* pattern, and then turns to the *OED* treatment of verbs selecting it. The availability of the transitive *into -ing* pattern for *bully* is implicitly recognized in the resultative (or causative) sense 'to frighten into a certain course' (*OED*, s.v. *bully*, under sense 2) By contrast, as regards *thumbscrew*, the sense of the verb is given as 'to torture by screwing the thumbs by torture; to torture with or as with thumbscrews' (*OED*, s.v. *thumbscrew*), and there is no resultative sense given.

The paper raises the question of whether additional resultative senses should be postulated for verbs of the type of *thumbscrew* or whether a reference to the transitive *into -ing* pattern might be appropriate. Using the *TIME* Corpus, the paper also explores the question of how frequent unexpected or innovative resultative usages have been in recent English. Other verbs analogous to *thumbscrew* are identified. It is also observed that there are verbs converted from proper names selecting the transitive *into -ing* pattern. Such conversions, it is suggested, are unlikely to enter the

lexicon, especially when decades old, but they are still easily interpreted in their contexts. It is suggested that a model of construction grammar is helpful in their analysis.

Muhammad Ilyas Saleem (Independent scholar, Whitehaven, United Kingdom)

'Bilingual Lexicography in the Indian Sub-Continent. A Historical Perspective of English-Hindustani/Urdu Dictionary Writing'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

The linguistic exploration in the subcontinent began with the arrival of the Europeans, i.e. Portuguese, Dutch, French and finally the British. The British established a transit trading post in the coastal city of Surat in 1608, where East India Company opened its first factory in 1612 after royal patronage was granted by the then Mughal Emperor Nuruddin Salim Jahangir. The Dutch East India Company (VOC) had already established itself in Cochin on the Malabar Coast in 1605. The Europeans were quick to identify that success in trade lay in their ability to communicate effectively in the local languages. They also identified that India was multilingual but one language practically served as *lingua franca*, they called it variously as *Moors*, *Moorish*, *Indostan*, *Jargon*, or *Hindustani*. This common vernacular was known as Hinduwee, Hindavi, Zaban-e-Hind (literally means "tongue of India"), Zaban-e-Dehli (language of Dehli), Zaban-e-Urdu-e-Mualla (means "language of the royal camp"), ultimately clipped to just Urdu/Oordoo (a Turkish word meaning a "camp or bazaar").

The roots of early bilingual lexicography lie in the development of grammar books and glossaries which started with a Dutch emissary, Joan Josua Ketelaar in 1698 (see Linguistic Survey of India, Sir George A Grierson) and continued in the form of early *military grammars* by Captain George Hadley(1772) and Captain James Fergusson (1773) of The British East India Company. This was followed by proper lexicographic works by several eminent scholars including J B Gilchrist, Thomas Roebuck, Dr Hunter, John Shakespeare, Duncan Forbes, and SW Fallon, and so on. In this paper I will examine the evolution of dictionary writing in the Indian subcontinent with special reference to English-Hindustani/ Urdu lexicographic tradition over the past two hundred years.

Christiane Schlaps (Göttingen Academy of Sciences, Germany)

'Types of Historical Context Information and Their Representation in Historical Semantic Dictionaries'

PRESENTING INFORMATION | FRIDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

My paper will deal with a metalexigraphic and typological problem in semantic historical lexicography as it is addressed in various major German dictionaries: how should the historical dimension of a given word be treated within the microstructure of a dictionary article, and how comprehensively can this be done? While some words cannot be dealt with adequately without reference to their cultural or social background or without recourse to encyclopaedic information to explain their meaning or the relation of their various meanings over time, in other cases it could be argued that extended information of a not strictly linguistic kind may overshadow the primary goal of semantic representation of words, threatening to turn the dictionary – especially if it is a text-based one that also quotes liberally from its sources – into more of a commentary.

I will look at three types of information that serve to contextualize a word in its historical dimension: firstly, encyclopaedic information (of a factual or of a cultural kind); secondly, more specifically linguistic information concerning the relation of a given word to other words (e.g. of a paradigmatic or syntactical kind); and finally, information concerning the history of a concept as represented by words.

This typology of information classes will be illustrated by examples from a number of lexicographical projects that I have written articles for: the panchronic *Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm* (= German Dictionary of the Grimm brothers, new edition, Göttingen); the *Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch* (= Dictionary of Early Modern High German, Heidelberg), i.e. a dictionary of a special historical period; and the *Goethe-Wörterbuch* (= Goethe Dictionary, Hamburg), the largest current author-dictionary project both in German and worldwide.

Hans-Jörg Schmid (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany)

'Investigating the diffusion of English neologisms on the Internet'

LANGUAGE AND USAGE | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

The subject of this paper is to historical lexicography what the history of humankind is to the history of the universe – a tiny but particularly relevant and exciting recent fragment. While it is debatable whether a project which aims to investigate short-term developments reaching back no more than a few years belongs to the field of historical lexicography at all, the issue of the diffusion of neologisms has always been of major concern for lexicographers – if only when it comes to deciding if a word is to be included in a dictionary or not. And the social (and cognitive) processes involved in the early phases of the spread of new words are of interest to historical lexicology and lexicography anyway.

It is, therefore, with not too much hesitation that this proposal for a paper introducing a project called *EnerG* (*English neologisms research group*) is submitted to ICHLL5. The project, which operates in consultation with the *OED*, addresses the following questions:

- What are the circumstances under which new words are coined? What are the coiners' motives and aims?
- Which social factors and processes foster and hinder the diffusion of new English words and expressions?
- What are the cognitive factors involved in the entrenchment of new words in the minds of the individual members of the speech community?
- How do cognitive and social factors interact?
- What role do recurrent linguistic patterns around the new words, for example collocations, play in their entrenchment and diffusion?

The paper will present methodologies developed for the identification of new words on the Internet and for charting their diffusion across domains and registers as well as the development of cotextual patterns and collocations.

Roland Schuhmann (Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany)

'The place of substrate words in the Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 3

In etymological dictionaries of Indo-European languages it has become a more and more standard procedure to ascribe words with an uncertain or not known indo-european etymology to borrowings from an – otherwise completely unknown – substrate language. This trend has even gone so far to include words that until now were supposed to have a good indo-european etymology. The supposed substrate influence is especially found firstly in etymological dictionaries originating in the Netherlands (cp. for example the 'Leiden Indo-European Etymological Dictionary Series') and secondly in the work of Vennemann and researchers related with him. Therefore, as writing on an etymological dictionary of Old High German, one is often confronted with the question of how assumed substrate influences have to be incorporated in the dictionary, if at all.

In the lecture a number of assumed examples for substrate words will be discussed. The main focus will lie on the following three questions:

- Why are substrate influences assumed at all?
- What speaks generally in favour for an inherited etymology, what for a substrate word: is it enough for a word to have no indo-european etymology?
- What is the methodological advantage and the scientific value in assuming a substrate word?

It will be shown that the assumption of a substrate origin must in most cases be dismissed for methodological reasons.

Maggie Scott (University of Salford, United Kingdom)

'Lexicography and Linguistic Human Rights: Codifying Continua in Scotland and African America'

CELTIC/SCOTS LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

In recent years there has been much debate over the status of varieties of language that have a close relationship to English, and although sociologists have long argued that such language varieties should be respected and valued, their words have often been ignored by the decision

makers responsible for government and education policy. Furthermore, sociolinguistic ideas are not often successfully communicated to the general public, with the result that 'minority' varieties of language (and their speakers) are often marginalised. This is clearly demonstrated by such events as the Oakland School Controversy (in the case of African American) and by the protracted debates over the recognition of Scots as the language variety used by many Scottish children.

This paper focuses on the role of dictionary-makers in the establishment of linguistic human rights. Particular reference is made to the language continua found in Scotland and African America which currently lack their own distinct dictionaries. In Scotland, various attempts to codify the opposite extremes of the spectra (typically identified as 'Scottish Standard English' and 'Scots' respectively), while useful for classifying individual lexical items, run the risk of simultaneously obscuring the picture of actual usage. Lexicographers constantly enter into the debate about language and identity in their codification of words as the building-blocks of culture, and play a role in the perception of language varieties and their relative prestige. From an examination of lexicographical method, and of past and present attitudes to dictionaries, we can observe models of 'best practice' that facilitate more positive perceptions of language.

References:

- Corbett, John, J. Derrick McClure and Jane Stuart-Smith eds. (2003) *The Edinburgh Companion to Scots*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Labov, W. (1972) *Language in the Inner City: Studies in Black English Vernacular*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.
- Macaulay, R. D. S. (2005) *Extremely Common Eloquence*, Amsterdam: Rodopi.
- Skutnabb-Kangas, T. and R. Phillipson. eds. *Linguistic Human Rights*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1995.
- Smith, J. J. *An Historical Study of English*. London: Routledge, 1996.
- Smitherman, G. (2000) *Talkin that Talk: Language, Culture and Education in African America*, London: Routledge.

Jesse Sheidlwer (Oxford English Dictionary, New York, NY, United States)

'Pass Plays and Right-Handed Gloves: Revising American Sporting Terms in *OED3*'

RESEARCHING WORDS 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The start of the online publication of *OED3* almost exactly coincided with the establishment of an *OED* editorial office in America, so that editorial work on North American terms could be handled by native speakers. Much of this work was of an expected sort: drafting new words that derived from, say, rap music; pointing out differing American nuances in existing entries; or revising usage notes or metalanguage for terms not used, or used quite differently, in one variety of English.

However, it soon became clear that there were additional and unexpected subtleties. The defining language of the *OED* is British English, and all definitions must be understandable to speakers of any regional variety. However, many words depend on a background cultural knowledge that cannot easily be expressed in a dictionary definition, at least not without rendering the definition almost absurdly overspecific to speakers already familiar with this knowledge.

In this paper I will look specifically at sporting terms, which provide an excellent subject for such concerns. The definitions of many baseball and American football terms in *OED2* were not strong, though in many cases it turned out that this was not due to erroneous treatment on the part of the original editors, but because the concepts involved were so foreign to British speakers that there was no straightforward way to explain them. Conversely, when the North American office began to draft entries for American sporting terms, the definitions were often sent back with comments indicating that an apparently unavoidable term in the definition was completely impenetrable to British speakers. I will show various examples from the *OED's* revision process, explaining the complications they raised, how we dealt with them, and how such examples illustrate the broader kind of issues that the *OED* regularly deals with during the revision process.

Peter Siemund (University of Hamburg, Germany)

'Using the *OED* as a Data Source: The History of English Reflexive Verbs'

DICTIONARIES AND TEXT CORPORA | THURSDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Present-Day English is generally assumed to possess only a handful of lexicalized reflexive verbs (*absent oneself from*, *pride oneself on*, etc.) and to use the reflexive marker neither for the marking of middle situation types nor the derivation of anticausative (decausative) verbs. Such non-reflexivizing uses of reflexive markers are widespread in other Germanic languages (cf. Germ. *sich öffnen* <REFL open> 'open' intr.). Based on data drawn from the British National Corpus, Siemund (forthc.) shows that the English reflexive pronoun *itself* does occur as a marker of middle situation types as well as for the derivation of anticausative verbs.

I will here follow up the historical development of the verbs that participate in such processes beginning with the Middle English Period. My analysis is based on a survey of the relevant verbs in the Oxford English Dictionary (ca. 200 verbs). Here, a number of interesting observations can be made:

1. Middle English had some lexicalized reflexive verbs that used a simple pronoun for reflexive marking: *For to pride hym in his strengthe of body it is an heigh folye* (*OED*, 1386) □ *to pride oneself*; *who so fyndeth hym out of swich fame* (*OED*, 1386) □ *to find oneself* 'be, exist'. When complex reflexives replace simple pronouns in reflexive contexts, this also happens in lexicalized reflexive verbs.
2. There are various borrowings of French lexicalized reflexive verbs where the French reflexive is replaced by the English complex reflexive: *you express yourselfes worthy of it* (*OED*, 1549).
3. We also find reflexive lexicalizations of French/Latin-based verbs in (Early) Modern English: *the thought suggested itself* (*OED*, 1751). These may also be borrowings.
4. Alongside the processes in 1 – 3, the reflexive marker increasingly comes to be used in motion middle contexts (*fling itself*, *position itself*, etc.) and for the formation of anticausative verbs (*solve itself*, *sell itself*, etc.).

These observations nicely illustrate how continuity (inertia), innovation (grammaticalization, analogical extension, lexicalization) and contact-induced change work in parallel and give rise to a rather complex synchronic picture. Even though I do not wish to claim that each verb has its own history, my talk is a warning against a simple reconstruction of the current synchronic situation in terms of one process alone. Moreover, the Oxford English Dictionary proves a rich and highly valuable data source that can be used for serious linguistic analyses.

References:

Siemund, P. (forthcoming) Grammaticalization, lexicalization and intensification. English *itself* as a marker of middle situation types. *Linguistics*.

Eric Stanley (Pembroke College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

'*OED* Online: "Who Dares Finde Faulte with so Promontorious a Celsitude?"'

EDITORS, COLLABORATORS, AND READERS: THE OED | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

Thomas Adams, who published from 1612 to 1652, was not neglected in *NED*. The dictionary's 'List of Books Quoted' (at the end of the 'First Supplement', 1933), gives sixteen titles, good coverage of his total of twenty-five publications, plus his collected works (so far) of 1629, with a further reference, ominously, to an 1861-62 republication of his collected works. Adams was a great preacher, learned, witty, and humane, a divine of a great period of English sermonizing, before *to sermonize* had become, in *OED* terms, 'chiefly depreciatory'. Witty, because of his frequent high-class wordplay, literary and far removed from slang. He loved words, not as a lexicographer or lexicologist, but as a user of words; and he loved the Word, for some of his title-pages, from the first year of his publishing onwards, *The Gallants Burden. A Sermon preached at PAVLES CROSSE* (1612), give his calling as 'Preacher of Gods Word at *Willington* in *Bedfordshire*'. Though the incumbent of a tiny country parish, he is not parochial, and often preached in London, thus at Paul's Cross. One of his longer works (in fact, *the Summe of Diuerse Sermons*) is *The Happines of the*

Church (1618), two parts vii + 443 and 375 pages long. The quotation in my title comes at I, p. 9, of *The Happines*. My paper is the result of working at that one, long book to see how well it had been read for *NED*, now conveniently checkable by consulting *OED* on line. I did find a few things on which to comment, of (pedantic?) interest, at least to me: on the whole, *OED*'s coverage was found to be very good when put to the test.

Gabriele Stein (University of Heidelberg, Germany)

'The Englishing of Latin Headwords in Elyot's *Dictionary* (1538)'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

Elyot's dictionary is the first Latin-English dictionary in which all the Latin headwords are glossed (translated and/or explained) in English. It was published at a time when the English vocabulary had to be expanded and differentiated so that the vernacular might express the new learning couched in Latin and spreading all over Europe. The paper investigates the various approaches used by Elyot to make his readers understand the meaning of Latin words, to render different senses of words, to identify disputed language use and to go some way towards introducing English neologisms.

Christopher A. Stray (Swansea University, United Kingdom)

'Liddell and Scott: the Making and Remaking of a Lexicon'

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES 2 | THURSDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 7

Since its first edition was published in 1843, Liddell and Scott's Greek-English lexicon has reigned supreme in the English-speaking world. It has gone through nine editions and is now flanked by supplements, an abridged lexicon (1843) and an intermediate lexicon (1889). The lexicon has been criticised and commented on by classical scholars and enthusiastic amateurs for more than a century, and over the same period has become an institution, an authoritative companion to learners and the learned alike. The survival of correspondence, editorial files and production data in the archives of Oxford University Press make it possible to trace a history of revision in which the scholarly concern for accuracy and the reader's desire for clear exposition have often been in tension with the logistics and economics of printing and publishing.

Louise Sylvester and **Mark Zumbuhl** (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

'Borrowed Finery: Issues of Language Classification in the Lexis of Cloth and Clothing in Britain c700-1450 Project'

HISTORICAL VOCABULARY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 8

In 2006 work began on the AHRC-funded project the Lexis of Cloth and Clothing in Britain c700-1450 at the universities of Manchester and Westminster. Our aim is to collect the terms for garments, textiles, and processes of production and trade across all the languages in use in medieval Britain. All the items collected from dictionaries and scholarly work in the field are being entered into a web-held database which will be illustrated with citations, images, and references to archaeological and other scholarship. In this paper we discuss the question of language assignment that arises from the preparation of a multilingual lexicographical resource.

In a forthcoming article David Trotter examines lexical choices in the customs accounts for Southampton for 1435-36. Noting the wide variety of lexical items apparently from languages other than the matrix language (Anglo-Norman), he questions which languages certain lexical items should be assigned to. The account calls, for example, for 'M¹ dos de grey' for a John Medicus. *Grey* is the common Middle English designation for the fur of European grey squirrels (*MED*, *grei*, n.2), but what are we to make of *dos*? Foster proposes that *dos* is an Italian borrowing citing Italian-looking terms in the account, e.g. *cotingnato*, *sporta* and *fangotto*. Trotter contests this designation observing that an indisputable 'French' form *dos* appears in the same sense in the (French) *Livre des mestiers* (c1268).

As this example indicates, we are frequently confronted with terms which appear to be replicated across disparate linguistic communities. Research on the multilingual situation of Britain in the late medieval period has started to suggest that assigning lexical items, in particular those found in macaronic texts, to particular languages is at best anachronistic. We need, it seems, to find new ways of thinking about, and classifying, the vocabulary that we are collecting.

References:

Foster, B., J. ed., 1963. *The Local Port Book of Southampton for 1435-6*. Southampton: Southampton University Press.

The Lexis of Cloth and Clothing in Britain c. 700-1450 project
<<http://lexisproject.arts.manchester.ac.uk/>>.

Trotter, D. A. (forthcoming). 'Death, Taxes and Property: Some Code-Switching Evidence from Dover, Southampton, and York'.

Mateusz Urban (Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland)

'The Treatment of Turkish/Turkic Etymologies in the *OED*'

ETYMOLOGY 1 | WEDNESDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

Turkic is a language family that comprises a large number of languages including Modern Turkish as well as Azeri, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Bashkir, New Uyghur and many others.

Language contact between English and Turkic has been of varying character and extent, but throughout the centuries English etymologists have noted a number of words that may be traced to Turkic at some point of their history. The words involved constitute a considerable mixture in terms of their transmission routes: some of them come directly from Turkic (most frequently Ottoman Turkish) while others have been transmitted through a mediating language. Still others ultimately derive from another language, e.g. Arabic or Persian, with a Turkic language (again, most typically Ottoman Turkish) acting as one of the transmitters.

What these words have in common is the fact that they lack systematic analysis and their treatment in English etymological lexicography is insufficient and sometimes erroneous from the point of view of their history.

The current paper provides a preliminary survey of the mistakes and inconsistencies found in the treatment of Turkic words in English etymological lexicography, with special reference to the *OED*.

Milica Urbanikova (Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia)

'Lexical and Semantic Development of the Basic Vocabulary in English and Slovak'

EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

The paper deals with the development of the form and meaning of Slovak and English basic vocabulary, and, where appropriate, takes into account also several other relevant European languages. As the basic set of words for research the Swadesh list of 100 words was used, building on the notion that it contains the words and meanings that are the most resistant to change (Trask, Millar; 2007: 459-460).

The origin of the majority of words on the Swadesh list is traceable to Old Church Slavonic (for Slovak) and Germanic (for English). With some words a clear connection with reconstructed Proto-Indo-European forms (as stated in Mallory; 2006) can be identified, although this is more frequent in Slovak than in English. There are even cases when several reconstructed PIE forms for a given meaning are still present in one or the other language. Another focus of the paper is therefore the possible correlation in degree between the formal change of these words and their semantic change (as documented in historical and contemporary dictionaries), and the dimensions of their semantic and lexical fields.

Results obtained from the research on the Swadesh list are compared with the results of similar partial research of basic vocabulary comprising a different set of words, which are no longer considered as the least liable to change. In this way not only the formal and semantic development of the basic vocabulary of the languages in question will be compared, but also the Swadesh list and the postulated unchanging nature of its items can be questioned and eventually a new set of words or even semantic fields that are the least prone to change in both form and semantic content can be determined (at least for the languages in question).

References:

Mallory, P. J.; Adams, D.Q. (2006) *Oxford Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Indo-European World*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Trask, R. L.; Millar, R. (2007) *Trask's Historical Linguistics*. London: Hodder Arnold.

Jacques Van Keymeulen (Ghent University, Belgium)

'Dialect Lexicography for the Southern Dutch Dialects'

GERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHY 1 | THURSDAY MORNING | ROOM 3

The paper will present an outline of the state of the art for dialect lexicography in the southern Dutch language area (i.e. Dutch-speaking Belgium and the three southern provinces of the Netherlands: Zeeland, North Brabant, Limburg). After a short discussion of what is Flemish, Zeelandic, Brabantic and Limburgian, I will dwell on the question why dialect vocabulary (i.e. the geographically differentiated vocabulary of the traditional dialects) has become an historical vocabulary.

Next, the four regional dictionaries of the southern Dutch dialects will be presented: i.e. the alphabetically arranged Dictionary of the Zeeland Dialects (1964), and the three systematically arranged dictionaries for the Brabantic (1961-2005), Limburgian (1962-2008) and Flemish (1972 -) dialects. The general set-up and most important results of the three dictionaries will be discussed. It will be pointed out that the organisation of the three dictionaries (as advocated by the initiator, prof. A. Weijnen, of the Nijmegen University) has led to databases for word atlases, rather than to dictionaries proper.

Due to the fact that all lexical data in the four dictionaries are geographically documented in great detail, a word atlas is indeed possible on the basis of the combined databases of the three thematic dictionaries (with the Zeeland material added). For semantic detail, we have to call in the help of 'amateur' dialect lexicography. Thanks to the rising interest in the disappearing dialect lexicon, a huge local dictionary production has emerged. A pilot project was launched in 2009, which envisaged the creation of a database for the regional / local dialect amateur dictionaries. In this way, both the geographical and semantic dimension of the dialect lexicon will be accounted for for future lexicological research.

Andrejs Veisbergs (University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia)

'Lithuanian and Latvian Lexicography Compared (a Diachronic Study)'

EASTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER LEXICOGRAPHY | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON | ROOM 8

Both Latvian and Lithuanian lexicography started with multilingual dictionaries at approximately the same time (trilingual Polish-Latin-Lithuanian dictionary in 1620 and German-Latvian dictionary in 1638). Both kept this tradition for the following two centuries. This can be easily explained by the primary need for contact with peoples and texts of other languages important in the region. In both nations the living folk language really appeared in dictionaries only at the end of the 19th century: Waldemahr (1872), Juška (1897).

Both nations developed the iconic works in the early 20th century. Muehlenbach's dictionary (1923-1932-1946) in fact is a Latvian-German dictionary, yet conceived as an explanatory dictionary. Lithuanian iconic dictionary was started in 1902, changed editorial policies several times before and during publishing (1968-2002).

Smaller, user friendlier monolingual dictionaries have similarly been prepared (Dabartinės 2002), (Latviešu 1987) as well as dictionaries of synonyms, phraseology, etymology, foreign words, terminological dictionaries. Both nations have developed numerous bilingual dictionaries, necessary to suit the changing language scene and contact pattern. For both nations the term "dictionary" is mostly associated with a bilingual one.

As regards electronic resources there are several corpora in Lithuanian, though no dictionary has been based on them. Three parallel corpora for three different pairs of languages Czech, English, German and Lithuanian also exist. Latvian lexicography suffers from a lack of proper corpus, though one is under a careful but slow construction. Yet other Latvian electronic language tools are highly developed. A combination of various bilingual dictionaries is available by Tilde, some of Tilde resources are available on Internet. It can be said that both Latvian and Lithuanian dictionary scenes are vibrant and unexpectedly well developed for small nations.

The paper apart from the diachronic description will dwell on the slightly diverging evolution, traditions and functions of lexicography in the two kindred nations and languages as well as perception of dictionaries and their role in language maintenance.

Kate Wild (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

'A "Question of Questionable Compounds"? Phrasal Verbs in *OED1*'

PHRASEOLOGY | FRIDAY AFTERNOON | TSUZUKI

Phrasal verbs are notoriously problematic for lexicographers. One difficult decision is whether to define only idiomatic combinations (such as *fall out* meaning 'disagree') or to define transparent ones as well (such as *fall out* in a sentence like 'the bird fell out of the tree', where *fall* and *out* retain their primary senses). Johnson was the first English lexicographer to address this problem, suggesting in his Preface that transparent combinations need not be defined; but in practice he included many of these (e.g. *come in* 'enter'). As Osselton (1986: 10) remarks, Johnson was not alone in failing to resolve this problem: 'somewhere between boringly predictable items... and highly idiomatic ones... there is a grey area in which lexicographers have been floundering ever since'.

While there has been some research on Johnson's treatment of phrasal verbs (e.g. Osselton 1986; Landau 2005) and on approaches to phrasal verbs in twentieth-century dictionaries (especially Cowie 1999), very little has been written on the way that phrasal verbs were dealt with in *OED1*. We know that the *OED1* editors had conflicting ideas about other types of compound: Brewer (2007: 21, 182) discusses Murray's objection to Craigie's inclusion of terms like *railway director* meaning 'director of a railway', and Murray's statement to the Philological Society that 'I have found the question of questionable compounds a very difficult one to settle' (1879, quoted in Brewer 2007: 183). It is of further interest to consider how this problem was approached where phrasal verbs were concerned. The purpose of my paper, then, is to examine the treatment of phrasal verbs within and across volumes of *OED1* in order to determine differences and development of editorial methodology in this thorny area of lexicography.

References:

Brewer, C. (2007) *Treasure-House of the Language: The Living OED* Yale: Yale University Press.

Cowie, A.P. (1999) *English Dictionaries for Foreign Learners: A History* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Landau, S.I. (2005) 'Johnson's Influence on Webster and Worcester in Early American Lexicography' *International Journal of Lexicography* 18:2, 217-29.

Osselton, N.E. (1986) 'Dr Johnson and the English phrasal verb' in R. Ilson (ed.) *Lexicography: An emerging international profession* Manchester University Press, 7-16.

Hexian Xue (South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China) and **Yihua Zhang**

(Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, China)

'Definitions in Chinese (-English) Dictionaries for CFL Learners from the User's Cognitive Perspective'

PRESENTING INFORMATION | FRIDAY MORNING | TSUZUKI

Globalization and rapid growth of the Chinese economy has brought attention from the world business community towards China. Chinese language has thus gained much more popularity and an increasing number of people take great interest in learning Chinese as a foreign language (CFL). A great many Chinese (-English) dictionaries for CFL learners have been brought to the press. A survey shows, however, these dictionaries can hardly meet the requirements for the Chinese learning in respect of word inclusion and definitions. The present paper, starting from the historical development and status quo of foreign-oriented Chinese (-English) dictionaries, sets out to explore the existing problems of dictionaries of this kind and the actual needs of CFL learners in the light of users' survey. And then the discussion is directed to the importance of cultural connotation of lexical units in CFL dictionaries in terms of the word 红(hóng) (red). It is far from being satisfactory for CFL dictionaries to define words merely by conceptual meaning or English equivalents in disregard of other semantic and pragmatic features. Finally, a proposition is put forward to offer, from multidimensional levels, culturally cognitive meaning and lexical-semantic relation of culture-bound lexical units in the form of prefabricated chunks, such as idiomatic expression, fixed or semi-fixed

phrases. A favorable CFL learning environment in the dictionaries for CFL learners can be established accordingly.

Ben Zimmer (The Visual Thesaurus, New York, NY, United States)

'Graffiti Scrawls and Hiphop Calls: Coming to Grips with Non-Traditional Sources for Historical Lexicography'

SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY | FRIDAY MORNING | ROOM 7

Citational evidence for slang and other varieties of colloquial English occasionally strains the traditional acceptability requirements of historical dictionaries. Since at least 1935, when Allen Walker Read privately published "Lexical Evidence from Folk Epigraphy in Western North America," the case has been made for the widening of admissible lexicographical source material to encompass more elusive textual traces such as graffiti. This paper will consider two fertile yet problematic sources for the development of American English slang of the late 20th century. The first is a collection of graffiti-covered canvas bunk bottoms from a U.S. military transport ship that carried troops to Vietnam between 1965 and 1970. The canvases, which have been scanned and catalogued by the Vietnam Center and Archive at Texas Tech University, provide valuable data for the emergence of American slang, casting new light on the origins of the much-discussed "X sucks" formation. The second type of source material considered in the paper consists of bootleg recordings of rap music from the South Bronx predating the first official rap records in 1979. The bootleg tapes document live performances featuring rapped words and phrases that would later gain wide prominence in hiphop usage. Both the Vietnam graffiti archive and the rap bootlegs present difficulties for standard bibliographic protocols followed by lexicographers at the Oxford English Dictionary and elsewhere, but the historical significance of the evidence encourages a reconsideration of such protocols. A more serious treatment of non-traditional sources also helps to overturn assumptions that slang, due to its ostensibly oral and evanescent nature, is somehow untraceable by methods of historical lexicography.

9. List of Participants

Michael Adams	Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States
Marc Alexander	University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Kathryn Allan	University College London, United Kingdom
Jorgen Amari	Independent scholar, Toronto, Canada
Javier Martín Arista	University of La Rioja, Logroño, Spain
Holger Becker	Independent scholar, Oldenburg, Germany
Chiara Benati	University of Genoa, Italy
Sturla Berg-Olsen	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Robin Berson	Independent scholar, New York, NY, United States
Úna Uí Bheirn	Historical Dictionary of Modern Irish, Dublin, Ireland
Michael Bilynsky	Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine
Bettina Bock	Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany
Ada Böhmerová	Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
Tinatin Bolkvadze	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia
Charlotte Brewer	Hertford College, University of Oxford, UK
Eva Buchi	ATILF (CNRS-Nancy University), Nancy, France
Brigitte Bulitta	Old High German Dictionary, Leipzig, Germany
Philippe Caron	University of Poitiers, France
Giorgio Casacchia	Oriental Studies University of Naples, Italy
Isabel Casanova	Independent scholar, Lisbon, Portugal
Alice Yin Wa Chan	City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR
Jason Chu	Fudan University, Shanghai, China
Stephen Coffey	University of Pisa, Italy
Paul S. Cohen	Independent scholar, Yorktown Heights, NY, United States
Sylvia Cohen	Independent scholar, Yorktown Heights, NY, United States
Julie Coleman	University of Leicester, United Kingdom
John Considine	University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
Sarah Crover	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
Déirdre D'Auria	Historical Dictionary of Modern Irish, Dublin, Ireland
Geert De Wilde	The Anglo-Norman Dictionary, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom
Janet DeCesaris	Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain
Andreas Deutsch	Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms, Heidelberg, Germany
Philip Durkin	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Birgit Eaker	SAOB, Lund, Sweden
Sabine Elsner-Petri	Deutsches Wörterbuch, Göttingen, Germany
Dewi Evans	University College Dublin, Ireland
Muhammad-Reza Fakhr-Rohani	University of Qom, Iran
Georges Farid	University of Québec, Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada
Joseph Farquharson	University of Technology, Jamaica
Margery Fee	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
Joseph Felice-Pace	Independent scholar, Balzan, Malta
Aline Francoeur	University of Ottawa, Canada
Christiane Gante	Pinneberg, Germany
Eithne Ní Ghallchobhair	Historical Dictionary of Modern Irish, Dublin, Ireland
Mariarosaria Gianninoto	University of Grenoble, France
Peter Gilliver	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Giles Goodland	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Jonathon Green	Independent scholar, Paris, France
Daniel Greenberg	Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law, London, United Kingdom
David Greetham	CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY, United States
Oddrun Grønvik	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Asgerd Gudiksen	University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Robin Hamilton	Independent scholar, Darlington, United Kingdom
Patrick Hanks	Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic
Ulrike Hass	University Duisburg-Essen, Germany
Andrew Hawke	University of Wales, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom
Antonette Healey	Dictionary of Old English, University of Toronto, Canada
Matthias Heinz	Eberhard Karls University, Tübingen, Germany
Wilfrid Hodges	Queen Mary, University of London, United Kingdom
Henrik Hovmark	University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Alexander Hoyt	University of Zagreb, Croatia
Veronica Hurst	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Giovanni Iamartino	University of Milan, Italy
Sarah Hoem Iversen	Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Heidrun Kämper	Institute for the German Language, Mannheim, Germany
Christina Katsikadeli	University of Salzburg, Austria
Mark Kaunisto	University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Christian Kay	University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Annette Klosa	Institute for the German Language, Mannheim, Germany
Elizabeth Knowles	Independent scholar, Oxford, United Kingdom
Maria Kozińska	Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany
Thomas Krisch	University of Salzburg, Austria
Pär Larson	CNR – Opera del Vocabolario Italiano, Florence, Italy
Ingjerd Legreid	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Anatoly Liberman	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, United States
Paul Luna	University of Reading, United Kingdom
Rod McConchie	Helsinki University, Finland
James McCracken	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Angela Marcantonio	Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
Anki Mattisson	SAOB, Lund, Sweden
Nathalie Mederake	University of Göttingen, Germany
Maire Nic Mhaolain	Independent scholar, Dublin, Ireland
Jon Mills	University of Kent, United Kingdom
Linda Mitchell	San Jose State University, CA, United States
Kusujiro Miyoshi	Soka Women's College, Tokyo, Japan
Marijke Mooijaart	Institute for Dutch Lexicology, Leiden, The Netherlands
Lynda Mugglestone	Pembroke College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Shoko Mugikura	University of Reading, United Kingdom
Traci Nagle	Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States
Stefan Niederreiter	Independent scholar, Salzburg, Austria
Anja Nikolic-Hoyt	Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia
Juhani Norri	University of Tampere, Finland
Sarah Ogilvie	Lucy Cavendish College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
Christian-Emil Ore	University of Oslo, Norway
Alexander Pavlenko	Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics, Russia
Galina Pavlenko	Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics, Russia
Victor Andres Peña Blas	University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain
Laura Pinnavaia	University of Milan, Italy
Mirosława Podhajecka	University of Opole, Poland
Judith Prince	Independent scholar, Norfolk, VA, United States
Alicia Rodríguez-Álvarez	University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain
Martti Juhani Rudanko	University of Tampere, Finland
Ålov Runde	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Muhammad Ilyas Saleem	Independent scholar, Whitehaven, United Kingdom
Konstantinos Sampanis	University of Salzburg, Austria
Christiane Schlaps	Göttingen Academy of Sciences, Germany
Hans-Jörg Schmid	Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany
Luanne Schneidmesser	University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, United States
Roland Schuhmann	Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany
Margaret Scott	University of Salford, United Kingdom
Kari-Anne Selvik	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Jesse Sheidlower	Oxford English Dictionary, New York, NY, United States
Peter Siemund	University of Hamburg, Germany
John Simpson	Oxford English Dictionary, United Kingdom
Michael Solf	Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Germany
Eric Stanley	Pembroke College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Gabriele Stein	University of Heidelberg, Germany
Christopher Stray	Swansea University, United Kingdom
Terje Svardal	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Louise Sylvester	University of Westminster, United Kingdom
Scott Teal	Wolfson College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Karen Thomson	Independent scholar, Angus, United Kingdom
Mateusz Urban	Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

Participants

Milica Urbanikova	Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
Jacques Van Keymeulen	Ghent University, Belgium
Andrejs Veisbergs	University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia
Lars Sigurdsson Vikør	Norsk Ordbok, Oslo, Norway
Kate Wild	University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Hexian Xue	South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China
Yihua Zhang	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, China
Benjamin Zimmer	The Visual Thesaurus, New York, NY, United States
Mark Zumbuhl	University of Westminster, United Kingdom

The image originally located here has been removed for copyright reasons.

James Murray holidaying on the sands at Borth, North Wales.

OUP photo.

