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Mitford M. Mathews Writing the History of Lexicography

Mitford M. Mathews was an assistant editor of the *Dictionary of American English* (1936–1944) and subsequently editor of *A Dictionary of Americanisms* (1951). Between 1951 and 1960, he wrote 32 columns under the title “Of Matters Lexicographical” for the journal *American Speech*. These columns capture a lot of otherwise overlooked lexicographical activity in North America — and, to a lesser extent, Great Britain — mostly during the middle decades of the twentieth century. They are a rich but largely overlooked archive in the history of lexicography.

Some installments are miniature histories of making the *DAE* and *DA*, about problems that arose and editors solved or, with hindsight, realized they hadn’t solved, as well as tales of those who worked on or contributed significantly to those projects. Through them, we see one sort of lexicographical history, that of the lexicographer — in this case Mathews — learning his craft and practicing his art, partly with his colleagues as foils. William A. Craigie — of the *OED, DAE*, and *DOST* — with whom Mathews often disagreed about the material and methods of historical lexicography is one such foil. In Mathews’ ongoing argument with Craigie, we learn a lot about the making of *DAE*, but more importantly, perhaps, we find matters of lexicographical method and technique illuminated — explicitly about people and events, the columns are implicitly about the history of lexicographical thinking.

They are also indirectly about values in lexicography, about what matters in making dictionaries. Here again, Craigie is Mathews’ foil, for Craigie was notoriously unwilling to recognize the contributions of others to the dictionaries he edited, whereas Mathews writes generously about several contributors to *DAE* and *DA*, exercising the historiographical perspective that dictionaries are written by people and that the work underlying them is of profound human interest.

Marc ALEXANDER — Brian AITKEN — Fraser DALLACHY
University of Glasgow

*A Good Time for a Bad Date: Working with Levels of Dating Uncertainty in the Historical Thesaurus of English and Early English Books Online*

There are often intricate difficulties in utilising historical lexicographical resources to explore historical textual corpora. One of these is the unavoidable uncertainty surrounding the precise dating of word coinage, or a word’s development of a new sense. This paper explores these issues as they affect the AHRC-funded project *Linguistic DNA of Modern Thought* (LDNA). LDNA is developing a statistically-based method of text processing as a means of tracing the emergence and development of key cultural concepts through the Early English Books Online corpus (as transcribed by the Text Creation Partnership; EEBO-TCP).

One branch of the LDNA research employs the *Historical Thesaurus of English* (HTE), a resource which classifies the lexemes of English and their sub-senses into a position in a detailed semantic hierarchy. LDNA seeks to align selected areas of the HTE hierarchy with conceptual word groupings as identified through the processing of EEBO-TCP and investigate correspondence between the development of these HTE semantic categories and their associated processor word groupings. However, consideration needs to be given to the ‘fuzziness’ inherent both in the dating of HTE word senses, based primarily on OED data, and the dating of EEBO material.
This paper discusses experiments in factoring sense- and document-dating uncertainty into analysis of HTE and EEBO data. It examines differing levels of dating uncertainty depending on historical period and semantic field, and the extent to which this has been reduced by revised data provided by the OED editorial team. It then uses visualisation of ‘fuzzy’ time periods to demonstrate where overlap between dating error margins indicates that words and word senses may have co-existed and interacted where they might otherwise appear to be separated in time. Finally, it indicates how these adjusted dating metrics affect the view of HTE category and LDNA word-group interaction for a test category.

Antonella AMATUZZI
Università degli Studi di Torino

Nathanaël Duez lessicografo: l’arte di (ri)elaborare le fonti

Nathanaël Duez (1609-1660), insegnante di lingue a Leyda, nei Paesi Bassi, è autore di manuali linguistici e di varie opere lessicografiche riguardanti il latino, il francese, il tedesco e l’italiano, che ebbero un buon successo in vari paesi europei.

Comincia nel 1640 con un’edizione della Janua linguarum reserata di Comenio, che contiene le versioni francese, italiana (prima traduzione disponibile) e tedesca – oltre che latina – di questo testo pedagogico che, raccogliendo le parole usate in vari campi, recensiva circa 1000 frasi, divise in 100 capitoli.

Lo stesso anno pubblica una Nova nomenclatura quatuor linguarum, gallico, germanico, italico et latino idiomate conscripta che riprende in parte gli stessi materiali, disposti sotto forma di repertorio quadrilingue largamente ampliato, organizzato in 26 capitoli, secondo una classificazione tematica.

Nel Dictionnaire françois-alleman-latin et aleman-françois-latin (1642) il corpus lessicale è rielaborato e organizzato in ordine alfabetico, con le entrate in francese nella prima parte e in tedesco nella seconda, accompagnate in entrambi i casi dal latino.

Infine negli anni 1659/1660 esce il Dittionario italiano e francese Dictionaire italien et français, che basa la sua nomenclatura essenzialmente sulle Recherches italiennes et françaises d’Antoine Oudin.

Esamineremo dunque questa produzione e rintracceremo il percorso compiuto da Duez, che è emblematico poiché coincide con l’evoluzione subita dalla lessicografia tra il cinque e il Seicento: i glossari e i vocabolari multilingue lasciano posto a veri e propri dizionari, più ricchi di informazioni e costruiti in modo più accurato.

Il nostro obiettivo è di mettere in evidenza i procedimenti seguiti da Duez per la realizzazione delle sue opere (in particolare la selezione e il rimaneggiamento di materiali vari), per sottolineare i rapporti che esistono tra i suoi testi e le fonti utilizzate, talvolta citate.

Angela ANDREANI
Università degli Studi di Milano

The Vocabulary of Religious Conflict in Early Modern English

This paper will propose an analysis of the lexicon of religious conflict in a small corpus of Protestant and Roman Catholic English texts.

The excommunication of Elizabeth I of England by Papal Bull in 1570 and the attempted conquest of Ireland by Catholic forces in 1579 precipitated the already strained diplomatic relations between London and Rome during the complex process of definition of the established
Church of England. The Registers of the Company of Stationers bear clear witness to the rapid development of religious polemic in English during this time, and of its culmination in the anti-Catholic ‘Campion controversy’ in the early 1580s. Edmund Campion’s widely circulated manuscript ‘challenge’ to the Church of England elicited in fact an unprecedented debate: one ‘challenge’ was met by a ‘refutation’, challenged in its turn by a ‘censure’, supported by a ‘defence’ and answered by yet another ‘response’. These texts and the controversies they bore are all interrelated, as are their vocabulary and language.

My paper will discuss the results of a corpus-based study of a small group of texts published in print or manuscript between 1579 and 1584. It will centre on the lexicological analysis of the series of binary oppositions produced by ‘the Protestant analysis of popish anti-Christianity’ (Lake 1989, 73) towards an assessment of the language of the Protestant and Roman Catholic authors.

Sharon J. ARBUTHNOT
Queen’s University Belfast

Explanatory and Etymological Glosses in the Dictionary of the Irish Language

Eighth- and ninth-century glosses, in the form of interlinear or marginal notes on Latin texts, are amongst the earliest sources of evidence for the Irish language. When scholars set out to compile an historical Dictionary of the Irish Language (DIL) in the mid-nineteenth century, these glosses were prioritised in that they were cited as the first examples in relevant entries and assumptions about the original form and meaning of the words in question were based on them.

Throughout the medieval period, explanatory glossing of rare, obscure or obsolete words continued and was increasingly applied to texts which were themselves written in Irish. For the most part, these glosses too offered reliable information and were treated as important sources for DIL. At the same time, etymological glossing, roughly following the principles laid out by Isidore of Seville, was becoming popular in Ireland. Such glosses were concerned either with breaking a lemma down into its supposed original constituents or suggesting a derivation within Irish or from another language. The etymologies put forward are often wide of the mark, as far as the scientific origin of the words is concerned, and this activity may have been regarded primarily as a form of intellectual play. Only in recent decades, however, have its aims and methods been properly understood, and by then many of the glosses had been incorporated already into DIL and conclusions drawn from them about the boundaries, meanings and usages of particular words.

This paper looks at some of the implications that reliance on etymological glosses had for DIL and outlines the efforts currently being made by a project, based at Queen’s University Belfast and at the University of Cambridge, to rid the dictionary of the ghostwords, absurd definitions and misleading information which arose from the failure to distinguish adequately between explanatory glosses and etymological ones.

Magdalena BATOR
Jan Długosz University Częstochowa

Foreign Elements in the Early Polish Cookbooks

All we know about the earliest Polish culinary traditions comes from a number of memoirs, culinary opinions and accounts of foreigners who visited Poland, as well as from various authors who mention banquets and various customs in their literary works. No extensive culinary collection exists from earlier than the end of the 17th century, when Compendium Ferculorum - a
collection of Old Polish recipes - was first published. It was followed, in the next century, by *Kucharz doskonaly* (Eng. *The Perfect Cook*).

Although little can be stated for certain as to what exactly was eaten before the publication of these two cookbooks, it is obvious that “dramatic and stormy political events and social changes had an influence on what was eaten and how it was eaten” in Poland of the time (Lemnis & Vitry 1996:7-8). The various historical events must have also influenced the vocabulary, including the culinary lexicon.

The aim of the proposed paper is to examine the two cooking collections mentioned above, and discuss the foreign vocabulary adopted into Polish and used with reference to various foods and cooking procedures throughout these earliest available cookbooks. Additionally, we will examine the degree of phonological, morphological and orthographic adaptation of the borrowed lexemes.

References:

Simonetta BATTISTA – Ellert Thór JÓHANSSON
University of Copenhagen

*Structuring and Presenting Medieval Source Material in A Dictionary of Old Norse Prose*

A Dictionary of Old Norse Prose (ONP) is a historical dictionary project at the University of Copenhagen. ONP records the vocabulary of prose texts, as transmitted in Norwegian and Icelandic manuscripts from around 1150 to the end of the Middle Ages. Publication of a 13-volume dictionary commenced in 1989, but was put on hold in 2004, after an index volume and three volumes of edited entries had been published. The online version of ONP (onp.ku.dk) was launched in 2010 and combines material from the print edition, unedited material and additional edited dictionary entries, which are updated continuously.

ONP’s material is excerpted mostly from scholarly text editions or directly from manuscripts where the orthography of the source is maintained and the spelling is not normalized. ONP attempts to give a broad view of the entire vocabulary throughout the period with examples of all known words and representative citations from all preserved text genres.

In this presentation, we take a closer look at the excerpting principles and the information the dictionary registers about each citation and the cited sources. We discuss ONP’s division of texts into over 400 works and how the works are grouped into genres or text types. We account for the distribution of citations between different text types as well as time periods and geographical provenance. We also demonstrate how the user can access the information found in ONP, such as links to supplementary material, editions and scanned slips as well as manuscript details.

Finally, we discuss the latest developments of ONP, e.g., how the citations can be used as a corpus and how electronic text editions can be integrated into the existing dictionary.
A Diachronic Perspective on Italian Borrowings in the Baretti Dictionaries, 1760 and 1854

That the English language has collected a conspicuous number of Italian loanwords from various fields –trade, architecture, music and food among the most popular – and throughout the centuries, is generally well known among scholars. In the 18th century, for instance, words like volcanic, bonavist, influenza, sotto voce, villa, al fresco, quartetto, gusto, finale, Verona, Milanese, Bolognese, extravaganza, solo, maniglion, trombone, squadrone, propaganda and more (ancora) entered the English language and were later recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary (Pinnavaia, 2001), the apex of the history of English lexicography.

However, it is also well known that dictionaries come after the language itself and it takes time before a new word or meaning can be recorded. Hence, I am interested in viewing how long it took for new Italian lexical items entering the language of common and literary use in the 18th century to be recorded in dictionaries.

Given their more practical purpose of allowing the student to understand and produce a contemporary language, I decided to investigate loanwords in bilingual dictionaries – which should focus on language in use – rather than the more authoritative monolingual ones. Among 18th century teachers and intellectuals, the most popular teacher, author, grammarian and compiler of the English and Italian languages was certainly Giuseppe Baretti (1719 Turin – 1789 London). In 1760 Baretti published in London A dictionary of the English and Italian languages. The dictionary was clearly very popular since it ran through several editions well into the 19th century –1760, 1771, 1778, 1790, 1795, 1798, 1816, 1824, 1831, 1839, 1854 – and was reprinted up until the 20th century (1928) (O’Connor 1990). It moreover had three further Italian editions (1787, 1828-1829, 1832).

I selected the first 1760 edition and the Petroni-Davenport revised and enlarged edition that came out nearly a century later in 1854, in order to analyse the insertion (or deletion) and treatment of Italian borrowings in the respective wordlists.

References:
Primary Sources
Comelati, G., Davenport, J. (1754). A new dictionary of the Italian and English languages based upon that of Baretti and containing, among other additions and improvements, numerous neologisms relating to the arts and sciences; a variety of the most approved idiomatic and popular phrases... “. Vol. 2. London

Secondary References
Harald BICHLMEIER  
Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena

On the Role of the Lexicon of the Baltic and Slavic Languages in Vol. VI (mâda – pûzza) of the 
Etymological Dictionary of Old High German (Etymologisches Wörterbuch des 
Althochdeutschen)

In spring 2017 vol. VI (mâda – pûzza) of the Etymological Dictionary of Old High German 
(Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen) was published. With 54 p. + 1600 col. it is 
the largest volume of the dictionary so far.
In the first part of the talk it is intended to present the volume in its entirety:
The following data will be given (mainly also in comparison with the data of vol. V): What 
proportion of the OHG lexicon analysed in vol. VI survived into NHG (be it in the standard 
language or in dialects)? How big is the proportion of (usually Latin/Romance) loanwords in the 
lexemes of vol. VI? Are there any words, which do not have an Indo-European etymology, which 
might stem from a pre-Indo-European substrate language?
In the second part it will be analysed, which role the lexicon of the Baltic and Slavic languages 
plays in elucidating the etymologies of the OHG lexemes. As is generally accepted, within the 
Indo-European language-family the Balto-Slavic branch(es) is/are the one(s) most closely related 
to the Germanic branch. The relevance of the Balto-Slavic branch will be compared to the role 
played by the other two branches closely related to the Germanic, i.e. Celtic and Italic.

Wiebke BLANCK  
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

The History of Definitions: Information Availability in Dictionaries of the Past and the Digital 
Age

Throughout the German part of the history of lexicography, different definition techniques can 
be observed. In terms of dictionaries concerned with the general language lexicon, definitions 
range from Latin equivalents (e.g. Stieler, Steinbach) to rather extensive texts that seem almost 
encyclopedic (parts of Grimm/DWB and also Paul). In this type of dictionaries, Grimm’s first 
edition was one of those that produced articles with a more narrative outcome, not least as it was 
planned as a book that fathers should read to their children as a special kind of good-night story. 
Whether definitions are concise or elaborative – one question that should be explored is how the 
different styles have affected information availability. To this end, the respective dictionary 
conceptions and backgrounds of their geneses have to be taken into account. A second step 
requires linguistic analyses of definitions and comparison to other dictionaries of the same type.
This presentation will show the development from almost-glosses to story-telling in general 
language dictionaries of German, that is from Stieler and Steinbach up to the present day. The 
different techniques that can be observed will be outlined by the examples of “Geschichte” 
(‘story’) and “brav” (‘well-behaved’). In doing so, it will be taken into account that the role of 
dictionaries in society has changed over the centuries, as have the opinions on what might be 
considered as an understandable definition. On the basis of the discussed examples, a statement 
will be given on which definition techniques might increase (or impede) information availability 
in a dictionary of our digital age, which offers means that are unique compared to what past 
lexicographers had at hands: endless room for definitions, as well as integration of huge corpora 
and different media.
References:

Alexander BOCAST
Berkeley Bridge Press

A New Analysis of Samuel Johnson Jun’r’s A School Dictionary of 1798

BACKGROUND: Johnson’s School Dictionary (1798) was the first English dictionary compiled and published in America. It has little inherent lexicographic merit, but its historical place in the development of American lexicography has saved Johnson’s work from oblivion. However, until now, Johnson’s sources have not been systematically explored nor has the text of individual entries been scrutinized.

METHOD: A new, critical edition Johnson’s Dictionary marks up the text for quantitative and qualitative analyses. Every entry has been footnoted with an assessment of its terms, pronunciation, glosses, sources, and errors.

FINDINGS: It was known that Johnson mined Perry’s dictionaries; this paper identifies the specific British edition that he used. It also identifies the specific edition of Entick’s dictionaries that Johnson consulted when he began his compilation.

By actual count of entries and headwords, Johnson’s dictionary is smaller than previously reported. Surprisingly, more headwords terms first appeared in Johnson than were previously recognized. Among other observations, Johnson selected a remarkable number of misogynist terms for his New England schoolboys.

Examination of lexical, syntactic, and semantic errors in headwords, pronunciation expressions, and glosses reveals that the error density in Johnson’s Dictionary is extraordinarily high. An amazing portion of headword terms are misspelled. Many errors can be attributed to Johnson’s hapless printer, Edward O’Brien, whose short career is reviewed.

CONCLUSIONS: Johnson’s Dictionary exemplifies bad lexicography; in mitigation, Johnson copied many errors directly from Perry. Johnson’s Dictionary may be a wonderful text for budding lexicographers who learn best from bad examples.

Rolf BREMMER
Leiden University

Karl von Richthofen’s Altfriesisches Wörterbuch (1840): A Milestone in Germanic Lexicography

Through some quirk of fate, von Richthofen’s dictionary of Old Frisian appeared at a time when interest in the oldest phases of the Germanic languages was sharply rising. Joseph Bosworth
had just published his *Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1838), while Eberhard Graff was in the middle of delivering his *Althochdeutsche Sprachschatz* (1835–43). Richthofen’s work, dedicated to his teacher Jacob Grimm, was actually a side-product of his impressive edition of all hitherto known manuscripts with medieval Frisian legal texts, predominantly written in Frisian, but also some in Latin and Low German. Richthofen’s dictionary has never been subjected to a thorough analysis from a historiographical point of view. Which dictionary served as its model and what were its scholarly props? The bibliography lists only 25 items, but browsing through individual entries reveals that this list is far from complete. Richthofen also consulted Bosworth’s dictionary and Francis Junius’ *Etymologicum Anglicanum* (ed. Lye, 1743) for Old English; for Old High German, he used Graff (of course), but also many publications by Grimm and others. Reviewers welcomed the dictionary with “great pleasure” (“mit großem Vergnügen”, Phillips 1841) and its high quality was such that it is still indispensable for any serious researcher of Old Frisian. Fundamental criticism came about forty years later, levelled by young scholars trained in the Neogrammarian school.

References:
Reviews, e.g.:

Charlotte BREWER
Hertford College Oxford

“The Poetry of Provincialisms”: Dialect, Dictionaries, and Poetic Diction

From the early 1800s onwards the publication of dialect glossaries and dictionaries steadily increased, culminating in the publication of Joseph Wright’s *English Dialect Dictionary* (1898–1905). With scholarly hindsight, this growth of interest in recording and studying dialect words (also referred to as local, provincial, or ‘country’ words) can be linked to the historical and philological turn in language studies over the 19th century, which emphasised the importance of evidence-based approaches in understanding the history of a language. By contrast, the glossary compilers themselves often draw attention to the cultural and literary value of their labours. Not only (their Prefaces claim) do their volumes document long-standing local words and customs, fast disappearing with the onset of industrialisation and with rural decline, they also preserve a record of words now obsolete in general English, but formerly used by some of the nation’s greatest writers (Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and others).

In his *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs and Ancient Customs* (1847), J. O. Halliwell Philips clearly articulates the literary, as opposed to linguistic, rationale for recording this vocabulary, criticising one of the earliest dialect collectors (John Ray) for his - and his successors’ - failure to understand their ‘real value’. ‘The only sufficient reason for preserving them’, he states, is ‘the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers’.

The cultural value thus ascribed to provincial words is starkly at odds with the long-standing, and co-existing, characterization of local forms of language as ‘rusticall’, ‘barbaric’, ‘low’ etc, a view regularly expressed from the sixteenth century onwards. My paper will discuss some of the issues arising from this apparent contradiction, for example the distinctions made (if at all)
between dialect, archaic and obsolete words; the treatment of dialect words in general dictionaries (including Johnson’s and the OED); and selected views on literary decorum and poetic diction from the 16th to the 19th centuries (e.g. on archaic word choices in Spenser and dialect words in John Clare).

Cristiano BROCCIAS – Enrico TORRE
Università degli Studi di Genova – Lancaster

On the relationship between V and Ving in the English VVingPP pattern: A historical perspective

The grammatical pattern VVingPP (e.g. She came laughing into the room) has long been overlooked in the field of English linguistics, in spite of the fact that this pattern is of considerable interest from a lexicological perspective, both synchronically and diachronically. We have recently argued that, from a synchronic point of view, an in-depth analysis of a body of empirical data shows that the occurrences of this pattern often remarkably differ across several semantic dimensions, including the type of Ving they feature (Author in prep.). Indeed, although most occurrences of this pattern feature main verbs with a general motion meaning (go, come, run, etc.), these verbs seem to co-occur with different types of Ving (manner of motion verbs, sound emission verbs, etc.). In the present study, we shall consider the hypothesis that this difference may be due to the level of grammaticalization of the main verb. To this end, we shall single out six among the most recurrent main verbs in the VVingPP pattern: go, come, run, send, take, and bring. By drawing on an extensive analysis of examples drawn from the Oxford English Dictionary and the Middle English Dictionary, we shall outline the evolution of the use of these verbs in this pattern over the centuries. On the basis of the results of our study, we shall evaluate if – and to which extent – the grammaticalization path undergone by each of the main verbs in the pattern played a role in determining the kind of Ving they most often co-occur with.

Éva BUCHI — Nikolay CHEPURNYKH — Tomara GOTKOVA
— Žanete HEGMANE — Polina MIKHEL
ATILF (CNRS & Université de Lorraine)

Unknowns on Both Sides of the Equation: on Reconstructing Gaulish Borrowings in Proto-Romance. The Example of the Entry */mol'ton-e/ m.n. “ram; wether; sheep” of the Dictionnaire Étymologique Roman (DÉRom)

Many Romanists claim that “Gallo-Romance” languages like French and Northern Italian contain borrowings from Gaulish. The Romanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch (REW) attributes for instance the etymon of Lombard and Venetian molton, Friulian molton, French mouton and Occitan and Catalan moltó to Gaulish *můlto, -őne. However, when these “Gallo-Romance” languages came into existence around 600 AD (Greub & Chambon 2008: 2504), Gaulish was long since extinct (around 200 AD, see Lambert 2003: 14). Thus, the borrowing process took place between Regional Proto-Romance (the Proto-Romance dialect spoken in Gaul) and Gaulish.

On the one hand, Proto-Romance, “the language reconstructed by the comparative method which represents the ancestral language from which the [Romance] languages descend” (see Campbell 2013: 109), is by definition unattested and can only be reached through comparative reconstruction. On the other hand, Gaulish is very sparsely documented. Hence setting out to
establish the etymology of lexical units like French \textit{mouton} m.n. “sheep” means dealing with an equation which has unknowns on both sides.

This paper intends to show, on the basis of the entry */mol'ton-e/ of the \textit{Dictionnaire Étymologique Roman} (DÉRom) compiled in the context of the European Master in Lexicography (EMLex), what steps the lexicographer has to go through in order to not only establish a sound lexicological analysis, but also display the results of this analysis in an appropriate lexicographical form.

References:

\textbf{Silvia CACCHIANI}
Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia

\textit{On Middle English Complex Intensifying Constructs}

This paper addresses the cognitive determinants of intensification – or the expression of the semantic role of degree (Quirk et al. 1985) – in complex adjectives in Middle English.

The question of interest here is how we can anchor the relation of intensification R in Middle English complex intensifying adjectives to schemas (Booij 2010) that hold for adjective intensification in Present Day English (e.g. degree in \textit{all new}, semantic-feature-copying in \textit{freezing cold}, domain integration \textit{roaring drunk}). In line with cognitively and functionally oriented studies on intensification, we assume that configurational structures such as degree, scale and boundedness (Paradis 2008) play a key role, and that the development into intensifiers involves a move from objective meanings towards subjectivity (Lyons 1977; Athanasiadou 2007), via conceptual metaphor and metonymy (Lakoff/Johnson 1980), which can also operate on perceptually salient maximum reference points (Tribushinnia 2008). The analysis is strictly qualitative. Though reference is made to corpora (CME), our data sources primarily come from misappropriated dictionaries (\textit{MED, OED}).

References:
CME = \textit{Corpus of Middle English prose and verse}. www.hti.umich.edu/c/cme.
Il glossario ariostesco di Alfonso de Ulloa

Alfonso de Ulloa (circa 1525-1570) espletò un’intensa attività editoriale a Venezia verso la metà del Cinquecento; in particolare, presso Gioiloto portò avanti il notevole compito di tradurre o curare l’edizione di opere letterarie spagnole recenti, accompagnando alcune di esse con paratesti come le regole di pronuncia dello spagnolo ad uso degli italiani o glossari bilingui. Il mio interesse si incentra su uno di questi due glossari, considerato il primo nel suo genere; esso accompagna la traduzione spagnola, in versi endecasillabi, dell’Orlando Furioso (ad opera di Jerónimo de Urrea), precedentemente pubblicata (1549), ma ora (1553) arricchita con la traduzione dei commenti ad alcuni loci del testo (già eseguita in italiano da L. Dolce) e, appunto, con il glossario. La scelta lessicale di Ulloa si basa totalmente sul testo poetico in spagnolo e offre la traduzione in lingua italiana dei circa trecento lemmi prescelti; ciascuno di essi è localizzato con estrema precisione rispetto al testo di partenza. È curioso il fatto che tale operazione suppone l’esistenza di lettori italofoni che leggono Ariosto in spagnolo pur avendo bisogno di una traduzione. Il glossario è tuttavia rilevante, anche perché circolò abbondantemente, dato che fu ripubblicato all’estero alcuni anni dopo. Nello studio che ci proponiamo su di esso verranno esaminati diversi suoi aspetti, tra cui i possibili criteri adottati per la selezione lessicale, la fraseologia esposta a partire da ciascun vocabolo e le accezioni proposte da Ulloa per alcuni di essi; oltre a ciò, si esaminerà il tipo di traduzione verso l’italiano presentato e altre informazioni eventualmente inserite nelle singole voci; anche le fonti e i modelli utilizzati saranno oggetto d’indagine, partendo dal fatto che lo stesso Ulloa cita il nome di Antonio de Nebrija, autore di un fortunatissimo dizionario latino-spagnolo e spagnolo-latino.

Metaphorical Trends in the Portuguese Lexicon: What Dictionaries Do Not Say

Portuguese lexicography is traditionally based on previous works. As a result of this tradition, contemporary dictionaries do list a large number of possible meanings for each entry, but they fail to mention the frequency of use or the semantic changes that words may have suffered over time. This is the case for the Portuguese word *esquisito*, described in dictionaries such as *Infopedia* (an online dictionary that is commonly taken as the reference dictionary for contemporary European Portuguese) as ‘estranho, fora do vulgar’ (‘weird, odd, unusual’) and also as ‘delicado, elegante, primoroso’ (‘gentle, elegant, exquisite’). In fact, *esquisito* (from the Latin *EXQUISITU*-, ‘selected, exquisite’), is documented in the 15th century with the same positive meaning as the French *exquis* and the Italian *squisito* still display. However, nowadays-Portuguese speakers recognize only the negative meaning (‘weird, odd’). This is also the case for *bizarro* (initially ‘brave’, nowadays ‘odd’) and *chato* (‘flat’, now ‘boring’). All these words have suffered a negative
metaphorical twist of the original meaning. Conversely, words such as bestial and brutal (‘savage’) gained a somehow unexpectable positive meaning (‘sensational’).

The aim of this presentation is to survey this kind of semantic changes in the Portuguese lexicon and to ascertain how dictionaries deal with those changes. The analysis will be mainly based on historical and contemporary lexicographical sources, such as the following:

*Corpus do Português*  
E.G. Seoane, coord. (2006-2012). *Corpus Lexicográfico Medieval da Língua Galega*  
A. Houaiss & M. Villar (2001). *Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa*  
*Infopedia*  
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**John CONSIDINE**  
University of Alberta

*The Rise and Fall of the Medieval Dictionary*

This lecture will argue that there was such a thing as “the medieval dictionary,” which can be distinguished from what came before it and what came after it in terms of fairly drastic change. The word “medieval” refers to Latin Christendom in the period of very roughly a thousand years following the collapse of the western Roman Empire, and not to the makers of Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek dictionaries who were at work in Europe in this period.

The lecture will begin with the medieval dictionary par excellence, a local product, the Catholicon of the Dominican friar Giovanni Balbi of Genoa (1286). It is difficult for us to see how strange this dictionary was. Firstly, it was primarily a set of statements about words, which commented on their syntactic, derivational, and semantic relations with other words. Secondly, it gave a single account of each word, which was meant to be true of the word in all its inflectional forms, and in every context. Thirdly, it sought to cover the whole vocabulary of learned and literary Latin which was known to its maker.

No classical Latin text had all of these features; nor did any lexicographical text more than a century older than Balbi’s. Great compendia such as the late 8th-century *Liber glossarum* brought together many individual glosses in an alphabetical sequence, but these glosses were statements about particular attestations of words. The 11th-century Elementarium of Papias still does not make it a consistent principle to present a single entry for each word, or to provide information about a word other than a short explanation of its meaning. Only in the earlier 13th century did the Englishman Osbern Pinnock and the Italian Hugutio make Latin dictionaries as word-oriented and as comprehensive as Balbi’s. I would like to explore how the idea occurred to them: what drove the rise of the medieval dictionary?

And what led to its fall? In the case of the Catholicon, it is tempting to answer “humanism,” and it is certainly true that Balbi’s dictionary was, despite attempts to modernize it, driven out of the market by the radically new *Dictionarium* of Ambrogio Calepino in the first two decades of the 16th century. But “humanism” does not give us a sufficiently powerful answer: Balbi’s dictionary remained unchallenged at the top of the monolingual Latin market during the 15th century. Nor is it clear that an appeal to “humanism” helps us understand why the large Catholicon-derived Latin–vernacular bilingual dictionaries of the 14th and 15th centuries fell out of use at different times in different places: in Spain, the dictionaries of Nebrija were printed
before that of Calepino; in England, a translation of Calepino captured the market in the late 1530s; in France, a bilingualized version of a Latin dictionary based on Calepino did likewise; in German-speaking Europe, the transition was later. It would, moreover, be good to relate the story of lexicography including Latin to the story of the vernacular–vernacular bilingual dictionaries which developed so interestingly during the 15th and 16th centuries. To what extent can we make unified sense of all these changes? Can we say what drove the fall of the medieval dictionary?

Monique CORMIER
Université de Montréal

A Dictionary French and English (1761) by Lewis Chambaud: Impact on Late 18th Century Editions of the Royal Dictionary

In 1761, A Dictionary French and English was published in London. The work of Lewis Chambaud, one of the leading language educators of the time, this one-way dictionary was published while new editions of the Royal Dictionary. In Two Parts. First, French and English. Secondly, English and French by Abel Boyer, first published in 1699, continued to be issued. Boyer’s dictionary remained successful until the end of the 19th century.

Did Lewis Chambaud’s dictionary have any influence on the Royal Dictionary editions published between 1761 and the end of the 18th century, or was it an exception in 18th-century bilingual (French-English) lexicography? In other words, can we consider that the editors who revised Abel Boyer’s dictionary after the author’s death in 1729 drew inspiration and material from Chambaud’s dictionary to enrich their new editions? Or did they continue to perfect the dictionary by correcting errors and omissions without taking Chambaud’s dictionary into account? The degree to which Chambaud’s dictionary influenced the new editions of Boyer’s will enlighten us as to how authoritative its contemporaries considered it to be.

To answer the above questions, we will first analyze the introductory texts of the eight editions of Boyer’s dictionary published between 1761, when Lewis Chambaud’s A Dictionary French and English (Dictionnaire français-anglois) was published, and the end of the 18th century. Analysis of the introductory pages in the eight editions will reveal approaches and new items not in previous editions and will provide information about the relationships between the various editions. Any influence by Lewis Chambaud should become apparent. Second, we will do a qualitative study of a sample of 20 French entries. These two analyses – introductory texts and the sample – should prove whether or not Chambaud had an influence on his 18th-century contemporaries.

Vincent DARVEAU-ST. PIERRE
École Normale Supérieure de Lyon/Université de Montréal

Distinctions of Certainty in the 17th & 18th Century Dictionaries

Aristotle’s remark that “it is the mark of an educated man to look for precision in each class of things just so far as the nature of the subject admits” (Nicomachean Ethics, 1094b) has been widely discussed in the history of philosophy. This statement suggest that certainty may have a different meaning depending on the context, allowing multiple definitions of what it is to be certain. The admission of many kinds of certainty became very controversial in the 16th and 17th century, as it was of crucial importance to Christian theology to make a room for historical testimony in the establishment of Christian religion’s credibility. In the light of these discussions,
many lexicographers relied quasi-exclusively on the late scholastic tripartite distinction of certainty to write the “Certainty” entries.

Although the distinction between Metaphysical certainty, Physical certainty and Moral certainty became common among lexicographers, there was much less consensus on what were the implications of adopting this division and on the fields each kind of certainty were made to cover. Must the metaphysical certainty – of which the contrary is impossible to conceive – be considered the only true certainty, or can we consider physical and moral certainty – of which the contrary is conceivable, even possible – to be certain in the full sense of the term? Does physical certainty imply recognized laws of nature? Is moral certainty only certain in a practical context? The objective of my presentation is not to discuss the philosophical developments of this tripartition, but to offer a synthetic perspective on how the lexicographers understood the philosophical distinction and manage to summarize its significance, insisting on the conflicts they avoided or tried to resolve.

Ana Lourdes DE HÉRIZ
Università degli Studi di Genova

Fonti di lessicografia monolingue e bilingue italiana nella lessicografia bilingue italo-spagnola dell’Ottocento: i dizionari di Martínez del Romero e di Linati

Le ricerche degli ultimi anni dedicate alla lessicografia bilingue italo-spagnola dell’Ottocento hanno individuato, con più evidenze di prove, le possibili fonti dei lemmari di spagnolo-italiano delle opere fondamentali della lessicografia italo-spagnola del secolo XIX (San Vicente 2010). Per quello che riguarda, invece, le fonti che più direttamente possono aver costituito la base macro e/o microstrutturale dei lemmari di italiano-spagnolo, vi rimangono ancora diverse incertezze rispetto a due opere indubbiamente singolari: il Dizionario italiano-spagnuolo e spagnuolo-italiano di A. Martínez del Romero (Madrid, 1844-1847) e il Nuovo dizionario spagnuolo-italiano e italiano-spagnuolo di F. Linati y Delgado (Barcellona e Milano, 1887 e 1897).

La presente proposta di comunicazione ha come obiettivo presentare una ricerca che si è applicata al confronto testuale di un corpus di dizionari monolingui e bilingui di italiano con i due dizionari summenzionati, al fine di individuare le possibili fonti primarie dei volumi di italiano-spagnolo di Martínez del Romero e Linati Delgado. I risultati della ricerca, oltre a risolvere alcune domande di ecdotica lessicografica, permettono di capire il complesso lavoro di traduzione e mediazione che impegnava questi autori che producevano dizionari bilingui partendo da macrostrutture monolingui.

Riferimenti bibliografici:
This paper discusses the *Diccionario Catalán-Castellano-Latino* by Joaquin Esteve, Joseph Belvitges, and Antonio Juglà y Font, which is often considered the starting point for modern Catalan lexicography (Colon y Soberanas, 1986; Rafel, 2008). The dictionary is mentioned in passing in scholarly overviews on Catalan dictionaries as a good representative of 18th century Catalan lexicographic work (Volume 1 appeared in 1803, and Volume 2, in 1805). Much of the material in the dictionary was originally meant for a monolingual Catalan dictionary to be published by the *Acadèmia de Bones Lletres de Barcelona*. Because of several royal decrees in 18th century Spain, the use of Spanish became widespread in Catalonia in public discourse, education, and government, and the material prepared for the Catalan monolingual dictionary was used instead to write a trilingual Catalan-Spanish-Latin dictionary that also includes some definitions in Catalan. To date, the dictionary is not well known outside Catalan philology and has been seen by Catalan scholars almost exclusively in a sociolinguistic light – as a sign of the demise of the use of Catalan in public – and has not been analyzed as a late 18th century/early 19th century multilingual dictionary in any detail.

The authors of the dictionary state in the prologue that their goal is to facilitate and improve Catalans’ use of Spanish words and expressions and help them to avoid interference, and as a result the dictionary is very rich in phraseology. In our paper, we discuss the large number of multi-word expressions included and the types of equivalents provided. Interestingly, the *Diccionario Catalán-Castellano-Latino* includes more phrases with light verbs and more expressions with high frequency words such as *aygua* (current spelling *aigua*, ‘water’), *die* (current spelling *dia*, ‘day’), and *ma* ‘hand’ than current Catalan-Spanish dictionaries. It thus proves to be very modern, with several characteristics that today are often associated with learner’s lexicography.

References:

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*Il Ragman Roll come fonte per la lessicologia del Pre-Literary Scots*

Lo Scots, dialetto di provenienza inglese settentrionale che a partire dal XII secolo divenne lingua madre in gran parte del sud della Scozia e fungeva da lingua franca nelle città commerciali
e tra i sudditi del re degli Scozzesi, di lingue e culture diverse, nella sua prima fase è documentato sporadicamente (parole sparse) o per via indiretta (forme perlopiù latinizzate) fino all’ultimo quarto del XIV secolo, quando acquisì dignità di lingua letteraria usata anche per scopi formali e ufficiali. La fase linguistica precedente le prime consistenti attestazioni letterarie e documentarie è nota col nome di Pre-Literary Scots.

Un testo la cui importanza come fonte per la lessicologia del Pre-Literary Scots è stata finora relativamente trascurata è il cosiddetto Ragman Roll, raccolta di documenti che comprende i giuramenti di fedeltà e l’omaggio feudale resi da nobili, ecclesiastici e borghesi di Scozia a Edoardo I Plantageneto dopo la campagna di occupazione inglese della primavera-estate 1296. I documenti, le copie più importanti dei quali risalgono ai primi anni del XIV secolo, sono redatti in latino e francese e sono stati oggetto di studio in quanto fonte significativa per l’antroponomia e la toponomastica nella Scozia medievale, ma trasmettono anche una serie di informazioni lessicali, spesso mediate proprio dalla componente onomastica: cognomi, soprannomi e designazioni di cariche ufficiali ricoperte dai giuranti forniscono in diversi casi un’attestazione precoce di determinati lessemi e unità lessicali in Scots, anche in relazione alla terminologia giuridico-amministrativa. Nel presente contributo ci si propone di evidenziare specificità e problemi scaturiti dall’analisi del Ragman Roll sul piano dell’indagine lessicologica, i risultati a cui detta analisi è giunta finora e la loro (eventuale) ricaduta a livello lessicografico.

Guler DOGAN AVERBEK
İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi

The Importance of Versified Dictionaries in Turkish Literature, and the Turkish-Arabic Versified Dictionary of Fedayî Mehmed Dede: Tuhfe-i Fedayî

“Anyone who knows words may have all the knowledge, Be aware that words demolish the castles of ignorance!”

In this study, the history of the bilingual/multilingual versified dictionaries in the Turkish literature will be examined, and the Turkish-Arabic versified dictionary of Fedayî Mehmed Dede, who was a 17th century poet and was one of the dervishes of the Tripoli Maulawi Lodge, will be discussed. The study is organised under three main sections: "The Tradition of Versified Dictionaries in the Turkish Literature", "The Concise Bibliography of Versified Dictionaries", and "Fedayî Mehmed Dede and Tuhfe-i Fedayî as His Versified Dictionary". In the first section, the early Turkish versified dictionaries will be reviewed, the history of the versified dictionaries in the Islamic and Turkish literatures will be emphasized, and the contributions of the versified dictionaries to the Ottoman education system will be discussed. In addition, the relationship between the versified dictionaries and the urdujuza style in the Arabic literature will be addressed, and it will be argued in the light of examples that the nisab form in the Persian literature is named "tufhe" in the Turkish literature. In the second section where we provide bibliographical information, the dictionaries will be classified according to the languages used in the dictionaries. In the last chapter, a short biography of Fedayî Mehmed Dede will be provided along with a brief review of his work called Tuhfe-i Fedayî which consists of 17 sections and contains more than 400 couplets.
Bilingual dictionaries have an undeniably important role in historical lexicography, but what can be expected from them, those tools par excellence for the exercise of translation?

In this paper, we will discuss the array of Portuguese equivalents for the English word hill. Taking into account that the lexicographic works make up a tradition, we took into account the Portuguese dictionaries since their inaugural titles, in the eighteenth century. Such an approach has enabled us (1) to observe slight changes, be it the absence of some terms (e.g. morro) be it the greater frequency of others (e.g. monte and colina), as for equivalents or into the contexts of definitions; (2) to relate these terms more or less frequently to external factors that may have influenced the selection of one lexical item over another; (3) to determine in which period the publications destined to Brazilian dictionaries began to reflect uses that are peculiar to this country. The solutions presented by bilingual dictionaries (English-Portuguese and vice versa) show us a random grouping of equivalents, not always coherent even within the same work. These inconsistencies, but not only, have motivated some further research in monolingual dictionaries, in order to verify to what extent the information between bilinguals and monolinguals dictionaries intersect, disagree or are definitely not the best choice to find the Portuguese equivalent. Parallel to this, we have observed, by means of sampling, the distinct paths that certain words have taken in European Portuguese and in Brazilian Portuguese. From a brief comparison between the survey of reference works and data on the use of the equivalents for hill in Portuguese (monte, montanha, morro, colina, outeiro, elevação, pico), we will discuss what dictionaries may and may not offer.

Sara DOMÍNGUEZ BARRAGÁN
Universidad de La Rioja

Old English Verb Classes and Alternations: Neutral Motion, Manner of Motion and Path of Motion

This paper deals with the syntax and semantics of Old English. More specifically, it focuses on the argument realization of verbs of motion, including neutral motion, manner of motion and path of motion. The theoretical basis of the work draws on Talmy (1985), who proposes a typological distinction between satellite-framed languages and verb-framed languages; and Levin (1993), who defines verbal classes with respect to their shared meaning and the different argument realizations, which are explained on the basis of alternations. Previous research in the verbs of motion of Old English is reviewed, notably on verbs of general motion (Weman 1967), on verbs of neutral motion (Ogura 2002), and on verbs of manner of motion (Fanego 2012). The analysis of this work is aimed at the identification of the systematic aspects of the grammatical behaviour of motion verbs, so as to determine whether or not it can be considered convergent and, as such, evidence in favour of shared class membership. Argument realization is analysed on the grounds of transitivity, morphological case, prepositional government, reflexivity, and complex complementation. The various morpho-syntactic patterns and the fragments in which they can be found have been extracted from The Dictionary of Old English A-H. The conclusions of this work make reference to the argument realization alternations in which motion verbs partake and the correlation between these alternations and the verbal classes of motion.

References:
During the eighteenth century, general English dictionaries were mainly compiled for the readership emerging among the bourgeoisie, an intermediate class characterized by their social aspirations and interests: “Middle class families used [dictionaries] because they needed help to cope with difficulties caused by a lack of education or knowledge” (Béjoint 2016: 14-15). Eighteenth-century English lexicographers were “masters in the art of selecting important information and encapsulating it in small digestible bits”, inasmuch as they “believe in the power of the book to educate the individual, to participate in his or her individual and social success and eventually to improve in the community” (Béjoint 2016: 15).

In this socio-cultural context, pocket dictionaries may have contributed to establishing a better society by presenting lexicographic material aimed at the non-formally-educated population. As Hickey indicates, the genre of pocket of dictionaries was “both popular and well established” in the eighteenth-century (2010: 312). Already in 1708, Kersey claimed that the English dictionaries then in existence were too “voluminous” and “in several respects defective or imperfect”, so he compiled a “portable volume (which may be had at an easie rate) (preface: A2). Later in the century, lexicographers like Manson (1762), Baskerville (1765) or Entick (1765) also issued their own pocket dictionaries.

In this poster, we will present a list of eighteenth-century pocket English dictionaries (Alston 1966; Eighteenth Century Collection Online [ECCO]) and display their main features (format, size, price…) and real utility according to their own authors.

References:
Primary sources
Secondary sources
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Pressing Issues in Hispanic (and Romance) Etymology

Although etymology no longer plays the central role it once did in Romance historical linguistics, it continues to be an active research area. There are several ongoing projects such as the Dictionnaire étymologique Roman, the Lessico Etimologico Italiano, and the Dictionarul etimologic al limbii române. The last few years have seen the publication of several high-quality new etymological dictionaries of regional varieties of Italo-Romance. Although no new etymological dictionaries of Spanish are currently being prepared, there is no shortage of studies dealing with Spanish etymologies in journals and homage volumes. Nevertheless, many key questions in Romance diachronic etymology and lexicology, such as the genesis and integration of neologisms formed through processes of derivational morphology or the integration of loanwords, have not received adequate treatment in etymological dictionaries.

This paper will deal with some general issues raised by the many Spanish and Romance lexical items whose etymologies remain unknown or continue to be the subject of scholarly controversy. Specifically, it will focus on the question whether there exist in the Romance languages (if not cross-linguistically) semantic fields that have a relatively high number of words of unknown or disputed origin. In the Romance languages, many nouns denoting the concept ‘boy, young man’, adjectives meaning ‘little, small’, and verbs of motion, continue to be long-standing etymological cruxes. I shall examine here various hypotheses on the origins of lexical items in the first two fields (e.g., Fr. garçon, gars, Sp. muchacho, niño, Ptg. rapaz, It. ragazzio, fanciullo, Rum. baiat (note also E boy); Fr. (also Cat.) petit, Sp. pequeño, Ptg. pequeno lt. piccolo, piccino, Sard. pitičku, in order to see if they reveal any significant patterns that may throw light on the genesis of these etymologically controversial lexical items.

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John Minsheu and the Welsh Language

The two earliest published Welsh dictionaries are William Salesbury’s A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe (1547), and John Davies’s Antiquae linguae Britannicae . . . dictionarium duplex (1632), a bi-directional Welsh and Latin work which remains a crowning glory of Welsh scholarship.

Between these works, however, and normally given scant, if any, attention, lies the more modest, but not insignificant contribution of a non-Welsh-speaker, the Londoner John Minsheu (1559/60–1627). Minsheu is a figure of some note in the early history of both English and Spanish lexicography, and is also remembered in the field of Spanish-language pedagogy and as an early adopter of subscriptions for funding his publications.

In the first edition of his remarkable polyglot dictionary, the Ductor in Linguas (1617), Welsh is one of the many languages treated, and in this talk I will try to consider how it came to be chosen and who is likely to have contributed to this portion of the work. I will also look briefly at some of the words adopted to see if there is any method in their inclusion.

It has been said of the Ductor that that ‘No other dictionary of English published before Samuel Johnson has been the object of such attention on the part of philologists’ (Oxford History of English Lexicography ii, 271), but as is it so very much more than a ‘dictionary of English’ it is hoped that this foray into a different aspect of its composition will also prove of interest.
Chiara FEDRIANI
Università degli Studi di Genova

Ways to present the lexicon in the Hermeneumata Pseudodositheana: evidence from bilingual Greek/Latin dialogues

This talk focuses on the lexicon found in the Hermeneumata Pseudodositheana, a collection of bilingual didactic texts used by Latin speakers who wanted to learn Greek and also by Greeks interested in learning the Latin language, which dates back approximately to the end of the 4th century CE (see Ferri: 120-124, Dickey 2012: 4-5). These texts contain both bilingual glossaries and parallel Latin/Greek fictional dialogues on ordinary matters ideally placed within informal everyday scenarios, such as lunch, school, borrowing money, visiting a sick friend, bathing, giving a dinner party, and so on. Such colloquia were read and probably partially learnt by heart as a proper manual of conversation, in order to get trained in oral skills (see loqui ‘to speak’ in ex. 1) and acquire an active speaking competence in a colloquial variety (sermo cottidianus, ex. 1; see Tagliaferro 2003). The goal was thus to learn the basic vocabulary of the foreign language and some useful phrases and routinized patterns (commixta et necessaria, ex. 2).

(1) Quoniam parvulis pueris incipientibus erudiri necessarium videbam auditionem interpretamentorum sermonis cottidiani, per quem facillime Latine et Graece loqui instruamur

‘Since I saw that for little boys beginning to be educated, the hearing of hermeneumata of daily speech [is] a necessary thing, through which they may very easily taught to speak Latin and Greek’1 (M/E 1o-p)

(2) dicam commixta et necessaria. est autem haec salutatio sermonum, interrogationes, maledicta, et alia multa

‘I shall say assorted useful phrases. These are the greeting [portion of] conversations, questions, insults and many other things’ (H 11a-b)

In this talk, I will analyze the semantic fields which are represented in the Colloquia, with a view to comparing the lexicon of the glossaries and the fictional dialogues and to take into account interesting cases in which the glossaries also provide grammatical information (as in the cases of the Hermeneumata Leidensia and Einsidlensia).

References:

1 English translations and loci are those provided by Dickey (2012).
Anna Helene FEULNER  
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**Old English Etymology: the Case for Hapax Legomena**

No one will question an etymologist’s interest in basic vocabulary like OE *dæg* ‘day’, *eald* ‘old’ or *bindan* ‘bind’. But what about words attested only once? Should hapax legomena be included in an etymological dictionary? Is it profitable to spend time on them?

Far from being a negligible part of the lexicon, hapax legomena not uncommonly have much to offer the etymologist.

Of course, part of the group consists of ad hoc loanwords taken over in sheer despair from a learned text by an OE translator or glossator for want of a native synonym; this goes for *allophilas* ‘strangers’, plant names like *ameos* or *asaru*, *architriclin* ‘governor of the feast’, *griffus* ‘griffin’, the stone names in the OE lapidary, etc. In other cases, an OE translator obviously wishes to enrich his language by borrowing a specialized term or by creating a loan formation (*alabastrum*/*glesfæt*, *cannon*/*hrēod*, …). On the other hand, there are also some obvious relic words preserved only by chance, like *bisæc* ‘wallet, bag’, *cāma* ‘halter, bit’, or *gecorded*, whose meaning is unclear. While many hapax legomena are short-lived like *saban* ‘sheet’, some of them are not, and it is an interesting question to ask why e.g. *ceallian* ‘to call out’ is attested only once in OE.

Several hapax legomena are phonologically interesting, e.g. *purs*, glossing Lat. *fiscus* ‘purse’; others highlight interesting word formations, e.g. the hybrid loan *salletan* ‘to play the harp’ and the compounds of the type *erce-hād* ‘arch-hood’, *arce-rīce*, *arce-stōl*. Others again are semantically interesting, showing e.g. the state of the art in military techniques, or medicine, or music, cf. *arblast* ‘cross-bow’, plant names like *cristalle* (-a?) or *pyretre/a*, or musical terms like *undersingan* and *orgnian* ‘to sing the vox organalis’.

My paper will present a number of illustrative examples.

Maria FLAKSMAN  
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**A Diachronic Dictionary of Onomatopoeia: Challenges of Compiling**

Onomatopoeic (more generally – iconic, according to Ch. S. Peirce) words have seldom been an object of lexicographers’ interests. Existing dictionaries of onomatopoeic, mimetic, sound symbolic etc. words (Enckell, Rézeau: 2003; Kakehi, Schourup, Tamori: 1998; Shliakhova: 2004; Shliakhova, Shestakova: 2011; Taylor: 2007) focus only on the synchronic side of iconic words’ existence, without or only briefly taking into account the history of their development. We argue that the diachronic approach to onomatopoeia is not only more versatile, but also reveals the fundamentals of the processes of onomatopoeic coinage and iconicity loss. In our *Dictionary of English Iconic Words Based on Historical Principles* (Flaksman: 2016), we introduce the classification of onomatopoeic words according to the degrees of de-iconization, thus solving the problem of defining iconicity in the lexicon.

Onomatopoeic words differ from the rest of the vocabulary in that the form of these words (a fixed sequence of phonemes) is structurally similar to their meaning (e.g. E. *crash*, *zzz*, *boom*, *click*, *brrr* etc.). Therefore, the original iconic sound-meaning correlation becomes obscured in the course of language evolution. Two factors contribute to the iconicity loss: 1) regular sound changes (consider OE verb *hlehhan* which gradually became Mod. E. *laugh*) and 2) regular sense development (e.g. E *lunch* evolved from a sound denotation similar to *munch* and *crunch*).
Development of a classification that considers both sides of onomatopoeic words’ evolution not only allows us to find lexemes with obscured iconicity (goblet, gargoyles, rhubarb etc.) but also to make a strict distinction between iconic and already non-iconic words in the synchrony.

References:

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Old and Middle English in Glossaries and Dictionaries: Where Are the Boundaries?

The nature and dates of the transition from Old to Middle English have long been a topic of scholarly discussion (see for instance Malone 1930, Kitson 1997, Lass 2000 and many others). However, there has been little investigation of the role played by dictionaries in defining and negotiating the period boundary. This is in spite of the fact that dictionaries inherently represent a set of periodisation decisions, since creating a dictionary of “Old English” implicitly asserts that all the sources represented in the dictionary are witnesses to a distinct “Old English” period of the language.

This poster establishes the parameters for an investigation into the Old English-Middle English period boundary as represented in historical dictionaries from the seventeenth century onwards. Which works need to be examined to understand the relationship between periodisation and dictionaries? Which works can give us the clearest insight into what is distinctive about periodisation in dictionaries, as opposed to other kinds of scholarship? In particular, should glossaries be included in this investigation – and, if not, what distinguishes them from dictionaries?

In this poster presentation, I consider two possible interpretations of the glossary-dictionary divide, one based on the use of citations and the other on the text(s) described. I show that, though the distinction between glossaries and dictionaries is gradient, these attempts at establishing a division can still be useful. By identifying prototypical characteristics of dictionaries as opposed to glossaries, they highlight different aspects of the relationship between a dictionary and its sources. Consequently, they offer ways of thinking about how source selection in dictionaries establishes and interacts with the assumptions of periodisation, and what is distinctive about dictionaries in this respect.

Based on these observations, I present the dictionaries I have selected for further study and discuss future steps for the project.
Late Latin Glossaries: A Testimony of the Diatopic Distribution of Vulgar Latin Lexicon

The Late Latin (or Early Romance?) glosses of the 8th to 10th century originating in western Europe (Reichenau, Kassel, San Millán) represent one of the earliest testimonies of the Romance vernacular languages. As the number of texts reflecting that linguistic era is rather insignificant, these glossaries offer one of the rare opportunities to take a glance into what we may call the earliest stage of Romance, helping us to better understand the transition from Latin to the Romance languages.

Our main concern here is the lexicon that replaces Classical Latin words and phrases. On the one hand, we need to ask what is it that the Romance speakers of those centuries could no longer understand in Classical Latin, and how did they express those concepts in their vernacular language. On the other hand, we may easily notice that many of the words appearing in these glossaries are nowadays diatopically restricted to France, sometimes covering also the Iberian Peninsula or Northern Italy, in any case having a geographic extension limited to Western or Central and Western Romance territory. For example, the Latin verb *dem* ‘to give’ (*dare*) is explained by *donem* (*donare*) > Fr. *donner*: while *dare* does no longer persist in French, it does have descendants in the other Romance languages. The verb *lamento* is translated by *ploro*, with descendants in Old Italian, French, Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese, but not the Eastern Romance varieties. A syntagm like *calvas sorices* for *vespertiliones* ‘bats’ is restricted to the French territory (*chauves-souris*).

We thus aim at analyzing the diatopic distribution of the Vulgar Latin lexicon, taking these glossaries as a starting point. We shall focus on a few examples, tracing back their cognates in other incipient Romance idioms (as early as their documentation permits), in order to testify whether the fragmentation of Vulgar Latin was already defined.

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*From Greek Classical Texts to the First Dictionaries. The Birth of Modern Lexicography*

The Greek language provides us with probably the best tools to find out how the first dictionaries were born in the European culture. Given the uninterrupted period of written texts in Greek, from the Homeric period to the Byzantine era – spanning nearly 20 centuries! – it is important to explain the old texts, often unintelligible in many ways, to a contemporary audience. The need to explain Homeric texts and Attic drama was first felt during the Hellenistic era (4th century) in Alexandria, when the first *Scholia* on the old texts were made to explain grammatical, dialectical and different issues of *realia*. This is how philology was born, while the grammarians who worked on the annotation of the old texts were the ancestors of the later lexicographers.

I propose a paper that shows how the first Greek dictionaries appeared, starting from the first scholar annotations to classical texts. It is important to show how the first lemmas were composed, what they contained, whether the first dictionaries were works of authorship or lexical encyclopedias made by combining several grammar annotations. We will trace back these issues by focusing on lexicography works from late Antiquity. In the 5th or 6th century AD, the lexicon of Hesychios, probably a compilation of works written by earlier lexicographers, drew up a list of rare words, forms and phrases, with a brief explanation of their meaning. In the mid-9th century *Etymologicum Genuinum* and, a century later, *Etymologicum Gudianum* were lexical encyclopedias compiled from earlier sources, many of which have disappeared. In the same period, the lexicon *Suda* explained the words according to the philology of its time. Two centuries later, the author of *Etymologicum Magnum*, the largest Byzantine lexicon, was not just a copyist, but rather created a new and individual work.

Studying the relationship between classical texts from the Homeric and Classical periods, the *Scholia* from the Alexandrian epoch and the first lexicons from the beginning of the Byzantine era is perhaps the best way to see the evolution from glosses to dictionaries.

References:

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*The Beginnings of the Romanian Bilingual Lexicography: 17th Century Slavonic-Romanian Dictionaries*

The expansion both of Catholicism and Protestantism in the first half of the 17th century in Eastern Europe has determined a strong reaction of the Orthodox clergy, which led to the
emergence of a large number of Slavonic linguistic works, among which the well-known Slavonic-Ukrainian Lexicon compiled by Pamvo Berynda (Lexikon slavenorosskij i imens tlbkovaniye, Kiev, 1627), the most important lexicographic work in the Slavic space in the 16th – 17th centuries. Berynda’s lexicon has had a strong impact in the Romanian Principalities, where the versions derived from this source represent half of the lexicographic activity of the 17th century. Seven bilingual Slavonic – Romanian dictionaries were preserved, six of them (almost) complete and a short fragment, all manuscripts. Some of them are extremely carefully written, others imply difficult readings and additions made by other hands. However, the structure of these dictionaries does not respect entirely the Slavonic model, since the lexical inventory is either augmented or reduced.

Only two of these six Slavonic-Romanian dictionaries (the Lexicon of Mardarie, 1649, and the so-called “Cipariu” Excerpt) were edited. As regards the others, philologists have initiated various investigations on short fragments, supporting the need for their comparative study, in order to establish the links between them, their relationship with the source, as well as the purpose of their compilation. Anyway, the links between these dictionaries are, to this date, mere suppositions.

The comparative study of a larger lexicographic sample extracted from these six bilingual dictionaries has shown that they are not independent works; between them there are, in fact, very complicated relationships. Our aim is to discuss the structure of these dictionaries (how a certain word from Berynda’s lexicon is reflected in the Romanian dictionaries), as well as the hypotheses on the links between them and the Slavonic model.

References:

A. Sources
Ms. 1348 = Ms. rom. 1348 (Romanian Academy Library), f. 1-84v.
Ms. 3473 = Ms. rom. 3473 (Romanian Academy Library), f. 1-369v.
PET. = Lexicon ce să zice cuvinte pe scurt alese din limba slovenească pre limba rumânească dialectică tâlcuite, Sankt Petersburg, Biblioteca Națională a Rusiei, notice nr. Q.XVI.5 – Славяно-молдавский словарь, 100 листов, составлен в 1695 году.
STAICO = Лєхіконь словенський, in Ms. rom. 312 (Romanian Academy Library), f. 41r-216v.

B. Secondary Literature
Crețu 1900: Grigore Crețu (ed.), Mardarie Cozianul. Lexicon slavo-romănesc și tîlcuirea numelor din 1649, Bucuresci, Edițiunea Academiei Române, Institutul de Arte Grafice “Carol Göbl”.
The modern Western notion of ‘semantic field’ as a group of elements related semantically is generally traced back to Gunther Ipsen (1924) and Jost Trier (1931). If Ipsen’s and Trier’s idea that two or more words are grouped together on the basis of their semantic reference to a major concept derives in part from Wilhelm von Humboldt’s (1836) inner Sprachform, Ibn Ġinnī’s (d. 1002 CE) most original contribution to Arabic etymology (ištiqāq), the so-called ištiqāq al-kabīr “great etymology”, looks at the permutations of the same radicals as related in meaning (Ḫāṣāʾ is, II). Ibn Ġinnī was fully convinced of the possibility of using this principle in order to investigate the meanings of words. Arabic grammarians, though leaving the semantic analysis to lexicography, did not ignore completely the relationship between lexical meaning and the radicals. Arabic lexicographers formalised this principle by stating that words with two similar radicals are semantically related to each other. Already in the earliest Arabic dictionary, al-Ḥalīl’s (d. 786 CE) Kitāb al-ʿayn, the arrangement of roots had suggested a semantic relationship between the permutations of a root. Ibn Ġinnī formalised this principle by stating that there existed a higher semantic level on which all permutations of radicals had a common meaning. The general idea of a semantic relationship between words with similar consonants seems to have been accepted by most scholars in the Arabic tradition, although most of them hesitated to go as far as Ibn Ġinnī did. However, even in a weaker form, Ibn Ġinnī’s notion of ‘semantic field’ may tell us much about the organisation of the Arabic lexicon and explain a number of phenomena not only in Arabic but also across Semitic languages.

References:
It is a well-known fact that Shakespeare’s plays are a rich source for Elizabethan derogatory terms. The focus of this paper is the subcategory of derogatory terms which were used for people who were publicly ridiculed. A frequent term in Shakespeare’s time are compounds with stock (e.g. laughing-stock, pointing-stock, and jesting stock), of which laughing-stock is still used in contemporary English.

The OED derives these terms in its entry stock n.¹ and adj. A. VII. 59 from the basic meaning ‘trunk or stem’ (A.I.1.a), assuming that the compounds were formed in ‘imitation of compounds like leaning-stock’ (which denotes a support in a literal and figurative sense). The editors further assume that the compounds contain an element of the sense which is glossed as ‘As the type of what is lifeless, motionless, or void of sensation. Hence, a senseless or stupid person’ (A.I.1.c), as the referents of these terms are ‘treated as incapable of feeling’. A closer look at the compounds and their context in the work of Shakespeare and his contemporaries suggests a different path of derivation: from ‘trunk or stem’ (A.1.1a) via the now obsolete ‘a post, stake’ (AI.1.6) and ‘an obsolete instrument of punishment’ (A VII.59) to the person who suffers the punishment (A VII.59).

The paper argues that the specific meaning listed under A.VII.59, which ‘designate[s] a person as the habitual object of some kind of contemptuous or unpleasant treatment’, derives from the setting of the punishment in a public place and the fact that the people thus punished provided public entertainment in the form of mockery.

References:
OED.com
An “Almost Useless” Group of Words

In the preface of the monolingual Swedish Academy Glossary (SAOL, 7th ed., 1900), it is stated that a whole set of headwords has been excluded from the glossary due to their “uselessness”. Said group of words consists of derivatives; namely neutral verbal nouns with the suffix -ande, like flaxande (‘fluttering’) from flaxa (‘flutter’), sjungande (‘singing’) from sjunga (‘sing’), and vävande (‘weaving’) from väva (‘weave’). The suffix -ande is productive in Swedish and words ending in -ande are rather frequent in Swedish text. This particular kind of derivatives has been the object of several lexical studies so far, but there has been no major systematic investigation of their presence in dictionaries up to this point.

In this presentation, I will introduce a diachronic study of some Swedish, monolingual dictionaries, and their editors’ strategies, respectively, when dealing with derivatives like neutral verbal nouns. The optional statements concerning derivatives in the prefaces are examined and compared to the actual list of headwords of the dictionaries. The study combines derivational morphology, lexicology and lexicography, and deals mainly with the Swedish language, although some comparisons with Danish and English are made.

The dictionaries in question are Svensk ordbok (A. F. Dahlin 1850), some editions of the Swedish Academy Glossary (the SAOL, 1874, 1900 and 1950) and the historical Svenska Akademiens ordbok (the SAOB), 1898–).

Keywords: derivational morphology, SAOL, headword selection, Swedish monolingual dictionaries, grammar in dictionaries.

References:
SAOL 1 = Ordlista öfver svenska språket utgifven af Svenska Akademien 1874. (1st ed.). Stockholm:
P. A. Norstedt & Söner.
SAOL 7 = Ordlista öfver svenska språket utgifven af Svenska Akademien 1903 [1900]. (7th ed.,
Stockholm: Svenska Bokförlaget/Norstedts.
SAOB = Ordbok över svenska språket utgiven av Svenska Akademien 1898–. Lund: Gleerups.
Available: www.saob.se.

Ivan Belosteneć’s Gazophylacium: A Bilingual Dictionary That Illustrates Regional Variation

Gazophylacium, widely considered to be the first encyclopedic dictionary of the Croatian language, was compiled in the seventeenth century by Ivan Belosteneć (Varaždin 1594 – Lepoglava 1675), a Paulist friar, and was published in Zagreb 65 years after the author’s death (1740). It was printed in two volumes (Latino-Illyricum[1] and Illyrico-Latinum) that together had
about 2,000 pages. Unlike the Croatian dictionaries that preceded it (e.g., Verantius 1595, Micaglia 1649–51, Habdelich 1670), which were simply bi- or multilingual wordlists in which typically one word was offered as the equivalent of a Latin headword, Gazophylacium offers multiple synonyms and in many cases elaborate explanations of the given headword, some of which have numerous definitions. The smaller, second volume of the dictionary (650 pages plus appendices) is especially interesting for linguists interested in Croatian regional lexical variation because, in addition to the headwords given in the Kajkavian dialect, which was the written variety used in central Croatia, lexical variants used in other regions were offered before their Latin equivalent was given at the end. This enabled better understanding between speakers from different regions who lived under different rulers and were considerably isolated from each other. The regions that Belostenec included in his list of abbreviations were as follows: [D.]–Dalmaticè (today’s region of Dalmatia, much of which was part of the Venetian Republic), [Sel.]–Sclavonicè (today’s region of Slavonia, part of the kingdom of Hungary), [Cr.]–Croaticè (referred today as central or northern Croatia, also under Hungarian rule), and [Turc.Scl.]–Turcico-Sclavonicè (Slavic-speaking territory under Ottoman rule). This paper will briefly place Gazophylacium and its creation in historical context, and then focus on the second volume of the dictionary as a document that reflects the Croatian language’s rich regional variation.

References:
Belloszténècz, Joannis (Ivan Belostenec). 1740. Gazophylacium; seu latino-illyricorum onomatum aerarium, selectioribus synonymis, phraseologiis, verborum constructionibus metaphoris, adagiiis ... et nunc primum peculiartiter illyriorum commodo apertum Gazophylacium illyrico-latinum. Zagreb.

[1] Until the nineteenth century, the Croatian language was often referred to as “Illyrian,” after the ancient region of Illyria, of which the territory of today’s Croatia was a part.

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The Historical Development of the Semantics of the Chinese Words Guo and Le

During the past fifty years of linguistic studies on the Mandarin Chinese language, guo (過/过) and le (迭) have proven to be two of the most closely related and most puzzling words for linguists to describe. In large part, this is due to the fact that they both are highly polysemous in nature. Moreover, while each has a distinct set of meanings associated with it, several of the meanings of guo and le are very similar or even overlap. Previous studies have made important findings on the semantics of guo and le (e.g., Chao, 1968; Lü, 1980; Li & Thompson, 1981; Huang & Davis, 1989; Smith, 1997); however, no satisfying, unified account has been offered. One major gap in the previous studies is the lack of systematicity. Moreover, none of the previous
studies have tried to offer complete accounts for guo and le. With the aim of filling these gaps, this current work explores the semantics of guo and le from a cognitive, usage-based approach (e.g., Langacker, 1987, 2008). Specifically, by adopting the methodology of Principled Polysemy (Tyler & Evans, 2003), this study begins the exploration from the discussion of the historically earliest attested senses of guo and le. Through analyzing diachronic corpus data that cover a history of 3,000 years from the Western Zhou (1046-771 BCE) to modern times, this study shows how the Chinese guo and le have systematically evolved from their earliest attested senses to today’s highly polysemous phenomena. Furthermore, this study establishes semantic networks for guo and le, which not only represent the diachronic grammaticalization paths (Bybee et al., 1994) of the two words, but also the synchronic interrelationship among the meanings. Overall, this study provides a systematic, motivated and fuller account of the semantics of guo and le.

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“A Physical Dictionary” of 1655: When Translating Medical Science Is Not Enough

The English tradition of monolingual dictionaries of hard words, notoriously established by Robert Cawdrey’s A Table Alphabeticall of 1604, had as its forerunners a fairly large number of glossaries and bilingual dictionaries, the earliest going from Latin to the vernacular language but also the other way round, while the next step was bilingual glossaries between two vernacular languages. It is perhaps less well known that glossaries, and what might be defined as early specialized dictionaries, were published in the 17th century alongside hard-words dictionaries.

What this paper will focus on is a dictionary, or rather a glossary, appended to the English translation of Lazare Rivière’s Praxis Medica (Paris, 1640-1645). According to the title-page of The Practice of Physick (London, 1655), the translation was jointly made by Nicholas Culpeper, Abiah Cole, and William Rowland, while a fourth translator is mentioned in ‘The Printer to the Reader’ as “an eminently learned and pious Physitian, who desires not to be named”. This prefatory text is very important for two different but related reason: firstly, it makes clear that this translation from Rivière’s Latin text is further evidence of Nicholas Culpeper’s long-lasting activity as a translator and popularizer of medical discourse; secondly, it explains the rationale for adding the translated book A Physical Dictionary, which was not included in the source text.

In fact, in a passage that reminds one of the title-page of Cawdrey’s Table Alphabeticall and the mention of “Ladies, Gentlewomen, or any other un-skilful persons” as the target users of the dictionary, ‘The Printer to the Reader’ highlights that “Honorable Ladies and Gentlewomen” may want to read such a book as The Practice of Physick in order to help “the poor in the time of their sickness”, but they may find it difficult to understand everything. As a consequence,

For the worthy sakes of which honorable Ladies and Gentlewomen in the first and chiefest place, and for the ease of all other unacquainted with the Greek and Latin Tongues, and consequently unable to understand divers terms of Art, and other words drawn from the said Tongues (which it was necessary to retain for brevity sake, and to avoid tedious Circumlocutions) I have caused a Physical Dictionary to be added at the end of these Books, explaining all such terms of Art aforesaid, as are used therein.

Given this context, the linguistic and lexicographic features of the appended Physical Dictionary will be analysed and discussed in the paper.
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Which Dictionary Is Beautiful, Affluent and Concise at the Same Time? (in the 15th-Century Poland)

The great medieval Latin dictionaries by Papias, Huguccio of Pisa, or Johannes Balbus were known in Poland during the 15th-century. Their usefulness was evidenced by the presence of Polish glosses in some of the preserved copies. The Latin dictionary with German glosses – *Vocabularius Ex quo* (abbreviation: VEx) – was also very popular. As a part of preliminary research on the Polish vocabulary recorded in its hand-written copies, manuscripts were compared with the critical edition of VEx (i.e. 300 hand-written and printed copies of this work). It was ascertained that non-negligible deviations from Western standards indicated their adaptation to the needs of Polish users.

The most significant changes were observed in the group of six fifteenth-century copies distinguished by their incipit. Unlike VEx they contained names of dictionaries (roarius, granarius, brevilogus; abbreviation: RGB) and their explanation: granarius uel granarium propter sui vtilitatem, roarius propter sui decorem, brevilogus propter sui breuilogam tradicionem. The research revealed differences in micro- and macrostructure of the group of RGB dictionaries in relation to VEx. These changes mainly consisted of:

· adding or omitting entries,
· extending definitions with additional semantic information,
· modifying the system of grammatical symbols used in VEx (abbreviations of grammatical gender and declension / conjugation class placed in front of or behind the lemma),
· omitting German equivalents of Latin words and adding Polish glosses.

Changes in the group of RGB dictionaries in relation to VEx were not only a matter of heterogeneity of typical medieval manuscripts, but a conscious adaptive process.

The aim of this presentation is to show the characteristic features of the group of RGB dictionaries in comparison to other medieval Latin vocabularies, especially VEx. This allows to form a basis for tracing the links between individual copies, and thus, to make an attempt to establish their filiation.

References:

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A Norwegian Historical Standardization Dictionary

Norway has a more than 100-year-long history of frequent reforms and revisions of spelling and grammar of the two official written standard languages, *Bokmål* and *Nynorsk*. A list of years when extensive changes were made looks like this: 1907 (*Bokmål* only), 1910 (*Nynorsk* only), 1917, 1938, 1959, 1981 (*Bokmål* only), 2005 (*Bokmål* only) and 2012 (*Nynorsk* only). The main reason for the numerous spelling reforms in Norway during the 20th century was the governmental
political goal to melt the two different standards of written Norwegian into one common written Norwegian language. The main idea in this ambitious language planning process was to do this step by step by cutting the ties to Danish for Bokmål and to tone down the roots to Old Norse for Nynorsk. In addition to these major reforms the Language Council of Norway has carried out several minor orthographical changes throughout the years.

Exhaustive information about the content of the various revisions is not easily available. This goes particularly for the minor and purely orthographical changes decided by the Language Council, but also for the major reforms and revisions. So far, we don’t have any collected representation of the detailed standardization history of written Norwegian. It is therefore of common interest to detect and map the standardization history of each and every Norwegian word in a historical standardization dictionary. Such a dictionary will also bring a lexicographic dimension to the history of written Norwegian. A historical standardization dictionary will show the various correct ways of spelling, flexion, conjugation etc. of words at various stages of time.

In our presentation we will discuss what such a historical dictionary or database could look like. We will also discuss ways in which a project like that could be implemented. Important references for a Norwegian Historical Standardization Dictionary would be the Røhist, published by the Language Council of Denmark and the SAOL hist, published by the Swedish Academy. We will give examples of what the various word articles may look like and hope that our presentation may be a starting point for discussions and exchange of experience.

References:

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*Translation of Pliny the Elder’s “Naturalis Historiae in the Dictionarium Latino Lusitanicum, ac Iaponicum” (1595) Compiled by the Jesuits in Japan*

In the early modern period, Jesuits in Japan compiled and printed the Latin–Portuguese–Japanese dictionary *Dictionarium Latino Lusitanicum, ac Iaponicum* (1595) for Japanese students learning Latin in Jesuit schools and for the missionaries learning the Japanese language. According to the title and preface, the editors based the *Dictionarium* on a Latin dictionary edited by Ambrogio Calepino (c. 1440–1510), an Italian lexicographer. Kishimoto (2006) indicates the basic translation process: the editors chose entries from the original and translated the essential parts of their Latin entries into Portuguese and Japanese.

The original dictionary contains many quotations from ancient Roman writers, most of which were omitted in the *Dictionarium*, which gave only simple Japanese translations. One of the main sources is *Naturalis Historiae* (c. 77–79) of Pliny the Elder (22–79). Some exceptions to the rule of simple translations can be seen with words taken from Pliny where relatively lengthy descriptions were translated and quoted from him, for example of imaginary animals mentioned in his text. Thus, while Matsuda (1994) indicates that a part of the Pliny’s work was translated into Japanese by Japanese scholars at the end of the eighteenth century, two hundred years before, the Jesuits had already conducted a partial and second-hand translation of his work.

References:
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From Glosses to Lexicons, or “There and Back Again”

Glosses have played an extremely important role in the development of the Russian lexicography. Based on the onomastics and glossaries partly of the Greek origin, Russian handwritten lexicons of the 16th and 17th centuries often included explanations of foreign words denoting unknown phenomena and notions contained in the Russian literature texts, and in such a way enlarged their volume. Some explanations were written in the manuscript margins, and they were used by compilers of the lexicons as well. For example, we can find word entries based on glosses to such words as codeks (from Lat. codex ‘a book’), pupilli (from Lat. pupillus ‘an orphan’), and mirise (from Greek μυρίκη ‘tamarisk, Tamarix tetrandra’) from Gennady’s Bible and psin (from Greek ψήν ‘insect Blastophaga psenes’), Zefir (from Greek Ζέφυρος ‘westerly wind’), and purgatorion (from Lat. purgatorium ‘purgatory’) from the works of Maximus the Greek.

Later, when lexicons had turned into reference books for scriptoria and the Moscow Print Yard, their lexicographical materials began to be used by editors and scribes to clarify unknown words in the works of Russian literature. For example, Sergiy Shelonin, a famous scholar from the Solovky monastery, sporadically added marginal explanations into the manuscripts of his own library or to the texts he prepared for the Moscow Print Yard. Some of them were taken from the lexicon he compiled earlier by himself on the basis of handwritten lexicons and printed dictionaries.

The methods which compilers applied while converting marginal glosses into word entries of their lexicons, and the ways they used word entries in their editorial work will be considered in the paper.

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Noises, Voices, Signs: Lexicological Approach to Medieval Sound Studies

Medieval conceptions of sound united physical knowledge, moral theories and aesthetic criteria. Despite its aspiration for classifying and importance of its acoustic features medieval culture did not create any particular vocabulary of musical terms till XV c. Reconstruction of vocabulary that includes all sound-describing lexical items could be fruitful both for historians of culture, musicologists and linguists. In this presentation we will observe some of the most intriguing results of such reconstruction based on the specific kind of high medieval vocabularies – the derivational ones (from Papias to Gualtierio d'Ascoli). Derivational vocabulary combines grammatical and etymological information and examples of use in one definition and thus leaned
on tradition of *auctoritas* as well as on modern school practices. As a result of analysis of terms that describe sound and sound actions in this kind of sources one can observe iterant references to the nature of sound that depends on actor's mind: his holding of *ratio* and *intelligentia* that could impart meaning even to the noise. Obviously references of that kind belong to huge development of semiotics in the High Middle Ages. We can find their roots in St. Augustin's theory of sign and observe their intimate connection with argument about universals and conceptions of language by Dante and Boethius of Dacia. How inarticulate voice may have a meaning, in which situations noise becomes a signal, do animals have language – medieval answers to these questions will be observed in the following presentation.

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**Toponymic Signs Incorporated in the Dictionary of Estonian Place Names**
Illustrations can just embellish a dictionary, but they can also add real value. In 2016 the Dictionary of Estonian Place Names (DEPN) was published. The dictionary is the first attempt in Estonian to gather and publish the main facts and explanations of Estonian place names in one volume. It includes 6,011 place name articles comprising the names of all the official populated places. Besides the usual information on place names – the spelling and pronunciation of the names, use of locative cases, earliest records of names, and explanations of names’ etymology – as a novel aspect, a number of the name articles also include illustrations which provide the names in Estonian sign language. Altogether 59 name signs have been included, which cover most of the cities and places that have merited a special sign in the language.

This paper examines the main etymologies and sign formation methods that emerge in the toponymic signs incorporated in the DEPN. The main categories include (see Paales 2011: 47): 1) initialized or arbitrary toponymic signs; 2) phonetic signed names or phonetic signs; 3) metonymic and metaphoric or descriptive name signs; 4) initialized metonymic and metaphoric name signs; 5) loan or translated name signs. The results reveal that name signs mostly refer to significant features in the locality, while some are based on name phonetics (initializing), and others are simple translations of transparent names.

References:

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**The Relevance of Old English Glosses and Glossaries for the History of the English Language**
Keywords: gloss, glossaries, dictionaries, standardization

“Is it correct to include OE glosses and glossaries in the tradition of the historical lexicography of English?”
This is indeed a difficult question, and I am well aware of the many differences existing between the Anglo-Saxon compilations of glosses (and the continuous and occasional interlinear glosses in Old English) and the first bilingual dictionaries, not to speak of the monolingual compilations dating from the sixteenth century on.

The various kinds of glossing practised in the Anglo-Saxon and the early Middle English periods cannot be described as lexicography tout court. On the other hand, glosses occupy a substantial proportion of the Old English lexicon: 24% of the surviving corpus is represented by interlinear glosses to Latin texts, while the vernacular items of glossaries account for about 1% of the surviving corpus of Old English. Within this remarkable 24% of the whole corpus, occasional glosses play an important role as far as lexical experimentation is concerned; moreover, they provide a valuable source for the alphabetical glossaries where they eventually emerged (e.g. the glosses to Aldhelm’s prose De virginitate and the First Cleopatra Glossary).

The paper aims to investigate how Anglo-Saxon glossators worked and to compare their method with the way later lexicographers have worked, including James Murray and the first phases of the OED (which saw a number of scholars of Old English involved in various ways).

This exercise of metalexicography will include a study of the ratio between hard and common words which captured the interest of lexicographers, and the number of proper nouns in old and more recent lexical compilations. Among the other points which will be taken into examination are: the encyclopaedic nature of many medieval glossaries (e.g. the Liber glossarum), a feature which progressively fades but also has several upsurges; the interaction between glosses and glossaries and between one glossary and another; the evolution of the formal architecture of glossaries, their comprehensiveness and their quotations as ‘a source of authority’.

Two momentous periods in Anglo-Saxon history will be investigated. First, the scholarly and teaching activity of archbishop Theodore at Canterbury (VII c.) and the group of glossaries dating from the end of the VIII c. emanating from his endeavour. Second, the glossing tradition, as it was carried out at Æthelwold’s school at Winchester, when the practice of glossing exerted a considerable influence on the ‘standardization’ of the lexicon. As a result of the conscious practice of the intellectual elite, Old English holds a unique position within the early medieval European vernaculars. Glosses and glossaries had an important role in the normalization of Old English language (a role which only declines with the Norman conquest).

References:

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Chinese-English Glossaries in Chinese Almanacs

The Chinese almanac is a book containing interesting miscellany such as (in)auspicious dates, proverbs, diseases, religions, sciences, etc. In many traditional families, an almanac is a must-buy item every year. In this study, I examine the Chinese-English glossary in a 19th century and contemporary almanacs. It is not clear when such bilingual glossary began to be included in the
The Chinese almanac Zhongxi huayang tongshu (European Chinese Almanac) (1858) compiled by the American missionary Justus Doolittle shows that it can be dated at least in mid-19th century. The European Chinese Almanac which was published in Fuzhou contained a short introduction to the English letters and their pronunciation, a description of the phonetic system of the Fuzhou dialect, and a list of English words and phrases transliterated in the Fuzhou dialect. Entries in the glossary include numerals and words mainly related to trade. For example, the entry for tea looks like this:

‘tea’

The 19th century was the heyday of China trade and many Chinese wanted to learn some English in order to communicate with the foreigners. However, not many Chinese had the opportunity to receive English education. Instead publications such as the almanacs and chapbooks provided an alternative for Chinese to learn (pidgin) English informally. Nowadays similar kind of glossary can still be seen in some almanacs sold in Hong Kong, despite the fact that most people no longer learn English in this manner. In this study, I discuss linguistic features and origins of bilingual glossaries in Chinese almanacs and almanacs as an informal source of language learning.

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Le Petit Larousse, testimone della storia del XX secolo

I principali dizionari francesi classici (dal Cinquecento all'Ottocento) sono già stati oggetto di attività di digitalizzazione. Sono in gran parte accessibili sulle piattaforme Gallica (Bibliothèque nationale de France), ARTFL (Università di Chicago) o Google Books (oltre al Grand Corpus des dictionnaires Garnier, che però non è aperto). Non è ancora il caso dei dizionari dell’inizio del XX secolo.


Per lo storico della lingua, NENUFAR può fornire materia a varie ricerche sui cambiamenti della lingua francese (lessico, ortografia, grammatica). Un esempio è illustrato dal nome stesso del progetto: la grafia nénufar presente nell’edizione del 1906 scompare nel 1955, sostituita da nénuphar, mentre è quella raccomandata dalle versioni più recenti.

In questa comunicazione, mostriamo che i cambiamenti di nomenclatura (parole entrambi e uscenti) forniscono informazioni preziose sulla lingua “autorizzata” a un certo momento. Prendiamo spunto da alcuni lemmi apparsi nel periodo 1906 - 1924. Oltre a varie obsolezioni linguistiche (es. canceller, computer, couliner, galibot), esaminiamo le nuove entrate che si possono collocare in una gerarchia di due grandi categorie lessicologiche: la neologia sociale (es. antimilitarisme, bolchévisme, cultuel, maghzen, pogrom) e la neologia terminologica (dératiser, épiphytie, fongicide, avion, crapouillot, dactylotype, mazout).
From Glosses to Dictionaries, Via Glossaries: Nihongi Shiki and the Construction of Wamyōrujushō

In the 8th/9th century Japan, the cultural élite of the centralized bureaucratic ritsuryō State is bilingual in Japanese and Chinese, the latter being the lingua franca in the whole of East Asia.

Very soon, texts in Chinese, also those produced by Japanese authors, are accompanied by glosses in order to facilitate reading, understanding, and interpreting. Sometimes, glosses recorded in manuscripts are collected in special glossaries, arranged according to the occurrence of words in the texts. The oldest extant type of these glossaries in Japan is the anonymous Shin’yaku Kegonkyō ongi shiki (Notes on Pronunciation and Meaning of the New Version of the Flower ornament sūtra, late 8th century), produced in a Buddhist context.

However, similar records are also created outside monasteries, such as the Nihongi shiki (Personal Notes on the Nihon shoki), a collective term for records of exegetical lectures about the Nihon shoki (Chronicles of Japan, 720), held at the Heian court on multiple occasions from the early 9th through the mid-10th centuries.

There exist four incomplete manuscripts of Nihongi shiki but extensive quotations, also from non-extant records, can be found in the Wamyōrujushō (Classified Notes on Japanese Nouns, 911 ca.), the masterpiece of ancient Japanese lexicography and a model for later dictionaries. Wamyōrujushō is a Sino-Japanese encyclopedic dictionary, compiled by the scholar-official Minamoto no Shitagō (911-983), where Chinese terms are arranged semantically with notes on Chinese and Japanese pronunciation, semantic equivalents, and quotations from more than 290 Chinese and Japanese sources.

In this paper, focusing on the role of the Nihongi shiki, I will discuss the process by which glosses were recorded, collected, and then quoted in Wamyōrujushō, showing in particular the passage from a lexicography centered on text interpretation to a lexicography intended for learners and writers.

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Le versioni in rete del Tommaseo-Bellini (1865-1879) e delle 5 edizioni del Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca (1612¹, 1923²) come mezzi per fare storia della lingua

Questi monumenti della lessicografia italiana (d’ora in poi TB e Crusche) rivelano la loro ricchezza anche ai giovani lettori contemporanei grazie al modo in cui sono stati rielaborati per essere interrogati in rete. Si tratta di una digitalizzazione che non solo li ha resi accessibili a tutti, anche attraverso un cellulare, ma li ha arricchiti di rimandi interni e di possibilità di ricerca non immaginabili con le versioni cartacee. Sono strumenti utilissimi per fare data-driven teaching e favorire un data-driven learning (cf. Boulton 2012) che non vada solo ad arricchire la conoscenza del lessico, ma anche la conoscenza dei dizionari depositari tradizionali di quel lessico.

Il presente contributo si propone di illustrare come la comprensione di testi letterari antichi con apocopi e aferesi sia più facile con TB e Crusche che non con i dizionari del secolo XX in rete che - fatta eccezione per il Vocabolario Treccani -: a) non riportano nel lemmario tali forme b) non hanno la quantità di esempi tratti da opere letterarie che hanno TB e Crusche.
Attraverso le 5 edizioni della Crusca si farà comprendere come la lingua italiana evolve e come cambia anche la forma della glossa del dizionario: lo studente potrà apprezzare i cambiamenti anche tipografici intervenuti nell’Ottocento, perché il sistema di distribuzione in campi di interrogazione adottato per le 5 Crusche mette all’interno dello stesso modello tutte le edizioni, ma l’utente può vedere la versione stampata.


Gli esercizi proposti sono stati somministrati e svolti in un primo momento su carta e poi lo saranno on line attraverso il sistema di valutazione automatica Maple T.A. nel sito “Esploriamo (con) i dizionari digitali” (cfr. http://esploradizionari.i-learn.unito.it/. In questo sito sono già caricate più di 100 esercizi da svolgere con dizionari digitali per altre lingue (inglese, francese, spagnolo, tedesco) oltre l’italiano. Si tratta però di esercizi vertenti sulla lingua contemporanea: l’aggiunta di esercizi volti a far apprezzare la diacronia delle lingue - anche attraverso dizionari storici in rete - non potrò che arricchire il valore del sito.

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Per una proposta di glossario del lessico materiale delle Prammatiche napoletane: vestiario, accessori e altri oggetti di lusso nelle “Lex Sumptuaria”


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La realizzazione di accessori e paramenti e la lavorazione di stoffe pregiate, rappresenta un settore economico decisivo per la manifattura napoletana vicereale (strettamente regolamentato dalle direttive madrilene); gli sforzi bellici dell’impero, però, spingono a sfruttare le risorse monetarie dei domini periferici imponendo, come in queste leggi, una riduzione delle spese “superflue”.

Il settore scelto offre uno sguardo ravvicinato ai costumi e usi dei napoletani dell’epoca mentre, sul piano linguistico, vaglia eventuali influssi iberici (o di altre lingue) che si sono sedimentati nel lessico locale. La lingua di queste Prammatiche presenta una varietà toscana sufficientemente matura; al contempo, risente fortemente del sostrato locale per la sua vicinanza alla quotidianità (si riscontrano tipi lessicali come cositure, sciorche, mantesino, roschiati, sprovieri) nonché della presenza di prestiti adattati (dal castigliano, catalano o francese) come pestagna, ciapparia, verducato, soprattodo, randiglia, correggia, arrucata, sacavoccare, paglie. La presenza di tecnicismi è, inoltre, molto alta.

Grazie all’ausilio di lessici specialistici e dei principali dizionari storici, etimologici, dialettali (part. napoletani) si proporrà, dunque, un esempio di glossario del lessico materiale delle Prammatiche napoletane relativo agli accessori femminili e maschili (scoffioni, gorghere), alle librere ‘livree’; agli ornamenti di stoffe (franciette), “guarnimenti di selle de’ cavalli” (valdrappe), “sedie da mano”, “galesse”, tornialetto, ecc. Si propongono, infine, alcuni approfondimenti lessicali per i termini più opachi.

Il glossario rappresenta un prototipo di un eventuale progetto futuro più ampio che lemmatizzi tutto il lessico materiale delle Prammatiche, organizzandolo secondo distinti ambiti semantici.

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**The Decline of the Early Modern English Printed Medical Glossary**

This paper raises the question of how printed medical glossaries in England from the mid-sixteenth century to the mid-eighteenth century relate to medical dictionaries proper. Such glossaries range in form from skeletal and very short lists of weights and measures to extensive and even encyclopedic supplements. While trends are hard to extract from the multiplicity of glossaries available, some developments seem apparent. There is little distinction in the early examples of extensive glossaries between them and what can fairly be described as a dictionary, but by the seventeenth century this connection is being lost. There are also some aberrant examples of such glossaries.

As medical dictionaries take a more complete and up-to-date form, medical glossaries are increasingly restricted by the text in which they appear and which they service, and become increasingly limited as lexicographical work. This paper offers a survey of these works, discussing a few examples.

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**Webster’s American Dictionary of the English Language: Forging a New Nation by Language Standardization**

According to the framework established by Haugen (1983), corpus planning is the linguistic aspect of language planning. It includes activities such as the production of grammars and dictionaries, the design of orthographies, and the choice of spelling. The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss the process of establishing standard American English through the analysis of the first American English dictionary: *An American Dictionary of the English Language* compiled by Noah Webster and published in 1828. Webster, a lexicographer, is considered the ‘Father of American Scholarship and Education’ because his books were used to teach spelling and reading to five generations of children in the United States. The author devoted himself to elaborating
materials for children's literacy, because the material used in schools before the Independence in 1776 came from England, and described British, not American English. It was Webster’s belief that, as independence had separated both countries, establishing an obvious linguistic border would draw a clear distinction between them. As such, the author works to establish a standard language that would foster the feeling of national unity. His intention was to promote unity within the United States and to set up ‘a national language as well as a national government.’ For that reason, in his dictionary, Webster eliminated words that he considered did not describe the American scene genuinely and included the representative ones of the United States. Also, most of the orthography he used has become standard American orthography. Thus, the present study shows that Webster recognized the need to standardize language as a precondition for forging an identity for the new nation.

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Old English Strong Verb Lemmatisation: Compatibility with Treebanks

The most widely used corpora of Old English include the Dictionary of Old English Corpus (Healey et al. 2004), the Helsinki Corpus (Rissanen et al. 1991), the York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose (Taylor et al. 2003) and the York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry (Pintzuk and Plug 2001). Of these, only the York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose and the York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry are parsed. That is to say, they include syntactic categories and functions, as well as lexical and morphological tagging. These aspects of parsing constitute what is commonly known as treebanks. The aim of this paper is to present a lemmatisation procedure for the strong verbs of Old English. The paper describes the assignment of lemma to the inflectional forms of a corpus of Old English as consisting of three main parts. In the first place, automatic searches are launched on a lemmatiser implemented on database software. Secondly, the results are checked with relevant lexicographical and textual sources. Thirdly, the results of the comparison improve and refine the search strings, which ultimately reduces the amount of manual revision necessary to obtain accurate results. This paper also discusses the results of automatic searches and compares them with the lists of inflectional forms by lemma given by other lexicographical sources. The conclusions insist on the limits of automatic lemmatisation and the compatibility with treebank parsing, for which lemma tags could be provided, thus contributing to the retrievability of information from these syntactically parsed corpora.

References:
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**Historical Latin, French, and Italian influences on Estonian vocabulary**

The Finnic languages, including Estonian, have never had direct linguistic contacts with Romance languages but there are many words of Romance origin, mediated by other languages. In our presentation we focus on the words of Latin, French and Italian origin, borrowed into Estonian mainly via Germanic languages (Low and High German, Swedish), from the Christianisation in the 13th century till the end of the 19th century. Our data is based on the Estonian Etymological dictionary in progress.

Our analysis has shown that the indirect loans from the three Romance languages belong to different semantic fields and they were borrowed in different times. The Estonian words of Latin origin refer to religion (e.g. *kabel* 'chapel', Lat. *capella; altar* 'id.', Lat. *altare*), some plants (e.g. *kõrvits* 'pumpkin', Lat. (*cu)curbita) and animals (e.g. *eesel* 'donkey', Lat. *asinus*), as well as several kinds of cultural phenomena, like education, calendar, money, clothing, etc. Many words of Latin origin were borrowed via Middle Low German. Words of French origin are related to military affairs (e.g. *kaardi(vägi)* 'guard', Fr. *garde*), clothing (e.g. *pluus* 'shirt, blouse', Fr. *blouse*), food culture (e.g. *kotlet* 'cutlet', Fr. *côtelette*), etc. Estonian vocabulary of Italian origin includes several maritime terms (e.g. *kaljas* 'schooner', It. *galeazza; kompass* 'compass’ It. *compasso*), but denote also trade and banking (e.g. *konto* 'account', It. *conto*), vegetables (e.g. *kartul* 'potato', It. *tartufolo*), amusements (e.g. *kontsert* 'concert', It. *concerto*), and others.

In historical perspective, it is important to analyse the indirect loan sources as well as to ascertain the direct donor languages. The results reflect the routes and time of cultural contacts, thus they are valuable not only from the point of view of a single language (Estonian) but they help to improve the knowledge about linguistic relations in Europe.

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**Engaging Story Lines in Eighteenth-Century British Dictionaries**

Scholars have overlooked the significance of engaging story lines in eighteenth-century British dictionaries. Dictionary definitions move from sanitized entries to ones filled with humour, emotion, and intellect. Whereas definitions in the seventeenth century come from hard-word lists that defined a word with a simple phrase or sentence, eighteenth-century definitions are embellished with details. For example, Elisha Coles in 1677 defines *sepulchre* simply as *burial*, but Thomas Dyche in 1794 describes the word in a lengthy paragraph. An interest in encyclopaedic-type entries also manifests itself in eighteenth-century dictionaries, thus producing something akin to Wikipedia. The rising middle classes are becoming educated, and with global expansion, they are keen to read about topics on geography, politics, history, and literature. A reader might be transported to South America for alligator drama or put on a frightening voyage to China. Political and religious entries express radical views that in another venue might be censored. Frederick Barlow claims in his 1772 dictionary that the Pope “engrosses all the corn in the country, paying but half the value of it; but when it is sold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required.” Story lines about history establish place, time, and identity as the early modern world changes. Charles Marriott recounts in his 1780 dictionary spellbinding stories of kings and queens: Richard III is “surnamed Crook-back Richard” whose “body was taken up
entirely naked, and covered with blood and dirt, in which condition it was thrown across a horse, carried to Leicester.” Also, story lines in dictionary definitions reflect the popularity of fiction of the period. Narratives that range from one sentence to several pages create vignettes, a practice also occurring in letter-writing manuals of the period. With a nod toward his own fiction in 1735, Benjamin DeFoe writes in his dictionary what could be the beginning of a story: “Bawd, a Woman who makes it her Business to debauch others for Profit.” In this paper I propose to look at how story lines in eighteenth-century dictionaries contrast to non-story lines in the seventeenth century, evolve into encyclopaedias-type entries, and create definitions that verge on literature.

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Pickering’s Influence on Craigie and Hulbert’s “Dictionary of American English” (1936-1944)

William Craigie and James Hulbert’s Dictionary of American English (DAE hereafter) (1936-1944) is generally regarded among authorities as a critical guide for research in the history of the English language in America. In the “Preface” to the volume I of the dictionary, Craigie and Hulbert (1936:vi) wrote that for its compilation John Pickering’s Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases Which Have Been Supposed to Be Peculiar to the United States of America (1816), the first dictionary of American English, had been one indispensable source. My purpose in this paper is to clarify what and how much influence Pickering’s Vocabulary exerted influence on Craigie and Hulbert’s DAE. This will also reveal some aspects of the making of the DAE which have yet to be known until today.

To sum up my analysis, Craigie and Hulbert are regarded as having been fundamentally influenced by Pickering in three respects:

(1) Craigie and Hulbert positively adopted Pickering’s views of Americanisms which are seen in no less than 11.5 % of entries in the Vocabulary.

(2) They borrowed Pickering’s citations which are included in to a maximum of 9.7 % of entries in the Vocabulary.

(3) They were inspired by Pickering’s definitions of words in no less than 6.2% of entries.

On this basis, we can see several entries in the DAE which are apparently thoroughly based on their counterparts in the Vocabulary.

In addition to this point, we can also confirm a characteristic unique to the Vocabulary which is hardly seen in the DAE, that is, close comparative analysis between English in Britain and that in America.

When taking such facts into account, we may safely say that Pickering’s Vocabulary, which provided Craigie and Hulbert with invaluable information, is hardly ever outdated, being highly useful today in knowing American English at his time.

References:
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What Was the Schiltrom?
Lexicological and Pragmatic Solutions to a Problem of Military History in Middle English and Middle Scots

One of the main features of the so-called “Infantry Revolution of the Fourteenth Century” was the appearance of well-organised, disciplined and motivated foot soldiers, who repeatedly defeated armies of knights, the type of soldier which had dominated warfare for the previous 300 years. In the case of the Anglo-Scottish Wars (1298-1328) military historians have argued that the success of the Scottish infantry derived from its employment of the schiltrom or schiltron, a formation in which footsoldiers were drawn up in concentric circles with spears pointed outward in every direction.

Pragmatic considerations suggest that it would have been difficult, if not impossible for infantry formations to move in the manner described in the sources without becoming disordered and thus open to defeat. This paper offers a lexicological examination of the use of the term in Middle English and Middle Scots with the aim of clarifying the nature of the military formation. The word schiltrom is known from c. 1000 AD (OED) and derives from OE scild “shield” + truma “troop, unit, force”. The original meaning thus probably related to the “shield-wall” of tightly packed footsoldiers which was the main Anglo-Saxon fighting method up to 1066. The few occurrences in Old English are greatly outnumbered by those in Middle English, where the word’s semantic field expanded considerably. It is used to translate a wide variety of unspecific Latin terms for military units (such as acies, turma, and cuneus) and occurs in a range of contexts from Bible narratives to translations of the Roman writer Vegetius. These occurrences do not support any interpretation of schiltrom as a circular or concentric formation. The main source for the battle of Bannockburn (1314), the Middle Scots poem The Bruce by John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen (c. 1390) never uses the term to refer to the Scottish infantry, even though he emphasises their discipline and good order. By contrast, schiltrom is several times applied to the English cavalry when it had become disordered and pushed together so that it had lost the freedom to manoeuvre. In conclusion it is argued that in Middle English and Middle Scots the term had no specific meaning other than a tight formation. It is unlikely to have denoted circularity, and more practical considerations suggest that the Scottish infantry was organised in rectangular formations reminiscent of Roman practice.

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The Conceptual Background of the First Croatian Dictionary

Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum, Latinae, Italicae, Germanicae, Dalmatiae et Ungaricae, written by Faustus Verantius [Faust Vrančić] and published in Venice in 1595, is considered to be the first dictionary of the Croatian language to appear in print and the first Hungarian dictionary as well. Vrančić’s dictionary had a significant influence on subsequent lexicography. Many Croatian lexicographers of the old generation drew extensively on Vrančić’s work, while already in 1605 a Prague Benedictine, Petr Loderecker, incorporated Dictionarium into his seven-language Dictionarium septem diversum linguarum (1605), adding to it Lingue Bohemice and Polonice.
This quinquelingual dictionary consists of alphabetically ordered word-lists – mostly single-lemma entries – with Dalmatian (i.e., Croatian) words in the fourth column. Juxtaposing the Croatian language of Dalmatia (the Čakavian dialect) with Latin, Italian, German, and Hungarian, Vrančić assumed that the Croatian language was one of the five noblest European languages, comparing its Dalmatian idiom with the Florentine in Italian. He based his opinion upon the glory of the then Dalmatian literature.

The criteria adopted for the selection of ca. 3,500 Croatian words basically depend on Latin as the headword language in the dictionary. The Latin column was most likely based upon Calepinus’ Dictionary. Like many polyglot dictionaries published at that time, the purpose of Vrančić’s Dictionarium was to provide equivalent word-lists in Italian, German, Hungarian, and Dalmatian (Croatian), which he thought was too infused with Italian and therefore in need of its own vocabulary.

The aim of this paper is to establish a synopsis of categories of the Dictionarium by converting its alphabetical arrangement into a conceptual, i.e., thematic, organization according to word-fields (semantic fields). Changing the format of the Dictionarium (in fact its Dalmatice column) aims at revealing the fields of interest that were provided as well as the overall conceptual background of the first Croatian dictionary.

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La tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio lessicale delle lingue di minoranza: un confronto fra il romaico dell’Aspromonte e il provenzale alpino

Le comunità grecaniche, indipendentemente dall’origine e dalla posizione geografica, stanno vivendo un forte regresso, per via dell’influsso dei dialetti locali, delle varietà regionali di italiano e dell’italiano, lingua ufficiale, nonostante ci siano stati alcuni interventi per la tutela, la salvaguardia e l’istituzionalizzazione della lingua (Santipolo 2006).

L’interesse filologico-linguistico prevalente, per quanto concerne il romaico, riguarda essenzialmente la redazione dei modelli grammaticali (Violi 1997), soprattutto in prospettiva di confronto rispetto al greco bizantino e al neogreco, mentre non si assiste a un interesse di ricerca significativo in merito al patrimonio lessicale (Violi 2002).

Gli interventi per tutelare il lessico di una lingua di minoranza sono molti (Berruto 2004): dalla proposta di una grafia condivisa, alla costruzione di corpora, di vocabolari e di un apparato letterario (sia originale che tradotto). Oltre a queste forme di salvaguardia di natura compilativa e contrastiva, un’altra modalità caratteristica di protezione e diffusione di una lingua minoritaria riguarda la divulgazione e l’insegnamento del lessico all’interno delle istituzioni scolastiche a livello di istruzione parentale (Formica 1996).

Le associazioni che operano a tutela e salvaguardia del romaico, in Calabria, sono quasi una decina, alle quali si aggiungono gli interventi istituzionali di respiro nazionale ed europeo.

A partire da queste premesse è parso opportuno interrogarsi sulle specificità della conservazione (e dell’insegnamento) del patrimonio lessicale, valutando gli interventi messi in campo sul piano istituzionale, confrontando il caso del romaico con quello del provenzale alpino, caratterizzato, oltre che da molti locutori, da una tradizione lessicografica e glottodidattica maggiormente ricca (Iannaccaro 2010).

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**La variante in Old Wineskins: Lexicographical Approaches to Formulaicity and Variation in Premodern German**

A certain degree of normalization is an inherited feature of headword organization, i.e., the phraseological and other polylexical expansions of monolexical headwords in dictionary entries conform to consistent, frequently occurring patterns in the language, even when syntax or collocative elements are not entirely fixed. In premodern language stages, syntactic and collocative fixity of the type found in contemporary languages is rare and, as I will argue from previous research results, an insufficient foundation for understanding historical formulaicity, phraseological units, and variance in premodern texts, particularly in the medieval period.

Drawing on extensive corpus data primarily from Middle High German, this talk will situate recent and older standard lexicographical works (general dictionaries, a phraseological dictionary, and electronic corpora) within a wider discussion of the Middle High German lexicon as it appears in texts. Case studies in metaphor from a selection of conceptual domains will demonstrate unit categories and types of variation, alongside other, non-metaphorical polylexical units, such as light verb collocations that exhibit areal variation. Outlining the processes through and ways in which polylexical units were modified in written language, for example but by no means limited to prosodic restrictions and phrasal or phraseological templates, reveals a need for a new approach, all the more so as the presentational modes and standardization/normalization efforts of extant lexicographical works and corpora shape, in part, the research conducted by consulting them. Filling in these lacunae requires answering difficult questions about frequency and the boundaries of fixity and freedom, the answers to which suggest models for better integration into extant works or the creation of new lexicographical tools from the perspective of historical phraseology.

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**From Idioticon to ANNA: The Development of Afrikaans Lexicography at Stellenbosch**

Stellenbosch University can be regarded in many respects as the cradle of Afrikaans lexicography, as it is, amongst other things, home to one of most comprehensive and lengthy lexicographic projects in Afrikaans, the *Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal* (“Dictionary of the Afrikaans language”). Being one of the first university departments in South Africa to appoint a Chair for Afrikaans, Stellenbosch University’s Department of Afrikaans and Dutch especially played an
important role in developing Afrikaans lexicography. It was a lecturer of Dutch at Stellenbosch who first alluded to the fact that Afrikaans is not, in fact, a “degenerate” form of Dutch, but rather a language distinct from Dutch through his lexicographic work on Afrikaans. However, not everyone was convinced from the outset that Afrikaans could or even should make its mark in the field of lexicography. This gave rise to great contention between Afrikaans and Dutch during the early years of Afrikaans lexicography, which resulted in lexicographers often relying heavily on Dutch in the lexicographical embodiment of Afrikaans. Through the lexicographic influence coming from Stellenbosch in the field of practical as well as theoretical lexicography, however, Afrikaans lexicography gradually freed itself from the influence of Dutch which lead to the eventual establishment of an independent Afrikaans lexicography of international standard alongside that of Dutch. This paper gives an overview of the gradual development of Afrikaans lexicography from the publication of Nicolaas Mansvelt’s dictionary Proeve van een Kaapsch-Hollandsch Idioticon met Toelichtingen en Opmerkingen betreffende Land, Volk en Taal in 1884 to the publication the Groot Woordeboek Afrikaans en Nederlands (“Great Dictionary of Afrikaans and Dutch”, also known as ANNA) in 2011, against the backdrop of the initial contention between Afrikaans and Dutch.

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Main Features of the Spelling Fixation of Foreign Words in Estonian Through 1918—2018

The year 2018 marks the centenary of the publication of the first spelling dictionary of Estonian (SDE 1918). Over 10% of the circa 20,000 entries of the SDE 1918 were foreign words. In 2018 another Dictionary of Standard Estonian (DSE 2018) is due to be published, containing 50,000 entries.

The spelling of a foreign word depends on its original source, the mediating language, and the borrowing language. In Estonian, spellings have often also been the concern of language planners. It is necessary to point out that Estonian is predominantly an agglutinative language (belonging to the Finnic branch of the Uralic language family). Because of political circumstances, foreign words in Estonian have been mediated mostly by German and Russian.

This presentation is based on the database of the SDE 1918 entries and an analysis of those 400 foreign words therein which have undergone a spelling change to attain their modern (normative) spelling for DSE 2018. The goal of the presentation is to demonstrate the spelling changes observed in the foreign words in Estonian over the recent 100 years and the regularities revealed.

The results reveal certain regularities in the adaptation of foreign words into Estonian and the underlying reasons. The main changes concern sound representation, changes in noun suffixes, shortening of the long vowel in a non-initial syllable, changes in adjective suffixes, various aspects of semi-adapted words, and loss of stems.

References:
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Chinese Society Through the Lens of China's Official "Neologism Lists"

Language policy and language planning have been very lively in China during the entire twentieth century, from the foundation of the Republic of China in 1912 to the foundation of the People’s Republic of China in 1949 and on. A new phase of the language policy of PRC started in 1985, when its main goal changed into the preservation and diffusion of China’s common language (putonghua 普通话); another turning point has been the enactment of the Language Law in 2001, which established Putonghua as the official language of PRC.

The main official document which both reports the activity of PRC in the field of language policy and describes the state of the Chinese language is the Language Situation in China Report, published yearly since 2006 by the State Language Commission. Among its sections, the “Yearly neologism list” and the “Yearly buzzword list” are very popular in Chinese society: they include the most often occurring and some of the most fashionable neologisms and buzzwords extracted from a very wide lexical corpus. As for the twentieth century, neologisms, buzzwords and within them loanwords have been widely used in Chinese traditional media and lately in the new media; but at the same time, they have been subjected to a particular attention both by a part of society and by the government, due to their natural attitude to eschew the standardization which is the primary task of China’s language policy. The object of the “Neologism lists” are object of a very solid lexicographical activity and have given rise to a flourishing editorial market.

Neologistic lexicographical activity, in particular when implemented by an official editorial board, is the sign of a sort of official acceptance of neologisms into standard language; on the other hand, neologisms have often been given the role of mirror through which to see contemporary society. This is valid for China’s “Neologism lists”: they mark the entrance of its lemmas into Chinese lexicon and undoubtedly portray an image of the contemporary China.

The goal of this contribution is to provide an overview to the first 10 “Neologism lists” (2006-2017). The aim is to formulate a general and tentative hypothesis of which image of China and in particular of some phenomena of its contemporary society is delivered by the neologisms officially introduced into Chinese through this very valuable lexicographical work.

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Bilingualisation, or the adaptation of a monolingual reference work to a bilingual purpose by means of translation (Hartmann and James 2001: 14), has received considerable attention, particularly from scholars interested in dictionary use (e.g. Laufer and Kimmel 1997, Lew 2004, Chan 2010). Far less is known of the adaptation process and its direct result, the bilingualised dictionary, from the perspective of lexicographic history (e.g. James 2003, Chen 2012).

This paper focuses on Lilien’s dictionary (1944–1951), which may well be considered a bilingualised version of Webster’s international dictionary of the English language (1934). Lilien’s death thwarted his plan to compile a fully comprehensive dictionary for Polish Americans, which remains extant in the alphabet range A–hellbind. Still, it is worthwhile examining the methods and devices Lilien used – some of them without precedent in the history of English-Polish lexicography – to make his endeavour an effective learning tool.
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Secondary sources:

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**Classifying Norse-Derived Terms in English: An Update on the Gersum Project**

The presence of Norse-derived terms in English has long been acknowledged and studied. The genetic proximity of Old English and Old Norse is likely to have facilitated mutual intelligibility between speakers of the two languages and the transfer of lexical and, to less extent, morphosyntactic material from one language to the other. However, it has also made the identification of Norse loans in English rather difficult.

In the past, the etymological analysis of possible Norse-derived terms has not been particularly systematic, mainly in those cases where there does not exist clear phonological or morphological evidence in favour of their Scandinavian past. The Gersum Project, a three-year project funded by the UK’s Arts and Humanities Research Council that takes its name from the loanword *gersum* (cp. Olc *gorsemi* ‘treasure’), aims to change this by classifying the terms into five broad categories (with further subcategories) based on the terms’ phonology, morphology and semantics, their dialectal and chronological distribution, and the attestation of cognates in other Germanic languages. This approach will revolutionize our understanding of the Scandinavian influence on English and create a lasting platform for all future research into this major area of language history.

The project team (Richard Dance, PI; Sara M. Pons-Sanz, Co-I; and Brittany Schorn, RA) was given the chance to introduce the project to this forum at ICHLL 8, held in Bloomington in 2016. The present paper will provide an update on our progress and the most important milestones we have hit so far. In doing so, the paper will discuss the usefulness of our work for the compilation of historical and etymological dictionaries of the English language.
An Approach to Robert Barret’s Glossary of Military Terms in The Theorike and Practike of Moderne Warres (1598)

The end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century witnessed the emergence and development of English lexicography. The first dictionaries appeared to meet an increasing demand: to understand the meaning of the thousands of words that entered the English language at the time from Latin, Greek and other languages, as well as the neologisms derived from word formation processes. But the publication of the first dictionaries was preceded by a different lexicographical product: the glossaries appended to Early Modern English individual works intended to explain the difficult words used by their authors, usually loanwords. Among the different semantic fields that were affected by the introduction of loanwords from different languages, historians of the English language usually mention warfare. This paper deals with the glossary of military terms embedded at the end of Robert Barret’s The Theorike and Practike of Moderne Warres (1598), which has remained unexplored so far. The main aim of this study has been providing a first approach to Barret’s glossary, putting a special emphasis on the description of its macrostructure and microstructure. Nevertheless, this paper also pursues other specific aims that can be outlined as follows: (i) to check whether Barret’s professional expertise as a soldier may have contributed to write more complete and informative definitions than the ones in contemporary dictionaries; (ii) to compare the source languages assigned by Barret for the entries in his glossary with the source languages specified in contemporary lexicographical works and in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED); and (iii) to check Barret’s entries with the OED to assess Barret’s role as an introducer of neologisms in the English language.

Dilation or Upskof (‘postponement’)? A Study of the Treatment of Legal Terms in 18th Century Swedish Dictionaries

General-purpose dictionaries usually include technical terms from scientific domains that people encounter in everyday life (Svensén 2009, Nielsen 2015). The aim of this study is to shed light on how Swedish legal terms were treated in 18th century lexicography.

Many legal terms in Swedish can be traced back to medieval times, but there are also many legal terms of Latin origin. Latin was the lingua franca used in judicial contexts such as legal science and education well up to the 18th century (Helander 2012, Mattila 2000, 2013), and Swedish was the language used in the courts and for legislation.

During the 17th century a process of promoting Swedish instead of Latin as the scientific language slowly took place (Lindroth 1975), and the need for Swedish technical terms, including legal vocabulary, grew stronger (Rogström 2017). Could this process be seen in dictionaries of that period?

The dictionaries in focus are Serenius’s Swedish-English-Latin dictionary (1741) and Sahlstedt’s Swedish dictionary with Latin definitions (1773). The first complete monolingual
Swedish dictionary, Dalin (1850–55), functions as a benchmark dictionary, and the material is sourced from Dalin.

The questions I will attempt to answer are: Do the lexicographers include both Swedish and Latin terms? How do they treat synonyms in Swedish and Latin, like *dilation* / *upskof* (‘postponement’)? In what way do they record the judicial character of the terms (subject field-labels, sense indicators, other methods)? Does the fact that both Serenius and Sahlstedt use Latin as their metalanguage have any impact on the lexicographical structure of the legal terms in their dictionaries?

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*And Insult Conquers the Silence of a Thousand Years: A níð for Stieg Larsson and the Old Norse Poetry*

In the Old Norse language, the unusual destructive power of the word, at the beginning only spoken, later fixed in writing, has a precise linguistic referent, the noun *níð*, which indicates an invective formulated in poetic form, an expression of a cultural universe where words have an evocative power, whose value and significance in terms of offence can scarcely be understood by the modern observer.

The analysis will focus on the particular value of *níð* in Norse poetry, and will also include a comparison with the corresponding linguistic elements attested in other Germanic languages and a significant and original contemporary example that, over a thousand years after the first *níð*-verses, follows the theme of the particular devastating force of the poetic word in an absolutely faithful way.

After the death of the Swedish writer Stieg Larsson in 1994, his lifelong companion and muse Eva Gabrielsson performed a real ritual ceremony according to the ancient Norse tradition, during which she expressed all her anger towards those who opposed and hated Stieg, declaiming a *níð*. She gave a detailed account of the event in the book where she wrote about her life with the writer, published in 2011.
For Eva, it was not a reference to a poetic tradition, but a real reaffirmation of the ancient magical and sacred value of the verbal element.

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The Influence of German on the English Vocabulary Since 1801: Lexical Borrowings and Their Morphological Development

The impact of German on the English vocabulary in the past few centuries has been comparatively neglected in prior studies. The present paper sets out to shed light on the German influence on the English lexicon since 1801. The results presented in this paper are based on the analysis of a collection of several thousand nineteenth and twentieth century German borrowings included in the Oxford English Dictionary Online. The words under consideration will be grouped into a variety of subject fields (e.g. gastronomy, the fine arts, politics, the humanities) in order to provide a rounded picture of the manifold fields of life which have been influenced by German during the past few centuries.

In addition, this paper will offer an analysis of the morphological development of German borrowings adopted into English during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This paper will give an overview of the various types of word formation derived from the various German borrowings which occur comparatively frequently in present-day English, such as angst-ridden, kitschy, Gestaltism, to schmaltz and feminazi. In order to offer a rounded picture of the use of the different word formations which were coined from German borrowings, the linguistic documentary evidence in the Oxford English Dictionary Online and in English corpora reflecting present-day language usage (e.g. the British National Corpus and the Corpus of Contemporary American English) was examined.

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OED Online searchable at: http://www.oed.com/

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The Lexicographical Legacy of Charles Relly Beard

This paper explores the specialised lexicographical legacy of historian Charles Relly Beard (1891-1958) and the research nexus represented by his manuscript Dictionary of Arms, Armour and Costume. In 2016, our project team began the process of digitising this dictionary to make it available to the wider public. We established the ‘Beard’s Trove’ website www.beardstroveh.org with the kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London, where his remaining papers and letters have been stored since 2001.

Beard’s work is of significance to a wide range of different disciplines including historical martial arts, military and fashion history, and film studies. In this paper, we look specifically at his contribution to historical lexicography. In doing so, we aim to outline the benefits of taking a multi-disciplinary approach to the specialist vocabulary covered in his research. The website acts as a focal point for knowledge transfer across all of the areas informed by Beard’s knowledge and expertise, as well as providing a platform for his draft work which in itself is an important contribution to the understanding of medieval and early modern lexis. Through the medium of 3D-printing, we are also investigating the utilisation of Beard’s work on historical objects to facilitate the reconstruction of replicas which may inform a more accurate comprehension of their design and purpose through tactile engagement.

References:

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Trilingual Glosses in London, British Library, Cotton Faustina A.X

The manuscript London, British Library, Cotton Faustina A.X is a mid to late twelfth century copy of Ælfric’s grammar and glossary containing trilingual glosses in Latin, (Old & Middle) English and Anglo-Norman, uniquely demonstrating the multilingual and diachronic reception of the work in medieval England. However, the text has only been the subject of one incomplete
edition (Hunt, 1991, i 24-26), which fails to capture the complexity of its composition and its medieval reception. Recent work by Menzer (2004, 114) has suggested that some of the glossing in the manuscript shows evidence of being written by a native French speaker, using the text to learn English.

In light of the importance of this text and manuscript, a new edition of the text and glosses is now under preparation. The present paper would like to examine two central research questions arising from this work. Firstly, we would like to examine the relationship between Ælfric’s glossary and the glosses more closely, exploring the relationship between the multiple glossing hands as well as the relationship between the vernacular glosses. Secondly, the paper will demonstrate the importance of these glosses for modern lexicography through an examination of the representation of the Middle English and Anglo-Norman glosses in the dictionaries of these languages, highlighting the crucial role medieval glosses have for the study of medieval multilingualism.

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Areal appellativa and Local Names of the Genoa Colony of Gazaria as Addition to the Historical Dictionary of the Ligurian Dialects

The attention of the author was drawn by some areal place names of the Genovese origin keeping historical and dialect appellatives and urban terms. The terms which need to be compared with data of historical dictionaries of the Ligurian coast often occur in Latin and Italian documents of the XIII-XVth centuries from Caffa, Vospro, Soldaia, Luta, Gurzovio, Lupico, Cimbalo and Calamita (Taurida peninsula): *apotheca* (MC 1374, 1381 etc.); *Basale*, Santa Maria de *Basale* (MC1381) forum *market*; *Bissanis* porta (MC 1374); portus *caualar* (LIV), *caullari* (LVIII, LX, LXII), caulaari, *caualai* (LIX, LXIV, LXV), *cabalari* (LXVII) from Greek *kaballarios* 'rider, equestrian, cavalryman'; *clavatura et clave una posita ad portam Darsenale* (MC 1374, 1381); *Morati ermineus laborator lapidum in Darssinita*, Ioahannes grecus habitator in burgo Bisannis prope *Darsenatam* (MC1374) – the embankment in the harbor of Caffa; portus *Gorande, Gorsande, Orande or Dorande* (?) Italian durante ‘patient, hardy’, *verb durare 'last, proceed', 'exist', 'remain', 'keep', 'transfer, suffer' as durante 'during' (durante la notte, durante un mese); *flumen lefeti* LIV, lefeti 1321, *Lofti* LXIV, *Lofti* LXV, *Lofti* LXV, *leti* LX, *leti* flumen LXVII near Calamites; Scythiae ignobiles a servis orti illum *fossam* ducere dicuntur (Cs, L), *fossatus ~ dula ~ çugur* (CC 78.7), *fossatum* (Du Cange) from fossa 'ditch', 'drainage channel, ditch', 'course', 'border'; territory of a *aria* (portolana №№ LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII), gazaria (LXVII) (Impositio Officii Gazariae // Monumenta Historiae Patriae. Torino, 1838. Vol. 2. Leges municipales. Col. 298–430), nomen proprium Cazar armenus sonator *Laudi* (MC1456-113V-03D01), subcomes galearum *Gazarinus de Cazalli* (MC1381), Keribegi *Gazarus* (MC1374-092V01-D01; MC1381-098V-08D01), *Greek-Latin form on -ia from a basis of ghazar- 'gaita, custodia, vigil', loan word from Arab of the time of crusades (Du Cange) which is identical to barbarism ghasal [yazal] as a part of a phrase ghasal cosac 'sentry Cossacks' (CC 100.5), cf. Gazarianus de Cazalli, this barbarism is a loan from Arab ḥazar(un) 'care', 'vigilance', 'caution' on
verb hazara, ḥazira, ḥazar(un) 'be careful, protected', ḥazzara 'warn' (ARD 162); guayta ~ Persian naobat ~ Tatarian ghasal cosac, cosachi charaul (CC 100, 5), cp … homini equiti XII ex XXXII misiss pro custodiam Gotie cum Georgio de Lorto (MC1381-040-02D01) from the Italian guayta, gaita ‘excubiae, vigil’ (Du Cange); casale, pl. casalia et sunt quos habuit pro scribendo et componendo cartularium introytus casalium Soldaya[e], Gotie et Cimballi (MC1381-284V-03D09), casale = gala ‘Dorf’ (CC 78. 25) it is interpreted together with Sicilian cazaal (Bercher H., Courteaux A., Mouton J. Musulmans et Latins en Sicile (XIIe–XIIIe siecles) \ AESC. 1979. n 3. pp. 525–547) as loan from Arab of times of crusades and the state of crusaders in Palestine, ‘the country estate, a commodity and raw country house’, e. g. casale di Gusaco (circum 1474/5), Casale de lo Sdaffo, Osdaffum (Braun 1890, 12), Kasal-kishla with Latin casale ‘country estate, country house’ (CC 1981, 79), casale Coz, casale de lo Tarantacho, Casale de lo Scuto, Scutti with Latin scutum, scutus ‘shield’ (CC 1981, 100); magazenus ‘a store’ (MC 1374, 1381 etc.); Marsande port (Santini of 1777), village of Marsanda (Cameral description of 1784. Map of the Taurian region), Massandra (Yalta) from mars 'the small platform on a ship mast for observation of the horizon'; Montata (prouintia, contrata) (CC 1981, 78); pondico port (LVIII, LIX, LX, LXII, LXV, LXVII, LXVIII, LXXI), pondico (LXIV), pondica (LXIX) from Latin ponticum ‘bridge’, e. g. St. Catalina ecclesia, ponticum in Caffa (MC 1374); Provato (Archivio di Senato di Venezia. Senato Misti. Libri XV 1332-1440: Libr. XXVII - f. 88r, Libr. XXVIII - f. 9v-10r, Libr. XXVIII - f. 22r, Libr. XXXVII - f. 106v.) Italian provato ‘tested, checked’; Roffofar, Roffofar (Roffofaf[n]a)r, Greek Kokino fanari (Santini 1777); gloss solatas siue tectos (Vigna, 1455, doc. CXXII) (if it is not a damaged form of Latin solat[i]as ‘roof’); Stagnonium magnu (MC1381) ‘a great pond’; Tramontana (prouintia, contrata) (CC 1981, 73); Valata (prouintia, contrata) (CC 1981, 78).

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**Lexicographic Response to the Genesis of the New Englishes**

Literature in theoretical lexicography (Béjoint 2010; Green 1997; Jackson 2017; Kachru & Kahane 2013; Laugesen 2013; Murray 2001; Ramson 2002; Winchester 2003, to name but a few) proves that the process of dictionary compilation and publication is dependable on social, political, economic, and cultural parameters of the linguistic situation of the time the dictionary project is worked out. For a language variety, those are specificities of the language transportation to a certain environment, both natural and cultural, as well as the dynamics of the variety genesis that play a key role (Bytko 2013; Skybina 2011, 2015). This paper aims at evincing particularities of the correlation between the genesis of two varieties of English, Australian (AuE) and Indian (IndE), and the dictionaries portraying them. We chose these varieties because of the fundamental differences in their evolution and its outcome – development of the native variety in Australia and the non-native institutionalized variety in India. To this end, we analyze 9 dictionaries of IndE published in the period from 1800 to 1991 and 26 dictionaries of AuE published in the period from 1898 to 2017. The method applied consists in juxtaposition of the dictionaries of IndE with those of AuE and in comparison with the history of their compilation in a broad socio-cultural context. The study shows that particularities of the linguistic situations in Australia and India led to the development of different types of dictionaries as well as to the dictionaries peculiar characteristics on micro-level. Semantic analysis of the articles demonstrates that in AuE dictionaries the main bulk of the entries pertains to the settlers’ way of life in general, and to gold rushes and wars in particular as well as to the features of the environment. In IndE dictionaries,
terms pertaining to material culture, taxes, legislative system, and measurement were in the centre of the lexicographers’ attention.

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From Dictionary, to Thesaurus, to Semantic Hierarchy: Tracking Semantic Shift in Middle English

This paper reports on issues at the interface of semantics and historical lexicography raised by a new Leverhulme-funded project, Technical Language and Semantic Shift in Middle English, based at the University of Westminster. The project aims to discover the reasons for meaning change, a challenge still unmet in historical semantics (Smith 1996; Durkin 2009; Kay and Allan 2015), through examination of the semantic shifts at different levels of the semantic hierarchy.

We are producing semantic hierarchies of vocabulary of different semantic domains and investigating the evidence of linguistic origins, dates of usage, and lexical domain, and their impact on the sense development of the lexis, examining earlier meanings in Old English (where appropriate) and sense development up to the Early Modern period. The project begins with terminology collected for the Bilingual Thesaurus of Everyday Life in Medieval England project in order to focus on the lowest levels of the semantic hierarchy, where competition from French loanwords, a significant proportion of which are thought to be technical (Prins 1941; Serjeantson 1935), is likely to have been particularly acute.

One methodological issue arises from the senses divisions in the historical dictionaries. In determining whether the senses count as domain-specific terminology or only seem to be so because of their collocations in the citations provided in the Middle English Dictionary and the Anglo-Norman Dictionary, the compilers of the Bilingual Thesaurus adopted Möhren’s (1997) argument that a particular use of a word does not require the establishment of an additional sense-definition: words do not change their senses with each usage. The new project takes the view that extensions in usage are likely to be auguries of semantic shift, sometimes indicators that shift is already taking place. This paper discusses semantic lexicographical issues in the creation of semantic hierarchies and presents some preliminary results.

References:


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**The Historical Dictionary of Arabic Language: Between Reality and Hope**

The present research studies a part of the projects which are related to “Arabic Etymological Dictionary”, Through reference to its origins and the most important reasons for its existence, And the reference to the various attempts and entities on them, Whether active or discontinued, and the most important stages of work on the project, And the current reality of the work by focusing on the efforts of the Doha Historical Dictionary of the Arabic language in order to complete the project and the most important challenges facing the work on the project.

In addition to the above, this presentation contains a detailed terminology.

It also includes an introduction to the dictionary about what it is, its importance and the most important goals of its achievement.

And presents the three most important dictionary attempts supervised by respected language institutions to complete the project, which are specified in:

1 - Arabic Language Academy: By assigning German orientalist "August Fisher" to complete the dictionary, but the work stopped by the death of "Fisher" and the work was later assigned to the Union of Arabic Language Academies.

2 - Union of Arabic Language Academies: The work on the dictionary was slow and intermittent, mainly because of the funding problem, in addition to many other circumstances; which allowed for a further initiative by the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies to complete the project.

3 - Doha Institute for Graduate Studies: It is the latest of these attempts and efforts have been fruitful so far in view of what has been achieved in a short period.

In this context, reference was made to the project completion plan in addition to the means of the institution and the potential allocated to it,

We also presented the method of building the corpus and preparing the bibliography and what has been achieved in the stages of the construction of the dictionary, and the most important difficulties and obstacles faced by the work on the dictionary.

At the end of the presentation, we discussed the most important challenges facing the project.

Keywords: dictionary, etymological, projects, arabic language
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Icel. lögregla ‘police’: A 19th-Century Neologism

The Icelandic word lögregla ‘police’ is an interesting word both for its history and for the process by which the word has been formed. For what concerns the history of the word lögregla, the word has been coined in the wake of the 19th-century Icelandic purism as a lexical endogenous competitor to the Danish loanword pólití. However, its lexical history does not appear to be straightforward, as the word itself appears for the first time in 1836 in the compound lögreglumaður ‘policeman’. In connection to the word formation process which underlies the word lögregla, it must be said that, by logic, it cannot be interpreted as a karmadhāraya compound, but rather as a dvandva compound, viz. it does not describe first ‘some sort of rule’ (Icel. regla = Eng. rule, order), but it is rather a semantically headless compound. This makes the word interesting, as such compounding strategy is quite rare in the Germanic languages.

The main aim of this paper is to give a precise and detailed account of the history and word formation of the word lögregla. It will be shown that lögregla arises as a single word by means of shortening of lögreglumaður, according to the following equation:

\[ \text{pólitímaður : lögreglumaður ‘policeman’ = pólití} : x \rightarrow \text{lögregla ‘policeman’}, \]

and later acquires the meaning ‘police’ by virtue of the twofold meaning of pólití, namely ‘policeman’ and ‘police’. Subsequently, it will be explained why such a compound is to be interpreted as a dvandva. In particular, it will be argued that for such compound to exist, the words by which it is formed had to have existed in the lexicon as a lexicalized couple, e.g. in a locution such as að halda uppi lögum og reglu ‘to maintain law and order’. In conclusion, an attempt will be made in identifying the creator of the word and it will be argued that it is Konráð Gíslason, professor at the University of Copenhagen and editor in 1851 of a famous Danish-Icelandic dictionary.

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Machine Learning and the Historical Lexicon of Irish

The Dictionary of the Irish Language is an historical dictionary based on extensive Irish-language sources for the period c.700-c.1700, yet the entries within it lack any explicit chronology. Each entry is illustrated with citations from the original sources and these are arranged within a broad, implied chronology. However, the lack of explicit reference to the dates of sources, many of which are cited from journals rather than specific texts, means that users are frequently left with no idea about the chronology of particular lexemes or senses. This is a consequence of the wider problem of the chronology of the Irish textual tradition as a whole. While a vast amount of material that was originally written in the Old (c.700-c.900) and Middle Irish (c.900-c.1200) periods survives, much of it has been preserved only in later manuscripts, where it has often undergone varying degrees of revision and modernisation. This has produced a stratigraphic complexity that creates interpretative problems for both the textual historian and the lexicographer. With the digitisation of the dictionary (www.dil.ie), and advances in dating
technology, we are now in a position to include dating information in the dictionary and thereby provide a solid foundation for a history of the lexicon. This paper will describe the dating problem as manifested in the Irish situation, the machine learning techniques that have enabled dating of the corpus on which the dictionary is founded, and explain how this could be integrated into the electronic dictionary in order to present users with information on the historical strata within each entry and across the dictionary as a whole.

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Syntactic Alternations and Class Membership in Old English Verbs of Enquiring

This paper discusses whether or not the Old English verbs of enquiring (ge)ācian, gefrāgian, (ge)frāsian, (ge)fricgan and (ge)frignan constitute a coherent class within the lexical domain of speech verbs. The research is framed within a major project aimed at determining class membership and organization of Old English verbs on several lexical domains which is founded upon Levin’s (1993) and Levin and Rapaport Hovav’s (2005) studies on English verbal classes. These authors point out the relation between the semantics of the verbs and their syntactic behavior, identifying sets of alternating constructions with different argument realizations. The capacity of the different verbs to participate of the alternating constructions ultimately justifies class membership.

Thus, this paper focuses on the verbs belonging in Dimension 09.05.02 "to ask about, enquire" in the Thesaurus of Old English and aims at answering the following research questions:

- Do Old English verbs of enquire present alternating syntactic structures?
- If so, do these structures involve semantic differences?
- Can class membership then be justified through syntactic analysis?

The analytical steps include the inflection of verbs for their predictable forms and the search for occurrences of these forms in the York Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose.

The variables of analysis upon consideration are based on argument realization and include morphological case, word order, prepositional government and syntactic complementation on an RRG basis.

Two major conclusions are drawn. First, the existence of alternating structures with enquire verbs. Second, the grammatical consistency of the verbs under analysis. Differences have been identified as regards particular complementation patterns, which mostly lay on prepositional government rather than on argument distribution and which, therefore, do not prevent the different verbs from being catalogued within the proposed class.

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*A Syntactic-Semantic Analysis of Old English Verbs of Honour and Reverence*

The aim of this paper is to analyse the Old English verbs of *honour* and *reverence* as to their class membership. That is to say, a syntactic analysis of these verbs is carried out with a view to determining if they show a similar grammatical behaviour that is consistent with their meaning components. The theoretical basis is provided by Levin's (1993) framework of verb classes of alternations, which links meaning to the morpho-syntactic realisation of arguments. The point of departure of the research is the inventory provided by *Thesaurus of Old English* (2000). The data have been drawn from *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (Healey 2004), while other textual sources have been used for checking the syntax of the selection of fragments (*The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* and *The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry*). Additional lexicographical sources have been taken into account to verify the meaning definitions of the verbs under scrutiny, notably *The Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2016) and the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. The syntactic analysis of these verbs has considered the following aspects: syntactic valence, morphological case of arguments, prepositional government, voice and order of arguments. The results of the analysis indicate that this group of verbs can be considered partially consistent as regards their grammatical behaviour.
As a general rule, these verbs are found in transitive constructions with an object in the accusative, although a few of them can also be involved in intransitive constructions. The lack of membership consistency can also be seen in the number of alternations in which they partake, as well as in the order of the arguments in the clause.

Keywords: verb classes, alternations, verbs of honour and reverence, semantics, syntax, Old English

References:
Nerthus: Lexical Database of Old English [www.nerthusproject.com]

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Landlex. Issues and Ideas: Methodology in Cross-Language Lexicographic Research

There is probably nothing more evocative in our daily lives than the landscape. It is more than physical features that evoke colours and emotions; it inspires a host of idiomatic expressions speaking about our environment and how we relate to it. The landscape as seen through legacy dictionaries provides an interesting way of looking at the wealth of European languages and how word meanings evolve and vary over time and throughout Europe’s territorial diversity.

The LandLex research group has, at its core, a research thematic of lexis and the landscape. It developed from a convergence of research interests within the COST action European Network for e-Lexicography and has brought together a group of 15 researchers who aim to construct an original research strand based on strategic guiding principles of lexicology and lexicography. While the collective research context centres on ideas of the landscape, the group’s interests lie in collocational resonance, lexical variation and diachronic evolution of word families, particularly from a semantic viewpoint. Landscape words are not solely analysed in terms of diachronic and synchronic relations, LandLex seeks computational means to link words and concepts cross-linguistically through panoply of tools available in digital humanities and through the use of XML-TEI and related technologies.

The LandLex group brings together researchers from across Europe, researchers with a wide variety of approaches and from a wide variety of languages, but with in common an interest in exploiting historical dictionaries in electronic formats and finding means for these to provide lexicographical tools that can demonstrate the wealth of European language and lexicography.
At ICHLL, a special LANDLEX session will address the methodologies specifically developed for cross-language lexicographic research. Starting from the results of the work on the words red, daisy and hill in more than ten different languages, the main issues of interlingual comparison and dictionary writing will be discussed from both a synchronic and diachronic perspective. In addition, ICT tools, notably an innovative use of TEI-XML and Atlas ti, qualitative analysis tool, will be presented.

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Contemporary Context: Exploring the Knowledge Network Behind the Dictionnaire Universel

The Dictionnaire Universel is an encyclopaedic dictionary. Furetière, and especially Basnage de Beauval, author of the second edition, drew heavily on contemporary research using citations and examples to illustrate and deepen specialised knowledge. Far from being simply ‘the best authors’ adding prestige to usage, the knowledge network is a state of the art for late seventeenth century arts and sciences.

The Basnage Project concerns the digitising and analysis of the second edition of the Dictionnaire Universel in TEI-XML so as to harness the tools available in digital humanities. One of its tasks is to go behind the quotations, so as to provide detailed personographical data on cited authors and to link to their publications as source texts, so as to analyse usage in context.

Basnage listed his source authors and referred to them using abbreviations, but these can be unclear and the list is far from complete. Thus, part of the digitising process is the long and arduous detective task of seeking out sources and disambiguating authors. However, rather than the technical means for exploring networks, this paper will concentrate on the dictionary and its underlying web of knowledge. The key issue here is where Basnage sourced his information and the extent to which it reflects interdepending knowledge networks in the world of the French academies and in the wider, largely protestant networks to which Basnage had access. Both Furetière and Basnage were lawyers by training, but Basnage holds a particular place in the Republic of Letters in having created and edited a scholarly journal – the Histoire des ouvrages des savants. He was also a member of both the Royal Society and the Academy of Berlin. By mapping who and what he cites, we hope to link the Histoire and sources to build a corpus of contemporary contexts.

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Native Systems of Semantic Classification for Old Norse Skaldic Poetry

The lexicon of Old Norse poetry includes a very large number of nouns unique to the poetic corpus. A good proportion of these are categorised explicitly or implicitly according to semantic categories defined in a number of poetological texts from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, including treatises on poetics and poetics lists (þulur). The reason for the existence of these native systems is that the complex poetic forms used in Old Norse require a large repertoire of poetic diction, which in turn include figures known as kenningar (nominal periphrases) and heiti (poetic names).

This paper describes the process of using these native categories for classifying poetic nouns from the corpus in a new dictionary project. It also examines the extent to which native semantic
categories cover the poetic-only vocabulary of Old Norse, and their use in analysing both Old Norse poetry and prose.

The research forms part of the Lexicon Poeticum (LP — lexiconpoeticum.org) project, which aims to work with the Dictionary of Old Norse Prose (ONP) to complete the lexicon of Old Norse. This Horizon 2020-funded project involves the semantic categorisation of the lexicon. A new DFG-funded project to produce a kenning lexicon, with which the author is also involved, raises issues about the interface of the lexicon and semantic classes.

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Joos Lambrecht’s Naembouck (1546, Ghent) as a Source for Historical Lexicography: Found and Lost Lexical Material

Discovered in 1966 by W. Hellinga, Joos Lambrecht’s Dutch-to-French Naembouck (first edition 1546) appears to be the earliest printed alphabetical dictionary to combine French with another vernacular language, and at the same time the first dictionary using Dutch as source language. Although the importance of Naembouck (1546, 2 1562) for both Dutch and French historical lexicography has already been demonstrated by several scholars (cf. Claes, Legros, Verdeyen), its potential remains underexploited until this day. FEW fails to list Lambrecht’s work among its lexicographical sources whereas WNT refers to it only parsimoniously since 1968. The aim of this paper is twofold: (1) to provide a general overview of new lexical material in Naembouck (1546) and (2) to explore the potential of Naembouck as a source for historical lexicography.

(1) The general survey will deal with lexical items which have remained so far untreated in historical lexicography. Special attention will be paid to the semantic fields and the geolinguistic areas these lexical items belong to. Further, even if some lexical items featuring in Naembouck (1546) have already been treated by historical dictionaries, a closer examination of the documentation in WNT or FEW often reveals that their sources are of lexicographical nature and are directly or indirectly based on Naembouck. Hence, Lambrecht’s dictionary provides a considerable number of earlier attestations and fosters a better understanding of the documentation already available.

(2) I will highlight a number of methodological issues impeding an accurate interpretation of the lexical material. Firstly, I examine structural issues: semantic and morphosyntactic underspecification of lexical items on microstructural level. As will be shown, the degree of underspecification constraints interpretation, which, in extreme cases, remains impossible. Secondly, I address the problem of using Naembouck as a primary source, a dictionary being normally conceived of as a secondary source (cf. Mooijaart).

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